

# Iran and the West

A Critical Bibliography

Cyrus Ghani



IRAN  
AND THE WEST



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# *Preface*

I have been collecting books for over 40 years. At first, there was no pattern or plan to my acquisitions but slowly a library began to take shape which reflected my main fields of interest: American history and government; World War II; Shakespeare; first editions of Western prose and poetry; books in Persian, mostly on 19th and 20th century Iranian history; and books on Persia in a Western language, principally in English. These books on Persia, which now make up about one quarter of my entire library are the subject of the present bibliography.

I lost a sizeable number (about 2,500) of my books in the course of moving from Tehran. Even without that loss, my collection on Persia was far from complete. As the Duke of Wellington observed, "Persia has been much exposed to authors." Everyone seems to have written something about the country. Such unlikely writers as Marx and Engels wrote a series of 15 articles on British colonial policy in China and Iran and the promotion of the opium trade. French writers in the 17th and 18th centuries employed fictitious Persian settings in order to criticize their own society. The English speaking world has generally either romanticized or degraded Persia. Since mid 1979 over 100 books have been written on Iran in the English language alone.

I began this project some 18 months ago with entirely another idea in mind. It was to be a simple bibliography, with perhaps a line or two of annotation. As it progressed, the commentary became lengthier and reflected my opinions, special concerns and biases. The result is by no means a scholarly undertaking. It is a way of expressing my feelings for my country, how I regard her and what hopes I still have for her. Many Iranians who no longer live in Iran want to write about their country. But because of various constraints and reservations – some of them obvious, some obscure even to myself – I personally could not have done so in a different format.

With a few notable exceptions Iran has been badly served by her rulers and leaders. But I am reminded of Ralph Waldo Emerson's statement, "Every law and usage was a man's expedient to meet a particular law . . . governments have their origins in the moral identity of man." Iran also has been abused by foreign powers who must share some responsibility for her past and present troubles. She has been little understood by most of the people who have written about her. In Lord Curzon's words, "Writers on Persia misspell and misinterpret."

I hope that this effort will be of interest to those who are committed to Iran or

concerned about her history and her fate and that it may also be of some use to students or researchers. What I believe this bibliography has to offer is the many entries of books from other fields which may not appear by their title, author or primary subject matter to be relevant, but contain important factual or interpretive material on Iran. They are, for the most part, biographies, autobiographies and books on contemporary politics by prominent 20th century figures.

In my commentary I have chosen not to transliterate Persian names and words as this would have required the selection of one of several accepted phonetic schemes which are at best difficult and often misleading to non-linguists. I have therefore transcribed in what I believe to be the closest approximation to Persian pronunciation. The names Iran and Persia are used interchangeably with no particular design. As each author has chosen his own culturally, historically or politically motivated usage, uniformity on my part would have served no purpose. Cross references to topics and authors are not given in every case, only when deemed of sufficient relevance or importance. I have tried, not always successfully, to maintain a clearly discernable separation between the explanation of the books' contents and my own comments either by new paragraphs or by explicit differentiations. For the most part, I have based my description of authors on the information available at the time of publication of their work.

In the index I have designated Iranians who lived on or were born after the 1925 Iranian law of Identity and Status under their chosen family name. Where such persons were well known before that date by titles or other appellations, these have been included in parentheses after the family name. With reference to the pre 1925 period, the designations have been by first names with cross references to titles where appropriate. As regards non-Iranians, since information about them is readily accessible elsewhere, less attention has been paid to their titles. They appear with their best known names, titles and/or ranks.

I wish to thank several people who have helped to bring this book together. I owe the greatest thanks to my wife Caroline for her tolerance, support and assistance. The book has benefited greatly from comments and advice by Kewmars Bozorgmehr, William Miller and Shaul Bakhash. Alireza Arouzi, Hassan Kamshad and Hassan Amin also made many useful suggestions. To all of them my gratitude.

My thanks to Eileen, Lady Strathnaver who arranged my library, and prepared cards with relevant data for each book. Patricia Shepherd's generous assistance in preparing the typewritten manuscript has been invaluable.

London, September 1986  
Cyrus Ghani

## A. History, Politics and Travel

ABBOTT, JACOB

History of Darius the Great.

New York, 1850; small 8vo; engraved plates and map; 286 pp.

From usual Greek sources and some added fictional history.

ABBOTT, MAJOR JAMES

Narrative of a Journey from Herat (sic) to Khiva, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

London, 1856; 2 Vols.; 8vo; engraved plate to Vol.II; Vol.I, 380 pp.; Vol.II, 367 pp.

"During the late Russian Invasion of Khiva; with Some Account of the Court of Khiva and the Kingdom of Khaurism." First published 1842. The author was an officer in the Bengal Artillery and was sent on a political mission by the British envoy in Harat to the Khan of Khiva at a time when Russian troops were threatening and the Khan had requested British assistance. An account of his journey to and stay in Khiva, his capture by robbers on the return journey to Harat, and his ultimate escape.

ABBOTT, JOHN

The Iranians: How They Live and Work.

Devon, England, 1977; 8vo; illustrated and map; 168 pp.

A simplistic and at times absurd book which is not really concerned with "how Iranians live and work". The author concludes early that everything is well in the country, the people live well and the system works to perfection. The reason advanced for Iran's success was the elimination of Mosaddeq from the political system. Mosaddeq was a man of "extreme xenophobic tendencies" who treated the oil companies shabbily. He did, however, just one service for his country: The people learned the "futility of nationalism" and the "nobility" of international cooperation. "It was an expensive but a necessary lesson." Since the disappearance of Mosaddeq, Iran has become a model nation in which "everything works".

ABDULGHANI, JASIM M.

Iraq and Iran: The Years of Crisis.

Australia, 1984; 8vo; maps; 270 pp.

A superficial account of the recent events and relations between Iraq and Iran, all from secondary sources and with a pro-Iraqi bias, with appendices citing the full texts of Iran-Iraq treaties (1937-1975).

ABERCROMBY, JOHN

A Trip Through the Eastern Caucasus.

London, 1889; 8vo; engraved illustrations (one folding),

folding maps and illustrations in text; 376 pp.

"An account of a six week tour on horseback from Nukha through the eastern Caucasus mountains, amongst the Lesgarian and Tartar peoples and on to Baku and Derbend." The author appears to have had a particular interest in local dialects but the book is a general account of the countryside and its inhabitants.

ABIDI, A.H.H.

China, Iran and the Persian Gulf.  
New Delhi, 1982; 8vo; 325 pp.

An outline of Iranian-Chinese relations. The book dwells mainly on the contemporary era when China reversed its policy in the Persian Gulf by ceasing to help and disassociating itself from the rebels in Dohfar. Author: Nehru University in New Delhi.

ABRAHAMIAN, ERVAND

Iran Between Two Revolutions.  
Princeton, New Jersey, 1982; 8vo; 561 pp.

A political and social history of Iran during the period between the Constitutional Revolution of 1905-1909 and the Islamic Revolution of 1978-1979. Basically a study of the Communist movement in Iran from the thirties to the present and a neo-Marxist interpretation of the major events in 20th century Iran. The author appears to believe that the real revolution is yet to come since the Islamic Revolution did not adhere to classical Marxist paths. The best part of the book is an excellent account of the history of political parties in Iran and their ideologies. Unfortunately there are numerous errors regarding the names of Iranians, and at times certain 19th century names are confused with 20th century people. Some of the errors: Morteza Qoli Bayat's title was Saham ol Soltan and not Saham ol Saltane; Mohammad Ali Foroughi is confused with his father Mohammad Hossein Foroughi (both had the title Zoka ol Molk); Abol Hassan Diba (Saqat ud Dowle) was not killed by Reza Shah but lived into his eighties, married several times and died after the Revolution of 1979; General Fazlollah Zahedi was a Brigadier General in 1941; Dr. Nour e-Din Kianouri's grandfather (Sheikh Fazlollah Nouri) was not a Constitutionalist; there are also errors and omissions of first names; errors in names of Ebrahim Qavam, Ali Mohammad Dehqan, General Mohammad Hossein Firouz, Mehdi Farrokh, Reza Hekmat, Baqer Kazemi and others.

Despite such errors, an extremely important book for the sheer breadth of the period covered. Author: Professor of History at Baruch College, City University of New York.

ABU TALEB KHAN ISFAHANI

The Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan in Africa, Asia and Europe During the Years 1799-1803.

London, 1810; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to Volume I; Vol.I, 320 pp.; Vol.II, 418 pp.

Abu Taleb was the son of Hajji Mohammad Beik Esfahani who had left Tabriz in his youth and had lived in Esfahan for some years. He fled Esfahan in order to escape the tyrannies of Nader Shah's reign and settled in Lucknow in India. Hajji Mohammad married an Indian woman and from that marriage Abu Taleb was born in 1752. At the urging of his English friends in India Abu Taleb decided to travel to Britain. The account of his travels was translated from the original Persian into English by Major Charles Stewart. It is the first travel account to the British Isles by a Persian and the first such book to be translated into English.

The author leaves Calcutta in 1799 to begin a long sea voyage with stops at Capetown and St. Helena. He has a lengthy stay in Ireland. He comments that the Irish "are not so intolerant as the English, neither have they the austerity and bigotry of the Scots. In bravery and determination, hospitality and prodigality, freedom of speech and open heartedness, they surpass the English and the Scots" ... but they "are deficient in prudence and sound judgment".

Upon his arrival in London, he rents a flat in a "disreputable" street (Upper Berkeley Street) where some well known courtesans live. He is advised not to live there as few respectable people would visit him, but soon people begin calling on him and he establishes a large circle of English friends. He visits Oxford, which he admires, observing that the university library has about 10,000 books in Arabic and Persian. There is an extensive description of the English landscape and descriptions of social clubs, entertainment, the state of the arts and sciences, trade and industry and especially the poor houses. He is impressed by British military might, particularly the navy. He admires British education and the practice of sending young boys away to school because "they gain strength and courage by having to cope with older boys". He is impressed with the trust people have in each other, especially that of tradesmen in their customers. He believes the British system of government is "free from imperfections" because it is a perfect blend of "monarchical, aristocratic and democratical governments". He has an audience with George III "whose mind is an assemblage of every virtue". He praises him especially for not interfering with the judiciary. He has praise for Pitt although the king has dismissed him. He attends the opening of Parliament and visits the House of Commons on several occasions. The House is a little noisy for his taste. He singles out Pitt and Fox "as the noisiest". He discusses the nobility, the House of Lords, the Church of England, the

position of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the government and the judiciary. He is impressed by the administration of justice and especially the jury system. He adds, however, that the courts the British have established in India are not good and "may lead to sinister consequences". He is distrustful of lawyers who "can twist the law" when they see fit. He believes lawyers, like judges, should be paid from public funds. His final judgment on the English is as follows.

First, he enumerates their vices: The want of faith in religion, the lower classes being worse; pride and insolence; passion for acquiring wealth; desire of ease and a dislike of exertion; too much time spent sleeping, eating and especially dressing; surrounding themselves with too much luxury; vanity and selfishness; extravagance; contempt for customs of other nations. The author believes the English "write too much" and that most of the writing is trivial. He adds that most of the vices he had named have their roots in "prosperity and love of luxury".

Their virtues are: High sense of honor; reverence for any person possessing excellence; dread of offending against rules of propriety; desire to improve the condition of the less-privileged and the "common man"; plainness of manners and sincerity; common-sense and soundness of judgment.

An extremely readable book that too few people have commented on. The author returned to India in 1809 via France, Constantinople, Baghdad, Karbela, Najaf and the Persian Gulf. Prior to his travels, the author published a Divan of Hafez (1794) which is one of the earliest printed editions of Hafez. He also wrote poetry and has a book of commentary on poetry.

#### ABOUL TALEB KHAN ISFAHANI

Voyages du Prince Persan Mirza Aboul Taleb Khan.  
Paris, 1819; 8vo; 452 pp.

In French. A French edition of the preceding.

#### ACHESON, DEAN

Present at the Creation; My Years at the State Department.  
New York, 1969; 8vo; 798 pp.

One of the best written memoirs by an American public official. A substantial part is devoted to U.S. relations with Iran. The author as Assistant Secretary of State briefly deals with General Patrick Hurley's mission to Iran during World War II. He dismisses Hurley's report deploring Russian and British imperialism in Iran and considers Hurley's suggestion for the U.S. to work towards the development of democracy in Iran as naive. Also as Under Secretary of State the author recounts briefly the Azarbaijan crisis in late 1945 and 1946 and the Truman administration's resolve to stand firm against Russian designs. As Secretary of State (1949-1953) Acheson covers the Shah's visit to the U.S. in November 1949, even

then with plans for a military build-up and an army the size of Turkey's which the Truman administration greatly moderated. He considers the Shah's visit as a disappointment to everyone.

There is then a brief review of U.S.-Iranian relations as a prelude to the oil crisis of 1951. Acheson's heart is with Britain throughout the dispute although he blames the British for their shortsightedness in allowing the dispute to lead to nationalization and the breakdown of all negotiations. "Never had so few (the British) lost so much so stupidly and so fast." A little known fact that emerges is that Acheson had warned Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador to Washington, that the U.S. would not stand for a British plan to invade Iran in order to seize the oil fields and the refinery.

The author is especially harsh towards Mosaddeq who is described as a "rich, reactionary, feudal-minded Persian inspired by a fanatical hatred of the British and a desire to expel them and their works from the country regardless of cost". Mosaddeq is also depicted as a charlatan and Acheson claims that he saw through him immediately. At their first meeting, Mosaddeq states that "he comes from a poor country". Acheson prides himself in having responded, "Yes, just like Texas".

Unfortunately the discussion of the period following the oil nationalization ends short of the attending political events in which the U.S. played a key role. A change of administration placed it beyond the scope of the author's term as Secretary of State and of this book. There is, however, little doubt that Acheson would have followed the same policy as that pursued by the Eisenhower administration which led to the forcible overthrow of Mosaddeq.

ADAMS, REV. ISAAC

Persia by a Persian.

Washington, 1900; 8vo; frontispiece, full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 536 pp.

The author is a Persian Assyrian Christian born in a village near Urumie. He travelled to Berlin and Amsterdam to further his religious studies. He returned to Persia as a missionary and later immigrated to Canada where he established a Nestorian colony. A useless book full of trivia and misleading information.

ADAMS, REV. ISAAC

Persia by a Persian.

London, 1906; 8vo; full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 536 pp.

Another (British) edition of preceding.

ADAMSON, DAVID

The Kurdish War.

New York, 1965; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 215 pp.

The author was a journalist with the London "Sunday Telegraph" who entered Iraqi Kurdistan in late 1962 by way of Iran to investigate for himself the guerilla war being waged by Kurdish separatists in the region. An account of his 200-mile journey through rebel territory, of the plight and aspirations of the Kurds and of his impressions.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS

A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition.

London, 1888; 2 Vols.; 8vo; folding map to Vol.I; Vol.I, 447 pp.; Vol.II, 492 pp.

The author was surgeon and geologist to this British military expedition which undertook an extensive survey of the Tigris-Euphrates valleys in Mesopotamia in the years 1835-7. The author's narrative supplements the more official account written by the officer commanding the expedition, Lt. Col. F.R. Chesney, in his book "Expeditions for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris", and published almost 40 years earlier. (See separate entry.) Ainsworth, an amateur archaeologist, was attached to the Euphrates River section of the expedition and augmented his official work with private excursions of his own.

AITCHISON, C.U. (compiled by)

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Vol.XIII.

Calcutta, 1933; 8vo; 305 pp., 229 pp. of appendices and 21 pp. of index.

In English and French. Contains treaties, etc. relating to Persia and Afghanistan, revised and up-dated to 1930. The earliest treaties date from 18th century and relate to the establishment of a factory in Bushehr (i.e. a trading company). Aitchison was Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

AKHAVI, SHAHROUGH

Religion and Politics in Contemporary Iran.

Albany, New York, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; 255 pp.

"Clergy-State Relations in the Pahlavi Period." The book examines the relationship between the government and the clergy from the beginnings of the Pahlavi era. First, the author briefly reviews the clergy's role in the Qajar period during which it steadily gained in influence and status. He then discusses Reza Shah's links with the Mollas from his days as Commander of the Army, Minister of War and Prime Minister, and demonstrates Reza Shah's early courting of the clerics in order to consolidate his

position. Once secure (c.1926), Reza Shah began to implement his secularization program even at the risk of alienating the clergy. Chief among these steps were the gradual secularization of education; the all-important military service conscription law that applied to the clergy as well; the decrees and laws relating to uniformity of dress; a series of laws pertaining to the examination of theology students and the licensing of their teachers by the government; the passage of the Civil Code in various stages between 1928-1932 and the 1932 law concerning the registration of documents and property which effectively barred and removed the clergy from the administration of justice. From 1931 through 1935 a series of other laws were passed that authorized the government to establish a syllabus for religious schools and established a faculty of theology under the overall supervision of Tehran University. Any opposition by the clergy was crushed and by 1935 its realm of influence had been greatly curtailed. But Reza Shah's forced abdication changed all of that and from the mid forties the clergy again became a political force. The author then discusses the revival of clerical power from the early seventies until their actual seizure of power in 1979.

The author argues against the current thinking that since Shi'a doctrines held temporal rule to be illegitimate, the clergy would have sooner or later flexed their muscles and seized power. The author believes the clergy could have been kept out of the political arena if the secular leaders, in their drive toward modernization, had not ignored the "traditional sectors" of Iranian society.

A well-written and an important book. As in many recent books, however, it contains a few errors of names and dates which could easily have been rectified; e.g. Hedayatollah Matin Daftary is not the son-in-law of Dr. Mosaddeq. He is the grandson. His father, the late Ahmad Matin Daftary was Mosaddeq's son-in-law. the late General Qarani had no role in the settlement of the Kurdish war in 1975; he was implicated in an attempted coup in 1958 and was imprisoned for a period and dismissed from the army. He later became, for a brief period, the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces after the Revolution of 1979.

ALBERT, DAVID H. (edited by)

Tell the American People.

Philadelphia, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; illustrated and full page illustrations; 212 pp.

Collection of essays mostly by American academics, journalists and "activists" designed to "set the record straight" and tell the "truth" about American foreign policy towards Iran during the period of the Shah. Published during the hostage crisis by the "Movement for a New Society". Also includes a section entitled "Voices of the Revolution" with essays by the idols of the "New Society": Ali Shariati, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Motahari

and Ayatollah Khomeini. Foreword by Bishop C. Dale White who went to Iran in December 1979 hoping to bring the hostages back. The American contributors are mostly comprised of those who fervently wanted and welcomed the Iranian Revolution and who have since been quiet. Nothing has been heard from the members of the "New Society" now that they have their "democratic" paradise in the form of the Islamic Republic. Richard Falk who made a name for himself in "human rights" circles here says that there are times when human rights are not relevant, as in a revolutionary regime. Edward Said believes it is the moral duty of the U.S. media to introduce Americans to Islam so they can understand why the hostages had been seized. There is only one useful article, the arms policy of the Shah between 1972-1978 by Michael T. Klare.

ALCOCK, THOMAS

Travels in Russia, Persia, Turkey and Greece in 1828-9.  
London, 1831; 8vo; folding engraved frontispiece and folding map; 227 pp.

Travels and observations made during a tour of 18 months, by an Englishman. An interesting book that has some worthwhile observations. The author travels from Russia to Tabriz and has an audience with Abbas Mirza and comments that "the depraved debauchery of his whole life makes inroads on his good looks", and compares him to Charles II who "never said a foolish thing, (and) he never did a wise one". He comments on the Crown Prince's recent attempts at modernization which are anathema to the mollahs who therefore hate him. He sees Fath Ali Shah in Tehran who tells him that there is a strong anti-foreign feeling amongst the populace and that he should not go to Esfahan (this is immediately after the Grebayedof murder). There is a brief discussion of the despotism of Persian kings. The author returns to Europe via Hamedan and through Turkey.

ALDINGTON, RICHARD

Lawrence of Arabia.  
Chicago, 1955; 8vo; illustrated; 448 pp.

"A Biographical Enquiry" and reappraisal. Debunking of some of the legend. The author's views form the basis of the contemporary appraisal of Lawrence.

ALEXANDER, CONSTANCE

A Modern Wayfarer in Persia.  
London, 1931; 8vo; map; 170 pp.

Account of two English ladies with car and driver, and their journey from Baghdad to Esfahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Tabriz and back. An above-average "guide book" and useful in its day.

ALEXANDER, MICHAEL

The True Blue. The Life and Adventures of Colonel Fred Burnaby 1842-1885.

London, 1957; 8vo; colored frontispiece, illustrated, map and illustrations in text; 215 pp.

Biography of an English soldier, traveller and politician, famous for his ride to Khiva in 1875-6. (See entry under Burnaby in Section A.)

ALEXANDER, MICHAEL

Offbeat in Asia.

London, 1960; 8vo; illustrated and map; 180 pp.

Contemporary English travel book. The author and his friend journey by Land Rover from Turkey to Tabriz, Tehran, the Caspian region, Mashhad and Hindu Kush and back, belittling and mocking almost everything they see.

ALEXANDER, YONAH and NANES, ALLAN (edited by)

The United States and Iran: A Documentary History.

United States, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; 524 pp.

"Prepared in Association with the World Power Studies Program, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University." A useful reference book but devoid of any interpretive material.

ALGAR, HAMID

Religion and State in Iran, 1785-1906.

Berkeley, California, 1969; 8vo; 286 pp.

