

Princeton Studies in Muslim Politics

Dale F. Eickelman

THE IDEA FOR THIS SERIES originated with its co-founders, political scientist James Piscatori, and myself, a social anthropologist, in 1990. It was intended to complement our book *Muslim Politics* (1996, new edition 2004). For us, 'Muslim politics' encompassed more than a concentration on self-ascribed religious authorities or doctrinal concerns. Traditionally educated religious scholars clearly enjoy a role in such politics, but so do lay intellectuals, mothers, government leaders, musicians, and many others who assert major roles in shaping how religion and politics play out in public. The rapid expansion of mass higher education, the greater ease of travel and migration, and the rapid proliferation and accessibility of new media have all expanded the numbers of those who contribute to reshaping religious practice, the religious imagination, and their impact on politics.

Yet all too often, we felt, the study of politics had been dominated by the study of elites and formal institutions. The politically significant activities of non-elites count equally, and we recognized that an evaluation of the civic order and its potential depends on a complex calculus of actors, interests, and values that transcend frontiers of geography, language, ethnicity, sect, and class—and those of academic discipline.

The scope of the series

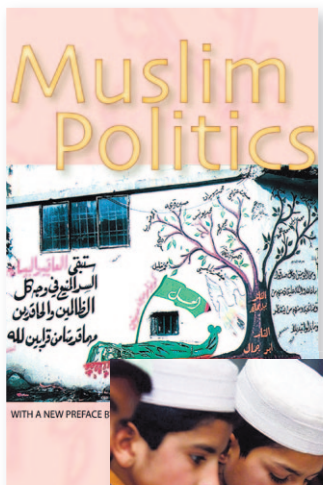
In both our co-authored book and the series, we aimed to encourage an alternative to the often specialized terminology and background assumptions of our respective disciplines in order to join the study of Muslim politics to the mainstream of social thought, assessing in its richness the competition and contest of both symbolic production and control of the institutions, both formal and informal, which serve as symbolic or normative arbiters of society. The allocation of goods and services occurs in the context of broadly shared values and assumptions, and these values, even when portrayed by some as fixed and immutable, are subject to vigorous debate and constant transformation.

It is these symbolic politics that account for why political actions and choices are recognizably Muslim, and in this sense 'Islam'—vigorously contested in terms of content and practice—accounts for why political actions and choices are recognizably Muslim for a broad swathe of the world. Politics is just as much a struggle over people's imaginations as it is for control over the allocation of services and resources. In our conception of Muslim politics, doctrinal prescriptions were but one factor, and generally not the dominant one, in motivating social or political action.

Profile of the series

We strongly wanted a series associated with our book. Since the 1980s we had been involved as participants and sometimes co-directors in various workshops and other field-building activities supported by research foundations in Europe and the United States. In these workshops and summer institutes, advanced doctoral students and recent graduates from a variety of disciplines had the opportunity to enhance the quality of their work by meeting their peers, as well as senior faculty, working on parallel issues elsewhere in the world. The series was in part a logical extension of these activities.

Since 1995, 24 books have appeared in the series. They reflect a range of themes, including the political implications of interconnecting family networks in Cairo, Islam and democracy, religion and urban violence in Pakistan, religion and political belonging among Palestinian youth, historical perceptions of 'others' by Muslim and Western travelers, a cultural history of Afghanistan politics, *madrasa* schooling past and present, religious debates over the role of women in Iran, piety and modernity among Shi'i Muslims in Lebanon, a study of Lebanon's Hezbollah, Islam in France, religious ethnicity in Bulgaria, and Islam in the world of U.S. intelligence and public diplomacy.



At first, each book in the series contained an editors' foreword situating the book in the context of the series. In 2004, when Augustus Richard Norton (Boston University) replaced James Piscatori as my co-editor, we decided that the description on the outside back cover sufficed to make the link.

Only three books in the series are edited ones. Roughly half the books developed out of initial conversations with the series co-editors; the rest were initiated by inquiries from authors familiar with the series or were referred to us by our very active in-house commissioning editor at Princeton University Press, Fred Appel. Nine books in the series are by first authors, reflecting our commitment to keeping the door open for innovative scholarship. From the outset, the series has been open to a wide range of approaches, assuring its continuing vitality.

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The State and Society in East Asia series

Elizabeth J. Perry

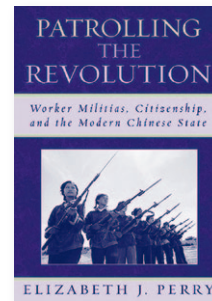
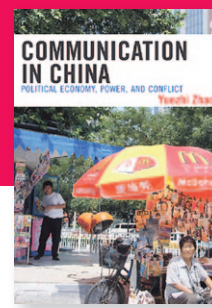
THE STATE AND SOCIETY IN EAST ASIA SERIES, which I edit for publishers Rowman and Littlefield, welcomes both well researched monographs and general textbooks by established scholars. To date, topics covered in the series range from Chinese revolutionary history to the contemporary Philippines.

Manuscripts are often solicited directly from seasoned scholars at academic conferences like the Association for Asian Studies annual meeting, but the series also encourages 'over the transom' inquiries and submissions by authors with a proven publication record. The series does not publish edited conference volumes or doctoral dissertations.

