Hosted by
Azerbaijan University 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
3rd Annual Workshop

丝绸之路——在内陆欧亚与中国之间工作坊
第三届

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 19th or 20th  
Departure: June 24th

**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”

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”
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 Rafig 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 (barišhn), 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 3rd and 4th 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 identity 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-19th early 20th 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 5th 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, 6th – 10th 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.

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–14th–century Persian text, the Shu‘ab-i Panjgâna (“The Five Genealogies”) by Rashīd al-Dīn Fażl 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 Panjgâna 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 Ḩamd-Allāh Mostawfī’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 attempts 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 “Türkmenbaş.”
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
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


Refereed Articles


Unrefereed Articles and Book Chapters


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


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:


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).


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,

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
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，于阗文，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 Pāṇīni’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。
4. 中国国家图书馆藏西域文书——于阗语卷（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


“Buddhist translations from the 3rd century BC to the 5th 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.
### Jala GARIBOVA
Azerbaijan University of Languages
134 Rashid Behbudov Str
Baku, Azerbaijan 1014
Email: jgaribova@gmail.com

## WORK EXPERIENCE

### Teaching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Courses Taught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004 to present</td>
<td>Professor of Linguistics</td>
<td>Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku</td>
<td>General Linguistics, Sociolinguistics; Language Planning (BA and MA levels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2016</td>
<td>Adjunct Professor</td>
<td>ADA University</td>
<td>Language and Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2013</td>
<td>Professor of Linguistics</td>
<td>Khazar University, Baku</td>
<td>General Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Language Universals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-2003</td>
<td>Professor in TESL and Linguistics</td>
<td>Western University, Baku</td>
<td>ESP, Business English, Communication Skills; Introduction to Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1993</td>
<td>Instructor of EFL</td>
<td>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Baku</td>
<td>General English and ESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-1990</td>
<td>Teaching English and Azerbaijani</td>
<td>at secondary schools of Baku and other towns of Azerbaijan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Administrative

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Activities and Projects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004 to present</td>
<td>Vice Rector for International Relations</td>
<td>Azerbaijan University of Languages</td>
<td>- Project-based cooperation with international HE institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Development of international bilateral partnerships including staff and student mobility projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Development of experimental study programs including joint degree and diploma delocalization programs (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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Preparation and implementation of EU projects concerning curriculum modernization and institutional development (specific examples include)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


two successful TEMPUS projects in curriculum reforms and coordination of these projects on behalf of Azerbaijan University of Languages as grant-holder)

- design and conduct of workshops for academic and administrative staff within international projects
- design of study programs for international students (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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-2007</td>
<td>Head of the Chair of International Relations</td>
<td>AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES</td>
<td>introduction of a new approach to student knowledge assessment with stronger focus on learning outcomes; rewriting learning outcomes for the courses taught; on-going coordination of academic and research activities of the Chair; in-depth qualitative analysis of study programs with implementation of QA procedures (including student evaluation, peer evaluation, self-assessment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>Vice Rector for Research and Development</td>
<td>WESTERN UNIVERSITY, BAKU</td>
<td>overseeing research and international relations of the University; planning and designing new study programs; design and implementation of the institutional strategic plan; development of bilateral partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-1997</td>
<td>Head of the Chair of Foreign Languages</td>
<td>WESTERN UNIVERSITY, BAKU</td>
<td>development of learning resources and textbooks; design of teacher training seminars in learning outcomes, interactive language teaching methods and student knowledge assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSLATION**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>Translator</td>
<td>Ernst&amp;Young Ltd</td>
<td>Translating, editing and revising professional audit papers, Financial, legal and statutory documents (from and into Azerbaijani, Russian and English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1997</td>
<td>Translator</td>
<td>AZERBAIJAN INTERNATIONAL</td>
<td>Translation, editing and contributing to the “content development of the “Sociolinguistically Speaking” rubric of the magazine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESEARCH

**Publications and presentations**
- Over 70 articles in local and international peer reviewed journals; book chapters; conference publications
- Textbook of Azerbaijani for Foreigners (Baku, 2013)

**2009-2015**
- **Member of Editorial Board**
  - INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE
    - (Mouton De Gruyter; ISSN 0165-2516)
    - Peer reviewing journal submissions
    - 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)

## INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

**2018-2019**
- **Fulbright Scholarship**
  - CEUS, IAUNRC, Indiana University
  - Focus: Textbook in Sociolinguistics

**2007-2015**
- **Higher Education Reform Expert (EC supported activity)**
  - providing expertise in higher education reforms to institutions and individuals in Azerbaijan and globally
  - organization of workshops and international conferences focusing on the implementation of Bologna requirements
  - regular communication with the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan for disseminating good practice and promoting HE reforms in Azerbaijan
  - publication of articles on HE reforms (locally and internationally)

**2007**
- **Fulbright Scholarship**
  - EAST TENNESEE STATE UNIVERSITY (ETSU)
  - Focus: Development of QA procedures in Higher Education; Design of Learning Outcomes; Improvement of Academic Recruitment Procedures

**1995**
- **IREX Scholarship**
  - University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)
**Focus:** Principles of compiling bilingual dictionaries; Contemporary Issues of Lexicography

### EDUCATION

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

### LANGUAGES

- Azerbaijani: Native
- Russian: Proficient
- English: Proficient
- Turkish: Proficient
- Persian: 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  
- **1990-2001** Adjunct Senior Lecturer of Arabic, Tashkent State Oriental Institute.  
- **1998-1999** Visiting Fulbright Scholar, Middle East Center, University of Pennsylvania, USA.  
- **1985-1987** Arabic/Russian translator in Libya  
- **1982-1983** Arabic/Russian translator in Yem  

PUBLICATIONS:  

Books:  
1) Arany Janos. *Rege a csodaszarvasról (Magyar-Űzbég).* Lakitelek: Antologia Kiado, 2016 (Proofreader)  

Book chapters:  

**Encyclopedia entries:**


**Journal articles [selected]:**

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

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)


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


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-convener of conference and co-editor of the volume (with Sumit Ganguly)


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


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**


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


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

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’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 Phone +86-10-62757572 (O)
Peking University Fax: +86-10-62765040
Beijing 100871 Mobile: +86-1370-1299002
China E-mail: luoxin@pku.edu.cn

Education


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


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

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

Books

- **1994:** *Nedîm 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.]


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


Reference Works, and Professional Journals Edited by Kemal Silay:


• 2002: *The Turkish Studies Association Journal* 26:2 (Fall 2002).

Selected Articles:


Emily Marie STRANGER

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE
Currently an MA/PhD candidate in the Central Eurasian studies department at 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
- 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

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
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 & Uighur Era Material Culture,” Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the PRC, 2014 Summer


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

PUBLICATIONS

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

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


“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,” 20th 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

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:

Articles:
— “Mushk-i Khutan (Musk from Khotan),” Āyanda 4 (1993), Tehran. (in Persian)


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., Fudian 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 Bundahişn], 《西域文史》[Literature & History of the Western Regions], 第11辑，2017，51-94.
“和田博物館藏佉卢文尺牍放妻書再释译”[A New Transcription and Translation of the Kharoṣṭḥī Deed of Divorce in Hetian Museum], 《西域研究》[The Western Regions Studies], 2016年第3期，75-83.
ZAN Tao

**Education**

2001-2007 Ph.D, History Department, Peking University (PKU)
1997-2001 B.A., History Department, PKU


**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;
- "Rethinking the 'Secularization' 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' and Islam/Democracy"(Tu'er qi mo shi yu yi si lan/min zhu wen ti), *China Reform*, Vol. 4, 2011.


**Monograph and Book chapters:**

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