"The role of the Ulama in the Qajar period." An important book written when the subject was generally overlooked and one of Algar's best works. There are also aspects of Qajar rule which Algar illuminates. He sees the clergy's opposition to modernization arising from the fact that modernization implied the strengthening of the State. The ulama opposed Abbas Mirza's "New Order", especially the introduction of conscription during the first quarter of the 19th century and more importantly the reformist measures of Amir Kabir some 30 years later. The author discusses the venality of certain of the most exalted ulama, e.g. Aqa Najafi, a leading cleric who was in the business of lending money at exorbitant interest, and the all-powerful Molla Ali Kani who was one of the richest men in Iran and was known for his hoarding of grain. The author also discusses the gradual increase of the power of the clergy by the end of the 19th century and reluctantly concludes that even with this increase and their special status in society, they failed to provide any answers to Iran's political, social and economic problems, (a view that the author appears to

have modified in recent years). The book is the revised edition of the author's doctoral thesis at Cambridge University in 1965. It is extremely well done, free from errors and all conclusions are judicious and based on sound reasoning. Author: An Englishman and convert to Islam, teaches at the University of California, Berkeley.

ALGAR, HAMID

Mirza Malkum Khan. A Biographical Study in Iranian Modernism. Berkeley, 1973; 8vo; 327 pp.

A biography of an unscrupulous and greedy man in 19th century Iran who through a strange twist of fate became one of the fore-runners of Iranian modernism and a leading influence in the political reform movement.

Malkum (1833-1908), an Iranian-Armenian, was born in Jolfa, Esfahan. His father, a Mirza Yaqoub, descended from French great-grandparents. (His great grandfather was a cousin of Jean Jacques Rousseau.) Mirza Yaqoub had been in the service of the Russian Embassy, was a tutor to Qajar princes and became a friend of Mirza Aqa Khan Nouri, the First Minister in the 1850's. Yaqoub maintained he had been converted to Islam which is highly doubtful. Malkum also claimed conversion to Islam which is equally dubious. After his studies in Esfahan, he served in minor posts as teacher and interpreter. For his knowledge of French he accompanied Farrokh Khan Amin ud Dowle to Paris in 1856 where the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1857 ending the state of hostilities between Iran and Britain. Upon his return, he became one of the founders of Freemasonry in Iran. He wrote pamphlets advocating reforms in the administrative structure of the country. He was exiled but again found favor, and through the sponsorship of Mirza Hossein Khan Moshir ud Dowle was appointed ambassador to London in 1872. During Naser e-Din Shah's first visit to England in 1873, Malkum became a confidant of the Shah. He was instrumental in the conclusion of the sweeping Reuter concession for which he was paid a fee. In 1889 he was instrumental in granting a lottery concession to a group of French and Englishmen for which he was again bribed. Naser e-Din Shah cancelled the agreement and dismissed Malkum who in the interim had acquired the title Nazem ol Molk in 1872 and had become a self styled prince in 1876. Malkum, in 1890, started a Persian newspaper in London, "The Qanun", in which he attacked the regime in Iran, especially Mirza Ali Ashgar Khan Amin ol Soltan, and agitated for reform. The paper was published at irregular intervals until 1892. He was by now exposed as a swindler in London but became an important force amongst the reformists in Iran. After Naser e-Din Shah's assassination, he ingratiated himself to Mozafar e-Din Shah (who had hated his father) and was appointed Minister to Rome in 1898 and served there until his death in 1908.

Algar's book has been criticized by some as unduly severe on Malkum. The criticism is unjustified as there is little

evidence that Malkum believed in anything other than advancement of his personal interests. That he was a swindler is beyond doubt; that he was a notorious liar has also been shown. (He had told W.S. Blunt that he was a foster brother of Naser e-Din Shah; that he had been asked to become Prime Minister which he had refused.) That people like Malkum are considered the spiritual fathers of the Constitutional movement in Iran gives one pause.

ALGAR, HAMID

The Islamic Revolution in Iran.  
London, 1980; 4to, soft cover; 70 pp.

Edited by K. Siddighi. Transcript of a four lecture course given at the "Muslim Institute", London by an undoubting believer in the Islamic Revolution, its righteous path and the purity of the clergy. The editor states categorically that the Iranian Revolution has been such a success that its every stage should be reviewed and recorded. Hence, the editor states, the Algar lectures are recorded for posterity and emulation.

ALLAN, JAMES W.

Persian Metal Technology, 700-1300 A.D..  
London, 1979; 8vo; illustrations, maps and illustrations in text; 179 pp.

The author's thesis is the importance of metals in the life and culture of medieval Persia; gold, silver and bronze as means of trade in the form of coins, and iron and steel as tools and weapons. Other metals had other uses as well. The author shows the advanced state of the "art" during the period covered. Author: Assistant Keeper in the Department of Eastern Art at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

ALLEN, THOMAS GASKELL, Jr. and SACHTLEBEN, WILLIAM LEWIS

Across Asia on a Bicycle.  
New York, 1897; 8vo; full page illustrations, map, and illustrations in text; 234 pp.

"The journey of two American students from Constantinople to Peking", 1891-2, through northern Persia. In London they see Malkum who is uncomplimentary about Persia. Their route is Tabriz, Qazvin, Tehran and Mashhad. The book is full of errors and even the geography is often wrong. The authors maintain that "the Persian tendency for mendacity is well known". This profound observation is confirmed solely on the basis of one incident. They ask a peasant the distance to a village and he replies six kilometers, when in reality the village is six kilometers in another direction. Their few political observations are of the same order.

ALLEN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

The Dead Sea. A New Route to India.

London, 1855; 2 Vols. in one; 8vo; colored plates, folding maps, illustrations in text; Vol.I, 374 pp.; Vol.II, 384 pp.

The author's chief concerns are "to call attention to the extraordinary nature of the Dead Sea, to account for its probable formation, and to show how it may be made the means of communication with our East Indian possessions".

AMANAT, ABBAS (edited by)

Cities and Trade: Consul Abbott on the Economy and Society of Iran, 1847-1866.

Oxford, 1983; 8vo; 259 pp.

Keith Edward Abbott had worked for some years for a British merchant in Smyrna and knew the region well. Between 1841-1868 he served as the British Consul at Tehran and Tabriz. In 1848 he served as a member of the British delegation that brought Naser e-Din Shah to Tehran. As consul he sent political, social and economic reports on Persia. His reports were in three forms: Current political and social affairs; commerce and opportunities for British export goods; and at various intervals he submitted comprehensive reports on special subjects. The editor, in his introduction, analyzes the importance of these reports and their significance in the formulation of economic and political policy by the Imperial powers towards Iran. "From the 1870's the regime's survival was dependant on its financial and commercial subjection to the requirements of the Imperial powers." An important contribution by the editor, who is a lecturer at Yale University.

AMBRASEYS, N.N. and MELVILLE, C.P.

A History of Persian Earthquakes.

Cambridge, 1982; 4to; illustrations in text and maps; 219 pp.

A detailed study by two members of the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College, London, of the chronology of earthquakes in Iran from historical records beginning about 700 A.D. to the present, as well as earlier earthquakes evidenced by field studies, case studies of specific events, and detailed topographical studies.

With successive invasions and mass epidemics, in addition to this curse of nature (which appears to have struck more frequently than is generally believed), it is surprising that the nation and its artistic heritage survived.

AMBROSE, STEPHEN

Eisenhower.

United States; Vol.I, 1983; Vol.II, 1984; 2 Vols.; Vol.I, 637 pp.; Vol.II, 750 pp.

The book contains material on Iran which is not included in Eisenhower's own books. In January 1953, while Eisenhower as President elect was still at Columbia University, he received a three page letter from Mosaddeq complaining about the Anglo Iranian Oil Company, stating that "for almost two years the Iranian people have suffered acute distress and much misery merely because a company inspired by covetousness and a desire for profit supported by the British Government had been endeavoring to prevent them from obtaining their natural and elementary rights". In a hand-drafted reply Eisenhower wrote that his "position was impartial", that he had no prejudices in the case and that he hoped future relations between Iran and the U.S. would be good. The author explains that soon after his inauguration Eisenhower's attitude was changed. Loy Henderson, the U.S. Ambassador to Tehran, told Eisenhower that Mosaddeq's supporters "were limited to street rabble, the extreme left ... extreme Iranian nationalists, some but not all of the more fanatical religious leaders, intellectual leftists, including many who had been educated abroad and did not realize Iran was not ready for democracy". Eisenhower's circle of intimate friends connected with the oil industry such as Pete Jones of Cities Service and Sid Richardson told him that "nationalization was disruptive and bad for business". Eden, in the spring of 1953, told him that Mosaddeq was engaged in a "test of wills with the Shah who was pro-British and opposed to nationalization". Eisenhower, obsessed by the fear of a Communist Iran, was by then "ready to do something". Mosaddeq wrote again in May asking for U.S. financial aid. Eisenhower waited for a month before sending a negative reply on 30 June. The British had in the meanwhile spoken to Kermit Roosevelt about a covert operation to be rid of Mosaddeq. Roosevelt had told them that because of its fear of communism "the chances of convincing the Eisenhower administration to act were good". By late June, Eisenhower was in favor of operation "Ajax" and gave the go-ahead signal, "Do it and don't bother me with the details".

This is Eisenhower's official biography. The author had full family cooperation and access to all material relating to his subject.

AMIN, ABDUL AMIR

British Interests in the Persian Gulf.  
Leiden, 1967; 8vo; folding map; 163 pp.

A history of the development of British influence and trade in the Persian Gulf in the 18th century.

AMIN, SAYED HASSAN

International and Legal Problems of the Gulf.  
London, 1981; 8vo; maps; 235 pp.

A competent contribution in this area, concentrating on

aspects of the law of the sea relevant to the Persian Gulf. The most substantive parts of the book deal with the actual or proposed marine boundaries between littoral States; settled boundaries such as Iran-Saudi Arabia, Iran-Oman and Iran-Bahrain. Continental shelf boundaries are analyzed with a view to discovering the accepted norms and criteria for delimitation of marine boundaries. Also discussed in the book are disputed boundaries, the legal status of the Straits of Hormuz, the Iran-Iraq war, pollution control and fisheries in the Persian Gulf. The author, an international lawyer, is currently a Reader in Law at Glasgow College of Technology.

AMIN, SAYED HASSAN

Political and Strategic Issues in the Gulf.  
Glasgow, 1984; 8vo; 327 pp.

The author is at his best only when he deals with the legal issues.

AMIN, SAYED HASSAN

Middle East Legal Systems.  
Glasgow, 1985; 8vo; 434 pp.

An examination of the legal systems of 15 countries in the region. A survey of the source of law and its development in each country.

AMIRIE, ABBAS (edited by)

The Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean in International Politics.  
Tehran, 1975; large 8vo; 417 pp.

A collection of 13 papers on recent and future trends in the Persian Gulf given at an international conference held in Tehran in 1974, plus brief reports of the discussions that followed each paper. Most of the papers are commonplace and merely state views which were in vogue then.

AMIRSADEGHI, HOSSEIN (edited by and assisted by Ferrier, R.W.)

Twentieth Century Iran.  
London, 1977; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 299 pp.

Concentrates on "the problems and policies of the present dynasty with particular reference to the past 20 years". Essays by eight contributors plus introductory background chapters. There is very little original material in any of the essays and no "real" problems are foreseen.

AMIRSADEGHI, HOSSEIN

Monarchy in Power.  
Tehran, 1977; 4to; illustrations, mostly in color; 36 pp. of

text and 81 plates.

"A pictorial biography of the Iranian Royal Family over the past 15 years." A short introductory text, but mostly pictures.

AMIRSADEGHI, HOSSEIN (edited by)

The Security of the Persian Gulf.  
London, 1981; 8vo; maps; 294 pp.

A collection of essays by a group of international contributors on various aspects of the destabilization of the Persian Gulf region following the Iranian Revolution, the Iran-Iraq War and the presence of Soviet troops in the Afghanistan-Iran frontier region.

AMORY, COPLEY

Persian Days.  
Great Britain, 1928; 8vo; illustrated; 230 pp.

A nostalgic account of a four-week journey through central and southern Persia made by two Americans, one the author, travelling by car. The author was Chargé d'affaires of the American Legation in Persia at the time. The book is devoid of any political observation. The author echoes what many other travellers have said: "Persia is a country that influences you and you miss it afterwards ... (especially) the mountains".

AMORY, COPLEY

Persian Days.  
Boston, 1929; 8vo; illustrated; 230 pp.

American edition of the preceding.

AMUZEGAR, JAHANGIR

Technical Assistance in Theory and Practice: The Case of Iran.  
New York, 1966; 8vo; 275 pp.

A study of the Point Four program inaugurated by President Truman in 1949 to assist third world countries by grant of technical assistance. An explanation of "the possibilities and limitations of foreign technical assistance in promoting the socio-economic aspirations of the emerging nations from the standpoint of their interests and their needs. The U.S. bilateral technical assistance program in Iran during 1950-1965 has been chosen as a case." Author: A former Minister of Finance (1962-1963) and a distinguished economist. He later served as Chief of the Iranian Economic Mission, Washington, D.C.

AMUZEGAR, JAHANGIR and FEKRAT, M. ALI

Iran: Economic Development Under Dualistic Conditions.

Chicago, 1971; 8vo; 177 pp.

An exploration of "the interaction between the foreign-oriented and all important oil sector and the other sectors of the Iranian economy in the last half century or so" and an attempt "to use the Iranian experience as the basis for a more generalized development model for such dualistic economies elsewhere". The author makes no judgment as to whether the Iranian "experience" has been successful. There are, however, occasional oblique references to unsound allocation of resources.

AND, METIN

Ataturk Ve Tiyatro.

Turkey, 1983; 8vo, soft cover; illustrated; 139 pp.

In Turkish. The theater under Ataturk, including a history of the first Turkish opera performed originally on the occasion of the state visit of Reza Shah to Turkey in 1934. The building of the opera house in Tehran in 1939 attests to the influence that Mustafa Kamal exercised on Reza Shah in diverse fields.

ANDERSON, JACK and BOYD, JAMES

Fiasco.

New York, 1983; 8vo; 386 pp.

"The real story behind the disastrous world-wide energy crisis: Richard Nixon's Oilgate." Anderson, an American columnist, and his co-author argue that a series of political blunders and the failure by Nixon to understand the "wider issues" in the Middle East directly contributed to the oil crisis in 1973.

The "crisis" appears even to have had a salutary effect on the industrialized nations. The authors gloss over the Nixon-Kissinger visit to Tehran in May of 1972 when the Shah was assured he could buy any amount of arms he wished. U.S. arms sales and grants which had totalled about \$1.5 billion from 1945 to 1972 increased to about \$17 billion between 1972 and 1978 with an additional outlay of about \$40 billion for infrastructural costs directly connected with the armed forces. A good part of the oil revenues was used to purchase arms and related services from the "stricken" West.

ANDERSON, M.S.

The Eastern Question (1774-1923).

London, 1966; 8vo, soft cover; maps; 436 pp.

"A study in International Relations." Relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Great Powers at the end of the 18th century to the peace settlement after World War I. There are numerous references to Anglo-Russian rivalry in Iran.

ANET, CLAUDE

Les Roses d'Ispahan: La Perse en Automobile à Travers La Russie et La Caucase.

Paris, 1906; 4to; illustrated; 317 pp.

In French. Party of five men and two women travel by car from Russia to Esfahan via Tabriz, Rasht, Tehran, Esfahan and back. There is nothing significant in the book except observations by the European idle rich. There are, however, some revealing comments. Mozafar e-Din Shah is said to be very fond of European furniture and adornments and dislikes Persian made things. Most of his furniture is "cheap European". The defeat of Russia by Japan in 1905 seems to have had no effect on the Persians, who still fear their northern neighbor. The travellers meet Zell ol Soltan in Esfahan and regret he did not become king because he favors an English alliance and partition of Persia.

ANET, CLAUDE

Through Persia in a Motor Car by Russia and the Caucasus.  
London, 1907; 8vo; illustrated; 281 pp.

Translated from original French. The English edition of preceding.

ANET, CLAUDE

Feuilles Persanes.

Paris, 1924; small 8vo; maps; 275 pp.

In French. Episodes from the author's second and third visits to Persia in 1909 and 1910; the first through the Transcaspian region as far as Samarqand and the second in the area south and west of Tehran. The author states that in spite of the political upheaval occurring at the time inside Persia, his work contains nothing of politics but rather attempts to give glimpses of the "eternal Persia" that had existed "ever since the time of Xerxes".

ANQUETIL, GILLES

La Terre a Bougé en Iran.

Paris, 1979; 8vo, soft cover; map; 236 pp.

In French. An attempt to examine life in Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini. The cover calls this the "first" book on post-revolution Iran. The bulk of the book, however, covers pre-revolutionary Iran. Author: Journalist with "Nouvelles Littéraires".

ANTONIUS, GEORGE

The Arab Awakening.

Philadelphia, 1939; 8vo; maps (some folding); 471 pp.

"The story of the Arab National Movement." A history from the first beginnings of the Wahhabi movement in the early 19th century through the Arab Revolt against the Turks during World War I (1916-1918), including the Balfour Declaration, the mandate territories and their ultimate emancipation, and Ibn Sa'ud's creation of the state of Saudi Arabia. One of the most important books on the subject and considered as a classic.

ARASTEH, A. REZA

Education and Social Awakening in Iran.  
Leiden, 1962; 8vo; 144 pp.

A study of the history and role of education in Iran, including a useful chapter on "Missionary Education in Iran".

ARASTEH, A. REZA (in collaboration with Josephine Arasteh)

Man and Society in Iran.  
Leiden, 1970; 8vo; 193 pp.

An analysis of the Persian and his culture. A neo-mystic approach utilizing 20th century psychiatric terms. The author also delves into politics and makes some reasonable suggestions. He argues for the revision of the 1954 oil agreement imposed on Iran after the overthrow of Mosaddeq in 1953; designation of Iran as a demilitarized zone with its sovereignty recognized by the major powers; creating a genuine parliamentary democracy; and increasing the "average Iranian's potentialities through social and economic institutions".

ARASTEH, A. REZA

Faces of Persian Youth.  
Leiden, 1970; 8vo; 268 pp.

"A sociological study" of four contemporary young Iranians, some "traditional", some "modern". Inconclusive and meandering.

ARFA, GENERAL HASSAN

Under Five Shahs.  
Great Britain, 1964; 8vo; illustrations and maps; 457 pp.

The author, born in 1895, is the son of Reza Khan Arfa (see separate entry under Arfa ud-Dowleh). He entered the Turkish Military Academy which he did not complete. He then entered the Persian Army and joined the Gendarmerie which was commanded by Swedish officers. He rose through the ranks and fought in campaigns against the Yomut Turkemans, Kurds and Lors (1921-1923). After Reza Shah's coronation, he served, inter alia, as Military Attaché in London, Commander of the Imperial Guard and accompanied Reza Shah on his state visit to Turkey. During the invasion of Iran by the Allies in August 1941, he was Chief of Staff of the

Tehran defense forces and from 1944-1946 he was Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. In 1946 he was dismissed and imprisoned for some seven months ostensibly for his pro-British views and plotting to overthrow the government of Qavam. It appears that his dismissal and arrest were for exactly the opposite reasons. Qavam's Minister of Labor and Chief Advisor, Mozafar Firouz was attempting to topple the Shah and the author, as an officer loyal to the Shah, posed an obstacle. (Qavam's knowledge of the plot is questionable.) In 1951 he briefly served as Minister of Roads; from 1958-1961 he served as ambassador to Turkey; and from 1961 to the end of 1962 as ambassador to Pakistan.

A readable and useful book. Unfortunately, however, the author treats most matters much too briefly and without giving any detail. Only in passing does he mention Brig. General Habib Ollah Khan Shaibani, probably the ablest officer under Reza Shah, and gives no reason for his dismissal; there is no discussion of the primary group of officers who assisted Reza Shah in unifying the army by integrating the Cossacks, Gendarmerie and the provincial troops; Colonel Pouladin is mentioned only because he led the attack on the Yomut Turkemans and there is no reference to his planned coup against Reza Shah nor his subsequent execution; the fall and death of Teimurtash is explained in naive terms and most importantly there is little on events and circumstances surrounding Reza Shah's rise to power. The narration of events after 1946 becomes simplistic, especially the author's tenure as ambassador in Turkey which bordered on the absurd, behaving as though he were still the head of the Military Academy. His staff was required to report to him every day as a group standing in order of their height. The only member of the embassy staff to revolt was his political counsellor, the future ill-fated Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda who requested a transfer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the National Iranian Oil Company.

ARFA, GENERAL HASSAN

The Kurds.

London, 1966; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 178 pp.

"An Historical and Political Study" of the Kurds of Iraq, Iran and Turkey by the author who had had experience fighting the Kurds in the twenties and forties but retained an admiration for them. The book is a history of the clans, their numerous revolts against the governments of the countries in which they live, and their motivations and vicissitudes.

ARFA-UD-DOWLEH, LE PRINCE (MIRZA REZA KHAN)

Perles d'Orient.

Paris, 1905; 8vo; frontispiece; 129 pp.

In French. Collection of poems and essays. The author was an undistinguished Persian notable of the late 19th and early

20th centuries. He was close to Atabak (Mirza Ali Asghar Khan Amin ol Soltan) and through this association, he became the Persian Minister in St. Petersburg. He accompanied Naser e-Din Shah on his 1889 trip to Europe and later served for over ten years as ambassador to Turkey (1900-1910). The author bought a house in Monte Carlo and retired there for the rest of his life except for brief service as Minister of Justice in 1913. He possessed a large although ordinary collection of Persian works of art which was recently sold at an auction in Monte Carlo. He also had an insatiable appetite for titles and received some eight titles from four successive Shahs including the pseudo title of "prince". He ranks with Sheikh Khaza'l of Mohamare as having acquired more titles than any 19th or 20th century Persian.

ARMAJANI, YAHYA

Iran.

New Jersey, 1972; 8vo, soft cover; 182 pp.

A useful survey of Persian history written for the uninitiated. Author: Professor of history at Macalaster College in Minnesota.

ARNOLD, ARTHUR

Through Persia by Caravan.

New York, 1877; 8vo; 491 pp.

