

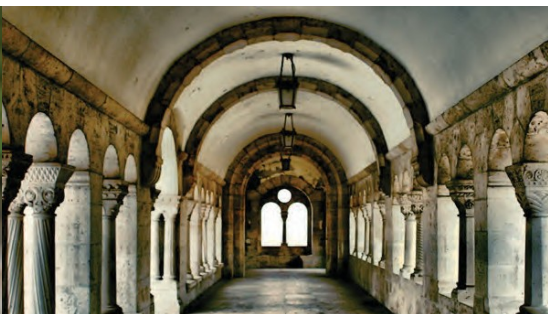
Hosted by  
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of Languages  
Baku, Azerbaijan

Co-Organized by  
Central Eurasian  
Studies Department,  
Indiana University  
History Department,  
Peking University

With generous support  
from Tang  
Research Foundation

**The Silk Road:  
Between Central Eurasia and China  
3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Workshop**

丝绸之路——在内陆欧亚与中国之间工作坊  
第三届



承办：  
阿塞拜疆语言大学

主办：  
印第安纳大学内陆欧亚学系  
北京大学历史学系

协办：  
北京大学土耳其研究中心  
北京大学丝绸之路与内亚研究中心

资助方：  
唐研究基金

**June 22-23, 2019**

**2019年6月22-23日**

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## Locations

**Hotel:** Fairmont Flame Towers

1A Mehdi Huseyn St, Baku 1006

+994 12 565 48 48

Arrival: June 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup>

Departure: June 24<sup>th</sup>

**Workshop:** Azerbaijan University of Languages

2 Rashid Behbudov St, Baku

# **Agenda**

## **FRIDAY, June 21, 2019**

10:00 AM: Baku city tour

6:00 PM: Dinner

## **SATURDAY, June 22, 2019**

### **Opening Ceremony**

9:00 AM: Inauguration of Workshop by Kamal ABDULLAH (Rector, Azerbaijan University of Languages)

9:25 AM: Welcome by Kemal SILAY (Director of Turkish Flagship, Indiana University)

9:35 AM: Opening Remarks by ZAN Tao (Vice Dean of History, Peking University)

9:45 AM: Opening Remarks by Jamsheed CHOKSY (Chairperson of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University)

### **Morning Sessions**

(20 minutes per presentation followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers)

10:00 AM: LI Bozhoing (Peking University), “Go Back to Richthofen: Rethinking the Silk Road”

10:30 AM: Kemal SILAY (Indiana University), “China’s Soft-Modern Silk Road and Its Cultural and Political Manifestations for the Republic of Turkey”

11:00 AM: LI Xiao (Renmin University), “East and West Cultural Exchange: Seeing from the Archaeological Discoveries”

11:30 AM: Gardner BOVINGDON (Indiana University), “Almaty in View of Baku: Understanding Central Asian Cities Comparatively”

12:00 PM: Lunch

### **Afternoon Sessions**

(20 minutes per presentation followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers)

2:00 PM: FAN, Jingjing (Peking University), “Avadāna from India to China: Transformation of a Literary Genre”

2:30 PM: Jala GARIBOVA (Azerbaijan University of Languages), “Language Behavior and Attitudes in the Context of Identity Repertoires: The Case of Azerbaijan”

3:00 PM: LUO Xin (Peking University), “The Wood Poles in the Heaven Worship Ceremonies of Northern Wei Dynasty”

3:30 PM: Aybike TEZEL (Indiana University), “Pastoralist Elites in the Sedentary Worlds: Pastoralist-Sedentary Interactions in Early Mediaeval Central Eurasia”

6:00 PM: Dinner

**SUNDAY, June 23, 2019**

**Morning Sessions**

(20 minutes per presentation followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers)

10:00 AM: WU Yunpei (Peking University), “‘Worm in the Fire’ and ‘Worm in the Snow’: A Study of the Iranian Bundahishn 22.14”

10:30 AM: Akram HABIBULLA (Indiana University), “Arabic Script Rare Books: Central Library at the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic”

11:00 AM: Jamsheed CHOKSY (Indiana University), “Parthian and Middle Persian Data on Industrialization”

11:30 AM: WANG Yidan (Peking University), “The Christian World in the Eyes of a Persian Historian in the 14th Century: A Study of ‘The Genealogy of the Christians and the Franks’ in the Shu‘ab-i Panjgāna of Rashīd al-Dīn

12:00 PM: Lunch

**Afternoon Sessions**

(20 minutes per presentation followed by 10 minutes of questions and answers)

2:00 PM: DUAN Qing (Peking University), “Forever Names of Kingdoms”

2:30 PM: Feisal ISTRABADI (Indiana University), “Iraq and the PRC: Sixty Years of Engagement”

3:00 PM: ZAN Tao (Peking University) “Atatürk as a Title: From the Perspective of Inner Asia History”

3:30 PM: Emily STRANGER (Indiana University), “Iran’s Foreign Legions and Fire Ant Warfare”

**Closing Ceremony**

4:00 PM: Closing Remarks by Jala GARIBOVA (Vice-Rector for International Relations, Azerbaijan University of Languages)

4:15 PM: Brief Remarks by Rafiq ABBASOV (Director, Confucius Institute, Azerbaijan University of Languages)

4:20 PM: Thanks by ZAN Tao (Vice Dean of History, Peking University)

4:25 PM: Thanks by Jamsheed CHOKSY (Chairperson of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University)

6:00 PM: Dinner

## **Abstracts**

## **Almaty in view of Baku: Understanding Central Asian Cities Comparatively**

Gardner BOVINGDON

Associate Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

This paper is part of a book project on the city of Almaty, the former capital of Kazakhstan. All cities are palimpsests, bearing the marks of successive generations of rulers, planners, and inhabitants. With careful textual study and stylistic analysis, it is possible to “read” those successive sets of marks to grasp how they were understood and experienced in their time, and to explore how each reacted to - or commented on - the previous ones. I am particularly interested in the last two waves: how planners and architects in the Soviet Union sought to reshape the urban fabric of Almaty, and in the process transform the people living the city, and how after 1991 a new generation of planners and architects tried to reconstruct Almaty to reflect its role as the capital of an independent Kazakhstan.

The book can be considered a case study, but like all case studies it makes many implicit comparisons. Taking advantage of the opportunity to visit Baku and present this paper, I intend to make the comparisons explicit, to enrich our understanding of both cities in their particularities and as exemplars of the category of “Central Asian cities.” Baku is, to be sure, far older and considerably larger than Almaty, but both cities show the marks of Soviet-era and post-independence planning and building. By pairwise comparison of similar structures - theaters, administrative edifices, apartment blocks, and “showcase buildings” by international architects - and paying attention to both similarities and differences, I will elucidate planners’ responses to questions of locality, culture, social form, and the global.

## **Parthian and Middle Persian Data on Industrialization**

Jamsheed CHOKSY

Distinguished Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

Medieval sources including geographies, local histories, and even hagiographies by Muslim authors noted aspects of ancient or pre-Islamic industry (i.e., endeavor, *tukhshishn*) and commerce (*pēshagīh*) among Iranians. Less has survived about production (*barishn*), distribution (*bakhshishn*, *dahishn*), and trade (*wāzārgānīh*) of commodities (*tāgān*) in the Parthian and Middle Persian or Pahlavi documents. This paper examines those pre-Islamic Iranian written sources to gain insight into items, occupations, and industries under the Parthian or Arsacid (247 BCE–224 CE) and Sasanian (224–652) dynasties plus additions to the Middle Persian corpus from the time of the Umayyad (661–750) and Abbasid (750–1258) Caliphates. Evidence elucidated here is intended to augment the much larger datasets provided by medieval Islamic texts and by archeology that will only be alluded to in this presentation.



## Forever Names of Kingdoms

DUAN Qing

Professor, South Asian Studies Department, Peking University

New materials always serve as basement of progress in research field. One of the important achievements since working on new Kharoṣṭhī documents from Niya, is the discovery of the Kharoṣṭhī name of the kingdom. Diego Loukota, a former PKU graduate student and now a PHD candidate at University of the USA, has, for the first time in the field of studies of Kharoṣṭhī documents, identified Nuava as the name of the kingdom which had been so far misunderstood as an adjective to the titles of the kings. The perplexity could happen due to the fact that Nuava, the real name of the kingdom that flourished through the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries at the location where is now Niya site, was preferred recorded as Shanshan in Chinese historical books ever since the earliest time.

Nevertheless, by searching the reasons further that why in Chinese this kingdom was named Shanshan while to itself the name was Nuava, interesting issues from different perspectives come out, which may serve as keys to mark historical changes of supreme powers in regions beyond Hindukush from China's standpoint. In the history several great empires in Central Asia, West Asia and South Asia had risen and fallen. When they were arising to the zenith of their power, their influence certainly reached the western regions of Chinese historical records. Although influence of foreign imperial powers is not material and seems not possible to be captured and measured, since it is a category of human culture, it can be memorized in certain kind of memories. Shanshan is one example of solidified reminiscence of culture of a lost foreign empire.

I will present this topic firstly based linguistic perspective and then talk about historical changes once happened along the southern Silk Roads using Shanshan as a key word.

## **Avadāna from India to China: Transformation of a Literary Genre**

FAN Jingjing

Assistant Professor, South Asian Studies Department, Peking University

In Indian Buddhism, with the increase of scriptures, Buddhists classified the canon into nine or twelve divisions, based on the difference in forms and contents. Among these divisions, avadāna exerted a significant impact not only on Chinese Buddhism but also on Chinese literature. The general frame and karma theme of popular literature from the Tang to Qing dynasties, including transformation texts, story-telling scripts, tanci, precious scrolls and even novels, benefited a lot from Buddhist avadānas. This paper will focus on the process of this influence and transformation.

## Language Behavior and Attitudes in the Context of Identity Repertoires: The Case of Azerbaijan

Jala GARIBOVA

Chair of General Linguistics, Linguistics Department, Azerbaijan University of Languages

It is always interesting to observe language dynamics in the context of reconstructed identities: emerging nations not only reformulate but also diversify identity paradigms thus bringing about a larger variety of language attitudes and behavior patterns.

Although language does not always explicitly express identity at the level of default language behavior, identity always connects with language through linguistic attitudes, which emerges mainly in language discourse and contextual language choices people make on behalf of either themselves or others. Certainly, the influence of language input and output, as Grand Text, on the structure of thinking and hence conscious self-identification should not be denied. However, default language behavior will not always measure senses of belonging as precisely as (or more precisely than) language attitudes will. Especially in societies historically dominated by an alien higher-status culture, people's non-inclusion of the native language in their language repertoires (due to the lack/low level of competence or otherwise) does not always reflect lack of affiliation with the native culture. Those who choose to express themselves in the dominating language do not always feel, or wish to feel, or are encouraged (by the power elite) to feel, part of the dominant culture. Nor does competence in the native language or its inclusion in language repertoires always reflect affiliation with the native language and the relevant culture. From this point of view, the role the "language in practice" plays in identity (re)construction may be limited and insufficient to measure the level of affiliation, i.e., identity. To be more precise, it is through understanding language attitudes rather than observing default language behavior that we will have a clue to senses of belonging and self-perceptions. On the other hand, because identity is multi-layered, multi-componential and often hierarchical (i.e., consisting of sub- and supra-identities), language behavior *per se* may, at best, express only one component in the entire identity repertoire.

