

PUBLICATIONS

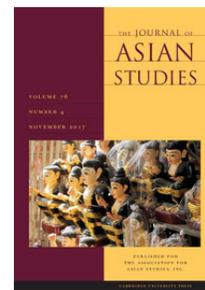
TRANSREGIONAL RESEARCH JUNIOR SCHOLAR FELLOWSHIP: INTERASIAN CONTEXTS AND CONNECTIONS

The following works are by the SSRC InterAsia Program's Transregional Fellows, based on their fellowship research (funded with generous support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation).

THE JOURNEY TOWARDS “NO MAN'S LAND”: INTERPRETING THE CHINA-KOREA BORDERLAND WITHIN IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL CONTEXTS

BY **SONG, NIANSHEN** (2013 Fellow)
THE JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, VOLUME 76, ISSUE 4
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, SEPTEMBER 2017

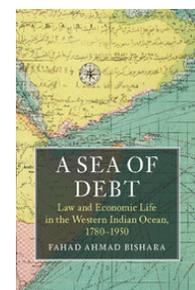
In the early twentieth century, the sovereignty of a territory north of the China-Korea Tumen River border was under severe dispute between China, Korea, and Japan. Based on a Jesuit memoir and map of Korea published in eighteenth-century Europe, a Japanese colonial bureaucrat and international law expert, Shinoda Jisaku, asserted that a vast region north of the China-Korea border should be regarded as a “no man's land.” Employing Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and European materials, this article traces the origin and evolution of such a definition. It demonstrates that the Jesuit map and description were based on false geographic information, which the Korean court deliberately provided to a Manchu official in 1713 in order to safeguard its interests.



A SEA OF DEBT: LAW AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN, 1780–1950

BY **BISHARA, FAHAD AHMAD** (2013 Fellow)
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, MARCH 2017

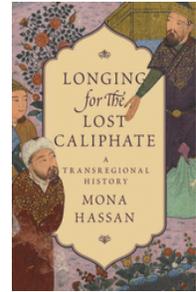
In this innovative legal history of economic life in the Western Indian Ocean, Bishara examines the transformations of Islamic law and Islamicate commercial practices during the emergence of modern capitalism in the region. In this time of expanding commercial activity, a mélange of Arab, Indian, Swahili and Baloch merchants, planters, jurists, judges, soldiers and seamen forged the frontiers of a shared world. The interlinked worlds of trade and politics that these actors created, the shared commercial grammars and institutions that they developed and the spatial and socio-economic mobilities they engaged in endured until at least the middle of the twentieth century. This major study examines the Indian Ocean from Oman to India and East Africa over an extended period of time, drawing together the histories of commerce, law and empire in a sophisticated, original and richly textured history of capitalism in the Islamic world.



LONGING FOR THE LOST CALIPHATE: A TRANSREGIONAL HISTORY

BY **HASSAN, MONA** (2012 Fellow)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, JANUARY 2017

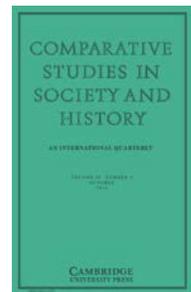
In the United States and Europe, the word “caliphate” has conjured historically romantic and increasingly pernicious associations. Yet the caliphate’s significance in Islamic history and Muslim culture remains poorly understood. This book explores the myriad meanings of the caliphate for Muslims around the world through the analytical lens of two key moments of loss in the thirteenth and twentieth centuries. Through extensive primary-source research, Mona Hassan explores the rich constellation of interpretations created by religious scholars, historians, musicians, statesmen, poets, and intellectuals.



DA'WA, DYNASTY, AND DESTINY IN THE ARAB GULF

BY **SAMIN, NADAV** (2013 Fellow)
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY, VOLUME 58, ISSUE 4
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, SEPTEMBER 2016

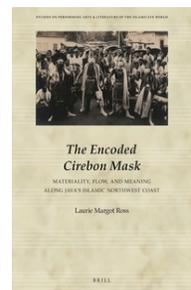
In his article, Nadav Samin considers the question of collective identity formation in the Arab Gulf by looking at the distinctive ways in which the genealogies of the dominant kinship collective of the United Arab Emirates, the Bani Yās confederation, have been represented by that country's cultural and heritage-making institutions. Approaching the public representation of genealogies through an integrative framework, this article sheds light on important themes in modern Emirati and broader Gulf social and political life, including the complicated place of religious norms in a newly fashioned Muslim nation, the influence of gender on conceptions of kinship and nationhood, and the challenge ethnic heterogeneity poses to an Arab ethno-national project.



THE ENCODED CIREBON MASK: MATERIALITY, FLOW, AND MEANING ALONG JAVA'S ISLAMIC NORTHWEST COAST

BY **ROSS, LAURIE MARGOT** (2012 Fellow)
BRILL, AUGUST 2016

In this book, Laurie Margot Ross situates masks and masked dancing in the Cirebon region of Java (Indonesia) as an original expression of Islam. This is a different view from that of many scholars, who argue that canonical prohibitions on fashioning idols and imagery prove that masks are mere relics of indigenous beliefs that Muslim travelers could not eradicate. Making use of archives, oral histories, and the performing objects themselves, Ross traces the mask's trajectory from a popular entertainment in Cirebon—once a portal of global exchange—to a stimulus for establishing a deeper connection to God in late colonial Java, and eventual links to nationalism in post-independence Indonesia.