Victorian traveller and his wife riding the length of Persia from Anzali to the Persian Gulf during the winter of 1875-6, then to India, back to Egypt and then to England. His social and political observations and comments are interesting for their pomposity, e.g. on meeting the British Chargé d'affaires Taylor Thompson, who had previously served for some 15 years as Chargé in Chile, the author comments that he "knows more about Chile and Persia than England. It is more important to know one's own country." Thompson is also described as one who has "none of strength of will and directness of speech, two important qualities (necessary) for the English in dealing with the Orientals". He meets Mirza Hossein Khan (the Sepahsalar) who had fallen from favor and for a time his life had been in danger. He comments that one who has "the Grand Cross of the Star of India can not be given to the knife" and "hence his life was spared". He further comments that Mirza Hossein Khan is as avaricious as ever and all he wants "is to enrich himself". The author, however, is one of the few British travellers who sees through Zell ol Soltan. At Esfahan he asks him how large is the army of Persia. Zell ol Soltan quickly replies that "my father (Naser e-Din Shah) has 500,000 soldiers". The author comments that "the Zell is stupid and is a man to whom numbers mean nothing".

ARNOLD, ARTHUR

Through Persia by Caravan.  
London, 1877; 2 Vols.; 8vo; Vol.I, 333 pp.; Vol.II, 325 pp.

Another edition of preceding in two volumes.

ASMAR, MARIA THERESA

Memoirs of a Babylonian Princess, (Maria Theresa Asmar),  
Daughter of Emir Abdallah Asmar.  
London, 1844; 2 Vols.; 12mo; Vol.I, 338 pp.; Vol.II, 318 pp.

"Written by herself and translated into English." Reminiscences of childhood in Baghdad by the daughter of a wealthy Christian "Emir" including a lengthy pilgrimage to many Christian shrines in the Near East; and service for many years as companion to the wife of the Emir Beschir at Beteddin in Lebanon (including accounts of Lady Hester Stanhope, a regular visitor to the Emir's palace) until her departure for Rome in 1832. The narrative so abounds with princes, princesses, emirs, and khans that one wonders whether any ordinary mortals also resided in the region.

ASSAD, THOMAS J.

Three Victorian Travellers: Burton, Blunt, Doughty.  
London, 1964; 8vo; illustrated; 154 pp.

A study of three famous Victorian Middle East travellers: Sir Richard Francis Burton, Wilfred Scawen Blunt, and Charles Montagu Doughty, and the views they each formed of Arabs and Arab culture. The author is primarily interested in examining the widely differing personalities of these three men and how their perceptions of the Arabs and Islam were colored by their preconceptions and by different strains within late Victorian society. Burton was an Imperialist, Blunt an anti-Imperialist; Burton was a romantic and Doughty a Puritan. Their views of the Arab world reflected the attitudes of various segments of British opinion at the height of British imperial power.

ASSERSOHN, ROY

The Biggest Deal: Bankers, Politics and Hostages in Iran.  
London, 1982; 8vo; 368 pp.

An account of the complex financial transactions which involved the "moving" of some 50 tons of gold and billions of dollars to obtain the release of the American hostages held in Tehran. A well researched and accurate book that singles out the U.S. banks as the real winners in the whole sordid episode. U.S. banks had loaned large sums to the Shah's Government, its subdivisions and agencies, with some doubt as to whether all the proper authorizations had been secured. The collection of some of these loans would have entailed lengthy and costly proceedings. Through a combination of adroit manoeuvres by the representat-

ives of the U.S. Government and the U.S. banks, and the incompetence of the Iranians, the Iranians agreed to the repayment of all such "syndicated loans" as well as the retention of an additional sum of one billion dollars in escrow for future claims by U.S. nationals.

ATA MALIK JUWAYNI

The Tarikh i-Jahan Gusha of Alaud-Din Ata Malik-i-Jawayni. London, Vol.I, 1952; Vol.II, 1953; Vol.III, 1958; 3 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated; Vol.I, 294 pp. Persian text and 43 pp. English introduction; Vol.II, 357 pp. Persian; Vol.III, 592 pp. Persian.

Originally published London, Vol.I, 1912; Vol.II, 1916; Vol. III, 1937. Vol.I: "Containing the history of Chingiz Khan and his successors, edited with an introduction, notes and indices from several old manuscripts by Mirza Muhammad (Qazvini)." Vol. II: "Containing the history of the Khwarazm Shah Dynasty with introduction, notes and indices from old manuscripts by Mirza Muhammad." Vol.III: "Containing the history of Mangu Qa'an Hulagu and the Isma'ilis, with introduction, notes and indices from old manuscripts by Mirza Muhammad." Lengthy introduction in English to Vol.I by Edward G. Browne. Edited by Mohammad Qazvini (d.1949), the greatest 20th century Persian scholar, whose major contribution was the introduction of modern systematic methodology in the correction, annotation and editing of classical Persian texts. Ata Malik Juwayni was a late 13th century historian and the Chief Minister of Abaqa Khan (the son of Halaku Khan).

AVERY, PETER

Modern Iran.

London, 1965; 8vo; folding map; 527 pp.

A volume in the Nations of the Modern World Series. A history of 19th and 20th century Iran intended for the general reader. The book is somewhat below expectation coming from one of the better present-day Western scholars of Persian culture. The best part of the book is the chapter on Iran during World War I and the proposed 1919 Agreement. The author has some original remarks concerning Vosouq ud Dowle's motivation in going ahead with the 1919 Agreement. Avery basically argues that Vosouq was seeing the disintegration of the country and as "an aristocrat he had a vested interest" in the territorial integrity of Iran. By making Iran into a British mandate, Vosouq had hoped the country would remain in one piece and would in due course emerge as an independent and viable country. Of the three prominent Persian sponsors of the Agreement, the author believes that only Vosouq could possibly have been sincere and straightforward in his belief in and advocacy of the Agreement. Author: Fellow at King's College and Lecturer in Persian at the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Cambridge. He had worked for some years in Iran for a British

construction firm.

AZARI, FARAH (edited by)

Women of Iran - The Conflict with Fundamentalist Islam.  
London, 1983; 8vo, soft cover; 225 pp.

The contributors (including the editor), neo-Marxist feminists, argue against the restrictions placed on women's rights by the fundamentalist clergy in Iran.

BADDELEY, JOHN F.

The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus.

London, 1908; 8vo; illustrated and folding maps; 518 pp.

A history of the expansion of Imperialist Russia in the Caucasus and its subjugation of the region in the first 70 years of the 19th century. The author concentrates on the struggle for and against domination in the Eastern Caucasus. He had travelled and lived extensively amongst the people in the area.

BAHRAMBEYGUI, H.

Tehran: An Urban Analysis.

Tehran, 1977; 4to; illustrated with separate folding map; 191 pp.

An attempt to trace the factors that led to the too rapid expansion of the city. The author concludes that lack of coordination between economic and social planning, and industrial and agricultural policies, and general short sightedness were in reality the principle causes.

BAILEY, LT.COL. F.M.

Mission to Tashkent.

London, 1946; 8vo; illustrated and maps (one folding); 308 pp.

A personal account of the author's mission as a British officer in the capital of Russian Turkestan in 1918-19. The region was in chaos following the Bolshevik Revolution. German agents were said to be active in the area, and Bailey's brief was to establish contact with local leaders and persuade them to carry on with the war against the Germans and also to assess the strength of the Bolsheviks. He found himself in a city in turmoil and escaped and made his way back to Persia.

BAKER, CAPTAIN B. GRANVILLE

The Walls of Constantinople.

London, 1910; 8vo; illustrated by the author; 262 pp.

A descriptive history of the old walled city and those who founded, conquered, built and inhabited it over the centuries.

BAKER, ROBERT L.

Oil, Blood and Sand.

New York, 1942; 8vo; 300 pp.

A history of the struggle against the Axis Powers and the German strategy in the Middle East up to 1942. The book contains a highly misleading chapter on Iran. In attempting to make a case for the invasion of Iran by the Russians and British in 1941, the author resorts to pure fabrication and distortions, when he could

have easily said that Iran had to be invaded by the Allies after the Germans achieved temporary success in Russia and North Africa.

BAKER, VALENTINE

Clouds in the East.  
London, 1876; 8vo; colored plates, folding maps, illustrations in the text; 376 pp.

"Travels and adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier" for "intelligence" purposes in 1873. An account of a journey on the northern Persian frontier from Sarakhs to the Caspian environs by a British officer. The author passes through Tehran, Damghan, Shahroud, Sabzevar, Naishabur and Mashhad. Russia was a threatening presence to the British in the region north of Afghanistan and the book concludes with "A political and strategical report on Central Asia". But the rest is an account of his experiences and encounters during his travels in the region.

BAKHASH, SHAUL

Iran: Monarchy, Bureaucracy and Reform under the Qajars (1858-1896).  
Oxford, 1978; 8vo; 444 pp.

A study of "attempts made during the last four decades of Naser e-Din Shah's reign to reform the government and administration in Persia". The author traces the origins of attempts at government and administrative reform to Abbas Mirza and Qaem Maqam's realization that the superiority of the West may be due to their form of government. This belief was also held by Amir Kabir, who during his short tenure as Chief Minister (1848-1851), began to implement plans for a strong central government. After Amir Kabir's murder, Naser e-Din Shah became more indifferent to this policy which would have alienated the notables and the clergy. The author's selection of 1858 as the beginning date for his discussion is partially due to an assumption that with Iran's defeat in the war of 1856 and the Treaty of Paris in 1857 whereby Iran renounced all ambitions toward Harat, there was again a realization by those around the Shah that the causes of defeat lay in the machinery of the government. The appointment of Mirza Hossein Khan Moshir ud Dowle (the Sepahsalar) as Prime Minister in 1871 was the second serious attempt at administrative reform. Mirza Hossein Khan's plans were opposed by the same elements, and his personal financial involvement in the Reuter concession disgraced him and rendered him ineffective. The author also discusses Naser e-Din Shah's experiments with cabinet government in 1873 and Royal Consultation Councils in 1875. The book has a wealth of material on the Royal Councils.

The author was one of the very few independent-minded journalists working in the sixties and seventies in Iran. He is presently a Professor of History at George Mason University in Virginia.

BAKHASH, SHAUL

The Reign of the Ayatollahs.  
New York, 1984; 8vo; 276 pp.

"Iran and the Islamic Revolution." The most important book on Iran since the Revolution of 1979. An analysis of the events of the first five years of the Revolution. The book is especially revealing and useful to future historians for its chapters on the drafting of the new Constitution, the changes in the basic structure of the economy and the intra-party struggle over the issue of private property. There is also a wealth of information on the early career of Khomeini which seems to have been overlooked both by Iranians and Western observers. The author concludes that there are limits to the application and adoption of the Khomeini model of the Islamic State by other countries and questions its viability in Iran after Khomeini's death.

BALDWIN, GEORGE

Planning and Development in Iran.  
Baltimore, 1967; 8vo; 212 pp.

An attempt to explain the successes and failures of a series of Economic Plans after the nationalization of the oil industry. The author was himself a member of the Harvard Advisory Group in Iran from 1958-1961. A sincere account of a worthwhile experiment in planning and economic development headed by Abol Hassan Ebtehaj, the then Head of the Plan Organization, assisted by a group of able and dedicated Iranian economists and supported by the Harvard Advisory Group headed by Edward Mason.

Although the Shah was committed to economic planning, he had other priorities, chiefly his plans for a military build-up. This conflict in allocation of revenues was the primary cause of the plan's failure. Equally responsible for the failure of the group was its inability to influence or formulate any long range policy in any field other than economic planning. All socio-economic and political matters were within the exclusive domain of the Shah.

BALFOUR, PATRICK

Grand Tour. Diary of an Eastward Journey.  
New York, 1935; 8vo; illustrated; 318 pp.

A British party travelling by Rolls Royce to India, Nepal and South East Asia by way of Persia. The author and his friends enter Persia at Khanegain, proceed to Tehran, later to Mashhad (where they see Robert Byron and Christopher Sykes) and on to Afghanistan. The author makes an interesting observation upon entering Persia. "I sensed at once a certain independent spirit, contrasting with the underdog demeanor (of the people) of the countries we had traversed (Syria and Iraq) ... There was an

urbanity in their demeanor ... They almost seemed as if they could have been Italian or Frenchmen."

BALL, GEORGE W.

The Past Has Another Pattern.

United States, 1982; 8vo; illustrated; 527 pp.

The autobiography of one of the foremost statesmen of the second half of the present century. The author devotes a chapter to his role as an advisor to President Carter. He was called in hopelessly late (December 1979) to consult on and recommend possible ways to salvage something from U.S. policy and interests in Iran. Carter, on the recommendation of his Secretary of Treasury, Michael Blumenthal, who had recently returned from Tehran, having seen the Shah and having found him in a distraught condition unable to pursue a sustained coherent conversation, began to think of selecting someone outside of government to review the Iranian situation and to make some recommendations. The choice was George Ball. Brzezinski acquiesced, for entirely different reasons. Ball's one-week review of the situation basically convinced him that chaos could be averted only if a carefully selected "Council of Elders" were delegated powers to manage the affairs of state during a transitional period until a mechanism could be found by the Council for a plebiscite to decide the future course of action. Ball's written report was submitted in the middle of December. Events of the preceding days, however, i.e. the demonstrations on Tassua and Ashura, had made the issue somewhat academic, as over two million people took to the streets to show their support for Khomaini. Moreover, Brzezinski, not finding Ball's report to his liking, advised against its recommendations. Carter, who claimed he was reluctant to tell another head of State what to do, also decided against it.

The author, the highest ranking U.S. official in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations to disagree with the U.S. policy in Vietnam, had been prophetic about its consequences. He had taken other unpopular stands in his day, e.g. he was one of the harshest critics of Israel's expansionist policies, believing that Israel's policy of equating additional territory with security was, and is, fallacious.

BALLANTINE, HENRY

Midnight Marches Through Persia.

Boston, 1879; 8vo; engraved plates, maps and illustrations in text; 267 pp.

An American born in India, travelling to compile a report on trade and commerce in Persia. The author with his wife, three-year old child and an Indian servant leave India in 1875 for Bushehr. They travel north where he sights petroleum deposits "running wild ... emptying in the Gulf". The route then is

Borazjan, Kazeroun, Shiraz, Esfahan, Qom, Tehran, Anzali and Russia. There are some interesting observations. He states that the famine of 1871 reduced the population by one third to 4,000,000. Naser e-Din Shah is a "debaucher, frivolous and a miser". The author is especially concerned about the "plight" of the Europeans because they have no redress and their ambassadors do not help their nationals for fear of offending the Shah. He is distraught at the situation of Baron Reuter. The "treacherous Persians" had cancelled a valid contract. The "poor Baron" was told to "beware of Persians" but he went ahead and no one now supports him in his hour of need.

BALSAN, FRANCOIS

Dans le Secret du Belouchistan.

Paris, 1946; 8vo, soft cover; illustrated maps and illustrations in text; 314 pp.

An account of 20th century French exploration of Baluchestan.

BAMDAD, BADR OL-MOLUK

From Darkness into Light.

Hicksville, N.Y., 1977; 8vo; frontispiece; 137 pp.

Edited and translated by F.R.C. Bagley. "Women's Emancipation in Iran." Basically an autobiography. The author, born in 1905, was one of the first women in Iran to be admitted to Tehran University. She had written a science text book for secondary schools which had attracted some attention. The author deals briefly with the revolt of women during the tobacco boycott in 1891; and discusses the first school for girls established by American missionaries in Tehran. The title of the book refers to the decree of 7 January 1936 which unveiled women. At the end of the book there is a selection of works by women poets in 20th century Iran.

BANI SADR, ABULHASAN

Work and Worker in Islam.

Tehran, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; 87 pp.

Translated by H. Mashhadi from the original Persian. A collection of lectures delivered at a workers' conference in Tehran in the first month after the Islamic Revolution attempting to identify Islam with the interests of the working class; a mixture of Marxism and Shi'ite fundamentalism in turgid prose and often incomprehensible. Author: An early supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini and the first President of the Islamic Republic who considered himself the "spiritual son" of Khomeini. He had the good fortune of escaping from Iran before the wrath of his spiritual father had descended upon him.

BARAHENI, REZA

The Crowned Cannibals.

New York, 1977; 8vo, soft cover; 279 pp.

"Writings on Repression in Iran." The author, an insignificant writer in Iran, was arrested for anti-Shah activities, imprisoned and allegedly tortured. He later went into exile in the U.S., where he soon became the darling of the anti-Shah faction and was promoted to a "leading poet", an authority on English and Persian literature, and as a result he exercised considerable influence on the American intelligentsia involved in the anti-Shah movement. E.L. Doctorow, an American novelist of some note writes in his introduction, "Baraheni has written a comparative study of Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, and Edward Fitzgerald ... At Tehran University he was Professor of English and Dean of students ... He is a novelist, a poet, a translator of Shakespeare, Eliot, Pound, E.E. Cummings and Camus ... (and) is considered by many of his colleagues in Iran to be the virtual founder of modern literary criticism in that country". Doctorow fails to mention how this contemporary universal man of letters, who must surely rank with an Edmund Wilson, a T.S. Eliot, or a Robert Penn Warren, remained unknown for so long both in Iran and abroad. Almost all the information given above is either incorrect or grossly misleading. Even in "that country", as Doctorow calls it, the author was a minor writer when the Shah, in one of his petulant moods in an American television interview, singled out Baraheni as an opponent of his regime and gave the author some prominence. The book itself is devoid of any literary merit although there is an accurate and worthwhile chapter on "the Strangulation of Iranian Writers".

BARBARO, JOSAFÀ and CONTARINI, AMBROGIO

Travels to Tana and Persia.

London, 1873; 8vo; 229 pp.

Translated from the original Italian by William Thomas and S.A. Roy. "A narrative of Italian travels in Persia in the 15th and early 16th centuries." Six narratives by Italian travellers to Persia at the end of the Teimurid rule and the beginnings of the Safavid era. Barbaro: Venetian ambassador to the Court of Uzun Hassan of the "white sheep" dynasty at Tabriz, 1467-1478. Barbaro travelled to other parts of the country. There is a record of his visiting Yazd in 1474.

BARBARO, JOSAFÀ and CONTARINI, AMBROGIO

Travels to Tana and Persia.

New York, 1923; 8vo; 229 pp.

"A Reprint" by the Hakluyt Society. Another edition of the preceding.

BARBER, NOEL

The Sultans.

New York, 1973; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 304 pp.

A popular history of the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire from the reign of the tenth Sultan, Suleiman I, in the 16th century through Mehmet VI, who was deposed at the outbreak of World War I. The book contains brief discussions of Ottoman-Persian rivalry and wars.

BARROOMAND, A.A.K. (aided by Khorsandi, Khosrow)

Travellers Guidebook to Iran.

Tehran, 1969; small 8vo, soft cover; illustrated, some in color, and folding maps; 553 pp.

Idiosyncratic guidebook with chapters on history, royal biographies, government, the economy, culture, tours of cities etc.

BARTH, FREDERIK

Nomads of South Persia.

London, 1961; 8vo; illustrated, map and folding chart; 159 pp.

"The Basseri Tribe of the Khamseh Confederacy." A sociological and "ecological" study based on field-work carried out between December 1957 and July 1958, under the auspices of UNESCO. The Khamse, comprised of five tribes, are Arab in origin.

BARTHOLD, VASILY VLADIMIROVITCH

Barthold's Iran.

Bombay, c.1933; 8vo; 2 frontispieces; 137 pp.

Translated from the original Russian by Gustap K. Nariman. An outline history of Iranian culture and geography with chapters detailing both European and Russian research works on Iran's culture and history. Barthold (1869-1930) was a noted Russian scholar of Islamic history and in particular of the region of Turkestan and the Islamic peoples of Central Asia.

BARTHOLD, VASILY VLADIMIROVITCH

Four Studies on the History of Central Asia.

Leiden, 1962; 3 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to Vol.I; Vol.I, 183 pp.; Vol.II, 200 pp.; Vol.III, 187 pp.

Translated from the original Russian by V. and T. Minorsky. Volume I: "A Short History of Turkestan" and "History of the Semirechye". Volume II: "Ulugh-Beg". Volume III: "Mir Ali-Shir: A History of the Turkman People".

BARZINI, LUIGI

Peking to Paris. An account of Prince Burghese's Journey

Across Two Continents in a Motor Car.

London, 1907; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 645 pp.

Translated from the original Italian. The route is through Russia, Central Asia and China.

BASSET, JAMES

Persia: The Land of the Imams.

New York, 1886; 8vo; folding map; 342 pp.

"A narrative of travel and residence, 1871-1885." The author was an American Presbyterian missionary who was in Iran during 11 of the above years. He gives a graphic account of the country during his stay, describing the decay, the recurrent epidemics, the devastating famine of 1871-1873 and the cholera epidemic of 1871. He reports some isolated cases of cannibalism during the famine.

Mohammad Shah in 1842 had issued an edict which outlawed proselytizing by Christians. Naser e-Din Shah in 1851 repealed the edict and authorized limited activity by the missionaries. In 1878, a specific decree authorized Persian Jews to become Christians if they so chose. The author dwells at some length on the period after the issuance of this authorization and gives us some useful facts. He estimates the population of Tehran and Tabriz at about 200,000 each, and the country at about 7,000,000. The country had no exports other than carpets and shawls; Naser e-Din Shah had an annual income of about £7 million. There is an excellent description of routes and roads between various towns. Towards the end of his stay in 1886 he concludes that the poor were becoming poorer "if that be possible".

BATES, H.W. (edited by)

Illustrated Travels.

London, c.1880; 6 Vols. in 3 Vols.; large 4to; frontispiece to each volume, full page illustrations and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 378 pp.; Vol.II, 376 pp.; Vol.III, 376 pp.; Vol.IV, 376 pp.; Vol.V, 376 pp.; Vol.VI, 376 pp.