The above theorizing applies also to Azerbaijani, although partly. The post-Soviet language policy has been impacting linguistic behavior patterns in Azerbaijan, first of all, through restructured language repertoires and transformed bilingual/ multilingual patterns. However, Azerbaijan was almost the only Muslim Soviet Republic where the titular language was *de facto* used and considerably developed. Therefore, the post-Soviet shift to Azerbaijani in official domains was not as painful as that in the most part of the Central Asia. Yet the post-Soviet overall prioritization of Azerbaijani in language repertoires is not, in each and every case, indicative of shift to Azerbaijani at the attitude level. Empirical observations as well as data elicited from various population segments have shown that people's practical language repertoires and language behavior patterns are not always reflective of their thoughts and emotions surrounding Azerbaijani.

Based on the data analysis, we have been able to reveal the following patterns of attitude-behavior relationships: a) language behavior is directly proportional to, and reflects, the underlying linguistic attitude: people have shifted to Azerbaijani and use it actively not only when they are required to do so; they strongly identify with the Azerbaijani language; they protect its position; they care about it; they take pride in it; b) linguistic behavior is directly proportional only to part of the linguistic attitude and reflects it only partially: people use or try to use (depending on how fluent

they are) the Azerbaijani language to express (intentionally and voluntarily) affiliation with the idea of *Azerbaijanism* at the national identity level; they have a positive feeling about being a native of Azerbaijani; they take pride in it; they protect it; however, besides the senses of national belonging, they also have strong senses of affiliation with inner groups (the circle of their friends, family, schoolmates etc.) within which a different language (i.e., Russian, Turkish or English) is used, and they shift to the language of this group from time to time (mainly in informal occasions); c) linguistic behavior is inversely proportional to linguistic attitude: people speak and otherwise use Azerbaijani only because it is required of them and/or it brings economic or political benefits to them.

These attitude-behavior relationship patterns are also helpful in interpreting post-Soviet identity categories in Azerbaijan. Based on the above models, we can say that while the reconstructed national identity was discrete, explicitly expressed and accepted by at least a large segment of the population, it also gave a way to the emergence or reinforcement of multiple group identity perceptions. As *Azerbaijanism* was promoted at the state ideology level, some people sought alternative channels to reinforce their more personal identity senses – their senses of self – within restricted inner groups. Group affiliations are diverse depending on different social and societal factors (political views, educational background, social background, sense of culture, religion etc.) and included Turkic, post-Soviet, Islamic, Western/European elements as dominant “ingredients”. However, as we see, not all people seek affiliation with inner groups: as our data show, for a quite considerable number of people, affiliation with the national Azerbaijani identity is satisfactory, self-contained and self-sufficient; or it overlaps with a specific (purely Azerbaijani) group identity. On the other hand, in some cases when both the national and group affiliations are considerably strong, they merge into a relevant mixed identity type.

## **Arabic Script Rare Books: Central Library at the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic**

Akram HABIBULLA

Librarian, CEUS Department, Indiana University

In 2018 I was on research leave and spent two months in Bishkek, capital city of Kyrgyzstan. My trip was supported by the agreement between the American University of Central Asia (AUCA) in Bishkek and Indiana University's Central Eurasian Studies Department.

During my stay in Bishkek I visited several libraries. Central Library of the National Academy of Sciences was one of them. In the Rare books department of the library I found forty volumes of untouched, uncatalogued old books in Arabic script. I started working on them and eventually prepared annotated bibliography of 54 works included in those forty volumes. They were in Arabic, Persian, Uzbek, Tatar, Kyrgyz and Kazakh languages and published mid-19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

While working on this collection I was fortunate to discover some valuable and unique works, which I would like to present and demonstrate their significance to the history of Central Asia.

## **Iraq and the PRC: Sixty Years of Engagement**

Feisal ISTRABADI

Professor of Practice, NELC department and Law School,

Founding Director, Center for the Study of the Middle East, Indiana University

Following the coup d'état overthrowing its monarchy in 1958, Iraq made a strategic shift away from a western orientation toward the socialist camp, where it would remain for the remainder of the Cold War. Shortly afterwards, as a part of this strategic shift, Iraq established diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China. Initially, ties with the PRC were ideologically based, but gradually through the seventies and eighties relations between the two countries became much more focused on commercial relations. While relations between the two were interrupted by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent period of sanctions, since 2003, China figures as a principle contributor to the economic re-vitalization of Iraq.

This lecture traces the evolution of the diplomatic relations between Iraq and China over the past sixty years.

## Go back to Richthofen: Rethinking the Silk Road

LI Bozhong

Peking University Chair Professor of Humanities and Social Sciences, History Department, Peking University

“Silk Road” is in fact a relatively recent term, which was coined by Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1877. It did not gain widespread acceptance in academia or popularity among the public until the twentieth century, but has become a “hot issue” in the last decades, which can be called the “Silk Road craze.”

As the study of the Silk Road is growing, some problems have emerged. One of them is the generalization of the Silk Road. Both the time-space ranges and the functions of the Silk Road have extended so greatly that the Silk Road becomes the generic term of all the overland communication channels in the Eastern Hemisphere in the premodern times.

This generalization has caused considerable confusions and been criticized by more and more scholars. It is clear that to get out of the confusions is crucial to improving the study of the Silk Road. The first step to do that, in my opinion, will be to go back to original concept of the Silk Road (*Seidenstraße*) made by Richthofen.

Richthofen’s “Silk Road” includes three basic elements: (1) the Silk Road was an overland trade road in history; (2) the Silk Road was a trans-continent trade road between China and the Mediterranean; and (3) the most important commodity in the Silk Road trade was silk. In this presentation, I’ll focus on the three elements.

A long-distance trade road was considerably different from a military or a nomadic migration road in premodern Central Eurasia which the Silk Road penetrated through. As a trade road, the Silk Road should have the basic infrastructure and essential logistics services, such as better roads (at least more easily passable roads), indispensable recreation spaces on the way to recover strengths of the merchants and their pack-animals and get necessities for their next trips. The bulk of Central Eurasia was vast and impenetrable deserts, dry plains and mountains. Caravans could get logistics services mainly from oases which were scattered over deserts, dry plains and mountains. It is the lines connecting oases that formed trade routes in these areas.

As is well known, the Silk Road was a network of trade routes. Among all the routes within the network, only a few ones which connected major commercial centers could be competent for the job of long-distance and large-scale trade. These routes can be called the “trunk road” of the network. The specific routes of the “trunk road” of the Silk Road changed from time to time in history, but the basic sections of the “trunk road” were comparatively stable. These major sections included the Gan-Long High Way, the Hexi Corridor, the Southern Tianshan Corridor in China, the Royal High Way in Transoxiana, the Khorasan High Way in Northern Persia and the Constantinople High Way in Anatolia. The connection of the sections formed the Silk Road with the major regional commercial centers being the link nodes of the line. Roughly speaking, the Silk

Road can be seen the line linking Chang'an/ Xi'an, Lanzhou, Suzhou /Wuwei, Kashgar, Samarkand, Bukhara, Marv, Mashhad, Tabriz, Trebizond/ Trabzon, Bursa, Constantinople/ Istanbul.

The commerce in the Silk Road trade ranged widely from local and regional trade in agricultural products and the products of animal husbandry to long- distance trade in silk, spices and other goods. But only one of them, silk, could travel the whole breadth of Eurasia from China to the Mediterranean. Silk combined great beauty, light weight, and high value. It was also easy to carry, took up little space, held up over time. These properties made silk ideal for overland long-distance travel and to afford the sky high transportation expenses from China to the Mediterranean and huge transaction costs because the commodity had to pass through many hands before it reached the final customers. It is fair to say, therefore, that without silk, there would have been no Silk Road.

But the trade of silk through the Silk Road could work only under two certain conditions: (1) the supply and demand of silk in a trans-continent market; (2) the negotiability of the Silk Road itself which depended on specific political situations.

In the side of supply, China was the biggest producer of silk in the world during the two millennia before the end of the nineteenth century and enjoyed a monopoly on silk production in a centuries-long period of the classical age. The Han Empire of China could provide enough products to the world market of silk. In the side of demand, this period witnessed unprecedented prosperity in the Persian and the Roman Empires, which brought them a great mass of purchasing power for luxury goods such as silk. This luxury item was thus one of the early impetuses in the development of trading routes from Europe to China. If the demand and supply changed, however, this trade would not continue, and what happened in the later periods confirmed it.

Because of ever-changing political situations in Eurasia, in particular in Central Eurasia, the traffic along the Silk Road was not unobstructed always. In most of the two millennia in premodern times, the whole road was not accessible, in particular after the fall of the Mongolian Empire. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Eurasia saw the rise of the Ottoman Empire, the Safavid Empire and the Timurid Empire, which changed the world map dramatically. After the Ottomans took Asia Minor, the Silk Road was closed in its westernmost section. Moreover, the long confrontations and wars took place among the empires and among various khanates in Central Asia. As a result, the Central Asian sections of the Silk Road worked just off and on. Therefore, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Silk Road trade in actuality was only some regional trades and had little to do with China.

With the falling of the Silk Road trade and the continued turmoil and unrest in Central Eurasia, China lost its interest in the trade. This is key to understand why in 1523 the Ming court took a significant action of "Close the door [to the barbarians in the West] and suspend the tribute trade [with them], and never have dealings with them", which means the end of the Silk Road.



## **East and West Cultural Exchange: Seeing from the Archaeological Discoveries**

LI Xiao

Professor, Institute of History and Language of Western Regions, Renmin University of China

In recent years, the archaeological excavations mainly concentrate on Tianshan area and the expansive area north of Tianshan. However, the excavation and study in and around Tarim Basin are comparatively insufficient. No matter in prehistorical or historical periods, Tarim Basin played a significant role in the east-west cultural exchange. Particularly in prehistorical period, Tarim Basin was geographically adjacent to Central Asia, for which they undoubtedly shared some cultural elements and had intensive interaction, which is very important for us to understand the formation of the prehistorical culture in Tarim Basin.

In October of 2018, organized by Cultural Relics Bureau in Hotan, cooperated with School of Chinese Classics in Renmin University of China and Institute of Botany in Chinese Academy of Sciences, we performed a unprecedented comprehensive expedition in Kariya Valley, which is located deep in the Taklamakan Desert. From this expedition, we have not only more understanding for the eco-geographical landscape in the valley, but also a more systematic knowing on the ancient cultural sequence.

By the materials collected, we can preliminarily distinguish two types of Late Bronze Age remains: one is characterized by the red ceramics mixed with grits and decorated with convex string of line and wave shape, while the other is characterized by grey ceramics decorated with carved motifs. The age of the later one should be comparatively earlier. We have some similar remains around the Tarim Basin, which allow us to see more clear the distribution and outlook of both types of culture. So far, the remains of red ceramics mixed with grits may has close connection with Vakhshi culture in southern Tajikistan, while the remains of grey ceramics should be originally connected with Andronovo type culture in Central Asia. Combined with the materials found in the ancient burials in Taskurgan in western Tarim Basin, the first priority should be given to the connection between grey ceramics remains in Tarim Basin and the analogues in Zerafshan valley and southern Tajikistan.

When it comes to Early Iron Age, strong tendency of synchronization can be noticed in and around Tarim Basin, not only with the widely spread potteries with outlet characterized in Chawuhu culture, but also a group of grey ceramics, on the shoulder of which there are sometimes edge. This group of grey ceramics may be influenced by Central Asia, primarily by Fergana Basin.

In all, the people and culture in and around Tarim Basin in Bronze Age to Early Iron Age developed strong connection and interaction with Central Asia, which is of significance for us to understand the cultural pattern of Tarim Basin even the whole Xinjiang area in these periods.

