

stone figures are found in all shapes and sizes—some over two meters high—and no two alike.

This is a striking book of lasting significance, a must-read for any hiker planning a trip across the Arctic tundra; it might even be carried in one's backpack as a guide. The singular importance of *Tukiliit: The Stone People Who Live in the Wind*, however, is the inspiration it imparts. For the casual visitor to the Arctic, it may simply trigger the impulse to take a second look at that mound of stone on the horizon. For the photographer, it is a reminder of the endless opportunities to seek deeper meaning beyond the landscape.

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***After the Ice: Life, Death, and Geopolitics in the New Arctic.* By Alun Anderson. New York: Smithsonian Books, 2009. 298 pp.**

According to Alun Anderson, the aim of his book, *After the Ice: Life, Death, and Geopolitics in the New Arctic*, is to provide a broad sketch of political developments across the entire Arctic. His reason for taking on this project is that even though there are numerous academic experts in a variety of disciplines who deal with a tiny region of the Arctic (or a narrow topical area related to it) there are no experts on the entire Arctic who have a vision of the whole region. He admits that his goal is ambitious. He began his career as a research biologist but has more recently become a science journalist and editor, making him well positioned to take on the task of drawing together scientific findings about the Arctic from a wide variety of human and physical science disciplines. Anderson does an excellent job of giving voice to experts in these disciplines.

A strength of the book is that it is well written and quite readable. Its style is accessible, journalistic, in parts almost lyrical. Anderson is a keen observer who has travelled extensively throughout the Arctic and has spoken at length with numerous experts on the region—or at least parts or aspects of the region. He does not have an agenda other than to lay out the basic facts about climate change and its impacts on the Arctic. He admirably admits gaps in his knowledge and draws rather extensively on the research of those who have dedicated their careers to understanding the region. He has attended a number of key conferences where Arctic researchers have presented their work. He successfully integrates findings

from the social and natural sciences and highlights the human-nature interactions that are so crucial to understanding the Arctic.

While he gets many of the basic facts correct, he makes a few errors. For example, when discussing Chukotka, he mentions only recent government plans to depopulate the region by encouraging out-migration, leaving just a small Indigenous core. This discussion neglects other out-migration schemes developed in Chukotka and other northern regions since the breakup of the Soviet Union, as well as the massive voluntary out-migration from the North that has taken place in recent decades. Also, the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA), released by the Arctic Council in April 2009, was not, as described by the author, an "Executive Summary" (210), but was the entire negotiated report of nearly two hundred pages. AMSA began in 2004, and during 2005 Arctic shipping data was requested from the Arctic states. These data are not out of date in 2010, as suggested by the author. Only a handful of additional ships have sailed the Northern Sea Route since AMSA began, and a similarly small number of cruise ships have sailed recently in Greenlandic waters. Finally, the simple maps in the book are well drawn and helpful, but it would have been beneficial if they had been numbered and cited in the text.

In addition to an introduction and "finale," the book is organized into five sections: "People," "Ice," "Borders," "Animals," and "Oil and Ships." The geographic focus of the book is on the Arctic Ocean and the Arctic coast; less attention is paid to the Subarctic. This focus is particularly apparent in the section on people, which deals with the Inuit of Nunavut and the high Arctic relocations that have taken place in that territory. A second chapter focuses on the nomads of the Yamal Peninsula in Russia and the impact that oil and gas development is having on their lifestyles. Anderson does well here to differentiate reindeer herding on Yamal, where herd sizes have stayed steady during the post-Soviet period in part because of subsidies from oil and gas companies), from the same practice in Chukotka in post-Soviet times when herd sizes have plummeted. The section on ice starts with a visit to the Fram Museum in Oslo, then discusses the 2006 voyage of the *Tara*, which sought to retrace the journey of Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Wedel-Jarlsberg Nansen more than a century earlier. It then moves onto a discussion of sea-ice monitoring and the many scientists who are involved in this effort through a variety of methods. This section then segues into the next, "Borders," which analyzes the implications of melting sea ice on geopolitical claims. It starts with a discussion of the well-known episode involving the planting of the Russian flag on the seabed at the North Pole in 2007, before moving onto a discussion of the Law of the

Sea Treaty, Svalbard, and Arctic tourism. Polar bears, seals, walruses, and invasive species from the South, and their impact on the Arctic ecosystem, are covered in the section on animals. The next section, "Oil and Ships," focuses on the high stakes battle for Arctic oil and the effects of sea-ice change on shipping. It ends on a gloomy note by arguing that current international treaties are likely to be insufficient. Each of these sections can only cover a few of the major issues causing change in the Arctic, and, while neglecting some important matters, they provide a helpful overview of the people, institutions, and issues influenced by such change.

Anderson's ambitious goal is to provide a broad sketch of significant recent developments in the Arctic. He has accomplished this objective without being encyclopedic. In his conclusion, the author, like many of us who study the Arctic, affirms that great change is coming to the region but remains uncertain about the exact contours of this change. Minor flaws aside, the book is well worth reading—for both scholars of the Arctic and, especially, lay people or students who wish a short, readable introduction to this important region.

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***Anthropology and Climate Change: From Encounters to Actions.* Edited by Susan A. Crate and Mark Nuttall. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, Inc., 2009. 416 pp.**

There are many books, articles, and journal issues appearing these days addressing climate change, and with only so much time in the day, why read this one? This collection is one of a still small number of monographs devoted to anthropology and climate change (see also Strauss and Orlove, eds. *Weather, Climate, Culture* [2003] or Cruikshank, *Do Glaciers Listen?* [2005]). It is an important addition to the literature on the human dimensions of climate change in its scope, contributions, and theme. Crate and Nuttall have successfully brought the local to bear upon the global with their selection of essays; the research and questions are timely and abreast of the most recent theoretical and interdisciplinary literature; and the collection takes as a central theme the possibilities for anthropologists to not only investigate the human dimensions of climate change, but also to act.

The collection is structured into three parts. The chapters in Part One, "Climate and Culture," survey the existing literature, examine the opportunities provided by anthropological research to recognize