"A record of discovery, geography and adventure", throughout the world. Includes, inter alia, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, two articles by Arminius Vambery on Persia and Central Asia, and two further unattributed articles on the cities of Persia and her people. The editor was the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographic Society.

BAUSANI, ALESSANDRO

The Persians.

London, 1975; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 204 pp.

"From the earliest days to the twentieth century."

Translated from the original Italian by J.B. Donne. First published in 1962. A study of the successive civilizations which have influenced and shaped the development of the Persians as a people and a nation. The author's main emphasis is on social and cultural history, and on the developing economic structure of the country, in particular land ownership and productivity and how these inevitably determined the structure of society. Author: Lecturer in Persian and Persian Literature at the Institute Universitario Orientale in Naples.

BEALE, THOMAS WILLIAM

An Oriental Biographical Dictionary.  
London, 1894; 8vo; 431 pp.

A Dictionary of National Biography of Persian, Moghol and Indian political, dynastic and literary figures. "Founded on materials collected by the late Thomas William Beale; a new edition, revised and enlarged by Henry George Keene, Fellow of the University of Calcutta." Beale had been a clerk in the office of the Board of Revenue North West Province of India at one time and was an Indian Civil Service official noted for his scholarship. A thorough and well prepared work.

BEATON, CECIL

Near East.  
London, 1943; 8vo; illustrated; 150 pp.

Wartime information gathering and photographing on behalf of the British Ministry of Information, including visits to Iran, Iraq and Syria. The author was an internationally famous portrait and fashion photographer, and designer of sets and costumes for the stage and film. There are some good photographs of the young Mohammad Reza Shah and his family, including some rare photographs of Fowzie, his first wife. The text is mundane and affected.

BECK, LOIS and KEDDIE, NIKKI (edited by)

Women in the Muslim World.  
Cambridge, Mass., 1979; 8vo; illustrated; 698 pp.

A collection of 33 essays on various aspects of the role of women in Islamic society: legal, historical, social, political, economic, urban, rural, nomadic, religious, ideological, ritualistic, literary. The essays mainly concentrate on the Middle East and are written by "experts who have lived and studied in the many countries discussed". An ordinary work.

BEHN, WOLFGANG

The Iranian Opposition in Exile.  
Wiesbaden, 1979; 8vo, soft cover; 249 pp.

In Persian and English. "An annotated bibliography of publications from 1341/1962 to 1357/1979 with selective locations." A bibliography of Persian "underground" literature from all countries except Russia from 1962 until the end of the monarchy.

BEHN, WOLFGANG

Islamic Revolution or Revolutionary Islam in Iran.  
Berlin, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; 119 pp.

In Persian and English. "A selected and annotated bibliography of political publications from the departure of the Shah until his death", i.e. from 16 January 1979 to 27 July 1980. Covers "publications by Iranians or their Western supporters published in Iran or in the West". The bibliography is selective insofar as only those Persian publications were included which have been available at the "various outlets in Berlin, London and Paris". Interesting for showing the array of forces against the Shah and the diversity of their interests and beliefs.

BEHNAM, DJAMCHID

Cultural Policy in Iran.  
Paris, 1973; 8vo, soft cover; illustrated; 46 pp.

Published by UNESCO. A disappointing work resembling more a tourist guide than a serious study.

BELL, GERTRUDE

The Letters of Gertrude Bell.  
London, 1927; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated and maps (one folding); Vol.I, 402 pp.; Vol.II, pp. 405-791.

The letters from childhood until death (1868-1926) of the famous Orientalist and Oriental Secretary to Sir Percy Cox, British High Commissioner in Iraq during World War I, where for some time thereafter she worked with British Intelligence. She was also an archaeologist and linguist of great skill, knowing both Arabic and Persian well. (She translated some 50 ghazals of Hafez.) She played an important part in the carving up of the Middle East following World War I and is generally acknowledged as the single most important person in the selection of a Hashemite King to rule in Iraq, and is often referred to as the "king-maker". The letters were selected and edited by her stepmother, Lady Bell.

BELL, GERTRUDE

The Letters of Gertrude Bell.  
Great Britain, 1928; 8vo; Vol.I, 402 pp.; Vol.II, pp. 405-791.

Another edition of the preceding.

BELL, GERTRUDE

The Letters of Gertrude Bell.  
 England, 1953; small 8vo, soft cover; 378 pp.

"Selected by Lady Richmond from Lady Bell's Standard Edition."

BELL, GERTRUDE

Persian Pictures.  
 London, 1928; 8vo; 198 pp.

Originally published in 1894. A record of experiences and impressions by the famous Orientalist during a stay in Persia in 1892 as a girl in her twenties visiting her uncle, Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Minister in Tehran. This edition was published just after her death in 1928, with a preface by Sir E. Denison Ross. An extremely well written book by one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was drawn to the East by the spirit of romance (later in life she found herself confronted with the East as a modern reality). There is a magnificent chapter on the cholera epidemic and the fatalism of the people. She describes the fear of death as the most degrading of human passions and how it tore away all restraints and conventions. The Persians and Europeans left their houses and servants to move to the mountains. Worse, the King left his palace. The only useful people who remained behind were the American missionary doctors.

BELL, GERTRUDE

Persian Pictures.  
 London, 1947; 8vo; 157 pp.

Another edition of preceding, with a preface by A.J. Arberry.

BELL, GERTRUDE (edited by Burgoyne, Elizabeth)

Gertrude Bell: From her Personal Papers 1914-1926.  
 London, 1961; Vol.II, only; 8vo; illustrated; 399 pp.

Vol.II of a two part work (Vol.I covered the period 1889-1914 and is lacking here) which contains copious extracts from her diaries during World War I and the period immediately after. This volume covers the last 12 years of her life.

BELL, JOHN

Travels from St. Petersburg in Russia to Various Parts of Asia.  
 Edinburgh, 1788; 2 Vols.; small 4to; folding maps; Vol.I, 442 pp.; Vol.II, 554 pp.

Originally published 1762. A new edition with new maps.  
 Vol.I: "A Journey from St. Petersburg in Russia to Ispahan in Persia with an Embassy from His Imperial Majesty Peter the First to the Sophy of Persia in the year 1715" and thence to China.  
 Vol.II: "A Journey from St. Petersburg to Peking", being a

continuation of the previous journey. The author was a young Scottish adventurer with some medical and surgical training who was appointed, on the recommendation of friends with whom he was staying in Russia, as the doctor to the Embassy.

In 1715, the Tsar sent one Volynsky as his ambassador to the Court of Shah Soltan Hossein. The Russians had sent emissaries to Persia beginning in the early 17th century (Pietro Della Valle saw the Russian ambassador in Qazvin in 1617-1619). The book was written years later from journals kept at the time. Bell did not publish this book until he was about 70 years old and, although he relied on his notes, he appears to have some dates confused.

BELLAN, LUCIEN-LOUIS

Chah Abbas I: Sa Vie, Son Histoire.  
Paris, 1932; 8vo, soft cover; 297 pp.

In French. A life and history of the greatest Safavid king, who ruled from 1587-1629.

BELLEW, HENRY WALTER

Journal of a Political Mission to Afghanistan in 1857.  
London, 1862; 8vo; engraved illustrations in color; 480 pp.

"Under Major (now Colonel) Lumsden; With an Account of the Country and People." The author was the Medical Officer to the mission. An account of the British mission to Qandahar in 1857-1858, of the countryside and its people, and of political activity amongst the local clans.

1856-1857 were fateful years. The Persians had occupied Harat; the British had occupied Bushehr, Khorramshahr (Mohammare) and Kharg Island, and the Sepoys had mutinied in India.

BELLEW, HENRY WALTER

From the Indus to the Tigris.  
Karachi, 1977; 8vo; 496 pp.

Reprint of a book by a Victorian surgeon of the Bengal Staff Corps. "A narrative of a journey through the countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorasan and Iran in 1872."

The author argues that Iran, "the sick man of Asia", should become a British protectorate, lest it fall into the hands of the Russians. He envisages some resistance to his proposal but dismisses it by arguing that England has a "moral duty" to protect both the Empire and the less fortunate peoples of the world, particularly if the two coincide.

BENARD, CHERYL and KHALILZAD, ZALMAY

The Government of God.  
United States, 1984; 8vo; 240 pp.

A study of the 1978-9 Revolution in Iran which unsuccessfully attempts to deal with "some hitherto unanswered questions about the Revolution". It is a fairly conventional and not a particularly perceptive account of what went wrong during the time of the Shah. Nor does it address itself to the questions of how rapidly the opposition to the Shah coalesced and how swiftly the regime collapsed.

BENGSTON, HERMANN et al.

The Greeks and the Persians: From the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries.

London, 1969; 8vo; illustrated and maps; 478 pp.

Translated from the original German edition published in 1965. A history of the Greeks and the Persians, and the confrontations between the two empires, from c.530 B.C., when the Persian Empire was at the height of its power, until 323 B.C., when its conqueror, Alexander the Great, died. Plato in his "Laws" argues that Persians are "sons of a rugged land which is a stern mother". Persia fell from her place because of the "despotic power of her kings and want of good will". The principal author, Hermann Bengston, is Professor of Ancient History at the University of Munich.

BENJAMIN, S.G.W.

Persia and the Persians.

Boston, 1886; large 8vo; plates and illustrations in the text; 507 pp.

An account of a stay in Persia from 1882-1885. The author was the first U.S. Minister to Persia, appointed by Chester Arthur to the Court of Naser e-Din Shah. U.S. missionaries had begun to come to Iran in the 1830's and due mainly to their pressure, the U.S. Government entered into a Treaty of Friendship with Iran in October 1851 in Constantinople, negotiated during the presidencies of Zachary Taylor (1849-1850) and Millard Fillmore (1850-1852). The U.S. Senate quickly ratified the treaty but the Persians hesitated. Britain's adverse reaction to the treaty and their influence on Mirza Aqa Khan Nouri convinced Naser e-Din Shah not to take any further action. Again, due to missionary pressures, a second treaty was entered into during the administration of Franklin Pierce on 13 December 1856 and ratified during the presidency of James Buchanan in March 1857. The Persians, free temporarily from British influence (the war over Harat between Persia and Great Britain) also ratified the treaty. The U.S., however, did not send an emissary to Persia until 1883 when the author was chosen. Benjamin had lived in Greece and Turkey as a youth and knew several languages. He was a dilettante and dabbled in painting and had written some uninspired prose and poetry. There was also a pronounced eccentric aspect to him. He would go for long periods of time

without water and instead had whiskey for liquid nourishment. He was well received and regarded by Naser e-Din Shah and was always accorded preferential treatment. His tenure in Iran, however, was marked by inactivity and bickering with his diplomatic colleagues (especially the German Minister). Other than an interesting chapter on the Royal Family, the rest of the book is mediocre and contains some misinformation.

BENJAMIN, S.G.W.

Persia.

London, 1888; 8vo; frontispiece; full page illustrations and maps (one folding), and illustrations in text; 304 pp.

A volume in The Story of the Nations Series.

BENN, EDITH FRASER

An Overland Trek from India.

London, 1909; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 343 pp.

"By side-saddle, camel and rail. The record of a journey from Baluchistan to Europe." The author, married to a major in the army, was returning in 1902 to England from India via Baluchistan, Sistan and Khorasan and then to Russia. The two chapters on "The Reigning Family of Seistan" and "Birjand" are interesting because one of the families she discusses (Alam), continued to have an important role in Iran up to the 1970's. The description of the chieftains is not complimentary. The Governor of Birjand is accused of fratricide, the Amir of Sistan had his chief assistant shot because he was thought to be a Bahai; other acts of terror, are also related, yet all the while the author considers them as true custodians of British interests in the region. The author rejoices over the Anglo-Russian Accord of 1907 which carved up Iran, because travel would thereafter be safer in Persia and the traveller would know what to expect in different zones. Russians are now referred to as "our friends".

BENNIGSEN, ALEXANDRE and QUELQUEJAY, CHANTAL

The Evolution of the Muslim Nationalities of the USSR and Their Linguistic Problems.

Oxford, 1961; 4to, soft cover; 57 pp.

Translated from the French by Geoffrey Wheeler. The authors are both associated with the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris. Their conclusions are that after 40 years Islam no longer regulates the daily life of the Moslems in the USSR. There is total secularization and the disappearance of any consciousness of the great Pan Turanist state. Instead there are 12 socialist states isolated from their neighboring Moslem nations. The authors, however, are not certain of what the future holds.

BERARD, VICTOR

Révolutions de La Perse.  
Paris, 1910; 8vo; folding map; 368 pp.

In French. A study of the background and causes of the 1906-1909 Constitutional Revolution in Persia.

BERCHET, GUGLIELMO

La Repubblica di Venezia e La Persia.  
Tehran, 1976; 8vo; illustrated; 294 pp.

In Italian. Pahlavi Commemorative Reprint Series. Facsimile edition. Originally published in Torino, 1865. A study of diplomatic and commercial relations between Venice and Persia from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

BERNIER, FRANCOIS

Travels in the Mogul Empire A.D. 1656-1668.

London, 1891; 8vo; colored frontispiece, folding maps, full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 497 pp.

"A Revised and Improved Edition Based upon Irving Brock's Translation by Archibald Constable." Originally published in French in 1670. An account of the "wars and the kingdom of the Great Mogul, Aureng-Zebe", by a French physician who travelled through India, where he witnessed something of Aureng-Zebe's wars with Dara, and through Bengal in part in company with Tavernier. In 1667 he was in Surat where he encountered Chardin; later that year he moved to Shiraz where he remained until returning to France in late 1668/early 1669.

BERNIER, FRANCOIS

Travels in the Mogul Empire A.D. 1656-1668.

London, 1916; 8vo; frontispiece, folding maps, full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 497 pp.

Another edition of preceding revised by Vincent A. Smith.

BEVAN, EDWYN ROBERT

The House of Seleucus.

London, 1966; Vol.II only; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 333 pp.

Volume I lacking. Originally published in 1902. A history of "The Greco-Macedonian rule in the East after Alexander the Great, and ... the dynasty which played the principal part in the Greek East - that founded by the Macedonian Seleucus".

BEVERIDGE, HENRY

A Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military and Social.

London, 1871; 3 Vols.; large 8vo; engraved frontispiece and decorated title page to each volume, maps (one folding) and illustrations in the text; Vol.I, 707 pp.; Vol.II, 852 pp.; Vol. III, 743 pp.

"From the First Landing of the English, to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt. Including an Outline of the Early History of Hindoostan."

BIBESCO, PRINCESSE

Les Huit Paradis.

Paris, 1936; 8vo, soft cover; full page illustrations and illustrated chapter headings; 175 pp.

In French. Originally published c.1925; A somewhat poetic account of a visit to eight Near and Middle Eastern towns, mostly in Persia: Rasht, Tehran, Qom, Kashan and Esfahan.

BIGHAM, CLIVE

A Ride Through Western Asia.

London, 1897; 8vo; illustrated and folding maps; 275 pp.

An English ex-officer with a Turkish servant on horseback through Armenia and Persia (first north to south, then west to east) before proceeding to Russia, China and the Trans-Siberian railway. An aimless book. The only incisive comment is: "Chief public institutions of Persia are the Imperial Bank and the Indo-European Telegraph", both British owned.

BILL, JAMES ALBAN

The Politics of Iran: Groups, Classes and Modernization.

Columbus, Ohio, 1972; 8vo, soft cover; diagrams in text; 174 pp.

"A study of the processes of social change and political modernization analyzed in terms of group and class relations. Iran stands as the case study through which the challenge of modernization is perceived and examined." The author's central point is that in Iran "Groups are bound together in group relationships in contrast to class relationships." Thus any group can achieve prominence or ascendancy at a given time irrespective of social status. The book's thesis is sound although one can think of periods in contemporary Persian history when the dynamism of group relationships had no impact, e.g. the last ten years of Reza Shah's rule. However, even during the years of Mohammad Reza Shah's near total autocratic rule, 1963-1978, group relationships played an important role, e.g. membership in or affiliations with security agencies, closeness to court circles, etc.

A provocative work. There are, however, questionable judgments on some of the people mentioned and their attributed

affiliations.

BILL, JAMES and LEIDEN, CARL

The Middle East: Politics and Power.  
Boston, 1974; 8vo; 287 pp.

A study of comparative politics in the Middle East, i.e. the Arab World, Israel, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

BILL, JAMES and LEIDEN, CARL

Politics in the Middle East.  
Boston, 1979; 8vo, soft cover; map; 416 pp.

Revised and extended edition of "The Middle East: Politics and Power". Originally published in 1974. Not a country by country survey but an analysis of political trends and problems in the region as a whole. An ordinary work.

BINA, ALI-AKBAR

La Question Iranienne au Début du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle.  
Paris, 1939; 8vo, soft cover; map; 314 pp.

In French. "Les traités de Gulistan et de Turkman-Tchai (1813-1828)." Doctoral thesis for University of Paris. The treaties were concluded after the disastrous wars with Russia during the first quarter of the 19th century. The victors exacted a tremendous price. Persia lost the entire western coast of the Caspian and adjacent provinces and the Russians demanded large financial reparations. The losses ensured that Persia would remain a static society and encouraged foreign domination. Another disastrous result was the granting to the Russians of extra-territorial rights which other European powers also sought and were granted. Persia had relied on British support in the first war (in accordance with the Treaty of Tehran). The British, arguing that Persia was the aggressor, did not help. Later on, a monetary compensation was agreed upon.

BINDER, LEONARD

Iran.  
Berkeley, California, 1962; 8vo; 362 pp.

"Political Development in a Changing Society." A study of the contemporary political system in Iran. The author believes that Iran's political system is in a state of transition and hence there are inherent elements of instability. The author also discusses the fact that as there are no "institutionalized techniques" of implementing policy, the government is not able to satisfy the demands made on it. He thus questions the viability of the regime. The author, however, ends on an optimistic note hoping to see the system open up with greater participation in

the decision-making process. An important book in its day which, however, encouraged other Western sociologists with less knowledge of Iran to apply laboratory concocted patterns of analysis to their studies of and writings on Iran.

BINGLEY, REV. WILLIAM

Travels in Asia.

London, 1822; 12mo; engraved plates; 354 pp.

Includes extracts from Morier on Persia. "Designed for the use of young persons" with a short chapter on the geography of Persia.

BIRD, MARY

Persian Women and Their Creed.

London, 1899; small 8vo; frontispiece, full page illustrations and illustrations in the text; 104 pp.

The author, who had spent some six years as a missionary in Persia working principally among women, states that "Persians are an unhappy lot because of their religion", and it may be too late to do anything for them because they now have "a hard Moslem heart". "If only early Christian missionaries had gone to Persia in Sassanian times" they could have had wholesale conversions and Persians would have been spared the ensuing spiritual misery.

BISHOP, MRS. (ISABELLA BIRD)

Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan.

London, 1891; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to each volume, illustrations in text, folding maps; Vol.I, 381 pp.; Vol.II, 409 pp.

An account of travels in the form of letters from this famous Victorian lady traveller and missionary "including a summer in the Upper Karun region and a visit to the Nestorian Rayahs". Well written with many interesting and informative details. One of the better books on Persia and the best by a Victorian missionary. The author (1831-1904) came from a prosperous Yorkshire family who were members of the Evangelical Church. Her parents did missionary work in Denver, Colorado and her aunt was a missionary in India.

BLACKER, CAPTAIN L.V.S.

On Secret Patrol in High Asia.

London, 1922; 8vo; illustrated and maps (some folding); 302 pp.

An account of the activities of a small platoon of soldiers from a somewhat irregular unit of the British Army, crossing and re-crossing Russian Turkestan in the years 1918-1920, "inform-

ation gathering", map-making, harassing the Bolsheviks and the Red Army, and lending support to the White Russians. The author is one of the three officers in the patrol.

BLANCH, LESLEY

The Wilder Shores of Love.  
London, 1954; 8vo; illustrated; 324 pp.

Sentimental account of the lives of four European women who succumbed to the "romance of the East"; Isabel Burton, Jane Digby, Aimée Dubucq de Rivery and Isabelle Eberhardt. A popular book in its day.

BLANCH, LESLEY

Farah: Shahbanou of Iran.  
London, 1978; small 4to; illustrated, some in color, 159 pp.

A biography and description of the life and duties of the former Queen. An inferior work which reads like a "pulp" biography. The author cannot get names right. Even in the acknowledgments she makes mistakes in the names of her sponsor and her hosts.

BLUNT, LADY ANNE

A Pilgrimage to Nejd.  
London, 1968; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated, folding map and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 273 pp.; Vol.II, 283 pp.

"The Cradle of the Arab Race. A Visit to the Court of the Arab Emir and 'Our Persian Campaign'." Originally published in 1881. A well written account of a journey across the desert from Damascus to Jebel Shammar in the Nejd region of Central Saudi Arabia made in the winter of 1878-9 on camelback by the writer, the granddaughter of Lord Byron, and her husband, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. Although not the first Europeans to visit the town, they were the first to go openly as such, rather than in disguise. The author also wrote another competent book concerning the region, "The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates".

BLUNT, WILFRID SCAWEN

The Future of Islam.  
London, 1882; 8vo; 215 pp.

A collection of essays, originally published in the "Fortnightly Review" in the summer and autumn of 1881, elucidating several political and religious questions relevant to contemporary Islam, for the benefit of his British readership. The author explains that recent political events (such as the French invasion of Tunis), and a growing nationalistic and reform movement within the Moslem world, make it imperative that the British public have an understanding of some of the issues at stake, if

"Imperial Policy is to be usefully formed". He particularly warns that India, with its large Moslem population, will soon be swept by Islamic fervor which the British must learn how to influence if they are to control the upheaval. The author was a non-Moslem believer in an Islamic renaissance; he had great faith in Islam as a spiritual doctrine and a temporal system. He attempted to convince his British readers that the Arab Moslem world should become independent and free from European influence, otherwise British interests in the region would suffer greatly. He was, it has been said, arguing for the establishment of a Caliphate under British control. In the last chapter, commenting on Iran, he urges reform on the Qajar rulers and believes Shi'ism is "elastic and can itself be the instrument of reform".