## **The Wood Poles in the Heaven Worship Ceremonies of Northern Wei Dynasty**

LUO Xin

Professor, History Department, Peking University

A square altar is the center of the Heaven worship ceremonies of Northern Wei Dynasty in west suburb of Pingcheng before it was deprived of the status of the capital city by the end of 5<sup>th</sup> century. The wood poles on the square altar have been described by varied sources as the representatives of the Heaven, just like the wood memorial tablets in traditional Chinese worship ceremonies. After consulting to sources of later times about Turks, Kitans, Mongols, and Manchus, as well as other Inner Asian peoples, we can conclude that the wood poles on the square altar were just there to hang or support the scarified animals, a long tradition of Inner Asian Shaman practice.

## **China's Soft-Modern Silk Road and Its Cultural and Political Manifestations for the Republic of Turkey**

Kemal SILAY

Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies Chair Professor, CEUS Department, Indiana University

The Belt and Road Initiative is perhaps the most ambitious project that the People's Republic of China has introduced to the world in our lifetime. It is an initiative that emphasizes economic cooperation—one that might benefit not only China but more than 70 other countries along its path. At the same time, it appears to be a postmodern endeavor that is inspired by an ancient trade road. With all the potential unknowns and ambiguous circumstances that are embedded in perhaps all post-modern adventures, the Belt and Road Initiative shows signs of what Joseph Samuel Nye calls soft power. Given its post-modern and soft power characteristics, I will attempt to have a discussion coining a new term—soft-modern—to explain this phenomenal and exciting initiative. After a brief philosophical conversation about this initiative, I will present its potential cultural and political outcomes for the Republic of Turkey.

## **Iran's Foreign Legions and Fire Ant Warfare**

Emily STRANGER

MA-PhD Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University

Since Iran's intervention into Syria's civil war and the simultaneous coalition formed to battle the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iran has formed and supported a number of militias that are currently entrenched in both Syria and other nearby countries. One of these militias, the Fatemiyoun brigade, is composed of foreign fighters from both the Afghan diaspora inside Iran and civilian populations inside Afghanistan. My research findings illustrate how Iran is using Shiite militias, such as the Fatemiyoun brigade, as part of an offensive strategy in the Middle Eastern region. I also identify the process of foreign militia formation and look at the similarities and differences between the formation of the Fatemiyoun Brigade with the formation of Hezbollah. I first argue that John Mearsheimer's theory of offensive realism explains how Iran is seeking Middle Eastern hegemony, and I identify how – based on key points of offensive realism theory – Iran is acting as an offensive state and how Iran could use these foreign militias as part of its grand strategy; Secondly, I look closely at the Fatemiyoun brigade to identify the lifecycle of these fighters and predict how these fighters could also be used in conflicts back in their home states; Thirdly, I draw a comparison between the Fatemiyoun brigade and Hezbollah, focusing on their differences in recruitment and purpose, in order to illustrate that the arrival of the Fatemiyoun brigade is indicative of a new Iranian military strategy, and fourthly, I introduce my strategy of "Fire Ant Warfare" to explain how Iran could use these and similar militias to accomplish Iran's goals of regional hegemony. My methodology consists of synthesizing published reports from international think tanks and various media sources to include Iranian and Arabic news outlets. In addition, information for this project was researched and collected from a research Facebook account that I created. Throughout the course of six months, the official Facebook pages administered by Iranian-supported militias and individual militia fighters were followed.

## **Pastoralist Elites in the Sedentary Worlds: Pastoralist-Sedentary Interactions in Early Mediaeval Central Eurasia**

Aybike TEZEL

PhD Student, CEUS Department, Indiana University

My paper concerns the formation of large-scale mobile pastoralist polities, and the adaptation and maintenance strategies that they employ in various cultural and ecological settings. Specifically, I am interested in unique forms of pastoralist–sedentary encounters, including through the consolidation of new territories, with diverse populations, into the larger territory of the pastoralist polity; or through migration into a sedentary region to establish their rule. Some of the questions that guide my research are: 1) How do elites with pastoralist backgrounds establish themselves as rulers in sedentary areas? 2) What ecological and political reasons might account for the pastoralist elites' expansion into sedentary areas? 3) What strategies do they employ to gain political power over sedentary populations. I approach these questions through a landscape archaeology approach. By utilizing GIS based spatial analyses of urban centers in Central Asia, 6<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, where complex societies constituted by nomad and sedentary populations coalesced, and a topographical analysis of the roadways, through which transportation from the highlands to the lowlands were enabled, I hope to contribute to the understanding of nomad–sedentary interactions, nomadic lifeways and land use, and the long-lasting scholarly debates about Central Eurasian statehood.

## **The Christian World in the Eyes of a Persian Historian in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century: A Study of “The Genealogy of the Christians and the Franks” in the *Shu‘ab-i Panjgāna* of Rashīd al-Dīn**

WANG Yidan

Professor, West Asian Studies Department, Peking University

“The Genealogy of the Christians and the Franks (*Shu‘ab-i Naṣārī va Afranj*)” is one of the five genealogies included in an early–14<sup>th</sup>–century Persian text, the *Shu‘ab-i Panjgāna* (“The Five Genealogies”) by Rashīd al-Dīn Faḡl Allāh Hamadānī (1247-1318), an influential statesman (*vazīr*) and historian of the Il-khanid dynasty (1256-1353), who was also the author of another monumental work on world history, the *Jāmi‘ al-Tavārīkh* (“The Collection of Histories”). As a genealogical work, the *Shu‘ab-i Panjgāna* consists of the genealogies (*shu‘ab*) of the rulers of five peoples, i.e. the Mongols (*Mughūl*), the Arabs (*‘Arab*), the Israelites (*Banī Isrā‘īl*), the Christians and the Franks (*Naṣārī va Afranj*), and the Chinese (*Khatāy*). This book has not yet been published and its only extant manuscript (228 folios) is preserved in the Topkapı Sarayı Museum of Istanbul (III. Ahmet 2937, entitled *Nasab-nāma-yi Mulūk*).

This paper is intended to focus on the study of the fourth part of this book, i.e., “The Genealogy of the Christians and the Franks” (ff. 149a-170a), which contains an account of 202 popes and 101 emperors, from the beginning of the Roman Empire down to Rashīd al-Dīn’s time, i.e., the reign of Pope Benedict XI (1301-1304 r.) and the Byzantine Emperor Albert (1298-1303 r.). This part sheds light on the genealogical history of the European people, demonstrating the Persian intelligentsia’s accurate understanding and systematic knowledge of the Christian world in the era of the Mongol domination, when the contacts between societies throughout Eurasia were invigorated with the establishment of the global Mongolian empire. This study will be based on a comparison of the *Shu‘ab-i Naṣārī va Afranj* with the corresponding part “History of the Franks (*Tārīkh-i Afranj*)” in the *Jāmi‘ al-Tavārīkh*, as well as with the genealogical works written by contemporary European authors.

## “Worm in the Fire” and “Worm in the Snow”: A Study of the *Iranian Bundahishn* 22.14

WU Yunpei

Postdoctoral Fellow, West Asian Studies Department, Peking University

*Bundahishn*, meaning “Primal creation”, is a middle Persian work of compilation, mainly Ohrmazd’s cosmogony and Ahriman’s counter-creation, based on Zoroastrian scriptures. Chapter 22, titled “On the nature of *xrafstar*”, is generally a classification of (both actual and imagined) invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians, all of which are considered evil, as part of the counterparts of Ohrmazd’s good animals (the sixth creation). Curiously, even beneficial animals such as bees are classified as evil *xrafstar*. The same applies to the three kinds of worms in 22.14, where the “worm in the fire” (*kirm ī andar ātaxš*) and the “worm in the snow” (*kirm ī andar wafr*) are placed in the same category with silkworm.

The worm in the fire, as it is stated to produce a red dye, can be safely identified with a group of scale insects of the superfamily *Coccoidea*. It was once believed that this kind of worms spun red cocoons in the same way as silkworms did, according to the early Islamic literature (e.g. as described in al-Biruni’s *Kitab al-Saydana fi’l-Tibb* and Ḥamd-Allāh Mostawfi’s *Nozhat al-Qolub*). There are three genera of these red-pigment-producing worms indigenous to Eurasia, and the dyed silks spreading across Mediterranean, Caucasus, Central Asia and China along the ancient routes. Their different origins and dissemination routes will be discussed according to both literary and archeological evidences.

And the worm in the snow is merely described as “of the same size as one hand” (*čand dast-ēw*), which bears less identifiable traits. Nevertheless, it is possible to associate this worm with the foreign or legendary Silkworm of Ice (*bing can*) in the Chinese literature dated from Tang dynasty, through three similarities, i.e. their link with ice or snow, their connection with silkworm, and their length. The possible identification of this animal and the spreading of its legend will be further analyzed.

## **Atatürk as a Title: From the Perspective of Inner Asia History**

ZAN Tao

Associate Professor, History Department, Peking University

“Atatürk” is the family name (soyadı) of the founder of modern Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal. Turkish people have a more intimate form of “Atatürk” to call him just “ata”. It is only in the year 1934, as a result of the 1934 <Family Name Law> (*Soyadı Kanunu*) of Turkey, that “Atatürk” as a family name was bestowed by a law to Mustafa Kemal by the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM).

This research has two main aims.

Firstly, I attempt to find in detail how Mustafa Kemal chose his soyadı. It seems that there were some other options for Mustafa Kemal in terms of finding a family name for himself. Most of the alternatives are related to a certain Turkic past. Through reading the texts of TBMM discussions on “*Soyadı Kanunu*”, it could be said that the atmosphere of the time over Turkey was that a Turkic-rooted family name would be likely encouraged to be adopted by the people. To this background, for the founder of Turkey, he must have a more special soyadı.

Secondly, in terms of the “ata+Türk” structure, I would try to put it in the Turkic tradition of titles. In this aspect, “Atatürk” will not be only regarded as a family name of someone, but also as a “title.”

In addition to the above-mentioned, I will also try to make a brief comparison between “Atatürk” and “Türkmenbaşı.”





## **Curriculum Vitae**

## **Gardner BOVINGDON**

Department of Central Eurasian Studies  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, IN 47405  
(812)856-0230  
gbovingd@indiana.edu

### **Positions:**

June 2013 – present:	Associate Professor, Department of International Studies
August 2010 – present:	Associate Professor, Department of Central Eurasian Studies
	Director of Graduate Studies, 2011-2013 and 2015-present
	August 2003 – August 2010: Assistant Professor, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University
	Assistant Professor, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures (non-FTE)
	Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
	July 2002 - July 2003: Postdoctoral lecturer, Department of History and program in International and Area Studies, Washington University
	July 2001 - July 2002: Postdoctoral lecturer, Department of Political Science, Washington University
	July 2000 - July 2001: Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Yale University

### **Education:**

Ph.D., Government, Cornell University, 2002  
M.A., Government, Cornell University, 1995  
A.B., Politics, Princeton University, 1988, *magna cum laude*

### **Fellowships, Grants, and Awards:**

IAUNRC course development grant, Indiana University, 2016  
CAHI Research grant, Indiana University, 2014  
Institute for Advanced Studies Research Grant, Indiana University, 2014  
Public Intellectuals Program, National Committee on US-China Relations, 2011-2013  
IAUNRC course development grant, Indiana University, 2010  
Trustees' Faculty Teaching Award, Indiana University, 2005  
IREX Asian Regional Policy Symposium Grant, 2005  
East West Center project on "Internal Conflicts in Asia," principal researcher, 2002-2005  
Clark Distinguished Teaching Award, Cornell University, 2000  
Mellon Completion Grant, 1996-7  
East Asia Program Research Fellowship, Cornell University, 1996-7 (declined)  
Peace Studies Grant, Cornell University, Summer 1994  
Research Travel Grant, Cornell University, Summer 1994  
Summer FLAS Fellowship, 1993  
Mellon Semester Grant, Fall 1993

Summer Language Study Fellowship, Cornell University, 1992  
National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, 1990-2, 1993-4  
A.D. White Fellowship, Cornell University, 1990-2, 1993-4

**Visiting Scholar Positions:**

Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. May-August 2009  
Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. July-Dec. 2007; May-July 2008

**Publications:**

Refereed Monographs

The Uyghurs: Strangers in Their Own Land. Columbia University Press (2010).

