

different analyses. One definite truth remains at least: both these books are excellent and timely contributions and are equally illuminating. Consequently, they both deserve to be read widely.

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**After the US Shale Gas Revolution** by **Thierry Bros**. Paris: Editions Technip, 2012. 165pp., £25.74, ISBN 978-2710810162

**Shale Gas in Europe: A Multidisciplinary Analysis with a Focus on European Specificities** by **Cécile Musialski, Werner Zittel and Stefan Lechtenbohrer (eds)**. Deventer: Claeys & Casteels, 2013. 576pp., €95.00, ISBN 978-9491673023

The marriage of two technologies – horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing – has given birth to the greatest geopolitical changes since the oil crisis of the 1970s. The new technologies allow the commercial exploitation of shale formations of natural gas and oil. In the US and Canada, a boom in the production of fossil fuels led to an 80 per cent drop in the price of natural gas and the prospect of American energy independence by the end of the decade. This revolution spreads now globally.

Published research in the social sciences has hardly caught up with these recent changes. The scholarly and analytical vacuum is filled in by practising financial analysts and lawyers with strong academic backgrounds and perhaps foregrounds. Thierry Bros, an analyst with Société Générale in Paris, has published the first and only textbook about the geopolitical effects of the shale gas revolution. Since France is the only country in Europe to criminalise hydraulic fracturing, Bros' book resembles a guide to French wines authored by a Saudi. It is an excellent introduction to unconventional energy and how it is reshaping the geopolitical map of the world. It can be a useful primary textbook for courses about energy geopolitics for social science students.

Since we are at the beginning of the shale gas revolution, most of the book outlines the global pre-revolutionary geopolitics of natural gas production, distribution via pipelines and liquefied natural gas, trade and consumption, as well as the policy trade-offs between cheap, secure and clean energy. Only the last third of the

book outlines how all this is changing and attempts to prognosticate. The book will be most valuable to political scientists who wish to enter the field of energy geopolitics. It explains the necessary technical and economic energy terminology and concepts, so the reader can proceed then to read the specialised literature.

*Shale Gas in Europe* is an ambitious title, considering there are only a few exploratory wells in some European countries. The authors of this edited volume conclude that an energy revolution in Europe will take longer and be more expensive than in the US. As in the US, there is no central, federal, European policy or regulations about unconventional energy. Ernest Wyciskiewicz explains why and how this is. The political debate over shale gas and oil extraction took place within the European Parliament. The European Council remained largely neutral. Supporters of the technology from countries like Poland and free market parties succeeded in blocking an EU-wide moratorium. Since there are no specific EU regulations for hydraulic fracturing, Cécile Musialski interprets the meaning of the existing regulations for the oil and gas industry for the new technologies.

National case studies explore the political debates, actions and regulations in Poland and France – the countries with the largest unconventional resources in Europe. Edyta Materka conducted a fascinating ethnographic study of Polish villages in Pomerania, concluding that resistance to drilling is continuous with the older, communist-era, struggle over private property rights between owners of family farms and the state. Now, the interests of Kashubian farmers, whose livelihood from tourism and recreation are threatened, clash with the geopolitical interests of the Polish urban majority. Tomasi and Nicolet examined the 2011 French Prohibition Act that criminalised hydraulic fracturing. The Act does allow scientific experimentation, and since it does not define the technology, it leaves open the possibility of using related technologies. Other articles are devoted to the legal frameworks for unconventional exploration in Poland, Germany and the UK. Several articles examine the contentious regulatory frameworks that have been proposed by the European Parliament (but rejected), the regulations of various US states, the US federal government (for federal land), the International Energy Agency, the British Academy and the UK Onshore Operators Group. A particularly interesting report by

Ewen and Hammerbacher recounts Exxon's experiment in holding deliberative democratic fora in Germany – one for stakeholders and one for experts.

Articles in the second part of the anthology debate the prospects for energy revolution in Europe. Boston Consulting and Nigel Smith of the British Geological Survey compute that shale production will be more expensive in Europe than in the US due to adverse geological formations, scarcity of geological knowledge, rigs, infrastructure, higher costs of services and water, greater population density in some areas and a more risk-averse culture. The cost of production in Europe may be twice that in the US. Still, the current price of natural gas in Europe is five times its American Henry Hub price. Laura Parmigiani emphasises in her contribution the effects that local production would have on Europe's balance of trade and energy security.

Books about the unconventional energy revolution are bound to have a limited shelf life. The most recent developments in the UK and Ukraine are not covered in either book, nor are the older debates about the technologies in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania. Bros' textbook *After the US Shale Gas Revolution* will need to be updated periodically in new editions. It is high time for social scientists to begin paying attention to this geopolitical energy revolution.

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**Analysing Political Speeches: Rhetoric, Discourse and Metaphor** by **Jonathan Charteris-Black**. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014. 274pp., £24.99, ISBN 9780230274396

In *Analysing Political Speeches: Rhetoric, Discourse and Metaphor*, Jonathan Charteris-Black provides a textbook offering a practical guide to the analysis and interpretation of a particular genre of political discourse: the political speech. The aim of the book is to provide readers with the knowledge and skills to assess the style, structure and persuasive linguistic elements of this important category of contemporary political communication. In doing so, Charteris-Black draws upon both traditional discourse analysis, including classical

studies of rhetoric, to more recent approaches of critical discourse analysis. Through detailed and systematic analysis, examples of political speeches – including inaugural Presidential speeches by John F. Kennedy and Barack Obama, David Cameron's EU speech of 2013 and Tony Blair's Iraq War speech of 2003 – he illustrates how discourse analysis reveals how language is constructed in successful political speeches to persuade and influence the audience within a specific social and cultural context.

The first part of the book focuses on traditional approaches to discourse analysis, particularly style and structure, while the second part examines and explains more critical approaches that focus on the significance of language to relationships of power, conveyed through features such as agency, modality and fallacy. As a practitioner of critical metaphor analysis, Charteris-Black pays particular attention to the use of metaphor as a persuasive strategic device. The book not only includes extensive illustrative examples, but also exercises and helpful guidance for those wishing to undertake their own discourse analysis research.

The book should be of interest to linguists, students of political and media studies, discourse analysts and speech writers. While it does not seek to provide a practical guide to speech writing, the work adds to a growing literature on the analysis of political discourse. Drawing upon a range of methodological approaches, Charteris-Black demonstrates how different techniques can be applied to empirical analysis to reveal the persuasive elements of political speeches. However, while the examples he provides represent a range of political perspectives, they are drawn exclusively from male British and American political leaders (with the exception of Lt. Col. Tim Collins' 'Eve of Battle' speech, which could be considered tenuously political, and a brief reference to former Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mahathir), which gives the work a rather patriarchal, Western-centric perspective. However, as an insightful introduction to the role and influence of political speeches in contemporary political dialogue, Charteris-Black has made a significant and instructive contribution to the literature.

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