BLUNT, WILFRID SCAWEN

My Diaries: Being a Personal Narrative of Events 1888-1914; Vol.I: 1888-1900; Vol.II: 1900-1914.

New York, 1921; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to each volume; Vol.I, 419 pp.; Vol.II, 484 pp.

Autobiography of an interesting Victorian. Blunt (1840-1922) came from an aristocratic background and was a noted traveller and a minor "Arabist" whose life centered on his love of the East, and Egypt in particular. He was in the diplomatic service for some ten years (1859-1869). In 1869 he married Lady Ann Noel, who also became enamored of the Arab world (and probably had a better knowledge of the language and Arab culture than he).

The Aurabi Pasha revolt of 1881 greatly captured his imagination and the espousal of Arab Nationalism and the Pan Islamic movement became his one enduring interest. The East now gave him a purpose in life and Egypt became to him what Greece had been to Lord Byron. However, despite his efforts to influence British public opinion, he was never really politically effective. Lord Cromer disliked and mistrusted him. Lord Salisbury banned him from entry into Egypt (although he had chosen Egypt as his home and had lived there) and ultimately his advice was ignored by virtually all British policy makers. Blunt is remembered today more for his love of poetry and encouragement of young poets than his "causes". His interest in Persia was marginal although he knew and supported Sayyed Jamal e-Din Afghani during the latter's visit to London.

BLUNT, WILFRID SCAWEN

My Diaries: Being a Personal Narrative of Events 1888-1914. Vol.I: 1888-1900; Vol.II: 1900-1914.

New York, 1922; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to each volume; Vol.I, 419 pp.; Vol.II, 484 pp.

Another edition of preceding.

BLUNT, WILFRID

A Persian Spring.

London, 1957; 8vo; illustrated and map; 252 pp.

An account of a four-month sabbatical leave in Iran and Afghanistan and then Syria, Jordan and Lebanon in the spring of 1956 by the artist, an author and linguist who had been drawing master at Eton for the previous 20 years. An idiosyncratic tale of modern travel and sightseeing, told with a sense of humor, albeit at times a somewhat jaundiced one. A worthwhile book.

BOEHM, SIR EDGAR COLLINS

The Persian Gulf and South Seas Isles.

London, 1904; 8vo; illustrated; 180 pp.

The first half of the book covers a journey made up the Persian Gulf by the author in 1901.

BOHLEN, CHARLES E.

Witness to History, 1929-1969.

New York, 1973; 8vo; 594 pp.

Includes an account of a conversation between the U.S. Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, and Stalin regarding the Russian military presence in Iran. The author explains that U.S. support for Iran was prompted by its desire to take a "stand in an area remote from United States national interests" so as not to have to do so much closer to home later, and also by the fact that it was the first important case before the U.N. Security Council which had to meet the test if that organization were to succeed. Author: A career Foreign Service officer, F.D.R.'s interpreter at Yalta and later U.S. ambassador to Moscow and Paris.

BOLDYREV, A.N. (edited by)

History of Badakhshan.

Leningrad, 1959; 8vo; 253 pp. of Persian text, 68 pp. of Russian text.

In Persian and Russian. A history of Afghanistan, by Mirza Fazl Ali Bey.

BONNIE, MICHAEL and KEDDIE, NIKKI (edited by)

Modern Iran: The Dialectics of Continuity and Change.

Albany, N.Y., 1981; 8vo; illustrated; 464 pp.

A collection of essays on religion, politics, culture and social welfare in modern Iran. More than half the papers were presented at a seminar on Iran held in Tuscon, Arizona in 1977 and 1978, with nothing of special interest.

BONVALOT, GABRIEL

Through the Heart of Asia: Over the Pamir to India.  
London, 1889; 2 Vols.; large 8vo; illustrated, folding map  
and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 281 pp.; Vol.II, 255 pp.

Translated from the original French by C.B. Pitman. An account of a journey undertaken by three Frenchmen searching for historical remains and antiquities from earlier civilizations, but also interested observers of Russian expansionism and British counter-moves in Central Asia. For two of them this was their second journey; the first was undertaken in 1880-82 in regions of Russian Turkestan, Bokhara, Tashkent, Samarqand, Khiva and Ust-Urt. This second journey, in the middle of the 1880's, led the travellers across the Caucasus, the Lenkoran, Talesh, across Persia along the great east-west caravan route, on to Bokhara. Then, having been expelled from Afghanistan during an uprising, they made their way to the far end of Ferghana, and over the Pamirs on foot and horseback in the early spring, and down into India.

BOOKWALTER, JOHN W.

Siberia and Central Asia.  
Springfield, Ohio, 1899; 8vo; illustrated and illustrations  
in text; 548 pp.

An account of a journey made by an American through Siberia and Russian Turkestan in 1898 and prompted by a desire to study Russia and its relationship to the dominant "Eastern Question" of the day. The book mostly takes the form of a series of letters dispatched in the course of the author's travels, and previously published in Western newspapers before being collected together in this single volume.

BORODIN, GEORGE

City of Splendour: The Song of Samarkand.  
London, 1945; 8vo; illustrated; 200 pp.

A somewhat poetical account of the history of the city of Samarqand from ancient times to the present and of all the "great" conquerors who occupied the city through the ages: The legendary Jamsheed, Cyrus the Great, Alexander the Great, Attila the Hun, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane etc.

BOSE, MIHIR

The Aga Khans.  
Great Britain, 1984; 8vo; full page illustrations and maps;  
399 pp.

A "popular" history of an idiosyncratic family. The author, an Indian national embellishes his account of the family

history with often repeated myths and dwells at length on Aqa Khan III and his various wives and the love affairs of his eldest son, Ali Khan.

The family comes from Mahalat in Central Iran. Little is known of them until Hassan Ali Shah, the first Aqa Khan, who was the head of the Ismaili sect. Hassan Ali Shah (the term 'shah' had no monarchical connotation, it merely signified a 'chieftain'), married the 23rd daughter of Fath Ali Shah, Sarv Jahan Khanum. The title of "Prince" used by the present members of the family, dates from that marriage. Hassan Ali, being a Sayyed and married to the daughter of a king, came to be called Aqa Khan by the courtiers. Hassan Ali was at odds with the Chief Minister, Mirza Aqa Khan Nouri, and after several inconclusive skirmishes with the forces of the central government, fled to Afghanistan, destitute but with some 100 horsemen. Henry Rawlinson, then in the army, found him useful. His main service to the British was a plan under which he was to occupy Kerman in the war of 1856.

Aqa Khan II did not amount to much. His son was born in Karachi and at age eight became Aqa Khan III (1877-1957). The family began to prosper due to the religious allegiance of the Ismailis which provided a constant flow of funds from their devotees to the third Aqa Khan. The British used him to delay nationalist aspirations in India and played him off against Mohammad Ali Jinnah. He was no match for Jinnah and retired from politics. The present Aqa Khan is his grandson. From the days of Aqa Khan III, the family were close to members of the Pahlavi dynasty. Aqa Khan III received Iranian citizenship in 1948 which has been shared by his children and grandchildren.

BOSWORTH, CLIFFORD EDMUND

The Islamic Dynasties.

Edinburgh, 1967; 8vo; 245 pp.

"A chronological and genealogical handbook" of the Islamic dynasties that ruled from Spain to India. Author: Professor of Arabic Studies, University of Manchester.

BOSWORTH, CLIFFORD EDMUND (edited by)

Iran and Islam.

Edinburgh, 1971; 8vo; illustrated and full page illustrations; 574 pp.

A volume of essays "in memory of the late Vladimir Minorsky". A range of subjects, history, literature, archaeology, sociology, linguistics, art and religion, is covered in the various contributions by noted contemporary Orientalists. Contains excellent articles by N. Keddie on the assassination of Atabak and by Ann Lambton on an influential 19th century Persian merchant; and good articles by R. Savory, M.A. Shaban and S.M. Stern.

BOSWORTH, CLIFFORD EDMUND

The Ghaznavids: Their Empire in Afghanistan and Eastern Iran 994-1040.

Beirut, 1973; 8vo; folding maps and folding genealogical tables; 335 pp.

First published in 1963. A history of the Ghaznavids "as a Turkish dynasty, of slave origin, who established themselves on the eastern margin of the Iranian world at a time when older dynasties in the region ... were either collapsing or else entering into a period of contraction and decline".

BOSWORTH, CLIFFORD EDMUND and HILLENBRAND, CAROLE (editors)

Qajar Iran: Political, Social and Cultural Change 1800-1925.

Great Britain, 1983; 8vo; illustrations and maps; 414 pp.

A collection of 21 articles on various aspects of Qajar Iran. The book is badly organized and there is a lack of continuity. Few of the articles are original. The book was intended to honor a lifetime of scholarship by L. Elwell-Sutton who was seriously ill at the time, and died before publication.

BOULGER, DEMETRIUS CHARLES

England and Russia in Central Asia.

London, 1879; 2 Vols.; 8vo; pocket maps; 348 pp.

Written to "enlighten" the British public on the "burning" political issue of the day, the Central Asian Question; to examine the recent history of events in the region; and to urge a bold policy on the part of the British government.

BOULGER, DEMETRIUS C.

Central Asian Questions.

London, 1885; 8vo; frontispiece and maps (some folding); 457 pp.

"Essays on Afghanistan, China and Anglo-Russian confrontation in the area."

BOULTON, W.H.

Elam, Media and Persia.

London, 1935; 8vo; illustrated; 182 pp.

A history of the early inhabitants of Persia and an attempt to link what is known of them to references in the Old Testament, although the author acknowledges that Persians "had fewer points of contact with the people of the Bible".

BOVERI, MARGARET

Minaret and Pipeline.

London, 1939; 8vo; maps (one folding) and folding chart;

422 pp.

Translated from the original German by Louisa Maria Sieveking. A survey of the Middle East in 1938. Some useful chapters on oil in the Middle East and a chapter on Iran.

BOYLE, JOHN ANDREW (edited by)

The Cambridge History of Iran. Volume Five. The Saljuq and Mongol Periods.

Cambridge, 1968; 8vo; illustrated, maps, diagrams and tables in text; 763 pp.

History of Iran, 11th to 14th centuries. Editor: Professor at Manchester University.

BRADLEY-BIRT, F.B.

Through Persia. From the Gulf to the Caspian.

London, 1909; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 331 pp.

Travels and observations by a British civil servant upon his return from India by the "Overland Route"; Bushehr, Shiraz, Persepolis, Esfahan, Tehran and the Caspian region and on to Russia. Nothing political except a short chapter on the first Persian Parliament. The author is non-committal on whether constitutional government is "good" for the Persians.

BRADSHAW

Bradshaw's Through Routes: Overland Guide and Handbook to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia and New Zealand.

London, 1884; 8vo; folding maps; 447 pp.

Guidebook and information on steamship routes, hotels, etc.

BRICE, WILLIAM C. (edited by)

An Historical Atlas of Islam.

Leiden, 1981; folio; 51 full page maps, introduction and index; 72 pp.

BRIERE, CLAIRE and BLANCHET, PIERRE

Iran: La Revolution au Nom de Dieu.

Paris, 1979; 8vo, soft cover; 248 pp.

In French. An account of the events of the revolutionary days of 1978-9 in Iran by two French sympathisers of the Revolution. 'Instant history' and an unsatisfactory work. Authors: French journalists, working for the magazine "Liberation" who spent five months in Iran in the winter of 1978-9.

BRITTLEBANK

Persia During the Famine.

London, 1873; 8vo; engraved frontispiece; 265 pp.

Young Englishman's travels to India and back in 1872, including several chapters on a crossing of Persia from Bushehr to Borazjan, Shiraz, Esfahan, Rasht and Anzali during the famine of 1872 which he attributes to the lack of snowfall in 1870 and rain in 1871. The worst hit regions were in central Persia. The north, especially the Caspian region, fared better. The author makes several errors in names of places.

BROCK, GEORGE et al.

Siege: Six Days at the Iranian Embassy.

London, 1980; small 8vo, soft cover; illustrated and map; 144 pp.

Coverage by "The Observer" team of reporters of the siege of the Iranian Embassy, Princes Gate, London in 1980; and the ultimate storming of the building by the S.A.S. (Special Air Service Regiment) to free the hostages.

The building was badly damaged, with the Iranians refusing to bear the cost for its repair and demanding that Britain pay for its restoration. The British, in turn, sought damages for the burning of the British Chancellery in Tehran in November 1978. The matter is still unresolved.

BROCKLEMANN, CARL

History of the Islamic Peoples.

London, 1964; 8vo; maps; 566 pp.

Originally published in German in 1939. Translated by Joel Carmichael and Mosche Perlmann for the First English Edition in 1949. A political history from the birth of the Prophet to the late thirties, plus a "sketch of cultural and intellectual life". An extremely well prepared book, although it is highly factual in approach and devoid of interpretive material.

BROOKS, NOAH

The Story of Marco Polo.

London, 1898; 8vo; engraved illustrations and illustrations in text; 247 pp.

Contains translated passages from Marco Polo's book, interspersed with explanatory and connecting paragraphs by the author. Largely designed for younger readers.

BROOMHALL, MARSHALL

Islam in China: A Neglected Problem.

London, 1910; 8vo; illustrated and maps (one folding); 332 pp.

A detailed study of the history and the present condition of

the Moslem populations of China, preparatory to establishing a Christian Mission. The author was a former missionary in China and editorial secretary to the China Inland Mission whose headquarters were in London. He asks for "urgent" action lest these poor souls be converted to some religion other than Christianity. There is not an ounce of compassion in the author's pleadings, merely an attempt to score points with the good Church.

BROWNE, EDWARD GRANVILLE

A Year Amongst the Persians.

London, 1893; 8vo; folding maps; 594 pp.

"Impressions as to the life, character and thoughts of the people of Persia, received during twelve month's residence in the country in the years 1887-1888."

Edward Granville Browne (1862-1925) was the son of Sir Benjamin Chapman Browne, a prosperous shipbuilder. He was at Eton, entered Pembroke College, Cambridge University and studied medicine. He also studied Oriental languages under Edward H. Palmer, the well known British Orientalist. His first ambition appears to have been to join the British Army, rise to captaincy, then resign and enter the service of the Ottomans, a plan he discarded early. In 1882, during the summer holidays, he visited Turkey. In 1884 he received an "outstanding" first in Oriental languages. Nevertheless, he decided to continue the study of medicine which he completed in 1887. Because of the absence of Turkish literature, he appears to have lost interest in Turkey, turning his attention instead towards Persian literature. His Persian by this time was beyond fluency as is evidenced by his letters to Hajji Pirzadeh, all written in early 1887. He then decided to delay launching his medical career by travelling to Persia, which is the subject of this volume, a book whose purpose or contents are difficult to describe.

The object of travel to the Middle East during the 19th century and a good part of the present century was usually a pilgrimage to the Holy Land or a visit to Greece, respectively the spiritual and cultural homelands of the Westerner. The more adventurous sought out the land of "one thousand and one nights". The zealot wanted to see the heathen and perhaps correct his erring ways and hopefully to convert him to Christianity. Then there was the search for the noble savage or the 'inferior oriental'. A few wanted to see ancient monuments. Most Europeans, especially the British, wanted to see the achievements of their Empire. The overwhelming number of travellers came back in exactly the same frame of mind as when they had left, their prejudices fully confirmed and ready to be passed on to future generations of travellers. Thus, one is at a loss to describe the present book. It is free of prejudice or condescension. Browne understood almost every aspect of 19th century Persian life. He embraced everything

worthwhile in that culture and championed its legitimate causes. At the same time, the book is not devoid of peculiarities. Browne shows no interest in Persian art or antiquities. Not a word is written on the mosques at Tabriz, Soltanie, or the architecture and art of Esfahan. Browne gives us no clue to his interest in the Bahai religion. Was it his interest in comparative religions or something more? Browne was disdainful of established religions. The book also contains errors, e.g. Naser e-Din Shah "could barely speak Persian" when he ascended the throne; or in 1888, Naser e-Din Shah had only five sons.

Browne returned a changed man. He gave up medicine and devoted his entire life to Persia and Persian scholarship, the Persia which he says "notwithstanding her faults, I had come to love dearly", and wrote the definitive history of Persian literature.

The famed Persian scholar, Mohammad Qazvini, a colleague of Browne who taught Browne a great deal and learned so much from him, has said of him, "His love for the world of Islam in general and for Persia and the Persians, truly had no bounds. There was to be observed in it no material, practical aim ... or serving of interests of his own country ... It had no other motivation but heartfelt emotion and spiritual attraction, that is to say, love of whatever is good and fine and lovely and true, and aversion to all that was opposed to these. Indeed the existence of Browne was for Persia a God-given blessing".

There has not been a single biography of this great man (excepting some short accounts). It is amazing that no Persian has even entertained the idea of writing one. The Persians have taken his contributions to Persia for granted.

BROWNE, E.G.

A Year Amongst the Persians.

Cambridge, 1926; 8vo; frontispiece and folding map; 650 pp.

Another edition of the preceding, with a memoir by Sir E. Denison Ross.

BROWNE, E.G.

A Year Amongst the Persians.

Cambridge, 1927; 8vo; frontispiece and folding maps; 650 pp.

Another edition of the preceding.

BROWNE, E.G.

A Year Amongst the Persians.

Great Britain, 1959; 8vo; frontispiece and folding map; 650 pp.

Another edition of the preceding.

BROWNE, E.G.

The Persian Revolution of 1905-1909.  
London, 1966; 8vo; illustrated; 470 pp.

Originally published in 1910. A "history" of contemporary events. Browne was not an eye witness to events in Persia during the time but through various contacts he kept abreast of every occurrence. He was the moving spirit behind the formation of the "Persia Committee" composed of members of both Houses of Parliament which supported the Constitutional Revolution of Persia.

A moving account by an active participant in spirit, of the aspirations of an oppressed people who "when exalted by enthusiasm, can meet death and torture not merely by stoicism but with ecstasy". The book contains the first English translation of the 1906 Constitution and the Supplement. (See other entries under author's name in Section B.)

BRUN, CAPTAIN A.H.

Troublous Times: Experiences in Bolshevik Russia and Turkestan.  
London, 1931; 8vo; illustrated; 243 pp.

The author was a Danish officer sent to Tashkent in 1917 as part of a mission to care for and ultimately repatriate some one and a half million Austrian and Hungarian prisoners of war on Russian soil, under a treaty arrangement between Denmark and the Austro-Hungarian government. Co-operation had been expected from the Russian authorities, but as the Revolution advanced Brun found increasing difficulties in carrying out his work. He was virtually cut off from the outside world and arrested three times before finally departing from Russia in July 1919.

BRYCE, JAMES

Transcaucasia and Ararat.  
London, 1896; 8vo; engraved frontispiece and colored folding map; 526 pp.

Originally published in 1877. "Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876 ... Revised with a Supplementary Chapter on the Recent History of the Armenian Question." Observations on the land and its people, made during a tour culminating in an ascent of Mount Ararat in the year before the Russian-Turkish war. In this edition the author has appended a survey of the subsequent 20 years of Armenian history in the light of the Armenian Massacres and the importance of the "Armenian Question" in 1896.

BRYDGES-JONES, SIR HARFORD

An Account of the Transactions of His Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia in the Years 1807-1811.  
Tehran, 1976; 8vo; illustrated in full page; 472 pp. and 35

pp. of notes.

Pahlavi Commemorative Reprint Series, originally published in 1834. The second volume, not reprinted, is titled, "A Brief History of the Wahauby".

The first political and commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1801; when the East India Company sent John Malcolm to the Court of Fath Ali Shah. Persia undertook to attack the Afghans if they were to move against India, while the British undertook to come to the defense of Persia if they were attacked by either the Afghans or the French. When the Russians intensified their attacks on the Caucasian Provinces in 1803 annexing large territories, Fath Ali Shah appealed to the British for help, but was refused on the ground that Russia was not included in the Treaty. The Persians thus turned to the French and concluded the Treaty of Finkenstein in 1807. It was against this background that Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809. Jones had visited Persia briefly before in 1786. The French who had by now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honored by the British after the first Persian-Russian War. There were two later revisions to the Treaty: 17 March 1812 and 25 November 1814. The author added Brydges to his name when he later inherited property from his maternal grandmother.

BRZEZINSKI, ZBIGNIEW

Power and Principle: Memoirs of the National Security Adviser 1977-1981.

New York, 1983; 8vo; illustrated; 587 pp.

There is a description of the Shah after only two meetings in 1977. The "Pahlavis reminded me of Western-type nouveaux riches, obviously relishing in the splendors of wealth and a Western life-style, but at the same time the Shah clearly seemed to enjoy being a traditional Oriental despot, accustomed to instant and total obedience from his courtiers ..." The Shah "displayed megalomaniacal tendencies". The author's basic thesis is that the "despot" should have remained behind and shoot it out with his opponents.

The book includes about 100 pages devoted to the fall of the Shah, his admission to the U.S. for medical reasons and the hostage crisis. Although the author's account is mostly based on hindsight, his wrath spares no one. There is hardly a kind word for any of his colleagues or even his superior. The full

force of his anger is reserved for William Sullivan, the U.S. Ambassador to Tehran, for faulty reporting and failure to warn Washington of the impending revolution. That may be so, but, Washington had ample warning from other sources. The author's chief deputy was forewarned in September 1978, but dismissed it as alarmist. In any event, the author protests too much. There was simply no contingency planning and the author bears as much responsibility as other officials. More importantly, even if the U.S. had up-dated its contingency plan of the mid-sixties and had been forewarned, it is still highly debatable whether events would have taken any other course.

BUCKINGHAM, J.S.