CHINA'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES? HOW GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTALISM UNINTENTIONALLY SMUGGLED THE NOTION OF INDIGENEITY INTO CHINA

BY **HATHAWAY, MICHAEL JOHN** (2013 Fellow)
HUMANITIES, VOLUME 5, ISSUE 3
MDPI, JULY 2016

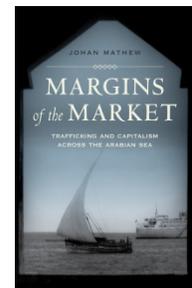
In his article, Michael Hathaway explores several conundrums around the role of China in the global landscape of indigenous rights. How did it come to pass that environmental organizations, historically regarded as adversaries of indigenous peoples, tried to expand the indigenous possibilities for one group, especially in a country that officially and resolutely denies the existence of indigenous people? The article explores how environmental organizations began to incorporate indigenous concerns only after a long struggle, and shows how their efforts in China encountered unexpected challenges.



MARGINS OF THE MARKET: TRAFFICKING AND CAPITALISM ACROSS THE ARABIAN SEA

BY **MATHEW, JOHAN** (2013 Fellow)
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, MAY 2016

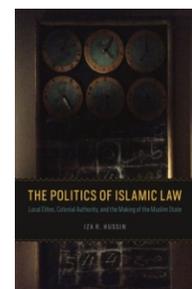
What is the relationship between trafficking and free trade? Is trafficking the perfection or the perversion of free trade? Trafficking occurs thousands of times each day at borders throughout the world, yet we have come to perceive it as something quite extraordinary. How did this happen, and what role does trafficking play in capitalism? To answer these questions, Johan Mathew traces the hidden networks that operated across the Arabian Sea in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Following the entangled history of trafficking and capitalism, he explores how the Arabian Sea reveals the gaps that haunt political borders and undermine economic models. Ultimately, he shows how capitalism was forged at the margins of the free market, where governments intervened, and traffickers turned a profit.



THE POLITICS OF ISLAMIC LAW: LOCAL ELITES, COLONIAL AUTHORITY, AND THE MAKING OF THE MUSLIM STATE

BY **HUSSIN, IZA** (2012 Fellow)
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, MARCH 2016

In *The Politics of Islamic Law*, Iza Hussin compares India, Malaya, and Egypt during the British colonial period in order to trace the making and transformation of the contemporary category of 'Islamic law.' She demonstrates that not only is Islamic law not the shari'ah, its present institutional forms, substantive content, symbolic vocabulary, and relationship to state and society—in short, its politics—are built upon foundations laid during the colonial encounter.

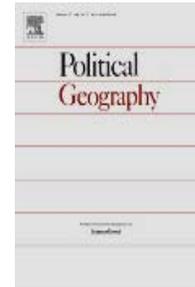


A WORLD OF HOMEOWNERS: AMERICAN POWER AND THE POLITICS OF HOUSING AID

Winner of the *Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize from the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (2016)* and the *Kenneth T. Jackson Best Book Award from the Urban History Association (2016)*.

BY **KWAK, NANCY** (2012 Fellow)
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, NOVEMBER 2015

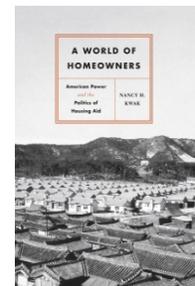
Is there anything more American than the ideal of homeownership? In this groundbreaking work of transnational history, Nancy Kwak reveals how the concept of homeownership became one of America's major exports and defining characteristics around the world. In the aftermath of World War II, American advisers urged countries to pursue greater access to homeownership, arguing it would give families a literal stake in their nations, jumpstart a productive home-building industry, fuel economic growth, and raise the standard of living in their countries, helping to ward off the specter of communism.



NONTRADITIONAL SECURITY AND CHINA'S TRANSNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL IN NORTHERN LAOS AND MYANMAR

BY **SU, XIAOBO** (2013 Fellow)
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, VOLUME 48
ELSEVIER, SEPTEMBER 2015

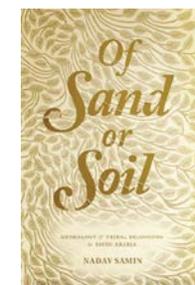
Regarding illicit drugs as a nontraditional security challenge (NTS), the Chinese state deploys a policy package combining coercive crackdown and development assistance to start transnational narcotics control in the Golden Triangle—the notorious illicit opium-producing area between Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand. This paper examines how illicit drugs are framed as a security challenge and how the state works with other forces to implement transnational narcotics control. Specifically, I focus on the Chinese state's efforts to implement transnational narcotics control in the notorious illicit opium-producing areas in northern Laos and Myanmar.