Autonomy in Xinjiang: Han Nationalist Imperatives and Minority Discontent (Policy Studies 11) (Washington, D.C.: East-West Center, 2004).

Refereed Articles

"The Not-so-silent Majority: Uyghur Resistance to Han Rule in Xinjiang," Modern China 28.1 (January 2002), 39-78.

"The History of the History of Xinjiang," Twentieth Century China 26.2 (April 2001), 95-139.

Unrefereed Articles and Book Chapters

Bovingdon, Gardner. "Conclusion: The Importance of Being Uyghur," in Joanne Smith Finley and Xiaowei Zang, ed., Language, Education and Uyghur Identity in Urban Xinjiang (Oxford: Routledge, 2015), 194-204.

"Hu Wants Something New: Discourse and the Deep Structure of *Minzu* Policies in China," in Social difference and Constitutionalism in Pan-Asia, ed. Susan H. Williams (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 165-194.

"Politics in Modern Xinjiang," in Introduction to the Politics of China, ed. William Joseph. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 336-354. Revised and expanded version in 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, (Oxford: 2014), 428-451.

"Contested Histories" (with contributions by Nebijan Tursun), in Xinjiang: China's Muslim Frontier, ed. S. Frederick Starr (Armonk: M.E. Sharpe, 2004), 353-74.

"CCP Policies and Popular Responses in Xinjiang, 1949 to the present," in Governing China's Multiethnic Frontiers, ed. Morris Rossabi (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2004), 117-54.

"From *Qumulluq* to *Uyghur*: the Role of Education in the Development of a Pan-Uyghur Identity," Journal of Central Asian Studies, 3.1 (1998), 19-29.

### Work in Progress

“Building nations on Friendship Street: Almaty, urban planning and the ‘friendship of peoples.’” Book manuscript.

“Uyghur migration in the time of the Sino-Soviet Split.” Book manuscript, co-authoring with Gulnisa Nazarova.

### **Book Reviews:**

Review of Hodong Kim, Holy War in China: The Muslim Rebellion and State in Chinese Central Asia, 1864-1877 (Stanford, 2004) for Journal of Asian Studies 2007, v. 66: 1148-1150.

Review of Dru Gladney, Dislocating China (Chicago, 2003) for American Anthropologist June 2006, Vol. 108, No. 2, pp. 416-417.

Review of Joshua Fogel, ed., The Teleology of the Nation-state (Penn, 2004) for the Journal of Asian History 2006, v. 40 n. 2, pp. 212-214.

## **Jamsheed K. CHOKSY**

Distinguished Professor at Indiana University. He is Chairman of the Department of Central Eurasian Studies and Co-Director of the Tang Foundation Inner Asia Research Exchange Program and of the American University of Central Asia Research Exchange Program.

He has been Professor of Iranian Studies, Central Eurasian Studies, History, and India Studies, Adjunct Professor of Religious Studies, and faculty member in the Islamic Studies, Ancient Studies, and Medieval Studies Programs. He also served as Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, Director of the Middle Eastern Studies Program, and Senior Fellow of the Center on American and Global Security.

He was nominated by the President of the USA and confirmed by the US Senate as a member of the National Council on the Humanities overseeing the National Endowment for the Humanities (2008–), with designation as “The Honorable.”

Choksy has served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of State, the International Research and Exchanges Board, UNESCO, and other organizations.

Choksy is an authority on Iran (Persia), the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, and Islam, and of religious minorities. His research examines the development and interrelationship of communities, beliefs, politics, economics, and security in Iranian-Persian cultures of the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia through multidisciplinary approaches involving religious studies, history, international affairs, anthropology, archeology, languages, literatures, and numismatics.

His BA degree was in Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures from Columbia University (1985). His PhD was in History and Religions of the Near East and Inner Asia from Harvard University (1991).

At Harvard University, Choksy served as a Teaching Fellow in Archeology (1988), and was elected a Junior Fellow in the Harvard Society of Fellows (1988–91).

He taught in the Department of History and the International Relations Program at Stanford University as a Visiting Assistant Professor and Andrew W. Mellon Fellow (1991–93).

Choksy was a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1993–94), was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship (1996–97), held an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford (2001–02), American Academy of Religion Individual Research Grants (1995–96, 2005–06), and an American Philosophical Society Fellowship (2006–07). He was a Scholar at the US Commission on International Religious Freedom (2013) and a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar (2018–19).

Choksy is an elected fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (London), the American Numismatic Society (New York), and the Explorers Club (New York). He is an elected member of the Cosmos Club (Washington, DC).

Choksy is the author of three books: *Evil, Good, and Gender* (New York: Peter Lang Publishers,

2002), *Conflict and Cooperation* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997), and *Purity and Pollution* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989). He has co-edited the *Encyclopedia of Sex and Gender*, 4 vols. (New York: Macmillan, 2007) and *Gifts to a Magus* (New York: Peter Lang, 2013). He is a consulting editor of the *Encyclopedia Iranica* (New York: Columbia University). His foreign affairs analyses appear in *Foreign Policy*, *Wall Street Journal*, *CNN*, *Forbes*, *LA Times*, *World Politics Review*, *Yale Global*, *World Affairs Journal*, *Real Clear Markets*, *Newsweek*, *Real Clear World*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *National Review*, *NPR*, *PBS Frontline*, *Agence France-Presse*, *Radio Liberty*, *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*, *Huffington Post*, *Small Wars Journal*, *Press TV*, *Times of India*, and *ABC News*.

Professor Choksy can be contacted at Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University, 355 North Jordan Avenue, East Wing, 3rd Floor, Bloomington, Indiana 47405–7005, U.S.A. Telephone: 812-855-8643, facsimile: 812-855-7500. Email: [jchoksy@indiana.edu](mailto:jchoksy@indiana.edu)

## DUAN Qing



段晴，女，1953年5月出生北京。1987年获得博士学位（德国汉堡大学），现任北京大学外国语学院博雅讲席教授。

### 主要教学及研究领域：

古典梵文，巴利语，于阆文，佉卢文等。

### 目前从事的课题：

1. 2012年度国家社科基金重大项目：“新疆丝路南道所遗存非汉语文书释读与研究”  
12&ZD179
2. 唐仲英基金会捐赠社会公益项目：新疆民间文化的调查与传扬

### 代表著作举例：

1. 波你尼语法入门 *Introduction into Pāṇini's system*，北京大学出版社2001年。
2. 中国国家图书馆藏西域文书——梵文、佉卢文卷（Xinjiang Manuscripts Preserved in the National Library of China, vol 1, Sanskrit and Kharosthī Documents），上海中西书局，2013。
3. 于阆·佛教·古卷 (*New Finds and Findings from Khotan*). Shanghai: Shanghai: Zhongxi Book Company. 2013. ISBN 978-7-5475-0543-4
4. 中国国家图书馆藏西域文书——于阆语卷（Xinjiang Manuscripts Preserved in the National Library of China, vol 2, Khotanese Remains），上海中西书局，2015。
5. 青海藏医药文化博物馆藏佉卢文书 Kharoṣṭī documents preserved in Qinghai Tibetan medical culture museum, 上海中西书局 2017年。



DUAN Qing is Professor of Sanskrit & Pali languages at Peking University. After studying at Peking University (1978—1982) by Prof. Ji Xian Lin majoring in Indology and at University of Hamburg majoring in Iranistic by Prof. R. E. Emmerick with subsidiary subjects Indology and Tibetology by Prof. L. Schmithausen, Prof. A. Wezler (PHD in 1986), she returned to Peking University and is teaching at the department of South Asia Studies as Associate Professor and then as Professor (since 2000). She is elected a member of the Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum in 2014. Her research focuses on decipherment of Khotanese manuscripts and culture and Kharosthi documents from Xinjiang. She is also the supervisor and main translator the project of translation of Pali canon into Chinese.

**FAN Jingjing**

**Present Address**

Assistant Professor,  
Department of South Asian Studies, School of Foreign Languages,  
Peking University,  
Beijing, China

**Academic Interests**

Sanskrit and Pali Literature/ Buddhist Translation Studies/ Manuscript Studies

**Research Programs**

**2014-now, China National Funds of Social Science**

· A Comparative Study of Avadāna Stories in Sanskrit, Pāli and Chinese versions

**2014-2015, China Postdoctoral Science Foundation Funded Project**

· A Comparative Study of *Avadānaśataka* and its Chinese Translations

**Selected Publications**

“Three More Leaves of the Sanskrit-Uigur bilingual *Dharmasārīrasūtra* in Brahmi Script”, *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 2018 (3).

“Newly Identified Khotanese Fragments in the Bodhisattva Compendium and Their Chinese, Pali and Sanskrit Parallels”, *Annual Report of the International Research Institute for Advanced Buddhology at Soka University*, 2018.

“Kumārajīva’s translation of *Vimalakīrtinirdeśa* and its contribution to Chinese literature”, *Kumārajīva Philosopher and Seer*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld, 2015.

“Study on the relation between official Buddhist translation workshops and diplomatic career in medieval China”, *Studies in World Religions*, June. 2015.

“Buddhist translations from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD and the Documentation of Buddhist Canons”, *Comparative Literature and World Literature*, Vol. 8.

“Study on the interaction between sūtra translation and historical and canonical books compilation in the Tang dynasty”, *Journal of Hubei University*, Sept. 2014.

“Secularization of Buddhist terms”, *Chinese Literature and History*, Mar. 2014.

“Cheena bhavana and Tagore’s ideal of the friendship between China and India”, *Chinese Literature and History*, Nov. 2013.

“A comparative study of Kumārajīva’s and Xuanzang’s translations of *Vimalakīrtinirdeśa*”, *The Religious Cultures in the World*, Feb. 2013.