Travels in Mesopotamia.

London, 1827; 2 Vols.; 8vo; engraved illustrations and maps (one folding); Vol.I, 479 pp.; Vol.II, 538 pp.

"Including a journey from Aleppo to Baghdad by the Route of Beer Orfah, Diarbekr, Mardin and Mousul, with researches on the ruins of Nineveh, Babylon and other ancient cities." An account, in diary form, of an Englishman dressed as an Arab, travelling with caravan from Aleppo to Baghdad by a somewhat circuitous route down the valley of the Tigris. The journey was made sometime during 1816 or 1817 when the author was en route to India where he eventually settled. His "Travels in Assyria, Media and Persia" is the sequel to this work. He also wrote an earlier work, "Travels in Palestine and the Countries East of the Jordan".

The author was an English merchant adventurer who went to India and began publishing the Calcutta Journal. He was critical of the practices of the East India Company and was expelled from India. He brought a law suit against the company in London which he eventually won in 1834. Buckingham was a man of considerable learning and adjusted to new environments with grace and ease. He was also one of the first travellers who could write well. His books, although dated, can still be enjoyed.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK

Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham.

London, 1855; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to Vol.I; Vol.I, 400 pp.; Vol.II, 424 pp.

"Including his voyages, travels, adventures, speculations, successes and failures" in many lands.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK

Travels in Assyria, Media and Persia.

London, 1971; small 4to; frontispiece, folding map and illustrated chapter headings; 545 pp.

Facsimile edition. Originally published in 1829. "Including

a journey from Baghdad to Mount Zagros to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, researches in Ispahan and the ruins of Persepolis and journey from thence to Shiraz, and Shapoor to the sea-shore. Description of Bussorah, Bushire, Bahrain, Ormuz and Muscat, narrative of an expedition against the pirates of the Persian Gulf, with illustrations of the voyage of Nearchus, and passage by the Arabian Sea to Bombay."

BUHITE, RUSSELL D.

Patrick J. Hurley and American Foreign Policy.  
United States, 1973; 8vo; 342 pp.

Patrick J. Hurley had been Herbert Hoover's Secretary of War. He had close connections with Sinclair Oil Company and had made a substantial personal fortune representing U.S. oil interests. Despite the fact that he had been a lifelong Republican and had campaigned actively and vociferously against Roosevelt's election in 1932 and re-election in 1936, by the beginning of F.D.R.'s third term he had attracted F.D.R.'s attention. Roosevelt regarded Hurley as somewhat of the same calibre as the other prominent and able Republicans he had invited into his Cabinet after 1940, Henry Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Navy Secretary. Hurley served F.D.R. on several assignments including a tour of the Middle East, which took him to Iran to review the disposition of Lend-Lease material in the area.

The book includes an account of Hurley's visit to Iran and his recommendations. He had become a supporter of the State Department's recommendations in August 1943 which called for post-war support for the Shah to prevent Britain and Russia from expanding their influence in Iran. Hurley appears to have also sought to influence the Iranians in granting oil concessions to U.S. oil companies.

Hurley's missions to Iran had other important implications. What has seldom been covered is Hurley's great impact on prominent Iranians he met during his visits to Iran. Iranian nationalists who wanted an increased U.S. role in Iran to offset Russian and British influence, were greatly encouraged by their encounters and talks with Hurley who was outspoken in his criticism of the British and Russian action in Iran. He assured Iranians that the U.S. intended to play a prominent role in Iran after the war.

Hurley met the Shah and several members of the Iranian Cabinet. More important, he met with leaders of the nascent nationalist factions such as the leaders of the Iran Party which was later to play the most active role in the formation of the National Front. Hurley also exercised a great influence on some senior advisors of the Shah who were trying to persuade the young King that with U.S. support, he could gradually assert his independence, free from the pervading British and Russian influence. (Refer to Churchill, Winston under this Section A.)

BULGANIN, N.A. and KHRUSHCHEV, N.S.

Visit of Friendship to India, Burma and Afghanistan; Speeches and Official Documents: November-December 1955.

Moscow, 1956; 8vo; illustrated; 328 pp.

In English. Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow. A translation of the speeches made on their foreign tour by two of the three members of the ruling Russian triumvirate, one of whom was already emerging as the dominant personality in Russian politics for the next ten years.

BULLARD, SIR READER

Britain and the Middle East.

London, 1951; 8vo; 195 pp.

"From the earliest times to 1950." A survey of British policy in the region concentrating on the 20th century.

Bullard began his diplomatic career as a student interpreter in the old Levant Consular Service in 1906. He had served in Iraq during World War I, but later served in Greece, Ethiopia, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. His last post before his retirement was that of Minister (later ambassador) to Tehran, which he held from 1939 to early 1946. He was thus the British Ambassador during the last three years of Reza Shah's reign, the latter's abdication and exile and the first five years of the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah.

Bullard never liked Reza Shah whom he considered to be "ungrateful" for having attempted to extract better terms in 1933 for the Oil Concession. His dislike of Reza Shah turned into disdain for Mohammad Reza Shah whom he also considered as ungrateful for not acknowledging that he owed his throne to the grace of the British government. He was often condescending and on at least two occasions his behavior in public was such that the shy and insecure young monarch felt humiliated.

Additionally, based on his writings and public utterances, it is evident that the author never liked Iran or the Iranians and he was in turn the least popular British Ambassador since 1919. A great deal of Mohammad Reza Shah's anti-British outbursts in recent years had their origins in Bullard's attitude and affectations during the war years. The present book reflects all his prejudices. He is venomous towards Reza Shah (he goes out of his way to call Reza Shah "completely illiterate"), and towards anyone who casts doubt on the purity of British motives in Persia. Even Morgan Shuster comes under attack for his criticism of the 1907 Convention between Great Britain and Russia. The author uses the same argument that John Foster Dulles used some years later, "Neutrality is immoral".

BULLARD, SIR READER

The Camels Must Go.

London, 1961; 8vo; illustrated and one full page illustration;

300 pp.

The autobiography of the author. The parts on Persia are mostly devoted to a justification for the invasion of Persia in 1941. Mohammad Reza Shah is ignored and there is only one mention of his name. The author maintains that Reza Shah was not backed by the British at the outset, nor was he expelled by the British. Reza Shah could have stayed in 1941. It was fear of the Russians that made him decide to leave. He wanted to settle in India but the author maintains that the Moslem clergy in India hated him so much that he became fearful for his life. He could have gone to Canada, but elected instead to go to South Africa. The author denies there was any interference by his embassy in Persian affairs during the war. The U.S. acted hypocritically by not supporting the 1907 and 1919 Agreements. The author criticizes the U.S. for not being whole-heartedly in favor of the invasion of Persia in 1941, and of the arrest of certain Iranians in 1942 for alleged pro-German sympathies. (Bullard quotes James McGregor Burns' depiction of F.D.R. as a "Lion and Fox" to demonstrate that F.D.R. was an imperialist from his early days.)

There is an interesting recounting of events at the Tehran Conference in November 1943. At a dinner at the British Embassy, Stalin shocks Churchill and Eden by revealing that he had been in London in 1907 and had lived for several months in Whitechapel, something totally unknown to the British. There is also the retelling of an amusing discussion between Churchill and Stalin concerning one of their favorite films, "That Hamilton Woman", about the love affair between Admiral Nelson and Lady Hamilton. Stalin had seen the film three times. Churchill admitted to having seen it seven times.

BULLARD, SIR READER (edited by)

The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey.  
London, 1961; 8vo; maps (some folding); 569 pp.

First edition published 1950. A country by country survey of Egypt, The Sudan, Cyprus, Turkey and the countries of the Near and Middle East including Iran. There is a great deal of misinformation in the section on Iran concerning the invasion in 1941 and the nationalization of oil.

The author, obviously upset by the U.S. having broken the British oil monopoly in Iran, criticizes the U.S. post-war role there, and in an interesting comment he maintains that the Americans have used Great Britain as a scapegoat in Iran.

BULLIET, RICHARD W.

The Patricians of Nishapur.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972; 8vo; illustrated and map;  
288 pp.

"A study in Medieval Islamic Social History." An examination of the urban upper class of the most important medieval city of Khorasan in the 10th and 12th centuries. The study is based on two contemporary accounts: the "History of Naishapur" (Ta'rikh Naishapur) by Hakim Naishaburi (d.1015 A.D.) and its companion volume, the "Sequel to The History of Naishapur" (as-Siyag li-Ta'rikh Naishapur) by Abd al-Ghafir al-Farisi (d.1135 A.D.), and essentially gives a genealogy with brief biographies of the patrician families of the city through several generations and their factional fighting which ruined the city and opened the door to invasions. The city was first sacked by the Ghuzz nomads but was rebuilt time and again until it was totally destroyed by Mongol hordes in the middle of the 13th century. An uneven work with dubious and forced conclusions.

BURNABY, CAPTAIN FRED

A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.  
London, 1877; 8vo; folding map and pocket maps; 487 pp.

An account of a famous adventure which became a Victorian best seller. The author, a British officer, made a solitary ride from European Russia to Khiva while on leave from his regiment in 1875. He went at a time when the Russian authorities had declared the region closed to foreigners. Appended to the description of his ride, is a short account of "Russia's Advance Eastward" in which the author attempts to analyze Russia's intentions in Central Asia and ultimately the real extent of the danger posed to India.

It is worthwhile to explain that the first of the Central Asian city states to fall to the Russians was Khuqand, having Tashkent as its main city with a population of over 100,000. The region was ruled from the 18th century by the Shahrukhi dynasty. Constant warfare with Bokhara in the second quarter of the 19th century so weakened the state that it fell to the Russians in 1865. An uprising in 1875 was put down and it was thereafter officially designated as Farghana. The second city state to fall was Bokhara which had two large cities; Bokhara itself with a population of some 60,000 and Samarqand with 70,000. The Manqit dynasty founded in 1740 fell to the Russians in 1868. The next prize was Khiva which was the best administered of the city states and it fell in 1873. The Russian conquest of Central Asia was completed with the fall of Marv in 1881 (the region of Akhal, Takke and Yomut Turkemans).

Burnaby, by then a Colonel, died some 10 years later in the attack on Khartoum.

BURNABY, CAPTAIN FRED

On Horseback Through Asia Minor.  
London, 1877; 2 Vols.; 8vo; frontispiece to Vol.I and folding map; Vol.I, 352 pp.; Vol.II, 399 pp.

Account of a five month journey on horseback in the winter of 1876-7 while on leave, during which the author was determined to discover for himself whether the Turks really were "such awful scoundrels" as the British public was made to believe. He travelled as far as Kurdestan and the Turkish-Persian borderland, and had only just returned to England when war broke out between Russia and Turkey. The author's "scientific" mission was fulfilled as he determines toward the end that the Turks were in fact "scoundrels" but the Russians were not much better.

BURNES, LT. ALEXANDER

Travels in Bokhara.

London, 1834; 3 Vols.; 8vo; engraved illustrations (some folding) and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 473 pp.; Vol.II, 473 pp.; Vol.III, 332 pp.

"Containing the Narrative of a Voyage. On the Indus from the sea to Lahore, with Presents from the king of Great Britain; and an account of a journey from India to Cabool, Tartary, and Persia, Performed by Order of the Supreme Government of India, in the years 1831, 32 and 33." Burnes was "of the India Company's Service" and after a successful diplomatic mission to the "court of Lahore", during which he mapped the course of the Indus, he proposed to go further and cross Central Asia from the Indus to the Caspian. Burnes did not travel as an accredited agent of the government as it was considered too risky, but he did travel with papers stating that he was an officer returning home on leave. The book is thus an account of a famous journey by an early "spy". He visited Kabul, where among others he encountered the Rev. Joseph Wolff who had been travelling in the region "disguised as a Moslem to preach Christianity to the Jews". Thence he proceeded via Balkh to Bokhara, and on to the Oxus, Marv and Khorasan. The greater portion of Volume III, after concluding the account of the actual travels, is taken up with "A General and Geographical Memoir on Part of Central Asia" which describes in some detail the geography of each of the regions through which the author passed.

BURNES, LIEUT. ALEXANDER

Travels into Bokhara.

London, 1835; 3 Vols.; 8vo; engraved illustrations (one folding); Vol.I, 328 pp.; Vol.II, 304 pp.; Vol.III, 384 pp.

Another edition of the preceding.

BURNES, LT. COL. SIR ALEXANDER

Cabool: A Personal Narrative of a Journey to and Residence in That City, in The Years 1836, 7 and 8.

London, 1843; 8vo; engraved illustrations (some folding); 398 pp.

An account of the first three years of Burnes' Mission to Kabul during a period of considerable unrest in the region which culminated in the First Afghan War. The author himself lost his life in the uprising in Kabul in the autumn of 1841, shortly after this book was written. Includes a good deal of information about both the land and the people of Afghanistan, their customs and way of life. Included in his team was Lieutenant John Wood of the Indian Navy who contributed his part to the Mission's work by mapping part of the Indus and the upper reaches of the Oxus (see separate entry).

BURRELL, R.M.

The Persian Gulf (The Washington Papers).  
New York, 1972; 8vo, soft cover; 81 pp.

A study of the implications of British military withdrawal from the Persian Gulf area and possible future pressures and instabilities in the following decade. The author argues that Iran, with its predominance in the region, should work closely with Saudi Arabia to ensure the safety of the Persian Gulf. The book was written before the Nixon-Kissinger visit of May 1972, which essentially rendered Iranian cooperation with Saudi Arabia unessential from the Iranian viewpoint. Author: Lecturer in Contemporary Middle Eastern History at the University of London.

BURSLEM, CAPTAIN ROLLO

A Peep into Toorkiſthan.  
London, 1846; 8vo; engraved illustrations (one folding) and folding map; 238 pp.

The author, an English officer based at Kabul, obtained leave to accompany his friend, Lieutenant Sturt, on a mission to survey and map the mountain passes of the Hindu Kush in the summer of 1840. An account of their travels and adventures.

BURTON, ISABEL

The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine and the Holy Land.  
London, 1876; 2 Vols.; 8vo; colored plates, illustrated and folding maps; Vol.I, 376 pp.; Vol.II, 340 pp.

"From my Private Journal" by a famous Victorian woman traveller.

BURTON, ISABEL

The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton: The Story of Her Life.  
London, 1897; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated; Vol.I, 374 pp.; Vol.II, pp. 375-778.

"Told in part by herself and in part by W.H. Wilkins."  
Lady Burton began to write her autobiography shortly before she

died in 1896, and after she had completed her biography of her husband. Wilkins was made literary executor of the Burton papers after her death and was requested by Isabel's sister to complete the barely-begun work. It is thus essentially a biography, rather than an autobiography of the wife of Sir Richard Burton with whom she eloped and married in 1861. From then until his death in 1890 she shared his travels, postings and adventures in Europe, South America, the Near East, India and Trieste.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah. London, 1898; 2 Vols.; 8vo; colored frontispiece to Vol.I, illustrated, folding maps and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 436 pp.; Vol.II, 479 pp.

This edition was edited by his wife, Isabel Burton, after the author's death. Originally published in 1855, it is an account of a famous adventure. In 1853 Burton travelled in disguise as an Indian Moslem on a pilgrimage to Islam's two most sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina. The publication of his account of the journey brought him fame as an adventurer and also as a man of considerable knowledge about Arabs, their customs and way of life. Burton went on to become one of the famous explorers of his day. His exploits included the search for the source of the White Nile in 1856.

Of the great mass of writing Burton (1821-1890) left behind, this is by far his best work. His translation of "Arabian Nights" and his "Kasidah" are mediocre. It is now acknowledged that Burton was devoid of any great literary talent and his style, even in the present work, is somewhat wooden. His fame will rest on his travels and the wealth of notes on anthropology. The present work reflects Burton's attraction to the Arabs and his belief that Islam is an equal to Christianity and Judaism. Although the people of Medina are characterized by their pride, indolence and aversion to manual labor, they are also depicted as chivalrous by nature. Burton was apprehensive that industrialization will be their undoing.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD

Wanderings in Three Continents. London, 1901; 8vo; illustrated; 313 pp.

Edited and with a preface by W.H. Wilkins, this was a post-humous publication of a collection of essays by Burton about his various expeditions in the Middle East, Africa, and South and North America in the years 1853 to 1870. Most of the essays were read by Burton himself as lectures to various geographical and scientific societies at one time or another. They include an account of his famous pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca in 1853; some description of his life and duties as British Resident in

Damascus between October 1869 and August 1871; and his subsequent recall which he regarded as the "end of his career". He was to spend the next 18 years until his death as Consul at Trieste. Although Burton's imperialism was the order of the day, his excessive zeal even frightened his own government.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD

Selected Papers on Anthropology, Travel and Exploration.  
London, 1924; 8vo; 240 pp.

"New edition with an introduction and occasional notes by N.M. Penzer", author of a Burton bibliography. A selection of the rarer and more interesting of the articles which from time to time Burton contributed to the publications of learned societies, many of which had become virtually unavailable to the general reading public. They include, "The Guide-Book to Mecca", a pamphlet originally published in 1865, several years after the publication of his book "The Pilgrimage to Mecca", and which contains "a short but clear account of the main rites connected with the pilgrimage". Also two short articles, one on Damascus and one on Palmyra.

BURY, J.B.; COOK, S.A. and ADCOCK, F.E. (edited by)

The Cambridge Ancient History: Vol.IV. The Persian Empire and the West.  
Cambridge, 1964; 8vo; folding maps, folding tables, folding plans etc.; 698 pp.

Part of the Cambridge University Series on the history of Ancient Greece; this volume is an account of the Persian Wars, with articles on Greek culture of the period as well.

BUSBEQUIUS, A.G.

Travels into Turkey, Containing the Most Accurate Account of the Turks and Neighbouring Nations.  
London, 1744; 12mo; 290 pp.

Translated from the original Latin. "Their Manners, Customs, Religion, Superstition, Policy, Riches, Coins, etc." Includes "Memoirs of the Life of the Illustrious Author" who was born in Flanders and was at one time appointed Ambassador from Vienna to Soleiman the Great.

BUSCH, BRITON COOPER

Britain and the Persian Gulf, 1894-1914.  
Berkeley, California, 1967; 8vo; 432 pp.

A very good study of French, German, Turkish and Russian attempts to challenge Britain's monopoly in the Gulf in the 20 years prior to World War I: The French in Oman in 1895, the

German attempt to gain a foothold in Kuwait in 1896 and the constant efforts of the Russians.

BYRON, ROBERT

The Byzantine Achievement.  
London, 1929; 8vo; illustrated and illustrations in text;  
346 pp.

"An Historical Perspective A.D. 330-1453"; history of the Byzantine Empire. The author's first work, it is basically an "artistic" history of the Eastern part of Europe, its culture and its contribution to art.

BYRON, ROBERT

The Road to Oxiana.  
London, 1950; 8vo; illustrated; 292 pp.

An account of a "journey made in winter of 1933-34 in which the author visited a large percentage of the more important Islamic monuments of Persia and a very little known part of Afghanistan". The journey began in August 1933 at Venice. The author travels with Christopher Sykes to Persia, oozing with hatred of Reza Shah who is referred to by the code name "Marjoribanks". They are in Tehran when Teimurtash is murdered in his jail cell. They meet some of the prominent Anglophiles: Mostafa Fateh, who was then the distribution manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and General Firouz and his wife. They attend a reception given by Mrs. Nasser ol Molk at which a jazz band is playing. They resent Reza Shah's edict that Iranians should not mix with foreign diplomats. The author also criticizes the modernization of Iran. One of the highlights of his trip is his disguise as a "lower middle class Persian" and his entry into the courtyard of the Goharshad Mosque in Mashhad, accompanied by a Persian guide. (Over a hundred years earlier J.B. Fraser had dressed as a servant and had gone alone to the inner part of the Mosque.)

A well written book which has a malicious tone to it. A disagreement with the noted archaeologist, E. Herzfeld is magnified beyond all proportion. The book, for a time, gained "cult" status for the better educated English Traveller to Iran.

CABLE, MILDRED and FRENCH, FRANCESCA

Through Jade Gate and Central Asia.

London, 1927; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 301 pp.

The account of three Englishwomen, members of the China Inland Mission, with experience of some 21 years of missionary work in Shansi Province, who in the summer of 1923 felt "compelled" to carry the work of the Mission into Kansu Province, Inner Mongolia, and even to cross the Gobi Desert to reach Sinkiang Province and Russian Turkestan. The authors were two of the three ladies in question.

CADOGAN, SIR ALEXANDER

The Diaries - 1938-1945.

London, 1971; 8vo; 881 pp.

"Edited by David Dilks." Cadogan, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1938 throughout World War II has several entries in his diaries concerning Iran. On 28 August 1941 (three days after the invasion of Iran) there is the following entry: "3.30 (p.m) Moghaddam (Iranian Minister to London) - what a man! He described to me with dramatic gestures how he had always been devoted to England and has worked for the closest relations ... and I know he is bitterly anti-English and would work against us in any way he could."

Concerning the Hurley report which Roosevelt had sent to Churchill: "28 December 1943 - Americans becoming impossible at all points. Americans are lecturing us now on Persia, about which they know nothing. I urge that we should put our foot down now. It will only be more difficult and dangerous later."

CALDER, RITCHIE

Men Against the Desert.

London, 1952; 8vo; illustrations in full page and maps; 186 pp.

Accounts of travel to North Africa and the Middle East during assignments on behalf of UNESCO. The book has a chapter on Iran titled "Persian Carpets". An ordinary work.

CAMERON, GEORGE C.

Histoire de L'Iran Antique.

Paris, 1937; 8vo, soft cover; 266 pp.

Translated from the original English (1936) by E.J. Levy. Preface by G. Contenau, curator of oriental antiquities at the Louvre. An important work on the Elamite and early Iranian history before the founding of the Achaemenid dynasty. Author: Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Chicago and a renowned scholar of pre-Islamic Iran.

