Book Review: "The Archaeology Of Smoking And Tobacco"
by Georgia L. Fox

By: Kelly McCallister

Reviews
Social & Behavioral Sciences

52-5417     GT3930   MARC
Exploring community festivals and events, ed. by Allan Jepson and Alan Clarke. Routledge, 2014. 250p bibl index afp ISBN 9781138023284 cloth, $145.00

Jepson (Univ. of Hertfordshire, UK) and Clarke (Univ. of Pannonia, Hungary) deliver 18 chapters of case study, empirical, and conceptually based research that serves to address the growing interests at the nexus of festivals and events, tourism, and sense of community. The text comprises two main parts that are exploratory in nature: the context of community festivals and events, and specific community festivals and event communities. International examples are provided by numerous leading scholars on the topics (see one or two), as they discuss concepts of diaspora, imagined communities, pride and identity, contested history, and authenticity throughout the latter portion of the book. The volume is focused largely on cases from Europe and Australasia, and leaves out North and South American examples. Libraries with extensive collections on tourism, or those with growing collections on festivals and events literature, should have this volume. Summing Up: **** Recommended. Graduate students/faculty.—K. M. Womnam, Texas A&M University

52-5418     HV5760   2014-26255 CIP

This social and economic commentary of the history of North America and the Caribbean is told through the archeological analysis of the tobacco plant and clay pipes. Using a holistic approach, Fox (California State Univ., Chico) identifies the social and economic effects of tobacco through analysis of the archeological record and historical documents. The result is a conclusive record of tobacco’s influence on US economic and social identity across gender, status, and class over time. The author begins with an analysis of the archeological record, emphasizing the study of clay tobacco pipes. She focuses on the lives of the people who used or manufactured tobacco, especially in regard to the indigenous populations who cultivated tobacco and the colonists who exported it. Readers are transported through 300 years of tobacco use and its influence through many aspects of American culture. This book has the potential to be definitive required reading for early American history and historical archeology courses. Summing Up: ***** Essential. Upper-division undergraduates and above.—K. C. McCullister, Appalachian State University

52-5419     GN33    2014-12657 MARC

The 16 chapters in this very readable and remarkably engaging new volume are contributed by influential anthropologists at many different stages of their careers. Together, the essays focus on the relationships anthropologists build with the individuals and communities they work with, and how such relationships shape both research and public action. In addition to compelling discussions of mutuality, public engagement, and collaboration, most essays engage very closely with ethical matters in anthropology and the academic and personal journeys of the individual anthropologists. For example, chapters address a father’s influence on a young anthropologist’s career (Hirabayashi), collaborative research between an Igorot anthropologist and an anthropologist who is the great-granddaughter of the manager of a traveling “Igorot village” in the early 1900s (Weibel), the significance of ethnographic love in research in South Africa (Besteman), and the development of the American Anthropological Association Race Project (Moses). Sanjek contributes a very useful introduction and conclusion, which show how “mutuality crosses an insider/outsider dichotomy.” Advanced undergraduates, graduate students, and professional anthropologists will find this collection an inspiring read. Summing Up: ***** Essential. All levels/libraries.—E. S. Stiles, University of Nevada, Reno

52-5420     E76      2013-34046 CIP

In 2004, the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), part of the Smithsonian Institution, opened to the general public. From its inception, the institution was dedicated to providing an “authentic Native Voice” through collaboration and community curating with Native communities. As an NMAI staff member, Shannon (Univ. of Colorado-Boulder) conducted ethnographic fieldwork about staff/community curator interactions and practices in implementing the inaugural exhibitions. After discussing the influence of Native Americans in shaping US anthropology, the author details the successes and conflicts in the manufacturing of the exhibitions, noting that the museum is simultaneously a federal bureaucracy and an institution of cultural production. Shannon considers the exhibit’s symbolic value to the Native communities and staff, ways institutions shape community curating, and the tensions that arise among conflicting arenas of expertise. The remainder of the work focuses on collaborative efforts in projecting Native voices through cooperative authorship and concept development, which are depicted in an exhibition photographic tour. The book ends with a discussion about the experiences of the co-curators, evaluation of the exhibition, and the role community curating played in fulfilling NMAI’s mission, concluding that the NMAI has become a primary institution for representing Native Americans. Important for tribal libraries. Summing Up: **** Recommended. All academic levels/libraries.—G. R. Campbell, The University of Montana

52-5421     RU216    2014-16239 CIP

Medical anthropologist Tomori (Johns Hopkins) conducted a “longitudinal ethnographic study of middle class breastfeeding families in a Midwestern US city” in order to examine “the dilemmas of nighttime breastfeeding and sleep.” The practice of bringing infants into their parents’ beds to be breastfed is elevated to the level of a cultural phenomenon with potentially far-reaching effects. There is not widespread agreement that nocturnal breastfeeding in bed with Mom could ruin a marriage or eventually result in an adult who lacks independence and self-reliance. One does not often find the terms breastfeeding and capitalism in an ethnographic analysis, but when they are used in an argument that contemporary breastfeeding practices encourage the continuation of “inequalities and local-global political economic relations,” they do not bestow credibility on such a sweeping generalization. Tomori takes aim at seemingly everyone—traditional Western medicine, the public health sector, the American Pediatric

1706

CHOICE

June 2015