**Jala GARIBOVA**  
**Azerbaijan University of Languages**  
**134 Rashid Behbudov Str**  
**Baku, Azerbaijan 1014**  
**Email: [jgaribova@gmail.com](mailto:jgaribova@gmail.com)**

## **WORK EXPERIENCE**

### **Teaching**

2004 to present	<b>Professor of Linguistics</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES, BAKU</b> Courses taught: General Linguistics, Sociolinguistics; Language Planning (BA and MA levels)
Spring 2016	<b>Adjunct Professor</b> <b>ADA University</b> Course taught: Language and Society
2007-2013	<b>Professor of Linguistics</b> <b>KHAZAR UNIVERSITY, BAKU</b> Courses taught: General Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Language Universals
1993-2003	<b>Professor in TESL and Linguistics</b> <b>WESTERN UNIVERSITY, BAKU</b> Courses taught: ESP, Business English, Communication Skills; Introduction to Linguistics
1990-1993	<b>Instructor of EFL</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BAKU</b> Courses taught: General English and ESP
1987-1990	Teaching English and Azerbaijani at secondary schools of Baku and other towns of Azerbaijan

### **Administrative**

2004 to present	<b>Vice Rector for International Relations</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• project-based cooperation with international HE institutions</li> <li>• development of international bilateral partnerships including staff and student mobility projects</li> <li>• development of experimental study programs including joint degree and diploma delocalization programs (<i>e.g., a joint undergraduate program in translation and interpreting in cooperation with Hacettepe University; a 2+2 BA program in TESL with the University of Essex; delocalization of MA 1 in Translation and Interpreting of the University of Strasbourg</i>)</li> <li>• preparation and implementation of EU projects concerning curriculum modernization and institutional development (<i>specific examples include</i></li> </ul>
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	<p><i>two successful TEMPUS projects in curriculum reforms and coordination of these projects on behalf of Azerbaijan University of Languages as grant-holder)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• design and conduct of workshops for academic and administrative staff within international projects</li> <li>• design of study programs for international students (<i>e.g., design of intensive Azerbaijani language and culture program for US Critical Language Scholarship Program students, and publication of Azerbaijani language textbooks for international students</i>)</li> </ul>
2004-2007	<p><b>Head of the Chair of International Relations</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction of a new approach to student knowledge assessment with stronger focus on learning outcomes; rewriting learning outcomes for the courses taught</li> <li>• on-going coordination of academic and research activities of the Chair</li> <li>• in-depth qualitative analysis of study programs with implementation of QA procedures (including student evaluation, peer evaluation, self-assessment)</li> </ul>
2001-2003	<p><b>Vice Rector for Research and Development</b> <b>WESTERN UNIVERSITY, BAKU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overseeing research and international relations of the University</li> <li>• planning and designing new study programs</li> <li>• design and implementation of the institutional strategic plan</li> <li>• development of bilateral partnerships</li> </ul>
1995-1997	<p><b>Head of the Chair of Foreign Languages</b> <b>WESTERN UNIVERSITY, BAKU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of learning resources and textbooks</li> <li>• design of teacher training seminars in learning outcomes, interactive language teaching methods and student knowledge assessment</li> </ul>

## TRANSLATION

1997-2001	<p><b>Translator</b> <b>Ernst&amp;Young Ltd</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating, editing and revising professional audit papers,</li> <li>• Financial, legal and statutory documents (from and into Azerbaijani, Russian and English)</li> </ul>
1993-1997	<p><b>AZERBAIJAN INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>(US based independent magazine focused on Azerbaijan)</b></p> <p>Translation, editing and contributing to the “content development of the “Sociolinguistically Speaking” rubric of the magazine</p>

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## RESEARCH

1993-2016	<b>Publications and presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 70 articles in local and international peer reviewed journals; book chapters; conference publications</li> <li>• Book titled “Turkic Peoples in the Post-Soviet Period: Language Issues and Reshaped Identities” (“Sovyet Sonrası Dönemde Türkdilli Halklar: Dil Sorunu ve Yeniden Biçimlenen Kimlikler” (Atatürk Kültür Merkezi 2012))</li> <li>• Textbook of Azerbaijani for Foreigners (Baku, 2013)</li> </ul>
2009-2015	<b>Member of Editorial Board</b> <b>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE</b> <b>(Mouton De Gruyter; ISSN 0165-2516)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer reviewing journal submissions</li> <li>• <i>During this period I organized the preparation and publication of a specific issue of IJSL concerning Sociolinguistics in Azerbaijan (IJSL 198: Sociolinguistics in Azerbaijan: New Perspectives on Language and Society, 2009)</i></li> </ul>

## INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

2018-2019	<b>Fulbright Scholarship</b> <b>CEUS, IAUNRC, Indiana University</b> <u>Focus:</u> Textbook in Sociolinguistics
2007-2015	<b>Higher Education Reform Expert (EC supported activity)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing expertise in higher education reforms to institutions and individuals in Azerbaijan and globally</li> <li>• organization of workshops and international conferences focusing on the implementation of Bologna requirements</li> <li>• regular communication with the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan for disseminating good practice and promoting HE reforms in Azerbaijan</li> <li>• publication of articles on HE reforms (locally and internationally)</li> </ul>
2007	<b>Fulbright Scholarship</b> <b>EAST TENNESEE STATE UNIVERSITY (ETSU)</b> <u>Focus:</u> Development of QA procedures in Higher Education; Design of Learning Outcomes; Improvement of Academic Recruitment Procedures
1995	<b>IREX Scholarship</b> <b>University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)</b>

	<u>Focus:</u> Principles of compiling bilingual dictionaries; Contemporary Issues of Lexicography
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## EDUCATION

1990-1994	<b>PhD in Linguistics</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS</b> Doctoral dissertation on <i>Evolution of the Category of Quantity in Turkic Languages</i>
1982-1987	<b>Higher Education Diploma in TEFL</b> <b>AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES, BAKU</b> Full-time higher education (5 years) with qualification in Teaching English as a Foreign Language
1978-1982	<b>College diploma in Music</b> <b>Baku Music College</b> Qualification in Piano Teaching
1970-1978	<b>Secondary School # 190</b> <b>Baku</b>

## LANGUAGES

<b>Azerbaijani</b>	Native
<b>Russian</b>	Proficient
<b>English</b>	Proficient
<b>Turkish</b>	Proficient
<b>Persian</b>	Low Intermediate

## Akram HABIBULLA

### EDUCATION:

- **MLIS** - Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. - 2004
- **Ph.D.** - Uzbek Academy of Sciences. - 1994  
*Major:* History of Arabic Literature
- **Diploma** (equivalent of MA), - Tashkent State University, Uzbekistan – 1984.  
*Specialty:* Teacher of Arabic, English Languages and Arabic Literature

### POSITIONS HELD:

- 2007-** *Librarian for Middle Eastern, Central Eurasian and Islamic studies,*  
Indiana University Library (tenured in 2014).
- 2012 (April)** Visiting Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Eurasian National  
University, Astana, Kazakhstan
- 2010 -2013** *Adjunct Associate Professor/Middle East Studies Librarian* – University  
of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- 2004-2007** *Middle East Cataloger,* University of Chicago Library.
- 2001-2002** *Visiting scholar at the School of Historical Studies,* Institute for Advanced  
Study, Princeton, USA
- 1987-2001** *Researcher on the History of Arabic Culture and Literature in Central Asia*  
*(Pre-Mongol Period) / Cataloger of Arabic, Persian and Turkish*  
*manuscripts:* - al-Beruni Institute for Oriental Studies, Uzbek Academy of  
Sciences, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- 1990-2001** *Adjunct Senior Lecturer of Arabic,* Tashkent State Oriental Institute.
- 1998-1999** *Visiting Fulbright Scholar,* Middle East Center, University of  
Pennsylvania, USA.
- Apr.-Aug 1997** *Visiting Scholar,* Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, Oxford, England.
- 1985-1987** Arabic/Russian translator in Libya
- 1982-1983** Arabic/Russian translator in Yem

### PUBLICATIONS:

#### Books:

- 1) Arany Janos. *Rege a csodaszarvasról (Magyar-Úzbég)*. Lakitelek: Antologia Kiado, 2016 (Proofreader)
- 2) *Collecting Global Resources: SPEC Kit 324*. Washington DC: Association of Research Libraries, 2011. (One of seven co-authors)
- 3) *Amir Temur va Ibn Khaldun*. Toshkent: Ozbekiston Yozuvchilar Uyushmasi, 2004.

#### Book chapters:

- 1) universitetakh SShA.” in *Informatsionno-bibliographicheskoe obsluzhivanie i obuchenie polzovatelei*, edited by Samarina. I. IU., Teplitskaia, A. V., Levin, G. L., 53-59. Moscow: Pashkov dom, 2016.



- 2) "Kozy khodzha ibn Khafiz khodzha – uchenyi bogoslov iz Karnaka." in *Islamovedenie v Kazakhstane: sostoianie, problemy, perspektivy*, edited by Shapoval I.U. B., Kabylova A.S., Robinson N., 43-48. Astana: ENU, 2014.
- 3) "Islam v Rossii: obzor i otshenka angloiazychnykh elektronnykh resursov." In *Islam v Multikultrnom Mire*, edited by D. V. Brilev, 286-291. Kazan: Izd-vo KFU, 2014.
- 4) Bibliography of Professor Charles Melville. In *Ferdowsi, the Mongols and Iranian History: Art, Literature and Culture from Early Islam to Qajar Persia*, edited by R. Hillenbrand, A. C. S. Peacock and F. Abdullaeva, xvii-xxvi. London: I.B. Tauris, 2013.
- 5) Libraries in Uzbekistan: past, present and future. In *Libraries in the early 21<sup>st</sup> Century: an international perspective, volume 1*, edited by Ravindra N. Sharma, 375-386. Berlin: De Gruyter Saur, 2011. (co-author M. Rahmatullaev)
- 6) Cataloguing manuscripts at the al-Beruni Institute, Tashkent. In *Italo-Uzbek scientific cooperation in archeology and Islamic Studies*, edited by Samuela Pagani, 121-127. Roma: Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente, Centro di studi e ricerche sul mondo islamico, 2003.

#### Encyclopedia entries:

- 1) *Islam na territorii byvshei Rossiiskoi imperii: entsiklopedicheskii slovar*, s.v. "Kuzikhvadja," vo. 2. Moskva: Vostochnaia literature, 2018.
- 2) *Islam na territorii byvshei Rossiiskoi imperii: entsiklopedicheskii slovar*, s.v. "al-Mutarrizi." 4 Vols. Moskva: Vostochnaia literature, 2003.
- 3) *Encyclopedia of Modern Asia*, s.v. "Uzbekistan-History." New York: Scribner, 2002.

#### Journal articles [selected]:

- 1) Scattered Manuscripts: Some Notes on Muḥammad Pārsā's (d.822/1420) Library. *Journal of Islamic Manuscripts*, 2018, vol. 9, issues 2-3, pp. 176-189.
- 2) The Arabic manuscript ref. № 49 in the library collection of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University). *Vestnik Sankt Peterburgskogo Universiteta. Vostokovedenie i Afrikanistika*, 2018, vol. 10, issue 2, pp. 201–209.
- 3) "Library and Information Science Education in Uzbekistan," *Slavic & East European Information Resources* 18, no 1-2 (2017): 41-48.
- 4) Ibn Khaldun o ego vstrechakh s Amir Temurom. *Izvestiia Natsionalnogo Tsentra Arkheografii i Istochnikovedeniia* 2 (2014): 30-46.
- 5) "ADSh-daghi Indiana Universitetinin bas kitabkhanasyndaghi Orta Aziiagha arnalghan materialdar," *Universitet kitaphanalaryn damytudyn jana baghyttary*, edited by B. A. Orazaliev, 33-36. Astana: ENU, 2014.
- 6) "Zametki Mustafa Shokaia (1890-1941) na stranitshkh zhurnala iz ego lichnoi biblioteki". *Vestnik Evraziiskogo natsionalnogo Universiteta imeni L. N. Gumileva: Seriia Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia*, no. 3-4 (2012); 100-10.
- 7) "Materialy po Tsentralnoi Azii v glavnoi biblioteke Universiteta Indiany v SShA." *Izvestiia Natsionalnogo Tsentra Arkheografii i Istochnikovedeniia* 1 (2011): 110-113.
- 8) "Tribute to a CESS Honorary Member. Asom O'rinboev (1929-2009). *Central Eurasian Studies Review*, vol. 8, no. 1, (Spring 2009): 47-48.

