

telling the story from the perspective of local populations the author reminds the reader in a powerful manner that (media) events that bring the Arctic to the world's attention are largely about interests and economic opportunities for people from outside of the Arctic. Yet, changes that the region is undergoing are by no means less important to Arctic communities to whom sea ice is an essential part of the landscape upon which their livelihoods rely. Only the reasons why these changes are so important to both groups remain distinct.

The last chapter of the book by Dag Avango and Per Högselius outlines a historical review of energy developments and trends in the Arctic and in this respect investigates energy explorers' encounters with sea ice, both in their practical terms as well in rhetorical means. The authors begin by pointing to the fact that at the time of the 2007 sea-ice minimum, which sparked a worldwide interest in Arctic riches, the exploration of the region's coal, oil and gas reserves has been in place already for more than a century. Against this background they argue that a dynamic expansion of energy exploitation in the Arctic 'would have continued even if global warming had not occurred' (page 128). After this introduction the chapter, by far the lengthiest in the entire volume, takes a relevant historical perspective to sustain these claims. However, to this reviewer's dismay, with all the detailed accounts of various technological developments and industrial innovations, the text too marginally touches upon climate change representations in the media.

As a whole *Media and the politics of Arctic climate change. When the ice breaks* is a highly informative, engaging and pleasurable read. It is a volume commendable to a broad audience, ranging from scholars, policy-makers, to journalists and informed public willing to deepen their understanding not only of effects of media on society's approach towards climate change, but also of historical accounts behind sea ice science and resource exploitation in the region, varying perceptions of local communities *vis-à-vis* thawing sea ice, and translations of scientific knowledge about Arctic climate change into mainstream messages for decision-makers. In this respect however the title of the volume is perhaps slightly misleading as it may suggest to a reader more a stringent focus on the modern media and representation of climate change in the Arctic therein. Moreover, in light of the influence of tabloid press and television and growing impacts of web-based and social media their inclusion into the scope of presented analysis would be probably of benefit, to consider in greater depth also larger media trends than only those related to quality press. At the same time this should not necessarily be understood as criticism, but rather as an indication of areas for future research. Overall, the book provides a very good, broad and interesting overview of various dimensions and narratives of Arctic climate change, and the multidisciplinary approach it takes is one of the greatest assets of this recommended volume. (Malgorzata Smieszek, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, PO Box 122, 96101 Rovaniemi, Finland (malgorzata@smieszek@ulapland.fi)).

CULTURAL ENCOUNTERS AT CAPE FAREWELL: THE EAST GREENLANDIC IMMIGRANTS AND THE GERMAN MORAVIAN MISSION IN THE 19th CENTURY. Einar Lund Jensen, Kristine Raahauge and Hans Christian Gulløv. 2011. Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press, University of Copenhagen. 339 p, illustrated, hardcover. ISBN 978-87-635-3165-8 (Monographs on Greenland 348). DKK298, US\$52, €40.
doi:10.1017/S003224741400093X

This review starts on a somewhat unusual note. Readers will observe that the publication date for this book is as far back as 2011. Volumes selected by the Editor of this journal for review are normally culled from publishers' catalogues, personal acquaintance, or suggestions from colleagues in the general polar community. But this book was missed and fell through *Polar Record's* fairly effective, but obviously not infallible, processes. The Editor only became aware of its existence in July 2014 when he saw a copy in the small bookshop attached to the museum in Nanortalik in Greenland situated in the very heartland of the events described in the book. He picked it up and became so absorbed in reading it that he had to rush in order not to be marooned on the departure of his ship. That is not to insinuate that that would have been a terrible fate; Nanortalik is, after all, one of the most agreeable northern communities, the weather looked set fair but... So an apology is due to the readership of *Polar Record* and especially to the authors because this is simply a superb volume and one that it would have been a matter for shame not to notice.

The genesis of the book was a research project adopted by the Greenland Research Centre of the National Museum essentially on the meeting of immigrating east Greenlanders, 'who literally stepped out of the mists of prehistory', with the people of the Europeanised settlements in the colonised west Greenland. The project, while mostly archive based, included interviews with the now living descendants of the immigrant east Greenlanders 'with the aim of casting light on the relationship between history and memory' (page 9). Archaeological investigations were also carried out in order to illuminate the prehistory of the present Greenlanders, now known as the Thule culture. But of course the main group of Europeans met by the incomers were the, by then well established, Moravian missionaries and much detail is provided concerning the origin and operations of this very interesting group. There is also note of the Greenlandic objects that were transported back by Moravians to their headquarters at Herrnhut in Saxony.

The book starts with a general introduction to the Cape Farewell area, *Nunap Isua*, 'the country's end', in which the latitude (lower than 60°N) is noted as is the high level of precipitation. Despite this the climate is resolutely sub-Arctic because the east Greenland current carries much sea ice and many bergs around the cape thus cooling the sea. Also the inland ice reaches to the coast immediately to the north and that cools the land. But even this early in the book the reader is immediately distracted from the text by the quite magnificent illustrations in colour that are generously distributed and flipping over the pages it is clear that the authors have continued this policy throughout. In the first few pages are an excellent coloured map of the area together with a superb coloured photograph of the entrance to Torsukattak, the sound leading towards Nanortalik, and a

further one of large amounts of drift ice adjacent to Cape Hoppe with numerous seals resting on the floes. A few pages later one comes, with pleasure, upon a further notable aspect of this book. A very large number of nineteenth century drawings are reproduced, in this case one by Lars Møller, dated 1864, Editor of a Greenlandic newspaper entitled *Atuagagdliutit*, of the mountains in the Itilleq area.

