

*Utku* life in the poignant account of her feelings of helplessness and anxiety after she had unwittingly allowed her anger to show through. By so doing she had violated a basic rule of the tension-management game, as is suggested by the title *Never in Anger*, thereby drawing towards her a set of subtle sanctions from her adoptive father and others.

Supplementing and complementing the narrative portion of the book are a glossary and three appendices, the most remarkable of which is a 55-page section on emotion concepts among the *Utku*. In it Dr. Briggs deals systematically with ways of communicating hostility and affection and how the informal sanction system is used in the control of emotional expression. This excellent appendix, which is distilled from the preceding narrative, is an important contribution to the literature on the Eskimos and will serve as an inspiration and as a major reference for comparative studies in the future.

This book is *must* reading for those with a special interest in the Eskimos. I strongly recommend it, not only to anthropologists, linguists, psychologists and sociologists, but to any lovers of literature who like their non-fiction to taste like fiction. It should be of particular value to teachers of methods and techniques of research as a classical example of participant observation.

Finally, the book is handsomely produced. Perhaps because of the discursive and wide-ranging narrative portion, the preparation of an index would have been prohibitive. In any case, there is no index.

Frank G. Vallee

ATLAS OF CLIMATIC MAPS, SERIES 1 TO 10. *Canada Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, 1967-1970. 17 x 22 inches, 59 pages. \$8.00.*

This collection of maps is the nucleus of a climatic Atlas for Canada, replacing the 1952 *Climatological Atlas*, edited by Morley K. Thomas, that has been such a stand-by. The new maps are based mostly on the standard period 1931-1960, and will serve for a decade as the authoritative survey in map form of the Canadian climate.

Monthly precipitation and mean daily temperatures are covered by full-page charts for each month, with annual means or totals also mapped. English units are retained, but the isolines are chosen for values that convert readily to metric equivalents — putting Canada ahead of U.S. practice, but behind the British, who are now fully decimalized. There are smaller monthly charts of mean

sea-level pressure, bright sunshine, cloud amount, global solar radiation, vapour pressure, lake evaporation and daily maximum and minimum temperatures. Compatibility has been achieved with the *Climatic Atlas of the United States* (Environmental Data Service, 1968), though the coverage is still less comprehensive than in the U.S.

Northern territories are fully included, though the isolines are necessarily more generalized than in the south, and recourse must have been had to standardization techniques for broken and short term records; the Joint U.S.-Canadian weather stations in the Queen Elizabeth Islands, for example, do not extend far back into the 1931-60 period.

The text, though brief, is fully bilingual.

F. Kenneth Hare

RAVEN, CREATOR OF THE WORLD: ESKIMO LEGENDS RETOLD. BY RONALD MELZAK. *Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, ©1970. 9½ x 7 inches, 91 pages, illustrated. \$4.95.*

Raven had been flying throughout eternity, when one day a snowflake caught on his wing and rolled down, becoming a small snowball, then larger and larger till finally Raven hurled the snowball through space. Eventually it grew so large that Raven was able to stand on it — the first time he had ever stood on solid "ground". And so the world was created.

Having accomplished this feat Raven went on to people the world with Eskimos, animals and flowers, and then set out to light it with the sun, moon and stars.

Raven's hardest job was his search for happiness. Whether as himself, or disguised as a human, his own happiness on earth seemed to be fleeting; but in the end, knowing that what he had created was good, and admonishing the children in the village where he was that, though it all began with him the future was up to them, he flew off, never to be seen again.

There are 10 stories about Raven in this handsome book. Because Raven was a magical person, the stories are so. They are charmingly retold — simply, without condescension.

This is a book that will be enjoyed as much by the adults who read it aloud as by the children who listen. It is a welcome companion to Dr. Melzak's first book of Eskimo tales "The day Tuk became a hunter".

The book is sturdily bound, and is illustrated by Laszlo Gal.

Nora T. Corley