**THESIS AND DISSERTATION COMMITTEES:**

- Master's thesis "The Internet as a tool in Central Asia: uses and impacts." Cody Behles successfully finished in 2013.
- PhD dissertation "Le vie est plus belle que les idees: existentialist humanism, intersubjectivity, and transcendence in the unified civic humanism of Ibn Miskawayh." John Radez successfully defended in 2015

**COURSES CO-TAUGHT:**

- Area and International studies librarianship (graduate level course) – spring 2015
- Literary masterpieces of Muslim Spain (200 level course) – fall 2015
- for Advanced Study, Princeton, June 28-29, 2018)

**LANGUAGES:**

- *Uzbek and Russian* – native speaker
- *Arabic and English* - fluent
- *Persian, Turkish and all Turkic languages of Central Asia* - reading and working knowledge
- *Hungarian* – basic knowledge

**AMBASSADOR FEISAL AMIN ISTRABADI**  
[fistraba@indiana.edu](mailto:fistraba@indiana.edu)

**Education**

Doctor of Juridical Science	International Criminal Law, Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, IL (2009)
Master of Laws (with honors)	International Human Rights Law, Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, IL (2005)
Doctor of Jurisprudence	University School of Law, Bloomington, IN (1988)
Bachelor of Arts	Chemistry, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN (1986) Research at Isotopic Biogeochemical Laboratories

**Professional Experience: Administrative, Academic, Diplomatic, Legal**

**Founding Director, Center for the Study of the Middle East**

Title VI federally funded National Resource Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN (2010-present). Over 100 affiliated faculty. Hosts multiple conferences, resulting to date in four edited volumes or dedicated journal issues. Raised \$5.4 million since 2009.

**Professor of the Practice of International Law and Diplomacy:** Maurer School of Law and School of Global and International Studies, Indiana University

**Non-Resident Fellow, Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington** (since 2018)

**Member, Atlantic Council Iraq Initiative Advisory Council** (2018-22)

**Senior Advisor, Atlantic Council Task Force on the Future of Iraq** (2016-17)

**Distinguished Visiting Scholar,** Australian National University-Indiana University Pan Asia Institute, at the Center for Arab and Islamic Studies, Canberra (August 2014)

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary:** Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, New York (2004-10) (on leave after 2007)

**Principal legal drafter,** Law of Administration of the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period (i.e., transitional constitution) (2003-2004)

**Practicing trial lawyer:** Specialized in constitutional torts, civil rights, and employment discrimination litigation; commercial and construction disputes; Petroleum Marketing Practices Act (1988-2004)

**Honors**

**Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences** (elected 2015)

**Member, Council on Foreign Relations, New York** (elected 2013)

**Selected Publications**

### **Books and Book Chapters**

THE IRAQI SUPREME CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS  
Cambridge University Press, expected 2020

THE FUTURE OF ISIS: REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Brookings Institution Press, 2018 (Editor with Sumit Ganguly)

*Introduction: The End of ISIL?* (with Sumit Ganguly, 4400 words)

*Regional Constraints on the US Confrontation of ISIL* (8800 words)

*Sectarian Visions of the Iraqi State: Irreconcilable Differences?*, in SOCIAL DIFFERENCE AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PAN-ASIA, Susan H. Williams ed., Cambridge University Press, 2014 (pp. 195-229, 14,000 words)

*Islam and the State in Iraq: The Post-2003 Constitutions*, in CONSTITUTIONALISM IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES: BETWEEN UPHEAVAL AND CONTINUITY, Rainer Grote and Tilmann Röder eds., Oxford University Press, 2012 (pp. 607-633, 14,300 words)

### **Scholarly Articles and Reviews**

*Twilight in Afghanistan: An Introduction* (with Sumit Ganguly), 55 ASIAN SURVEY 235 (2015) (pp. 235-248, a 5500-word introductory article in a special issue publishing papers presented for a conference on US policy in Afghanistan convened by CAGS and CSME; co-convenor of conference and co-editor of the volume (with Sumit Ganguly)

*The Limits of Legality: Assessing Recent International Interventions in Civil Conflicts in the Middle East*, 29 MD. J. INT'L L. 119 (2014) (pp. 119-160, 15,900 words)

*A City of Two Tales*, 68 MIDDLE EAST J. 633 (2014) (pp. 633-640, 5600-word invited Review Article)

*A Constitution without Constitutionalism: Reflections on Iraq's Failed Constitutional Processes*, 87 TEXAS L. REV. 1627 (2009) (pp. 1627-1655, 14,200 words)

*Reviving Constitutionalism in Iraq: Key Provisions of the Transitional Administrative Law*, 50 N.Y.L. SCH. L. REV. 269 (2005-2006) (pp. 269-302, 14,400 words)

### **Policy and Opinion Articles**

*Poor Governance, Corruption Spur Iraqi Protests*, in THE BRIDGE (Blog), The Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington, Aug. 15, 2018, at [www.agsiw.org/poor-governance-corruption-iraqi-protests/](http://www.agsiw.org/poor-governance-corruption-iraqi-protests/)

*Wisdom has been in short supply during the ill-conceived Kurdish referendum campaign*, THE NATIONAL (UAE), Sep. 24, 2017, <https://www.thenational.ae/opinion/wisdom-has-been-in-short-supply-during-the-ill-conceived-kurdish-referendum-campaign-1.661248>

*The potentially profound and widespread consequences of September's Kurdish independence vote*, THE NATIONAL (UAE), July 10, 2017, <https://www.thenational.ae/opinion/the-potentially-profound-and-widespread-consequences-of-september-s-kurdish-independence-vote-1.431230>

*India and the State of Palestine* (with Sumit Ganguly), THE ASIAN AGE (India), Nov. 3, 2014, <http://www.asianage.com/columnists/india-and-state-palestine-526>; and THE DECCAN CHRONICLE (India), Nov. 3, 2014, <http://www.deccanchronicle.com/141103/commentary-op-ed/article/india-and-state-palestine>

**REVIEWER**

ARAB LAW QUARTERLY, Member, Board of Editors (2019-21)  
ARAB MEDIA & SOCIETY  
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL  
SECURITY STUDIES

**Frequent appearances** on PBS, CNN, CNN International, BBC, NPR, VOA, CBC, Al Jazeera English, Al Jazeera America, Fox News, MSNBC, CBS, ABC (Australia), NTV (Turkey), Bloomberg News, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times*, *New York Post*, *Washington Post*, *Washington Times*, and *The Australian*. Profiled in several magazines and newspapers, including *Wall Street Journal*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Washington Post*. **Viewed by 450 million people in June 2014.**

## LI Bozhong

Address: History Department, Peking University  
Haidian, Beijing, China, post-code: 100871  
Tel: (86)10-62771851(H), 13671316859(mobile)  
Email: bzhli@pku.edu.cn

### CURRENT POSITIONS:

Peking University Chair Professor of Humanities and Social Sciences, Peking University  
Professor Emeritus, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Li received his Ph.D. degree in 1985 and was the first person who earned their Ph. D. degrees in pre-modern Chinese History in PRC after 1949. He finished his postdoctoral research at University of Michigan in 1992-1993.

Before he joined the faculty of Peking University in 2017, Li had worked in different academic institutions, including Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, University of Michigan, University of California at Los Angeles, California Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, The National Humanities Center, University of Cambridge, London School of Economics and Political Science, L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, University of Tokyo, Keio University and Academia Sinica, etc.

Li has been working mainly in Chinese economic history. But his study also covers Chinese social, demographic, environmental, technological, cultural, educational, military history as well as global history. He has published since 1974 ten books and more than seventy articles in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, USA, UK, Japan and South Korea. The books include *Tangdai Jiangnan nongye de fazhan* (Agricultural development in the Yangzi Delta during the Tang times) (Beijing, 1990 and 2010); *Agricultural Development in Jiangnan, 1620-1850* (London & New York, 1998), *Jiangnan de zaoqi gongyehua, 1550-1850* (Early industrialization in the Yangzi Delta, 1550-1850) (Beijing, 2000 and 2010), *Fazhan yu Zhiyue: ming-qing jiangnan shengchanli jingjishi yanjiu* (Development and its limitations: a study of productive forces in the Yangzi Delta during the Ming-Qing times) (Taipei, 2002), *Lilun, fangfa yu fazhan, qushi: zhongguo jingjishi yajiu xin tansuo* (Theories, methods and trends of disciplinary development: a new approach to Chinese economic history) (Beijing, 2002, 2013; Korean translation, Seoul, 2006), *Duo shijiao kan Jiangnan jingjishi, 960-1850* (economic history of the Yangzi Delta in multiple perspectives, 960-1850) (Beijing, 2003), *Zhongguo de zaoqi jindai jingji—1820 niandai Huating-Louxian diqu GDP yanjiu* (China's early modern economy: A Study of GDP of the Huating-Lou area in 1820s) (Beijing, 2009; English translation, Cambridge, 2019), *Huoqiang yu zhangbu: zaoqi jingji quanqiu hua shidai de zhongguo yu dongya shijie* (Gun and Account Book: China and the East Asia World in the Age of Early Economic Globalization). *Sanlian shudian* (Beijing, 2017), the Korean translation, Seoul, 2018, the edition of Chinese traditional characters, Taipei, 2019, English translation is ongoing), etc.

Li's works have won several national and international awards, which include:  
The Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Philosophy and Social Sciences in metropolitan Beijing, Beijing, 2001.  
The *Guo Moruo* Award for the Best Works in History, Beijing, 2002 and 2012.  
The Prize for the Excellent Works in Humanities and Social Sciences of Chinese Colleges and Universities of China, Beijing, 2006 and 2013.  
The *Paju* Book Award, Paju, South Korea, 2017.

**LI Xiao**



**Address:** Room 234, Building of Chinese Classics,  
Renmin University of China, Zhongguancun Street No.59,  
Haidian District, Beijing, 100872, P.R. China.  
Tel: (+86) 15001371119  
E-mail: haidaoqi@aliyun.com

**Research Area:** Xinjiang archaeology/ Field archaeology and comprehensive study of  
Western Regions in prehistoric and historical periods

**Department:** Institute of History and language of Western Regions of School of Chinese  
Classics of Renmin University of China

**Professional Affiliations:**

Deputy Director of Turpan studies association, Xinjiang  
Member of Dunhuang & Turpan Association of China  
Member of China Tang dynasty History Association  
Member of Chinese Society for Historians of China's foreign Relations  
Visiting Researcher and Consultant of World Heritage Committee of Chinese Society of  
Cultural Relics  
Deputy Editor of the journal *Cultural Relics in Xinjiang*  
Editor of the journal *Turfanological Research*



## **LUO Xin**

History Department  
Peking University  
Beijing 100871  
China

Phone +86-10-62757572 (O)  
Fax: +86-10-62765040  
Mobile: +86-1370-1299002  
E-mail: [luoxin@pku.edu.cn](mailto:luoxin@pku.edu.cn)

### ***Education***

- 1992-1995      Ph.D. in Early Medieval Chinese History. Peking University, History Department.  
Dissertation title: “The Ethnic Groupings and Social Integration in Northern China  
During the Sixteen Kingdoms Period”
- 1989-1992      M.A. in Early Medieval Chinese History. Peking University, History Department.  
Dissertation title: “The Great Families of the Qing-Xu Territory and Political Changes  
During the Song Kingdom of the Southern Dynasties”
- 1981-1985      B.A. Peking University, Department of Chinese Literature and Language. Dissertation  
title: “On the Collection of the Nineteen Ancient Poems”

### ***Professional Experience***

- 2010-              History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Professor
- 1999-2009        History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Associate Professor
- 1995-1999        History Department, Peking University (Beijing), Assistant Professor
- 1993-              Representative of the China Branch of the Tang Research Foundation, based in  
Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
- 2002-2003        Visiting Scholar, Harvard-Yenching Institute (Cambridge, MA)
- 2007.2-2007.7    Visiting Scholar, Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Ankara, Turkey
- 2009.9-2010.1    Visiting Scholar, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA
- 2014.9-2015.7    Member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA
- 1986-1989        Local History Office, Hubei Province (Wuhan), Research Fellow
- 1985-1986        Chinese Department, Wuhan Industrial College (Wuhan), Assistant Professor

### ***Languages***

Modern Mandarin Chinese: native  
Ancient and Medieval Chinese: very good; adequate knowledge of the phonology  
Japanese: good

English: good  
Turkish: rudimentary

***Publications***

*The Northern Wei's Emperors on Black Felt*, Dolphin Press, 2014

*Chinese Scholars on Inner Asia*, editor, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2012

*Historical Nomads in Inner Asian High Lands*, Beijing: Zhonghuashuju Press, 2011

*Conjecture on Balbals*, Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju Press, 2009.