OF SAND OR SOIL: GENEALOGY AND TRIBAL BELONGING IN SAUDI ARABIA

BY **SAMIN, NADAV** (2013 Fellow)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, SEPTEMBER 2015

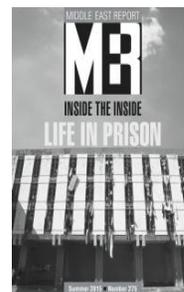
Why do tribal genealogies matter in modern-day Saudi Arabia? What compels the strivers and climbers of the new Saudi Arabia to want to prove their authentic descent from one or another prestigious Arabian tribe? *Of Sand or Soil* looks at how genealogy and tribal belonging have informed the lives of past and present inhabitants of Saudi Arabia and how the Saudi government's tacit glorification of tribal origins has shaped the powerful development of the kingdom's genealogical culture.



MIGRANT WORKERS AND THE US MILITARY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

BY **LI, DARRYL** (2013 Fellow)
MIDDLE EAST REPORT, VOLUME 45
MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH AND INFORMATION PROJECT, SUMMER 2015

In this special report, Darryl Li looks at the participation and treatment of migrant workers privately contracted to the US military in the Middle East.



SOVEREIGN VIOLENCE: TEMPLE DESTRUCTION IN INDIA AND SHRINE DESECRATION IN IRAN AND CENTRAL ASIA

BY **MOIN, A. AZFAR** (2012 Fellow)
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY, VOLUME 57, ISSUE 2
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, MARCH 2015

Was the destruction of Sufi and 'Alid saint shrines as a rite of conquest in Iran and Central Asia a phenomenon comparable to the desecration of temples in war in India? With this question in mind, this essay examines the changing nature of Islamic kingship in premodern Iran and Central Asia and compares it to developments in Indic kingship.



MANILA'S "DANGER AREAS"

BY **KWAK, NANCY** (2012 Fellow)
PLACES JOURNAL, FEBRUARY 2015

In this *Places Journal* article, Nancy Kwak discusses how the clearance of urban waterways in Manila creates new challenges for the city's most vulnerable inhabitants.



TRAVELS OF LAW: INDIAN OCEAN ITINERARIES

WITH ARTICLES BY **HUSSIN, IZA** (2012 Fellow)
and **BISHARA, FAHAD** (2013 Fellow)
LAW AND HISTORY REVIEW, VOLUME 32, ISSUE 4
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, NOVEMBER 2014

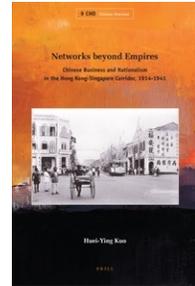
This special issue of *Law and History Review* welcomes a forum on transregional law that looks at the movements of law in the Indian Ocean in the era of the British Empire. The forum begins with an introductory essay by its organizers, Iza Hussin (2012 Transregional Research Fellow) and Renisa Mawari, and concludes with an afterword by Engseng Ho. In between are five essays (including an essay by 2013 Transregional Research Fellow Fahad Bishara) that examine law's travels in various directions across colonial and imperial contexts, tracing law's interactions with religion along the way.



NETWORKS BEYOND EMPIRES: CHINESE BUSINESS AND NATIONALISM IN THE HONG KONG-SINGAPORE CORRIDOR, 1914-1941

BY **KUO, HUEI-YING** (2012 Fellow)
BRILL PUBLISHERS, AUGUST 2014

In *Networks beyond Empires*, Kuo examines business and nationalist activities of the Chinese bourgeoisie in Hong Kong and Singapore between 1914 and 1941. The book argues that speech-group ties were key to understanding the intertwining relationship between business and nationalism.



THE PLACE OF ISRAEL IN ASIA: SETTLER COLONIALISM, MOBILITY, MEMORY, AND IDENTITY AMONG PALESTINIANS IN ISRAEL

BY **SHIHADÉ, MAGID** (2013 Fellow)
SETTLER COLONIAL STUDIES, VOLUME 6, ISSUE 2
TAYLOR & FRANCIS, APRIL 2013

This research is part of an initiative by the SSRC on 'transregional inter-Asian connections and contexts that aims at reconceptualizing and rethinking Asia, in order to go beyond the territorial and conceptual fixities of area studies that divide the region into East, West, South, Southeast', and which moreover exceptionalizes one part of Asia - The Middle East - with a name that has no connection to the geography of the region. This has also led some states to fall in the cracks between these regions and sub-regions, an issue that raises many questions Magid Shihade explores in his research.



RELIGIOUS BODIES POLITIC: RITUALS OF SOVEREIGNTY IN BURYAT BUDDHISM

BY **BERNSTEIN, ANYA** (2012 Fellow)
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, JANUARY 2013

Religious Bodies Politic examines the complex relationship between transnational religion and politics through the lens of one cosmopolitan community in Siberia: Buryats, who live in a semiautonomous republic within Russia with a large Buddhist population. Looking at religious transformation among Buryats across changing political economies, Anya Bernstein argues that under conditions of rapid social change—such as those that accompanied the Russian Revolution, the Cold War, and the fall of the Soviet Union—Buryats have used Buddhist “body politics” to articulate their relationship not only with the Russian state, but also with the larger Buddhist world.

