

Part III of the book summarises the last two maritime LAB expeditions that Boyd financed and organised, to Greenland in 1938 and 1941, as well as the ‘dame’s’ final visit to the north at the age of 68, in 1955. When the United States assumed responsibility for Greenland’s defense in 1941, the scientific contributions of the LAB expeditions and Boyd’s interest in polar explorations were integrated into the American war effort. Consequently, without the knowledge of the scientists invited to come along, the last maritime LAB expedition, in 1941, was organised in coordination with the National Bureau of Standards, to serve its need for information from east Greenland. Louise executed her final polar expedition in 1955 through becoming the first woman to fly across the North Pole after 1955. Kafarowski closes the book by trying to personally enter the emotional life of her heroine in a manner that is repeated throughout the book; for example, how Louise ‘would have wanted to’ (meet Amundsen in San Francisco in 1906) (p 50); ‘must have felt restless and anxious’ (when returning from being presented at Buckingham Palace in 1925 (p 67)); and spent her final years in a financial struggle, which ‘must have been an agonizing period for Louise’ (p 293).

In sum, Kafarowski has done a good job in recording and chronicling the life and achievement of Louise Arner Boyd. She has organised her wealth of primary sources into a temporally fluently flowing selection of quotes that give a convincing account of what happened when in Louise’s life. Beyond recounting the achievements of this ‘rich American dame,’ the work does not include any explanation for why or how her polar adventures ‘challenged the ideal of a polar explorer as defined by manliness, stoicism, and heroism’ (p 309) and, most importantly, what they (and the lack of attention they have received in the historiography of polar exploration) tell us about women’s struggle for recognition, rights and responsibilities in polar science and society.

Because of its richness in primary research materials, I would recommend this book to anyone interested in the history of polar exploration in the early twentieth century, as well as to future historians looking for a fascinating new research topic (Justiina Dahl, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment, Tekninkringen 74D, plan 5, SE-10044 Stockholm, Sweden (justiina@kth.se)).

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Even though already slightly dated, a review of the *Arctic Yearbook 2016*, which this reviewer has been able to obtain as a paper copy, is necessary. This is because the *Arctic Yearbook* is truly a unique publication series in Arctic scholarship. Although the hardcopy version has the appearance of some kind of master’s or doctoral thesis, this should not mask the fact that it contains high-level contributions from early-career as well as well-established scholars of Arctic affairs. Besides, the *Arctic Yearbook* is not meant to be distributed as a paper copy, but stands synonymous for open access. Via the series’ website, www.arcticyearbook.com, all yearbooks since the first one, published in 2012, can be accessed and downloaded. This fact alone is laudable, particularly given the oftentimes horrendous costs of accessing scholarly research. The Editors of the series have furthermore gathered an illustrious Editorial Board from academia and politics, which underlines the relevance of this series.

The *Arctic Yearbook 2016* deals exclusively with the Arctic Council, marking its 20th anniversary: the subtitle of this expansive volume is ‘The Arctic Council: 20 Years of Regional Cooperation and Policy-Shaping’. The volume encompasses an impressive 49 contributions, consisting of rather short research articles, briefing notes and commentaries. I think it is a fair statement by the Editors (along with Lawson Brigham) that this book is “the most substantial evaluation of the Arctic Council ever published” (p. 19). In order to bring a structure to the vast number of contributions, the Editors have subdivided the book into five sections: 1. Introduction (with four contributions); 2. The Arctic Council as an Institution (with 11 contributions); 3. Arctic Science, Diplomacy and Policy (with 11 contributions);

4. Local and Indigenous Issues in Arctic Governance (with nine contributions); and 5. Arctic Geopolitics and Security (with 12 contributions). Lastly, the Epilogue holds two contributions, one of which is an obituary for Alyson Bailes.

Given the number of contributions it is impossible to write a critique of each single one. I therefore highlight just a few and leave it to the reader to judge the others. Let us thus begin with Camille Escudé’s paper ‘The strength of flexibility: the Arctic Council in the Arctic norm-setting process’, which shows how the Arctic Council (AC), despite its soft-law setting, has managed to normatively bring the Arctic onto the world’s agenda by producing high-level scientific reports and making non-state actors part of Arctic deliberations – a new norm which may also affect other regions and political areas in the world. Given the scope of the chapter it is impossible to delve into broader issues relating to norms in the Arctic, so the author may be excused for not having dealt with national implementation of the norms the AC has generated over time – the Arctic countries’ different dealings with the rights of indigenous peoples is a case in point. The study of norm-creation in the Arctic is a rather new one and Escudé’s chapter should be considered the starting point for more research rather than concluded work (see also Lanteigne, 2017).

Clemens Binder’s chapter ‘Science as a catalyst for deeper Arctic cooperation? Science diplomacy & the transformation of the Arctic Council’ shows how in the name of scientific knowledge-generation the AC has been able to establish trust between the Arctic states, particularly as regards NATO states and Russia, and has contributed to a more integrated approach to scientific inquiry by placing greater emphasis on the inclusion of indigenous knowledge. Binder also considers the gradual transformation of the Arctic Council towards a full-fledged institution in light of the recent Agreement on Scientific Cooperation, which was concluded between the Arctic states under the auspices of the Arctic Council. This is an interesting subject that warrants further investigation in the future, after the normative influence (or lack thereof) of the agreement on Arctic cooperation becomes more prevalent.