CAMERON, GEORGE G.

History of Early Iran.

Chicago, 1976; 8vo, soft cover; map; 260 pp.

Reprint of the original English version of the preceding.

CAMERON, CMDR. VERNEY LOVETT

Our Future Highway.

London, 1880; 2 Vols.; 8vo; engraved plates and colored folding map; Vol.I, 313 pp.; Vol.II, 342 pp.

An account of a journey undertaken to investigate the possibility of establishing an East-West railway from the coast of the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. A confusing and rambling book.

CANDLER, EDMUND

The Long Road to Baghdad.

London, 1919; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated and maps (some folding); Vol.I, 294 pp.; Vol.II, 311 pp.

Account of the Mesopotamian Campaign of World War I from the landing of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force from India in late 1914 to the taking of Baghdad in 1917, and after. Some chapters on Iran; war along its borders and German activity in the south. The author was "Late Official 'Eye-Witness' in Mesopotamia".

CARLSEN, ROBIN WORDSWORTH

Crisis in Iran.

Canada, 1979; small 8vo; 51 pp.

An extended essay subtitled "A Microcosm of the Cosmic Play". This work "attempts a moral, psychological, spiritual and aesthetic analysis of the hostage crisis, as well as a political analysis". It also proposes a convoluted solution along the same "spiritual and aesthetic" lines.

CARLSEN, ROBIN WORDSWORTH

Seventeen Days in Tehran.

Canada, 1980; small 8vo, soft cover; 163 pp.

"Revolution, Evolution and Ignorance." Personal impressions and interpretations of a 17-day visit to Tehran in March 1980: "The people, the city and the Revolution." A visit which included interviews with some of the political figures of the day. The author had already written "philosophical works" about the Iranian Revolution before visiting the country and was opposed to the former regime "in theory". A confusing book and the purpose of the visit remains obscure.

CARLSEN, ROBIN WORDSWORTH

A Personal Meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini.  
Canada, 1982; small 8vo, soft cover; 26 pp.

"Islam and self ... An excerpt from 'The Imam and His Islamic Revolution: A Journey into Heaven and Hell'." Another by-product of the "Seventeen Days in Tehran".

CAROE, SIR OLAF

Wells of Power: The Oilfields of South-Western Asia.  
London, 1951; 8vo; maps (some folding); 240 pp.

The author was in the Indian Civil Service, served in the N.W. Frontier Province and the Persian Gulf, and was subsequently Secretary of the Foreign Department of the Government of India during World War II, and then Governor of the N.W. Frontier Province until independence in 1947. An interesting book with some observations on Anglo-Persian relations.

CARRE, THE ABBE

The Travels of the Abbé Carré in India and the Near East in 1672-74.

London, 1947; 2 Vols.; 8vo; folding maps; Vol.I, 102 pp. introduction and 315 pp.; Vol.II, 24 pp. introduction and pp. 317-675.

Vol.I: "From France through Syria, Iran, and the Persian Gulf to Surat, Goa and Bijapur, with an account of his grave illness."  
Vol.II: "From Bijapur to Madras and St. Thomé." The author had been sent by the French as an observer of both the English and the Dutch, and also of the activities of the French East India Company, on which he submitted a report to Colbert, the French Minister of Finance, upon his return.

CARRINGTON, DOROTHY

The Traveller's Eye.  
London, 1947; 8vo; illustrated; 381 pp.

An account of English travellers, from Tudor times to the present, over "four continents and five oceans", with a section on Asia and the travels of Jenkinson, the two Sherleys, Coryat and others to Persia.

CARRUTHERS, DOUGLAS (edited by)

The Desert Route to India.  
London, 1929; 8vo; illustrated and folding map; 196 pp.

"Being the Journal of Four Travellers by the Great Desert Caravan Route between Aleppo and Basra 1745-1751." Four Englishmen en route overland to/from India; accounts of their separate

journeys.

CARRUTHERS, DOUGLAS

Beyond the Caspian.  
Edinburgh, 1949; 8vo; illustrated, some in color, illustrations in text and folding map; 290 pp.

"A Naturalist in Central Asia." Account of the collecting expeditions of the well known explorer-naturalist in the years before World War I.

CARTER, JIMMY

Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President.  
United States, 1982; 8vo; illustrated; 622 pp.

The last chapter is entitled "Iran and the Last Year" and deals at great length with the upheavals of 1978, the Revolution of February 1979, the Hostage Crisis of November 1979 and the events leading to its resolution in January 1981. Almost 150 pages of the book are devoted to Iran. Carter in 1977 set an unrealistic foreign policy agenda for himself, including the Panama Canal Treaty, Salt II, Africa and the Egypt-Israel accord. When the Iran crisis came along, he neither had the manpower, the time, nor the expertise to deal with the issue. Carter, undoubtedly aware that Iran cost him his re-election, nevertheless fails to analyze any of the serious issues: The causes for the fall of the Shah; whether the U.S. could have salvaged something of U.S. interest in the area had it been alerted sooner and devoted more time at the early stage of the crisis; who were responsible for the massive U.S. intelligence failure; the effect of past U.S. policy in Iran; and the effects of the mixed signals sent to an insecure Shah by members of his administration. All in all an unsatisfactory book with the author either too proud or too oblivious to admit the most glaring failure of his administration.

CARTER, THOMAS FRANCIS

The Invention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward.  
New York, 1955; 8vo; illustrated; 293 pp.

Originally published 1925; this edition revised by L. Carrington Goodrich contains chapters on the Persian contribution to the development of printing and an interesting chapter on Arab resistance to printing, the clergy insisting that the Qoran should be written by hand and not printed.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN

The Preachers Travels.  
London, 1611; small 8vo; 107 pp.

"Wherein is set down a true journall to the confines of the

East Indies through the great countreyes of Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Media, Hircania and Parthia. With the authors returne by the way of Persia, Susiana, Asiria, Chaldae and Arabia. Also, a true relation of Sir Anthony Sherleys entertainment there and the estate of his brother M. Robert Sherley lived in after his departure ... with a description of the Persian Gulf ... and a brief rehearsall of some grosse absurdities in the Turkish Alcoran."

In 1600, a London merchant, John Mildenhall accompanied by Cartwright, a Protestant Minister, set out from Aleppo for India. Cartwright stopped in Persia, Mildenhall went further to India. The book, an account of Cartwright's stay in Persia, has very little useful information.

CASH, REV. WILSON W.

The Expansion of Islam.

London, 1928; 8vo; frontispiece and folding map; 304 pp.

"An Arab Religion in the Non-Arab World." A superficial attempt to explain the spread of Islam and its political consequences. Author: Formerly Assistant Principal Chaplain to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force; this was his second book on the Islamic world.

CASH, REV. WILSON W.

Persia Old and New.

London, 1929; 8vo; map, frontispiece, illustrations; 72 pp.

A tour of all the Church Missionary Society's missions in Persia in 1928, as well as of several stations of the American Presbyterian Mission. There is very little about the country. The author's sole interest is in the missions.

CATTAN, HENRY

The Law of Oil Concessions in the Middle East and North Africa.

New York, 1967; 8vo; 200 pp.

An analysis of choice of law with regard to oil concessions, trends in legal development and the evolution of the arbitral concept for the settlement of disputes.

CHALIAND, GERARD (edited by)

People Without a Country: The Kurds and Kurdistan.

London, 1980; 8vo, soft cover; illustrated and maps; 246 pp.

Translated from the French by Michael Pallis. A collection of essays on the history and present fate of the Kurds. Includes a whole section entitled "Kurdistan in Iran" by A.R. Ghassemlou.

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC

Histoire de La Perse (Asie Orientale).  
Paris, 1860; small 4to; colored engraved plates; 446 pp.

In French. Author: Chief Librarian at the Fontainebleau Palace.

CHANDLER, RICHARD

Travels in Asia Minor.  
London, 1775; 2 Vols.; 4to; folding map in Vol.I; maps (some folding) in Vol.II; Vol.I, 283 pp.; Vol.II, 304 pp.

Vol.II, entitled "Travels in Greece" and published in 1776. Both volumes subtitled, "or an account of a tour made at the expense of the Society of the Dilettanti". The author was a Fellow of Magdalen College and, together with Sir William Jones, a member of the Society of Antiquaries.

CHAPMAN, BETTY

How to: When in Iran.  
Los Angeles, 1975; 8vo, soft cover; 84 pp.

Handbook for foreigners living in Iran.

CHAPRA, MUHAMMAD UMAR

Objectives of the Islamic Economic Order.  
London, 1975; small 8vo, soft cover; 25 pp.

Published by the Islamic Council of Europe as one of a series of booklets designed to promote Western understanding of different aspects of Moslem beliefs and practices. Author: Economic Advisor to the Saudi Monetary Agency and a former Assistant Professor of Economics.

CHAQUERI, COSROE (editor)

The Conditions of the Working Class in Iran.  
Italy, 1978; 8vo, soft cover; 473 pp.

The book is a collection of documents on the labor movement in Iran and attempts to provide some sort of history as well. The documents, which are in English, French and German have no unifying thread, historical or otherwise.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Journal du Voyage du Chevalier Chardin en Perse et aux Indes Orientales, par La Mer Noire et Par La Colchide.  
London, 1686; small folio; frontispiece and folding engraved plates; 349 pp. and index.

In French. Chardin (1643-1713) was born in Paris, the son

of a wealthy Protestant jeweler. His first journey to the East was in 1664. He reached Persia in 1665 and stayed in Esfahan for over a year. Shah Abbas II made him his official jeweler. He moved eastward to India in 1667 (where he saw the aging Tavernier) and on his return to Europe, again stopped in Persia in 1669. His second and more notable voyage to Persia, 1671-1673, is important because it is in the account of this voyage that he describes life in late Safavid Persia. He stayed long enough in Esfahan to enable him to observe daily life in the city and the court. Furthermore, Shah Soleiman, who had succeeded Shah Abbas II was less interested in jewels and Chardin was forced to meet new people to sell and buy jewels. His recorded impressions of life in Persia were greatly instrumental in introducing her to the West.

Chardin was a keen observer. He senses and feels the decay of the Safavid dynasty and comments that when Shah Abbas I "ceased to live, Persia ceased to prosper". He considers Abbas II as cruel and recounts his savagery and in particular, his burning of one of his wives who had refused intercourse with the king pleading menstrual period which had proven to be false. He believes Soleiman is somewhat better but considers him meek and totally under the influence of his astrologers.

In general he bemoans the great power of Persian kings who, he observes, have greater powers than kings in any other country and comments on their indolence and indifference to the welfare of the people. Chardin also comments on the following: The number and status of the aristocracy; the organization of the harem; the security of the traveller in Persia; the superiority of Persian caravanserais over those in Turkey; the variety of musical instruments (Chardin does not find Persian music pleasant but his comments attest to the fact that the people ignored its ban by the clergy); receptions and entertainment. Shah Abbas II invited foreign dignitaries to watch polo matches, however, no wine would be served to Europeans because it was believed that they had a limited tolerance for alcohol. (The Russian ambassador, under the influence of alcohol, had on one occasion insulted other foreign emissaries.) Persians, ironically, were served great quantities of wine. Chardin believed poetry was a natural medium of expression for the Persians because of the softness of the language and their lively imagination. (The serpent, according to a Persian story he quotes, spoke in Arabic because it was the language of elegance and persuasion; Adam and Eve spoke Persian because it was soft and insinuating. When the Angel Gabriel wanted to chase Adam and Eve out of the Garden, he spoke at first in Arabic, then Persian and neither had the desired effect. He therefore used Turkish, which was a menacing language, and Adam and Eve obeyed Gabriel.)

Chardin discusses the active night life of the city, the availability of courtesans and prostitutes and he even quotes their prices. He discusses Persian cities and believes Esfahan

to be as large and populous as London (the most populous city of its day in Europe); he states that Esfahan had a circumference of 24 miles, 12 gates, 162 mosques, 48 madresse, 1802 caravanserai, 273 public baths, 12 cemeteries, and a population of over one million. Within a radius of 30 miles of the city there were about 1,500 villages. He refers to the pure air of the city. "It is not necessary to cork a bottle of wine. You need only to stick a flower such as a rose or carnation into the neck of the bottle." He mentions that Tabriz has a square larger than the Maidan in Esfahan and 300 caravanserais. There is commentary on general hygiene, health standards and the availability of public education.

Besides his own observations, Chardin bases his remarks on information furnished to him by Pere Raphael du Mans, the French Capucin monk who lived in Esfahan for over 50 years (1644-1696) and was the most knowledgeable Westerner on Persia. The French in general knew more about 17th century Persia than other Europeans of the time and held it in high regard.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Journal du Voyage du Chevalier Chardin aux Indes Orientales par La Mer Noire et Par La Colchide, qui Contient le Voyage de Paris à Isphahan.

Amsterdam, 1686; 12mo; engraved plates (some folding) and map; 432 pp. and index.

In French. Another edition of the preceding.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN

The Travels of Sir John Chardin into Persia and the East Indies Through the Black Sea and the Country of Colchis ... to which is Added the Coronation of This Present King of Persia, Solyman III.

London, 1691; small folio; folding engravings and maps; 571 pp. in all plus index and table of contents.

English edition of the preceding.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Voyages de M. le Chevalier Chardin en Perse et Autre Lieux de l'Orient.

Amsterdam, 1711; 10 Vols.; 12mo; engravings (some folding) and maps (some folding); Vol.I, 254 pp.; Vol.II, 334 pp.; Vol. III, 285 pp.; Vol.IV, 280 pp.; Vol.V, 312 pp.; Vol.VI, 328 pp.; Vol.VII, 448 pp.; Vol.VIII, 255 pp.; Vol.IX, 308 pp.; Vol.X, 220 pp. and table of contents.

In French. This edition is the most complete and covers all of Chardin's travels.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN

Travels in Persia.

London, 1720; 2 Vols.; 8vo; folding engravings; Vol.I, 261 pp.; Vol.II, 333 pp.

In English.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Voyages en Perse, et Autres Lieux de l'Orient.

Amsterdam, 1740; 3 Vols.; 4to; engraved plates (some folding); Vol.I, 279 pp.; Vol.II, 453 pp.; Vol.III, 254 pp. and table of contents.

In French.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Voyages de Chevalier Chardin en Perse et Autres Lieux de l'Orient.

Paris, 1811; 10 Vols.; 8vo; (Atlas lacking); Vol.I, 452 pp.; Vol.II, 463 pp.; Vol.III, 464 pp.; Vol.IV, 464 pp.; Vol.V, 500 pp.; Vol.VI, 496 pp.; Vol.VII, 492 pp.; Vol.VIII, 519 pp.; Vol.IX, 573 pp.; Vol.X, 430 pp.

In French.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN

Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia.

London, 1927; 8vo; illustrated; 287 pp.

Argonaut Press edition with an Introduction by Brigadier General Sir Percy Sykes.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Voyages en Perse.

Paris, 1965; 12mo; 307 pp., notes and index.

In French; abridged and presented by Claude Gaudon.

CHARDIN, JEAN

Le Couronnement de Soleimaan Troisième Roy de Perse.

Tehran, 1976; 12mo; frontispiece; 460 pp.

The Pahlavi Commemorative Reprint Series. Facsimile edition. Originally published in 1671 in Paris. In French.

CHAYBANY, JEAN

Les Voyages en Perse et la Pensée Française au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle.

Paris, 1971; 8vo, soft cover; 407 pp.

In French. Treatise on the influence of Persian thoughts and concepts on the works of 18th century French writers and philos-

ophers, and an investigation of the source material for these influences, i.e. the numerous books published during the 17th and 18th centuries by returned travellers. Although often inaccurate in their accounts, their tales captured the imagination of 18th century writers and resulted in the rich vein that runs through French literature of the period.

CHEKHOVICH, O.D.

Birkharskie Dokumenty XIV Veka. (Writings of Bakharzi, 14th Century.)

Tashkent, 1965; 8vo; illustrated; 330 pp.

In Russian and Persian.

CHERADAME, ANDRE

The Pan-German Plot Unmasked.

New York, 1918; 8vo; maps; 235 pp.

"Berlin's formidable peace-trap of 'the drawn war'." The author is concerned before peace negotiations begin, to warn of the German plan to establish an empire from the Persian Gulf to the North Sea under the name of Pan-Germanism.

CHESNEY, LT. COL. FRANCIS RAWDON

The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

London, 1850; 2 Vols.; 8vo; engraved plates, folding charts, and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 799 pp.; Vol.II, 778 pp.

"Carried on by order of the British Government in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837; preceded by geographical and historical notices of the regions situated between the rivers Nile and Indus." The survey is much broader than the title suggests. For example, there is a survey of most of the provinces of Iran; the entire western and southern provinces and some central parts. This account by the leader of the expedition is somewhat akin to an official report on the conception and execution of the project, including lengthy preliminary notes on the history of the region to be traversed and descriptions of the preliminary reconnoitering carried out before the expedition itself could get underway. For a more detailed account of the actual accomplishments of this enterprise see W.F. Ainsworth's "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition" (see separate entry).

CHILD, L. MARIA

Brief History of the Condition of Women in Various Ages and Nations.

New York, 1845; 2 Vols. in one; illustrated chapter headings and endings; Vol.I, 298 pp.; Vol.II, 298 pp.

Includes sections on Persian women, and women of the Caucasus, Armenia and Afghanistan.

CHILDE, V. GORDON

The Aryans: A Study of Indo-European Origins.

London, 1926; 8vo; illustrated, map and illustrations in text; 221 pp.

A study of linguistic and cultural clues to the origins and spread of the "Aryan race".

CHILDS, W.J.

Across Asia Minor on Foot.

Edinburgh, 1917; 8vo; illustrated; 459 pp.

An account of an Englishman's journey from Samsun on the Black Sea, south across Asiatic Turkey along the "Baghdad Road". He covered 1,300 miles on foot over a period of five months, sometime just before World War I. The purpose of such a method of travel was to attempt "to go in the peasant manner, to follow road or track afoot, to sleep in the poorest (dwelling) or whatever shelter could be found, and to mix by day and night with the varied and doubtful pedestrian company of an Eastern highway".

CHIROL, SIR VALENTINE

The Egyptian Problem.

London, 1920; 8vo; 331 pp.

Revised and amplified series of articles about the British occupation and the growth of Egyptian nationalism "contributed to The Times from Egypt between October 1919 and April 1920". The author later became Foreign Editor of The Times of London and an influential spokesman concerning British policy in the Middle East.

CHIROL, SIR VALENTINE

Fifty Years in a Changing World.

London, 1927; 8vo; 351 pp.

Scenes from the author's life, including crossing Persia from Bushehr to Tehran in 1884 to present a machine gun to Naser e-Din Shah, on behalf of its Swedish manufacturer then living in England. As the Russians were opposed to the introduction of modern weapons to Iran, the author chose to take the longer route and travel through the Persian Gulf to Bushehr, Shiraz, Esfahan and Tehran. In Esfahan Zell ol Soltan insisted on examining the weapon. The author's attempts to seek an audience to show the gun to the Shah were unsuccessful because he refused to pay bribes to several people close to the Shah. The author gave up, sent the gun back to England via the Gulf, and he himself

returned through Russia. On his second visit in 1902 he found the Court of Mozafar e-Din Shah even more corrupt. He also observes that the Russians were in near total ascendancy in Persia. The two chapters devoted to Iran are very useful.

CHIROL, SIR VALENTINE

With Pen and Brush in Eastern Lands, When I Was Young.  
London, 1929; large 8vo; colored and black and white illustrations by the author; 203 pp.

Author reminisces over a long life. He comments on his 1884 and 1902 trips to Persia. He remarks on the apathy and indifference of the people; "a broken people with no life in them ... what happened to the country Chardin (visited) ...?". He speaks of the corruption at the Court of Mozafar e-Din Shah and says that the Shah was more proud of a map with diamonds made by a Parisian jeweler (which incidentally had made Persia three times larger than it actually was, encompassing both sides of the Caspian, Afghanistan, etc.) than of the Peacock Throne. He adds that the Revolution of 1907-1909 was sparked more by Persian minorities than the Persian Moslems. He is hopeful that Reza Shah can restore stability and establish a strong central government.

CHKLOVSKI, VICTOR

Le Voyage de Marco Polo.  
Paris, 1948; 8vo; map and illustrations in text; 246 pp.

In French. Translated from the original Russian by Marc Slonim. A history of the life, times and writings of Marco Polo, the 13th to 14th century Venetian merchant traveller who journeyed overland to China and the Court of Kublai Khan, with a lengthy introduction by K. Kounine.

CHRISTENSEN, ARTHUR

L'Empire des Sassanides: le Peuple, l'Etat, la Cour.  
Copenhagen, 1907; 4to, soft cover; 120 pp.

In French. An historical study by the great Danish authority on pre-Islamic Persia.

CHRISTIE, ELLA R.

Through Khiva to Golden Samarkand.  
London, 1925; 8vo; illustrated and map; 280 pp.

"The Remarkable Story of a Woman's Adventurous Journey Alone Through the Deserts of Central Asia to the Heart of Turkestan." An account of two journeys to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarkand, by train, boat and cart. She says her reason for travel was the lure of the relatively unknown Trans-Caspian region and its fabled cities. The narrative is interspersed with observations on the contemporary scene and history.

CHRISTOPHER, WARREN; SAUNDERS, HAROLD H.; SICK, GARY; et al.  
 American Hostages in Iran. The Conduct of a Crisis.  
 United States, 1985; 8vo; 443 pp.

"A Council of Foreign Relations Book under the editorial direction of Paul H. Kreisberg." Also includes articles by Robert Carswell, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury and John Hoffman of the law firm of Sherman and Sterling, representing principally the Citibank.