Substantively, this series focuses on the interaction between state power and social pressures in the making of modern and contemporary China, Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia. Conventional approaches to this part of the world have often stressed the strength of the East Asian state in promoting stability and growth. More recently, the dynamic role of social forces in East Asia has also captured scholarly attention. Targeting original research as well as works of synthesis, the series seeks to bridge the gap between studies on both sides of the inseparable state-society divide.

Editorial cooperation and series focus

As academic editor, I work closely with Rowman and Littlefield's Editorial Director, Susan McEachern, in soliciting manuscripts and ensuring high academic standards. The initiative for this series came from Susan McEachern. After some discussion, she and I agreed upon the theme and parameters for the series. Her motivation for launching the series, as I understand it, stemmed less from a desire to garner standing purchase orders by libraries than from an interest in attracting top quality academic manuscripts by having a senior scholar associated with the series as editor.



So far, most of the books in the series have been research monographs focused on modern Chinese history and contemporary Chinese politics, due no doubt to my own area of interest. These listings include contributions by well known political scientists (e.g., Richard Kraus and Neil Diamant), historians (e.g., Arif Dirlik, Linda Grove, Stephen Averill, Patricia Stranahan, and Roxann Prazniak), and media specialist Zhao Yuezhi.

All manuscripts undergo rigorous peer review before being accepted for publication. It is gratifying to note that every book in the series has received highly positive reviews in major academic journals in the field. In future, we hope to expand the geographic reach of the research monographs as well as to augment the textbook offerings. The aim is to maintain the standard of scholarship for which the series has become known, while gradually adding books that will appeal to a wider and more diverse readership.

Driving force

Although I receive modest compensation for inviting manuscripts that are eventually accepted for publication in the series, my motivation for involvement with the series lies elsewhere. With many university presses hamstrung by major cutbacks these days, dealing with a reputable commercial press offers a refreshing alternative that I enjoy sharing with colleagues. My editorial activity (which does not figure significantly in my university's evaluation of my scholarly productivity or service) nevertheless provides the genuine satisfaction of being able to introduce talented authors to an outstanding, responsive, and professional publication experience.

I hope that this brief summary of the goals of the *State and Society in East Asia* series will encourage prospective authors to consider this series as a possible home for their next book!

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Dutch source publications series on early modern East and Southeast Asia

Leonard Blussé



THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY was the Golden Age of colonial source publications in the English and Dutch colonial empires. However, the editing of source publications has gone out of fashion for several reasons. It is a long term, time consuming enterprise which rarely receives funding nowadays and is a rather ungrateful occupation because it cuts into the creative writing of those involved.

Yet cooperative teamwork can still reap extremely useful research tools for the wider academic circle of historians. Since the 1980s, in collaboration with colleagues in China (Xiamen University) and Japan (Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University) editorial teams from Leiden university have published a wide array of source publications which throw new light on the history of Taiwan, Japan, China and the overseas Chinese.

Zeelandia Diaries (Taiwan)

All preserved manuscript diaries of the governors of the VOC administration in Taiwan have been published. (J.L. Blussé, N.C. Everts & W.E. Milde eds, *De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia 1629-1662*. Den Haag: ING). Three of the volumes have been translated into Chinese by Chiang Shu-sheng (*Relanzhi cheng rezhi*. Tainan: Tainan Municipal Office 1999-2010). The publication of these carefully edited and annotated volumes which throw new light on the on the early history of Taiwan before its inclusion in the Chinese empire have resulted in a host of new monographs and studies. Because the Zeelandia diaries provide so much new evidence on the almost forgotten history of Taiwan's original inhabitants, the Shung Ye Museum of Formosan Aborigines of Taipei commissioned an English anthology of original documents in the VOC archives about the aboriginal population (L. Blussé and Natalie Everts eds. *The Formosan Encounter, Notes on Formosa's Aboriginal Society: A Selection of Documents from Dutch Archival Sources*. Taipei: Shung Ye Museum of Formosan Aborigines 1999-2011).

Gong An Bu of the Chinese Council of Batavia

Another useful historical source publication on the Chinese community of Batavia/Jakarta is published in Chinese by members of the same Leiden team in cooperation with Nie Dening, Hou Zhenping and Wu Fengbing of Xiamen University. After the archives of the so-called Chinese Council or Kong Koan of Batavia (1780-1942) were rediscovered and restored in the 1990s, it was decided to edit and publish from this archival deposit all *Minutes of the Board Meetings of the Chinese Council (Gong An Bu)*. So far 10 volumes covering the years 1787- 1860 have been published by Xiamen University Press. In all some twenty volumes are to be published. This source publication has also led to a veritable rush of new academic publications in overseas Chinese studies.

Deshima Diaries (Japan)

Since the 1960s a small group from the Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University has been engaged in the annotated publication in Dutch and Japanese of all manuscript diaries of the VOC factories in Hirado and Deshima (Nagasaki) covering a period of approximately 250 years (1620s-1860s). Because it takes about three years to cover one year's diaries, the entire project may take over 500 years! (However, a Leiden University team has published several volumes of abbreviated versions in English to make the diaries available to global scholarship.) The way in which these source publications take shape is rather unusual. First diaries covering one decade are published in the *Intercontinenta* series of the Leiden Center for the History of European Expansion and Global Interaction and sent to about 100 subscribers for comments and additions. (For further information: m.c.e.wissen@hum.leidenuniv.nl) When a 30-50 year period has been completed, a definitive hardcover publication is published by the Japan Netherlands Institute in Tokyo

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