After the introduction one embarks on the main part of the book. This is divided into nine units. The first is a useful account of the prehistory of the area which relates to the 400 years between the arrival of the first Inuit until the creation of the 'social institutions' that emerged immediately before the first European colonisation starting in 1721. The next chapter moves backwards as it were by detailing the European activities in west Greenland, before they moved south. The next two chapters concentrate on the south Greenland situation commenting on the Moravians 'as the source of disagreement seen from the Danish... point of view' both as regards to the Danish mission and their Trading Company (page 23). The situation in east Greenland is then described followed by a detailed demographic description of the Cape Farewell area including family analysis. Then the core of the book is reached with a consideration of how east Greenland immigrants were integrated into what was in effect west Greenland society and with the Moravian groups centred at what was then called Friedrichsthal. When the Moravians left Greenland in 1900 the congregation was living in ten settlements spread over the whole Cape Farewell area. The total population in that year was some 600 people not all of course were adherents of the denomination. Note is made of the special east Greenlandic

characteristics that still differentiate them from the population of the Cape area. The conclusion has two aspects. The first is how attitudes changed among the immigrants from the east coast during the nineteenth century. The second is to use this as a foundation for the study of how history and identity are perceived. The final chapter seems a little out of context since it is a lengthy description of the objects sent home by the Moravians to their rather modest headquarters and which are preserved at Herrnhut at the Zentralarchiv der Evangelischen Brüder-Unität but reading it makes one realise the seriousness with which the brethren and their families approached their task.

As noted above the book is liberally, indeed lavishly, illustrated and in addition to a whole series of coloured maps and photographs there are many contemporary photographs of the local people, in both formal and informal poses and of the various equipment that they used in their daily activities. There is a full critical apparatus. In addition it should be noted that the presentation of the book is superb and well up to the exhaustive standards traditionally adopted by this publishing house. The binding is solid and long lasting and the cover has a most attractive photograph that sums up the tough environment in which the events described take place. It seems impossible to find anything to criticise. This is an excellent book and one wholly to be recommended to anyone with interests in the Inuit, in Greenland, the Moravians or, indeed, in missionary studies in general. The authors are to be warmly congratulated. (Ian R. Stone, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Rd. Cambridge CB2 1ER (irs30@cam.ac.uk)).

LASHIPA. HISTORY OF LARGE SCALE RESOURCE EXPLOITATION IN POLAR AREAS.

Louwrens Hacquebord (editor). 2012. Groningen: University of Groningen, Arctic Centre. xiii + 172 p, illustrated, softcover. ISBN 978-9-491431-08-1. 25.00€.

doi:[10.1017/S0032247415000091](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247415000091)

The LASHIPA project was a project carried out under the International Polar Year 2007–09 dealing with large-scale historical exploitation of polar areas. The present volume *LASHIPA. History of large scale resource exploitation in polar areas* constitutes in essence the proceedings of the project's final workshop in St Petersburg, Russia, in November 2009. 13 rather short contributions therefore deal with numerous topics related to polar resource exploitation, although the word 'polar areas' is slightly misleading in this context and should be replaced by 'Arctic' and more specifically by 'Spitsbergen'. This is due to the fact that most research presented in the book deals with the history of exploitation in the Norwegian archipelago.

Kraikovski and others' chapter deals with the logistics surrounding Russian hunting expeditions to Spitsbergen and notes that already by 1709 ships set sail to the Arctic to conduct commercial hunting. Although only around 1% of the shipping in the White Sea area actually sailed to Spitsbergen, this was particularly necessary for three distinguishable towns and regions, namely Mezen', Onega and Archangelsk. It is followed by a chapter written by Kraikovski alone which looks at the economics of the Spitsbergen hunts *vis-à-vis* Murman fishing. Although expeditions could last up to 15 months,

revenues for the hunters were not necessarily higher than for the ordinary fishermen. Only skippers earned significantly more than fishermen. These two articles fill a very important gap of an important economic activity in the 18th century, but which, at least in a Russian context, is little explored. It therefore aligns with important works such as Shannon Ryan's *The ice hunters* (Ryan 1994) on the history, economics and logistics of the Newfoundland seal hunt or Mirovitskaya and others' important contribution to understanding the North Pacific fur seals regime (Mirovitskaya and others 1993). Especially Kraikovski's mentioning of a 'marine charter – a collection of unwritten rules and customs of Pomor walrus hunters recorded in the late 18th century' (page 20) stimulates further investigation and could be of interest for anthropologists and lawyers alike.

Aalders' chapter on the perception of polar resources gives very valuable insight into the living conditions in 18th century Russian and Dutch hunting stations in Spitsbergen. Interestingly, Russian hunters pursued different habits in adapting to Spitsbergen's environment by hunting endemic animal species, enabling them to stay throughout the winter. Dutch whalers on the other hand only stayed during the summer and brought along their own meats. Aalders' brief reference to the background of the wastefulness of Russian and Dutch hunts, however, does not seem very convincing. She writes: 'They [the hunters] did not take any care to avoid over-exploitation of the resources and exploited these in a wasteful way. This probably had to do with Spitsbergen being a No-Man's Land where anyone could go to exploit its resources' (page 46). While this may be certainly the case she fails to mention that an ecosystem- or population-based ethic did not exist in the 18th century and that the wealth of