*Studies on the Titulary of Medieval Inner Asian Peoples*, Peking University Press, 2009

**Kemal SILAY, Ph.D.**

**Professor of Turkish Studies**

**School of Global and International Studies**

**Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies Endowed Chair Professor Director, Turkish Flagship Center**

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*Indiana University  
School of Global and International  
Studies Turkish Flagship Center  
GISB 3009  
355 North Jordan  
Avenue Bloomington, IN  
47405, USA*

*Business Phone: (812) 856-4555*

*Business Fax: (812) 856-2004*

*Mobile Phone: (812) 871-8735 E-mail:*

*ksilay@indiana.edu Website:  
<https://turkish.indiana.edu/>*

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#### **EDUCATION:**

- **1987:** B.A. in Turkish Language and Literature, Department of Turkology, D.T.C.F., Ankara University
- **1990:** M.A. in Turkish Studies, Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies, Indiana University
- **1993:** Ph.D. in Turkish Studies, Indiana University-Bloomington (Major: Central Eurasian Studies. Minors: 1. Comparative Literature, 2. Near Eastern Languages and Cultures)
- **2005:** ACTFL and the Defense Language Institute Oral Proficiency Tester Certification for Turkish
- **2007:** ACTFL/ILR OPI Tester Certification

#### **SELECTED APPOINTMENTS, EMPLOYMENT:**

- **2007—Present:** Full Professor of Turkish Studies, and Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies Chair Professor in the College of Arts and Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington (April 6, 2007 to present).
- **2006—2007:** National Foreign Language Center, College Park, MD (Summer 2006 to Spring 2007).
- **2006:** National Foreign Language Center, College Park, MD (Spring 2006).
- **2006:** McNeil Technologies, Washington, DC (Fall 2005-Spring 2006).

#### **SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:**

##### **Books**

- **1994:** *Nedīm and the Poetics of the Ottoman Court: Medieval Inheritance and the Need for Change*. Indiana University Turkish Studies Series: XIII. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1994. [This book is being translated into Turkish by Dr. Fatih Ülken of Aegean University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature, and is in its final stages.

- **1996:** *An Anthology of Turkish Literature* (Compiled and Edited by). Bloomington: Indiana University and Turkish Ministry of Culture Joint Series: XV, 1996.
- **1999:** *Turkish Folklore and Oral Literature: Selected Essays of İlhan Başgöz* (Edited by). Bloomington: Indiana University Turkish Studies Series, 1999.
- **2004:** *Ahmedî's History of the Kings of the Ottoman Lineage and Their Holy Raids against the Infidels*. Sources of Oriental Languages and Literatures Series. Massachusetts: Harvard University, 2004.

#### **Selected Volumes (as General Editor of IU Turkish Studies Series):**

- **2001:** *Turkish through Songs* by Yıldray Erdener. Bloomington: Indiana University Turkish Studies Series, 2001.
- **2001:** *Moi, Hoca Nasreddin, jamais je ne mourrai* par İlhan Başgöz et Pertev Boratav. Bloomington: Centre des études turques à Indiana University et du Ministère de la Culture de Turquie, 2001.
- **2003:** *Ottoman Bursa in Travel Accounts* by Heath W. Lowry. Bloomington: Indiana University Turkish Studies Series, 2003.
- **2003:** *Turkish Studies in the United States*, edited by Donald Quataert and Sabri Sayarı. Bloomington: Indiana University Turkish Studies Series, 2003.
- **2003:** *Modern Azeri Literature: Identity, Gender and Politics in the Poetry of Mo'juz* by Hadi Sultan-Qurraie. Bloomington: Indiana University Turkish Studies Series, 2003.

#### **Reference Works, and Professional Journals Edited by Kemal Silay:**

- **2000:** *The Turkish Studies Association Directory*. Bloomington: Indiana University Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies Chair, 2000.
- **2000:** *The Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* 24:1 (Spring 2000).
- **2000:** *The Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* 24:2 (Fall 2000).
- **2001:** *The Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* 25:1 (Spring 2001).
- **2001:** *The Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* 25:2 (Fall 2001).
- **2002:** *The Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* 26:1 (Spring 2002).
- **2002:** *The Turkish Studies Association Journal* 26:2 (Fall 2002).

#### **Selected Articles:**

- **1991:** "Ahmedî'nin Osmanlı Tarihinde Arasözlerin Kullanımı ve İşlevi," *Türkoloji Dergisi* IX/1 (1991), pp. 153-162.
- **1992:** "Ahmedî's History of the Ottoman Dynasty," *Journal of Turkish Studies* 16 (1992), pp. 129-200.
- **1992:** "Türk Yazı ve Dil Devriminin Sosyal(ist) Boyutları," *Edebiyat ve Eleştiri* 5 (1992), pp. 2-7.

**Emily Marie STRANGER**

## **PROFESSIONAL PROFILE**

Currently an MA/PhD candidate in the Central Eurasian studies department an Indiana University. Certified educator with international experience and foreign language proficiency. Highly adept at working in a multicultural environment and travel savvy. Project management and leadership skills acquired from 7+ years of classroom teaching experience. Highly-qualified in research, writing, and editing for private and public sectors. Trained in data analysis and project implementation.

## **AREAS OF EXPERTISE**

### **Languages**

Arabic – Beginner  
Azerbaijani – Intermediate  
English – Native speaker  
Farsi – Intermediate  
French – Reading proficient

Kyrgyz - Beginner  
Sorani Kurdish – Beginner

### **Computer**

Dreamweaver  
Microsoft Word  
Excel  
Social Media  
Powerpoint

### **People**

Communication  
Mentorship  
Leadership  
Team Player  
Customer  
Service

## **AWARDS AND RECOGNITION**

- Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship for the study of Intermediate Arabic, 2019-20
- Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship for the study of Advanced Persian, 2018-19
- President of the Association of Central Eurasian Students, 2018
- Member of a grant writing team that was awarded a \$2.5 million Title VI grant from the Department of Education, 2018
- Selected by the dean of The School of Global and International Studies (SGIS) at Indiana University Bloomington to participate in the 2017-18 Carnegie International Policy Scholars Consortium
- Title VIII Grant for the study of Intermediate Azerbaijani, 2017
- Summer FLAS Fellowship for the study of Introductory Azerbaijani, 2016
- Columbus State University College of Education Hayden Thomas Ford, Jr. Servant Leadership Graduate Award, 2010
- 3rd place for Public Safety Reporting, Georgia Associated Press Association, 2007

## **CAREER NARRATIVE AND SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS**

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY**, Bloomington, IN; Aug. 2018 – present

*Course Assistant in History Department (H106: American History II, 1865 to present)*

- Assist professor with grading course assignments and creating lesson ideas
- Meet with individual students concerning course progress
- Prepare students for examinations

**INNER ASIAN AND URALIC NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER, Bloomington, IN; 2016 – 2018**

*Graduate Assistant*

- Edited and composed grant narratives for 2018 Title VI grant application.
- Created bi-annual newsletter
- Organized outreach activities to local schools and libraries
- Provided area expertise on issues related to the Central Eurasian region
- Designed internationalized lesson plans for k-12 education that incorporate region-specific content

**COOK MIDDLE SCHOOL, Houston, TX; 2016**

*Grade 8 Language Arts Teacher*

- Decreased size of over-crowded classrooms
- Managed a caseload of 80+ students
- Analyzed student test data

**ST. PAUL AMERICAN SCHOOL HANOI, Hanoi, Vietnam; 2014-2015**

*Grade 8 and High School English Teacher*

- Planned and implemented lessons for a wide variety of subjects: World Literature, American Literature, Speech, Creative Writing, Yearbook, and 8th grade English
- Co-authored and edited the school's Executive Summary which resulted in official accreditation for the school
- Coached girls' soccer team and assistant coach to weight lifting class
- Supervised students to create the school's first yearbook and oversaw its production

**THE LEARNING CENTER, Beijing, China; 2013-2014**

*K-12 English Tutor*

- Tutored ESOL students of various ages to pass difficult entrance exams for selective British International schools
- Accrued English-teaching resources and developed materials for center library
- Mentored new teachers

**FORT SERVICE LEARNING ACADEMY, Columbus, GA; 2010-2013**

*Grade 6 Language Arts and Science Teacher*

- Grade Level Curriculum Lead, 2012 – 2013
- Selected by administration to design a curriculum map and common benchmark assessment for the 6th grade science course
- Created and maintained a data notebook to evaluate and implement strategic planning
- Managed a caseload of 100+ students

**THE BRUNSWICK NEWS, Brunswick, GA; 2006 – 2008**

*Public Safety Reporter*

- Investigated breaking news stories
- Wrote and published two or more news articles daily

**EDUCATION**

Indiana University, **Master of Central Eurasian Studies** (expected May. 2019)  
Master's Thesis: Iran's Foreign Legions and Fire Ant Warfare; Iran's Strategy for Middle Eastern Hegemony  
Columbus State University, **Master of Arts in Teaching**  
Columbus State University, **Bachelor of Arts in English**

## **Aybike TEZEL**

### EDUCATION

**Ph.D.** in Central Eurasian Studies & Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, 2020 (expected)

**M.A.** in History, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, 2009

**B.A.** in Philosophy & **B.S.** in Sociology, Honors Degree, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, 2005

### SELECTED FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS & AWARDS

IU – PKU Exchange Program, OVPIA, Indiana University (\$7,000), 2018 Fall

Dissertation Research Grant, COAS, Indiana University (\$20,000), 2018 – 2019

Skomp Pre-Dissertation Grant, Department of Anthropology, IU (\$3,000), 2016 Summer

Travel Grant, Islamic Studies, Indiana University, (\$500), 2016

Research Grant, Office of International Services, Indiana University (\$3,000), 2013

Ph.D. Fellowship, The Fulbright Program (\$30,000 annual), 2012 - 2014

Field Research Allowances, CRACH, Peking University, the PRC, 2011 - 2012

Research Fellowship at PKU, The Turkish Ministry of Education, 2011 - 2013

Thesis of the Year Award, Mustafa Parlar Foundation, Turkey, 2009

Mandarin Training Scholarship, Ministry of Education, Taipei, ROC, 2006 – 2007

### ADDITIONAL EDUCATION

Summer School in the Turfanforschung: “Sogdians and Turks on the Silk Road, Berlin – Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, 2016