As a last example, Florian Vidal's chapter 'Barents Region: the Arctic Council as a stabilizing magnet' investigates the interplay between the Barents Euro-Arctic Region (BEAR) and the AC. While not delving into too much detail, Vidal shows how the cooperative structures in the AC also translate into deepened effectiveness of the BEAR. For instance, the location of the AC secretariat in Tromsø in association with the relocation of the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat from Copenhagen to Tromsø is a sign of the collaborative spirit between Russia and the western states in the Arctic as a whole, and particularly regarding the Barents Region. Indeed, to this reviewer's knowledge there is not much scholarly literature on the way the AC and the BEAR work or even compete with one another. Common threads between the AC, the BEAR and the Northern Forum have been identified (e.g. Hasanat, 2013), but a critical analysis of the interplay between these organisations appears to be lacking.

These three examples show that the contributions to the *Arctic Yearbook 2016* are thought-provoking and serve as inspiration for further research. What concerned me in some instances, however, was the terminology applied. For instance, the Arctic Council is often referred to as an 'institution' rather than a forum. Of course, there is no clear-cut definition of an institution *per se*, but I would argue that given the rather loose cooperative, indeed soft-law, structure of the Arctic Council it is not an institution at this point in time. The process of institutionalisation has without a doubt begun, best exemplified by the establishment of the secretariat and the conclusion of three legally binding regimes under its auspices. Also, some of the legal terminology used raises issues, for instance in Vidal's

chapter, in which he claims that the US has not 'signed' the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (p. 308). This is factually incorrect, as the US signed it in 1994. It has, however, not ratified the convention and is therefore not party to it. While this may be the case, first, the UNCLOS is to a large degree shaped by customary law and the US accepts many of these provisions, and second, by signing it, based on the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the US cannot act contrary to its purpose. In this sense, therefore, the US is indeed 'bound by this international legal framework' (p. 308) – at least to some degree.

These smaller issues notwithstanding, the *Arctic Yearbook 2016* is an important and recommendable publication focusing exclusively on the Arctic Council. In light of the diverse nature of the contributions and the multifaceted approach to analysing the Arctic Council it can be expected that it will serve as a reference work for future research on Arctic cooperation. The fact that all articles are readable and downloadable free of charge adds to this expectation. (Nikolas Sellheim, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Rd, Cambridge, CB2 1ER, UK (nps31@cam.ac.uk)).

References

- Hasanat, W. (2013). *Soft-law cooperation in international law: the Arctic Council's efforts to address climate change* (Doctoral dissertation). Rovaniemi: Lapland University Press.
- Lanteigne, M. (2017). 'Have you entered the storehouses of the snow?' China as a norm entrepreneur in the Arctic. *Polar Record*, 53(2), 117–130.

Climate change impacts on ocean and coastal law. U.S. and international perspectives. Randall S. Abate (Ed.). 2015. Oxford: Oxford University Press. xli + 699 p, hard cover. ISBN 978-0-19-936874-7. £107.50
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The literature on climate change law or the impact of climate change on different legal landscapes has expanded significantly in the last few years. The present volume, which has gone unnoticed for almost 3 years by this reviewer, is a crucially important document for the understanding of the multifaceted impacts of climate change on ocean and coastal law. Naturally, it is nearly impossible to present a fully comprehensive volume that deals with these issues. I therefore commiserate with the Editor of this book on having to make the choice of what to include and what not. As set out in the *Introduction*, the book focuses on "several 'hot spots' throughout the world that provide valuable illustrations of these impacts and regulatory challenges" (p. xli). As the book title suggests, these 'hot spots' are presented within a domestic U.S. legal framework as well as in international law contexts.

The extensiveness of this volume is impressive and impossible to summarise in a short book review. Despite its inevitable limitations the book contains 27 chapters, subdivided into two overarching 'units' – *Oceans* and *Coasts*. These units are further subdivided into topical sections, which for *Oceans* are Ocean Governance Challenges in the United States; and International Ocean Governance Challenges; and for *Coasts* are Climate Change Adaptation: National and Regional Perspectives

in the United States; Climate Change Adaptation: Select State Case Studies; and Climate Change Adaptation: International and Comparative Law Perspectives. Further subdivisions contain sections on Ocean Acidification; Fisheries and Habitats; Off-shore Energy; Marine Mammals; Marine Invasive Species; Polar Regions; and Other International Ocean Governance Challenges. For the purposes of this book review and the readership of *Polar Record*, the section Polar Regions is of particular interest. After all, one needs to make choices of what to include and what not. But this is not to belittle the importance of the other chapters of the book, most of which are certainly relevant for the polar regions as well, or even deal with issues in the Arctic. Especially for the latter, Jones, Fredrickson and Leibman's 'Climate change impacts to fisheries and habitat in the Pacific and the Arctic,' Rizzardi's 'Marine Mammal Protection Act implementation in an era of climate change' and Roche, Sladic, Diamond and Mengerink's 'The role of Alaska natives in climate change decision-making in the Alaska Arctic' are noteworthy.

Three chapters comprise an overview of polar governance challenges. In 'Governance of Arctic Ocean marine resources' Kamrul Hossain presents the shortcomings of the scattered legal framework in the Arctic pertaining to marine living resources and hydrocarbons. In the opening sections of the chapter, Hossain paints a rather bleak picture and highlights the potential for geopolitical tension in the Arctic. This reviewer would argue a bit more cautiously, as it is after all the rule of law which prevails and all Arctic states adhere to. This is best exemplified by Hossain's depiction of the different submissions of claims to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.