Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library, Leningrad
Saskatchewan. Archives Office
United Canso Oil and Gas Ltd.
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
University of California. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
U.S. National Academy of Science. National Research Council. Committee on Polar Research
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
World Health Organization
Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Ltd.

Change of address — Washington Office

In August the Washington offices of the Arctic Institute of North America moved to a new address at 1619 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Election of Dr. Walter Wood as Honorary Member

At the meeting of the Board of Governors held in Montreal on May 25, 1963, Dr. Walter Wood was elected an Honorary Member of the Arctic Institute.

Move of Dr. John C. Reed to Washington

In July the Executive Director of the Arctic Institute of North America, Dr. John C. Reed, moved to the Washington Office of the Institute in order to advance further the interests of the Institute in the United States.

Commodore O. C. S. Robertson, Ret., former Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, has joined the staff as Deputy Executive Director and has taken over the direction of the headquarters of the Institute in Montreal.

Reviews

ROCKWELL KENT'S GREENLAND JOURNAL: a private diary and sketchbook.
New York: Ivan Obolensky, Inc. 1962. 9 x 6 inches, x + 302 pages, illustrated. $7.50.

This uninhibited account of the year that Rockwell Kent, the American artist, spent among the people of West Greenland has a great deal of charm about it.

Although only thirty-two years have passed since Kent lived at Igdlorssuit in the Umanak district (71°N.), the way of life of the people has altered drastically since then. Kent writes of hunters who are now fishermen.

One of the great merits of this book is the absence of the sense of superiority towards "native peoples" that characterizes the writings — and the talk — of so many Europeans and North Americans who have spent time among primitive peoples. There are saints and sinners here, trust-worthy people and shifty types; all wander through the pages as individuals, and never as stereotypes. The Greenlanders are described and accepted — or rejected — by Kent; they are never judged.

Kent worked and painted, caroused and drank, travelled and lazed, thought and danced. The book plods through the day-to-day routine of life in a small *udsted* (outpost of a colony) recording the trivia of time, and presenting a vivid, impressionistic picture of life in West Greenland in 1931-2. The sketches add another dimension to this highly personal account of a vanished way of life.

Kent's thoughts on christianity, acculturation, law, wealth, economics, and morality liven up the book. His humour is sardonic, his approach iconoclastic. The book does tend to become tedious

and repetitious at times, but this detracts little from a very human account of very human beings.

The journal has been most attractively produced, the type is clear, the sketches well reproduced, and the whole book, with its wide margins, has a clean, uncluttered look about it.

JIM LOTZ

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTIONS OF THE KEPLER REGION OF THE MOON. By R. J. HACKMAN. Map I-356 (LAC-57). *Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey. 1962. 41¾ x 35¾ inches. $1.00.*

The prospect of sending human explorers to the moon has given tremendous impetus to efforts to interpret the "geology" of its surface preliminary to field operations there. Interest in the moon was renewed after World War II, has accelerated rapidly in the last 5 years with the evolution of space vehicles, and has been further stimulated by competition with the USSR. American geologists have actively studied the moon since 1846, when J. D. Dana discussed its "volcanoes". G. K. Gilbert presented an interpretation of its features in 1893. Several geological studies have appeared since then, but Dr. Hackman has produced the first geological map of a part of the surface of the moon.

A geographic co-ordinate system similar to that used on earth was established for the moon in 1935, with a north-south axis that is inclined 1.5° to the plane of its orbit. In this map series the longitude co-ordinates are measured east (right) and west (left) of the centre of the moon (zero longitude) as seen from the earth, contrary to astronomical tradition and latitude is measured north and south from the equator at zero libration. Most of the maria, the dark, relatively smooth lowlands, are in the northern hemisphere and especially in the northwest quadrant. The Kepler region is in this quadrant and extends 16° north of the equator from 30° to 50° west longitude, or from about one-half to three-quarters of the distance from the zero meridian to the west side as seen on the disk of the moon, and covers an area about 380 statute miles long (east-west) and 300 miles wide (north-south). Most lunar atlases show north at the bottom, because the moon appears inverted in astronomic telescopes. The conventional Cartesian grid used in charts of the disk of the moon is not used by Hackman, as it is impractical for indicating locations on a sphere.

The Kepler region is part of the mare called Oceanus Procellarum. The western half of the map area is a plain with a few long northwest-trending ridges in the southwestern corner. The spectacular rayed crater Kepler, about 18 miles in diameter, is just southeast of the centre of the map. The non-rayed crater Encke of slightly smaller dimensions is about 55 miles south-southeast of Kepler. The floor of the mare forming the east half of the map contains many short ridges in echelon, mostly trending north-northeast. A cluster of low domes each from 5 to 15 miles in diameter lies in the northeast corner. Generalized contours with an interval of 300 metres and a probable error of 100 metres indicate the relief, with the zero altitude contour appearing in the northwest and the 900-metre contour in the southwest. The altitude of the mare rises to about 3000 metres in the east side of the area. The rim of the crater Kepler rises from the plain at 2600 metres to a maximum altitude of 3700 metres. The lowest area in the crater is about 900 metres, giving a relief of 2800 metres or about 9000 feet inside the crater and roughly 3500 feet outside of it. Most of the ridges and domes scattered over the map have less than 300 metres relief. The lack of any equivalent of our oceans that provide a world-wide altitude datum makes regional integration of altitudes on the moon a complex problem.

The interpretation of the lunar surface from photographic and visual observations is only a special case of the interpretation of terrestrial aerial photographs that has been practised systematically since World War II with increasing refinement. In many areas on