Summer School for the Young Mongolists, National University of Mongolia, 2013

Researcher, Center for Research on Ancient Chinese History, Peking University, 2011 – 2012

Language Education, Mandarin Training Center, National Taiwan Normal University, 2006 – 2007

### WORK EXPERIENCE

Associate Director, IU – AUCA Archaeological Summer School, Naryn, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

Associate Instructor, International Studies, Indiana University, 2017 - 2018

Library GA, The Sinor Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, 2013 - 2017

Lab GA, Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, 2015 Summer

Teaching / Research Assistant, Middle East Technical University, 2008 - 2012

Unpaid Internship, UNHCR, Ankara, Turkey, 2006 Summer

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Associate Instructor, Indiana University, 2017 – 2018

IS 100 Introduction to International Studies I, II Guest Lecturer, Indiana University, 2014, 2018

CEUS – R 290 Introduction to Central Asia, Tibet and Mongolia (Marianne Kamp - CEUS)

BUS – F 272 Global Business (Robert Shockley – Kelly School of Business)

Teaching Assistant, Middle East Technical University, 2008 - 2012

Hist 151, 152 History of Eastern and Western Civilizations I, II

Hist 228 History of Religions in Asia

Hist 476 Chinese History

Hist 568 History of India

Instructor, Middle East Technical University, 2006 - 2012 Karate – Do Club

Volunteer Instructor, Six Points Association of the Blind, 2001 - 2005

Philosophy & Turkish Preparatory Classes

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Excavation, “IU – AUCA Archaeological Summer School,” Naryn, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

Excavation, “The Mongolian – German Orkhon Expedition,” Kharbalgas, Mongolia, 2016 Summer

Field Research, “Türk & Uyghur Era Material Culture,” Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the PRC, 2014 Summer

Field Research, “Türk & Uyghur Era Mortuary Architecture,” Töv & Arkhangai, Mongolia, 2013 Summer

Field Research, “Dong, Miao and Uyghur Minorities of China through Historical Perspective,” Jingzhou, Guizhou, Hunan & Xinjiang, the PRC, 2011 October - November

## PUBLICATIONS

Tezel, A. S. (forthcoming) “Diplomatic Relations on the Tang Frontier: Reading into the Pugu Yitu Tomb Inscription,” Diogenes, International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences, UNESCO



## CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

“A History and Analysis of Marxist and Weberian Thought in Chinese Archaeology,” co-authored with Carlucci, E., 10<sup>th</sup> Annual AGSA Symposium, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 2016

“Turkic Roots of Mongol Statecraft,” 16<sup>th</sup> Annual CESS Conference, George Washington University, Washington, DC, 2015

“Rulership in Early Islamic Inner Asia,” Mapping the Landscapes of Islamic Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 2014

“Tang vs. Turkish Interpretations of Inner Asians: A Study of Stone Inscriptions,” 20<sup>th</sup> Annual ACES Conference, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 2013

“Epitaphs as Sources of History: Analysis of Pugu Yitu Tomb Inscription,” Perspectives on Asian Studies Conference, Bogazici University Asian Studies Center & the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, Istanbul, Turkey, 2012

“Wu Zetian: The Only Female Emperor of China,” International Multidisciplinary Women’s Congress, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey, 2009

## LANGUAGES

Fluent: Azerbaijani, English, Turkish

Advanced: Mandarin Chinese, Mongolian, Persian, Uyghur

Reading Knowledge: Chagatai, Classical Chinese, Classical Mongolian, Old Turkic, Old Uighur, Ottoman Turkic

Elementary: Arabic, Imperial Old Tibetan, Modern Tibetan (Lhasa), Russian, Tokharian

**WANG Yidan**

**E-mail:** [yidan@pku.edu.cn](mailto:yidan@pku.edu.cn)

### **Education**

1982-1990: B.A. and M.A. study in Persian Section, Department of Eastern Languages, Peking University, Beijing, China

1995-1999: Ph.D. study at Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

### **Academic Career**

1990-1995: Assistant and Lecturer in Persian Section, Department of Eastern Languages, Peking University

1999-2008: Associate Professor at Department of Oriental Studies, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University

2008- Now: Professor for Persian Literature, Department of West Asian Studies, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University

2004, 1-7: Visiting scholar, Institute of Iranian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Germany

2010, 7-8: Visiting scholar, Institute of Inner Asian Studies, Indiana University in Bloomington, USA

2011, 7-9: Visiting scholar, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, Japan

2013, 7-8 & 2014, 8: Visiting scholar, Institute of Oriental and Asian Studies, Department of Sinology, University of Bonn, Germany (DAAD supported program)

### **Books:**

- Wang Yidan, *A Study and Collated Translation of Rashid al-Din's History of China in Jami' al-Tavarikh*, Beijing: Kunlun Publishing House, 2006. (in Chinese)
- Wang Yidan (ed.), *Tarikh-e Chin az Jami' al-Tavarikh (History of China and Cathay as a part of Jami' al-Tavarikh)*, Tehran: Iran University Press, 2000. (in Persian)
- Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat (Quatrains)*, Persian- English – French – Russian- Arabic- Spanish-Chinese – Japanese edition, Tehran: Gooya House of Culture and Art, 2010. (Chinese translation by Wang Yidan)

### **Articles:**

- “Mushk-i Khutan (Musk from Khotan),” *Āyanda* 4 (1993), Tehran. (in Persian)
- “The Exportation of China's Musk to Persia via Khotan,” *Journal of Peking University* 2 (1993). (in Chinese)
- “Khadamāt-i Khāja Rashīd al-Dīn dar Gustarish-i Chīn-shināsī (Rashīd al-Dīn's Contribution to Chinese Study),” in *Proceedings of the First National Congress on Iranology 17-20 June 2002*, Tehran, 2004. (in Persian)
- Book Review: “On *Collection of Papers on Iranian Studies in China* (vol. 3),” *Abstracta Iranica* 27 (2004), Paris.
- “Persian Texts Relating to the History of the Mongols from the Il-khanid Dynasty,” in *The Mongolian Studies in the New Century: Review and Prospect*, Beijing: Minzu Publishing House, 2005. (in Chinese)
- “Rashid al-Din's Contribution to the Study of Chinese Culture,” in Ye Yiliang ed., *Collection of Papers on Iranian Studies in China* (English edition), Beijing: Peking University Press, 2009.
- “China and Iran's Constitutional Revolution,” in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, 2010.
- “Iranian Constitutional Revolution as Reported in Chinese Press,” in H. Chehabi and V. Martin ed., *Iran's Constitutional Revolution*, London: I. B. Tauris, 2010.

- “A Poetic Journey across East and West: A Survey of *Rubaiyat*’s Chinese Translations from English and Persian,” *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University*, 6 (2012). (in Chinese)
- Vivienne Lo and Yidan Wang, “A Comparative Study of Rashid al-Din's *Tankusqnama* and its Chinese Sources,” in Anna Akasoy, Charles Burnett and Ronit Yoeli-Tlalim ed., *Rashid al-Din, Agent and Mediator of Cultural Exchanges in Ilkhanid Iran*, London/Turin: The Warburg Institute/ Nino Aragno Editore, 2013.
- “On Pulad Jingsang (Boluo Chengxiang) in the Il-khanid Dynasty: A Restudy Based on Persian Sources,” *Ethno-National Studies*, 4 (2015). (in Chinese)
- Persis Berlekamp, Vivienne Lo and Yidan Wang, “Administering Art, History, and Science in the Mongol Empire: Rashid al-Din and Bolad Chengxiang,” in Amy S. Landau ed., *Pearls on a String: Artists, Patrons and Poets at the Great Islamic Courts*, Baltimore: The Walters Art Museum in association with University of Washington Press, Seattle and London, 2016.

## **WU Yunpei**

Postdoc of Iranology,  
Department of Western Asian Studies,  
School of Foreign Languages, Peking University,  
Beijing, 100871, China

### **Education:**

2017-, Postdoctoral fellow, Peking University, Beijing, China  
2014-2017, Ph.D., Peking University, Beijing, China  
2007-2010, M.A., Peking University, Beijing, China  
2003-2007, B.A., Fudan University, Shanghai, China

### **Publications:**

“琐罗亚斯德教星象学——《本元创造》第二章翻译与研究”[Sky, Spheres and Stars: Zoroastrian Uranography in the Second Chapter of Bundahišn], 《西域文史》 [*Literature & History of the Western Regions*], 第11辑 · 2017, 51-94.

“和田博物馆藏佉卢文尺牍放妻书再释译”[A New Transcription and Translation of the Kharoṣṭhī Deed of Divorce in Hetian Museum], 《西域研究》 [*The Western Regions Studies*], 2016年第3期, 75-83.

**Education**

2001-2007 Ph.D, History Department, Peking University (PKU)

1997-2001 B.A., History Department, PKU

August 2008 “Citizenship, Human Rights and Identity Formation Factory of Ideas (XI): **Advanced Course in Ethnic and Racial Studies**,” Center of Afro-Oriental Studies and Federal University of Bahia in Brazil; Sponsors: Ford Foundation, SEPHIS Program, CAPES, CNPq, Research Foundation of the State of Bahia. Hours: 160.

**Professional Experience**

- April 2009 to present Lecturer & Associate Professor, History Department, PKU; Vice Dean of History Department since 2015

**Publications and Conference Papers**

**Academic journal articles:**

- “A Historical Analysis on Turkey’s Multilateralism of Foreign Strategy,” in *Arab World Studies (Chinese Version)*, No.1, Jan. 2015;
- “[An Alternative Partner to the West? Turkey’s Growing Relations with China](#), ” *MAP Bulletin*, Middle East Institute, October, 2013.
- "Rethinking the 'Secularizaion' thesis of social science"(dui she hui ke xue li lun zhi 'shi su hua'ming ti de fan si), *Journal of Beijing Normal University*, supplementary issue, 2011
- "Turkish Model: history and present"("tu'er qi mo shi: li shi yu xian shi"), *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University*, March, 2012.
- "'Turkish Model' and Islam/Democracy"(Tu'er qi mo shi yu yi si lan/min zhu wen ti), *China Reform*, Vol. 4, 2011.
- "A analysis on contermoporary foreign strategy of Turkey" (shi xi dang dai tu'er qi de dui wai zhan lve), Peking University Center for Study of International Strategy: *Chinese International Strategy Review*, Beijing: World Affairs Publisher, 2011.
- “Turkey’s Relationship with East Turkistan Issue in China,” in Beijing: *Chinese Economy*, vol. 83, August, 2009.
- “An Overview of Turkish Studies in China,” in *Turkish Studies Review (Turkiye Arastirmalari Literatur Dergisi-TALİD)*, Issue 15, Spring, 2010.

- “Sino-Turkish Relationship and Turkey’s Perceptions on the Rise of China,” in *Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies* (in Asia), Vol. 3, No. 1, March 2009 ;
- “Ottoman, Islamic or Turkish : An Analysis About Different Discourses in Turkish National Movement, 1919-1923,” in Beijing: *West Asia and Africa*, Vol. 1, 2012.

**Monograph and Book chapters:**

- “xian dai guo jia yu min zu jian gou: er shi shi ji qian qi tu er qi min zu zhu yi yan jiu”(Modern State and Nation Building: a study on Turkish nationalism in the early 20<sup>th</sup> centruy), Monograph, Beijing: Sanlian Publisher, August, 2011.



