

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789627603321
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Titolo	Mapping the Americas : the transnational politics of contemporary native culture // Shari M. Huhndorf
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2009
ISBN	1-5017-0566-0 0-8014-5880-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 202 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	323.1197
Soggetti	Indians of North America - Ethnic identity Indians of North America - Politics and government Indian arts - North America Eskimos - Alaska - Ethnic identity Eskimos - Alaska - Politics and government Inuit - Canada - Ethnic identity Inuit - Canada - Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : Native American studies and the limits of nationalism -- Colonizing Alaska : race, nation, and the remaking of Native America -- "From the inside and through Inuit eyes" : Igloodik Isuma Productions and the cultural politics of Inuit media -- Indigenous feminism, performance, and the gendered politics of memory -- Picture revolution : "tribal internationalism" and the future of the Americas in Leslie Marmon Silko's Almanac of the dead -- Coda : border crossings.
Sommario/riassunto	In Mapping the Americas, Shari M. Huhndorf tracks changing conceptions of Native culture as it increasingly transcends national boundaries and takes up vital concerns such as patriarchy, labor and environmental exploitation, the emergence of pan-Native urban communities, global imperialism, and the commodification of indigenous cultures. While nationalism remains a dominant anticolonial strategy in indigenous contexts, Huhndorf examines the ways in which transnational indigenous politics have reshaped Native culture (especially novels, films, photography, and performance) in the United

States and Canada since the 1980's. Mapping the Americas thus broadens the political paradigms that have dominated recent critical work in Native studies as well as the geographies that provide its focus, particularly through its engagement with the Arctic. Among the manifestations of these new tendencies in Native culture that Huhndorf presents are Igloodik Isuma Productions, the Inuit company that has produced nearly forty films, including *Atanarjuat*, *The Fast Runner*; indigenous feminist playwrights; Leslie Marmon Silko's *Almanac of the Dead*; and the multimedia artist Shelley Niro. Huhndorf also addresses the neglect of Native America by champions of "postnationalist" American studies, which shifts attention away from ongoing colonial relationships between the United States and indigenous communities within its borders to U.S. imperial relations overseas. This is a dangerous oversight, Huhndorf argues, because this neglect risks repeating the disavowal of imperialism that the new American studies takes to task. Parallel transnational tendencies in American studies and Native American studies have thus worked at cross-purposes: as pan-tribal alliances draw attention to U.S. internal colonialism and its connections to global imperialism, American studies deflects attention from these ongoing processes of conquest. Mapping the Americas addresses this neglect by considering what happens to American studies when you put Native studies at the center.