An unpleasant book as it relates an unpleasant and sordid story. The sheer lunacy of the Iranians in seizing the U.S. Embassy in the first place, their cruelty towards the hostages and insensitivity to world public opinion ended in their being brought to their knees and in political isolation. Each of the contributors has written a short piece on an aspect of the crisis. The best accounts are those written by Harold Saunders, the then Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and Gary Sick, a staff member of the National Security Council. Some of the articles are self congratulatory in that an attempt is made to show the cleverness of the U.S. banks and law firms when in reality the incompetence and irrationality of the Persian officials should have been emphasized.

CHU, WEN-DJANG  
 The Moslem Rebellion in Northwest China 1862-1878.  
 The Hague, 1966; 8vo, soft cover; 232 pp.

"A study of Government Minority Policy." "A Systematic study of the confusing policy of the Manchu government in suppressing the Moslem rebellion in Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang." The rebellion lasted some 15 years, covered almost one quarter of China, resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths on both sides, and disrupted the lives of some 10 million people.

CHUBIN, SHAHRAM and SEPEHR, ZABIH  
 The Foreign Relations of Iran.  
 Berkeley, California, 1974; 8vo; map; 362 pp.

A study of "the evolution of Iranian foreign policy from a struggle for national survival to the achievement of preponderance in an otherwise unstable region". A conventional analysis of Iran as a faithful executor of U.S. policy in the region. It is also a description of a totally personalized foreign policy. All decisions were taken solely by the Shah, no advice was sought or offered. Iranian ambassadors had no role in this foreign policy. Their role was confined to ceremonial and public relations tasks. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs acted as a personnel department and as liaison to foreign diplomats in Iran. The authors discuss royal foreign policy only as it affects the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and the Persian Gulf. There is no discussion of policy towards Europe and China.

Chubin: Lecturer at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

CHUBIN, SHAHRAM (edited by)

Security in the Persian Gulf: Domestic Political Factors.  
Great Britain, 1981; 8vo, soft cover; map and tables; 90 pp.

A collection of four papers originally presented at a conference organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies; a discussion of the political forces at play in the Arabian Peninsula, the strategic importance of the region to the West and Japan because of their continuing dependence on oil, and the growing Soviet threat to the West in general and the littoral states and Saudi Arabia in particular.

CHUBIN, SHAHRAM

Security in the Persian Gulf: The Role of Outside Powers.  
Great Britain, 1982; 8vo, soft cover; 180 pp.

A discussion of the security needs of the countries in the region in the 1980's in the face of external threats especially from the Soviet Union. The author argues that Western interests are also under threat and that this challenge must be met by more than what the West has traditionally offered the countries of the Arabian Peninsula if it wants the willing cooperation of the countries concerned. The same line of thinking appears in almost all of the author's writing. Although the author does not explicitly say so, he appears to advocate bilateral agreements between the U.S. and each of the countries of the area whereby the U.S. would intervene militarily if any of the regimes were in danger of collapse.

CHURCH, REV. ALFRED J.

The Story of the Persian War: From Herodotus.  
London, 1882; 8vo; colored engraved plates; 292 pp.

CHURCHILL, GEORGE G. (compiled by)

Biographical Notices of Persian Statesmen and Notables:  
August, 1905.  
Calcutta, 1906; soft cover photocopy; 95 pp.

Genealogical tables and biographical notes on prominent Persians. Confidential information for use by staff at the British legation in Tehran. An indispensable source to ascertain who the British held in high regard and who they considered to be pro-Russian or independent. The only document of its kind in print. (There is one other "biographical document" in existence covering approximately the same period but the entries are limited and less thorough.) The author was Oriental Counsellor at the British Embassy and had collected the material over the length of his stay in Iran.

Some samples: "Ain ud-Daula - Soltan Abdol Majid Mirza. An old fashioned Persian conservative, believed to be unfriendly to all European influences in Persia, but has shown an inclination during his premiership to lean, although slightly, to English as opposed to Russian interests." Almost all Persian historians write off Ain ud Daula as an unreconstructed Russophile.

"Ala ud Daula - Ahmad Khan Qajar ... was appointed in 1903 to meet Curzon during the latter's tour of the Gulf. Due to misunderstanding, they did not meet." Two prominent Persian historians have seen the event referred to above as an act of defiance by a Persian aristocrat who as a matter of principle refused to go on board the vessel carrying Curzon and insisted on meeting Curzon at the end of the gangplank.

There are interesting portraits of Atabak, Amir Bahador, Farmanfarma and others. There are also three excellent genealogical tables showing the family trees of the Bakhtiari Chieftains, the Qavam ol Molk family of Shiraz and the Qajar dynasty. There are numerous references to dispatches to the Foreign Office and India Office which could be of interest to historians of the period.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON, S.

The Second World War. The Grand Alliance.  
Boston, 1950; 8vo; 903 pp.

This volume, one of six by the author on World War II, contains details of the 1941 invasion of Iran by the Allies; why it was done, how it was planned and executed, and the "abdication" of Reza Shah and the accession of Mohammad Reza Shah. In subsequent volumes there are several references to Iran as being essential for a "Levant-Caspian defense against the Germans" and as a supply line to Russia.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON S. and ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO

Churchill and Roosevelt - The Complete Correspondence (edited by Warren F. Kimball).

United States, 1984; 3 Vols.; 8vo; Vol.I, 674 pp.; Vol.II, 737 pp.; Vol.III, 742 pp.

There are several exchanges of cables relating to Iran, the most interesting of which concerns the report of Major General Patrick Hurley. Hurley, President Hoover's Secretary of War, was a special favorite of Roosevelt for a time although Hurley was a staunch Republican. Hurley briefly served F.D.R. as ambassador to New Zealand and thereafter was sent on several fact finding missions, including one to Iran. On this mission he made charges concerning the misuse of Lend Lease goods by the British authorities (United Kingdom Commercial Corporation). He also wrote to F.D.R. castigating the British and the Russians for their "imperialist" policies in Iran and warned of their designs after the war. On 21 December 1943, Roosevelt wrote Churchill and sent

a copy of Hurley's report asking for Churchill's comments. Hurley, in his report, had called for a free and independent Iran and a constitutional monarchy. He had stated that Iran had long been dominated by a "powerful and greedy minority" and that the "people have been subjected to foreign exploitation and monopoly". On 21 May 1944, greatly upset by the Hurley report, Churchill wrote F.D.R. a fairly angry note wherein Churchill states that Hurley "sees a conflict between imperialism and democracy ... British imperialism has spread and is spreading democracy more widely than any other system of government since the beginning of time". Churchill does acknowledge some abuse on the disposition of Lend Lease material and hopes it would soon be rectified.

The activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation (U.K.C.C.) in Iran during the war is of some interest in relation to the economic history of the country. Many Iranians who rose to prominence in the late fifties, made their initial fortunes from the sale of Lend Lease cars, trucks and related equipment as well as transportation of goods for sale on the lucrative black market of the time.

There are also exchanges of cables relating to the three power competition for oil concessions in Iran.

CLARKE, JOHN I.

The Iranian City of Shiraz.

Durham, England, 1963; 8vo, soft cover; full page illustrations, plus maps, diagrams and tables in text; 55 pp.

An analysis of modern Shiraz "primarily concerned with the present form, functions and population of the city". Selections on commerce, industry, employment, education, population, etc. There is very little on the city's past history.

CLEUGH, JAMES

A History of Oriental Orgies.

New York, 1968; 8vo; 220 pp.

"An Account of Erotic Practices Among the People of the East and Near East." Despite the title, this book is essentially a study of sexual attitudes and common sexual practices and rituals in different African, Near, Middle and Far Eastern societies, including a separate chapter on Persia.

COAN, REV. FREDERICK G.

Yesterdays in Persia and Kurdistan.

Claremont, California, 1939; 8vo; illustrated, 284 pp.

Autobiography of an American, sixty years resident in Persia, first as the son of a missionary and then as a missionary

himself, principally among the Eastern Kurds from 1885-1923, based at Urumie in the province of Azarbaijan as his parents had been before him. The author had been on home leave in the U.S. when Benjamin Labaree was murdered by a Sayyed Ghaffar in 1903. The only American missionary killed in Iran. The author states that the intended victim was another missionary Joseph Cochran and Labaree had been mistaken for him. The author leaves Persia in 1923 after a stay of 60 years, returning for a short time in 1929. A readable book by a gentle soul. There is very little discussion of politics or history.

COCTEAU, JEAN

Maalesh: A Theatrical Tour in the Middle East.  
London, 1956; 8vo; illustrated; 136 pp.

Translated from the original French by Mary C. Hoeck. A diary of a tour with a French theatrical company in 1949, principally in Egypt and Turkey. An autobiographical glimpse into the everyday life and thoughts of one of France's important literary and theatrical figures of the mid-20th century, and also a descriptive travelogue in heightened prose. Some interesting observations on Egypt and Turkey. However, Cocteau appears more interested in the welfare of his favorite actor, Jean Marais. The great French actor, Louis Jouvet was also part of the repertory. Cocteau's uncle, Raymond Lecomte had served as French Minister in Persia in 1907.

COLLINS, E. TREACHER

In the Kingdom of the Shah.  
London, 1896; 8vo; illustrated and map; 300 pp.

Journey through Persia from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea made in 1894 by an eye surgeon with his wife travelling under the patronage of the Shah's eldest surviving son, Zell ol Soltan who had trouble with his eyesight. The book is devoid of any political commentary, nor is there any description of the notables he meets. He is based at Jolfa and examines his patient in consultation with a French doctor who had travelled from Paris. They concur that there is nothing wrong with their patient's eyes. There is little on Zell ol Soltan himself other than the author's observation that no one feels totally secure in Persia. A wealthy merchant had told him that he conceals his wealth because he is afraid of Zell ol Soltan. Zell ol Soltan in turn conceals his true wealth from his father. There is an interesting chapter on science and superstition. The author leaves Esfahan for Tehran. Naser e-Din Shah also wants his eyes examined. He sees Malijak (Aziz ol Soltan) at the request of the Shah; sees the Shah's personal doctor, the French Tholuzan; meets Atabak and the Naeb ol Saltane (Kamran Mirza); leaves Tehran for the Caspian, then Russia and home.

COLLINS, ROBERT

The Medes and the Persians.  
Great Britain, 1974; 8vo; illustrations in text; 176 pp.

"Conquerors and Diplomats."

COLVIN, IAN

The Life of General Dyer.  
Edinburgh, 1931; 8vo; folding maps; 345 pp.

A biography of a British officer who was in charge "of military operations in South-East Persia" against Baluchi Tribes in 1916 before being posted back to India where he subsequently became the infamous officer in command at the massacre of Amritsar in 1919. The author believes General Dyer was wrongly condemned. His removal was "the result of the fatal course of sacrificing friends in the vain hope of placating enemies". The author argues that Dyer was in ill health at the enquiry and furthermore, he felt so wronged that he refused to defend himself. The author also maintains that General Sir Charles Monroe, the Commander in Chief of India, was a firm supporter of Dyer but under pressure from London he reversed himself. Dyer had fought in Baluchestan and Sistan in World War I. (See separate entry under Dyer.)

CONDER, JOSEPH

The Modern Traveller: Volumes 12 and 13. Persia and China.  
London, 1830; 2 Vols.; 12mo; engraved illustrations and folding map to each volume; Vol.12, 372 pp.; Vol.13, 340 pp.

Vol.12: Persia; Vol.13: Persia continued and China. Part of a 30 volume series being "A description, geographical historical and topographical of the various countries of the globe".

COOK, J.M.

The Persian Empire.  
London, 1983; 8vo; illustrated, maps, plans in text; 275 pp.

History intended for students and a general readership of Persia from the Medes to Alexander the Great. Author: Late Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology at Bristol University.

COON, CARLETON S.

Caravan: The Story of the Middle East.  
New York, 1958; 8vo; illustrated, maps and one full page illustration; 386 pp.

Revised edition; originally published in 1951. A concise popular history of the Middle East and its people. It is not a country-by-country survey, but rather a summary of the historical development of the area and an examination of the varying geo-

graphical terrains which determine the way of life of the people in differing parts of the region, including an excellent description of a village in the southern part of Khorasan.

COOPER, MERIAN C.

Grass.

New York, 1925; 8vo; illustrated; 362 pp.

An account of the annual migration of the Bakhtiari tribe from southwest to central Persia. Subsequently made into an early Hollywood documentary by the author. Although a well written book, the author is too enamored of his subjects. There is too much talk of their bravery when it is all in the past. The author later became a film producer and collaborated with the great director John Ford on several films.

COOPER, MERIAN C.

Grass.

New York, 1929; 8vo; illustrated; 362 pp.

Another edition of the preceding.

CORYAT, THOMAS

Coryat's Crudities.

London, 1776; 3 Vols.; 8vo; engraved illustrations and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 304 pp.; Vol.II, 484 pp.; Vol.III, 92 pp. and lengthy unpaginated appendices.

"Reprinted from the Edition of 1611. To which Are Now Added, His Letters from India, etc. and Extracts Relating to Him, from Various Authors: Being a more particular Account of his Travels (Mostly on Foot) in Different Parts of the Globe, than any hitherto published. Together with his Orations, Character, Death, etc.." Largely an account of observations made on his travels in Europe in 1608. But Volume III contains letters sent from his travels across Persia and his time in residence "in Eastern India at the Court of the Great Moghol", 1612-1616. Coryat died in Surat, India. Dr. Johnson has described him as a man of "learning, wit and buffoonery".

CORYAT, THOMAS

Coryat's Crudities.

Glasgow, 1905; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated (some folding); Vol. I, 428 pp.; Vol.II, 435 pp.

A facsimile edition of the 1611 original to which side-notes have been added. Another edition of the preceding, without the further letter from the East.

COTTAM, RICHARD W.

Nationalism in Iran.

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1964; 8vo; map; 332 pp.

The author was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Tehran, 1951-52, and worked for the C.I.A. at the American Embassy in Tehran in 1956-58. It appears that he resigned from the agency over differences regarding U.S. policy towards Iran and is presently Professor at the University of Pittsburg.

The author briefly discusses the origins of nationalism in Persia and how, despite the fact that the Persian aristocracy was not offended by foreign influence and that this apathy greatly strengthened the already powerful kings, a variety of factors made nationalism a force by the turn of the 20th century. Soon thereafter, the foreign powers began to see nationalism as a disruptive force that could upset the Anglo-Russian balance. The 1907 Convention between Great Britain and Russia was the turning point and the author sees the anti Western aspects of mid-20th century Iranian nationalism given its roots and much of its force from the memory of that Treaty.

The author very briefly discusses the nationalism of Reza Shah but by inference suggests that his autocratic rule negated his nationalism in the eyes of his people. After his forced abdication, the upper classes once again gained political ascendancy and many of them equated their interests with those of the foreign powers. Then came Mosaddeq and the nationalization of oil which rekindled dormant feelings. The author deals with the pro-Americanism of the early Mosaddeq years and how the British by convincing U.S. policymakers that Mosaddeq was really a puppet of the Tude Party conspired with the Americans to oust Mosaddeq and return the Shah to power. Cottam states, however, that "the great tragedy of the Mosaddeq era was that the immense energy that had been unleashed was not harnessed to a constructive program by Mosaddeq".

The author dismisses the "positive nationalism" of Mohammad Reza Shah. He deals with the 1963 riots and the beginnings of Khomeini. The author considers it highly unlikely, however, that the religious influence in Iranian nationalism will ever again reach the proportions of 1951-52. "The doctrine of Islam implicitly denies exclusive secular values ... but leading clerics throughout this century have accepted both liberal and national values and have carefully interpreted (the doctrines) so that they (do) not clash with Islam." The author concludes by expressing his fears of U.S. policy towards Iran and sees grave consequences if the U.S. continues to ignore nationalist elements in Iran. The author has observed that Western liberal democracies placed the greatest impediments in the path of democratic institutions taking root in Iran. (See separate entry under the author's name in Section D.) An important book for its passionate advocacy of nationalist aspirations in Iran.

COWPER, H. SWAINSON

Through Turkish Arabia.

London, 1894; 8vo; full page illustrations and maps (one folding); 490 pp.

"A Journey from the Mediterranean to Bombay by the Euphrates and Tigris Valleys and the Persian Gulf", in the first half of 1891 (or 1892). An Englishman's account of "a solitary journey" along the "so-called Euphrates caravan route from Aleppo to Baghdad" and then on to Babylon, Karbela and the Persian Gulf, and thence to India by sea.

CRESSON, W.P.

Persia: The Awakening East.

Philadelphia, 1908; 8vo; illustrated; 275 pp.

The author, an American, enters Persia via Russia and the Caspian Sea. From Tehran, he journeys to the Persian Gulf by traversing western Persia. There are some interesting observations and the recording of some conversations he had held with Iranians. He has an audience with Mozafar e-Din Shah and comments on the Shah's love of mechanical objects; his cameras, music boxes, automobiles, etc. There is a brief discussion of the first Parliament and the clerical influences. The author, however, is hopeful that the parliamentary process would prosper and there would be a greater secular influence at work. He sees positive signs in the growth of the press, and the fact that "apathy has given way to a sense of social responsibility". He has a most interesting interview with Mirza Ali Asghar Khan Amin ol Soltan (Atabak) who comments that "his policy has always had as its keynote (the avoidance) of entangling alliances with neighboring states. Persia must look far afield for the support of a disinterested ally and (he would) like to see the closest relations existing between the Shah's government and the people of your great Republic ... America's advance in the Orient ... has made a profound impression among the Eastern People. With the growth of your Oriental trade you will be forced to interest yourself in the affairs of Persia ..." The author adds that Atabak's "visit to the U.S. had made a profound impression on him". (The above conversation must have been in 1907 during Mohammad Ali Shah's rule. Atabak had been dismissed by Mozaffar e-Din Shah some years earlier and he had travelled to the Far East, the United States, Europe and had made a pilgrimage to Mecca.)

Author: "Late Captain A.E.F., formerly Secretary of the American Embassy at Petrograd." He had travelled widely in the Cossack regions of southern Russia just before and immediately after the Russian Revolution.

CRONIN, VINCENT

The Last Migration.  
London, 1957; 8vo; maps; 343 pp.

Narrative of one year in the Life of an Iranian Nomadic Tribe. Part history, mostly fiction. A well written book that basically argues for the tribes to be left alone and to live in autonomous regions under the rule of their chieftains. A romantic and fashionable approach taken by some Westerners without knowing the country or the consequences of their advocacy.

CULICAN, WILLIAM

The Medes and Persians.  
London, 1965; 8vo; illustrations in full page and illustrations in text, all black and white, and map; 260 pp.

An excellent book ending with the early Achaemenid kings. The description of the plates are excellent. Author: Professor at the University of Melbourne.

CUMMINGS, HENRY H.

Franco-British Rivalry in the Post-War Near East.  
London, 1938; 8vo; folding map; 229 pp.

"The Decline of French Influence." An account of the diplomatic rivalry and divergence of aims between Britain and France in the Near East following World War I. A study of "the background, nature and effects of this rivalry ... and of the progressive decline of French influence in the Levant under pressure of British attempts to dominate ... the eastern Mediterranean". The book concentrates on the period from 1915, when the first of the inter-Allied secret treaties on the partition of Turkey was signed, up to the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. Author: Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia.

CUNYNGHAM, LIEUT. GEN. SIR ARTHUR THURLOW

Travels in the Eastern Caucasus.  
London, 1872; 8vo; engraved illustrations, folding maps and illustrations in text; 367 pp.

"On the Caspian and Black Seas, Especially in Daghestan, and on the Frontiers of Persia and Turkey." An account of travels in the summer of 1871 by the author, on leave from the army, and his son, whose drawings serve to illustrate the book. The author, a veteran of the Crimean War, comments on, inter alia, fortifications and military installations in the region and the development of the railway system by the Russians.

CURIE, EVE

Journey Among Warriors.

New York, 1943; 8vo; 501 pp.

An American journalist from "The New York Herald Tribune" recounts her overseas journeys to various war zones in Africa, Europe and the Middle East, including her impressions of Iran, in particular Tehran in 1942, when the country had become a major factor in the lines of communication for Allied supplies to Russia. Some sections of the book had previously appeared in "The Herald Tribune". The section on Persia consists of a short meeting with the young Mohammad Reza Shah. The author was the daughter of the famous Mme. Marie Curie.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question.

London, 1889; 8vo; illustrated and folding maps, plus full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 477 pp.

An account of a journey made by Lord Curzon in September and October of 1888 through Russian Central Asia on the newly-constructed Transcaspian Railway from the Caspian to Samarqand. The author disclaims that this is a classic traveller's tale of "adventure and hardship in remote lands, full of local color"; rather it is written from an historical and political point of view about a region of the greatest importance to the British Government. He examines coolly the signs he observed of Imperial Russian intentions and the implications for the Anglo-Russian confrontation. The nucleus of the book consists of articles which had previously appeared in various journals.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

Persia and the Persian Question.

London, 1892; 2 Vols.; 8vo; illustrated, maps (one folding) and illustrations in text; Vol.I, 639 pp.; Vol.II, 653 pp.

Curzon describes his work as "compendious, ... dealing with every aspect of public life in Persia, with its inhabitants, provinces, cities, lines of communication, antiquities, government, institutions, resources, trade, finance, policy, and present and future development - in a word, with all that has made or continues to make it a nation". Principally a political work, but also includes extensive historical, economic, cultural, archaeological and topographical information, and particularly in the last category the author is still unsurpassed for the quality of his observations. Curzon spent six months in Persia in the winter of 1889/90 as a correspondent for "The Times" of London. His immediate purpose was "to furnish to that paper in a series of communications, necessarily limited in number and length a resume of the political situation in the Shah's dominions" (Naser e-Din Shah). Curzon's dispatches appeared in the form of 17 letters in "The Times" between late 1889 and early 1890. After almost two years of additional research he produced

this work.

Curzon's obsession with Persia as the safeguard in the defence of India was probably intensified by his further knowledge of the country and fear of its possible instability. It has been said of him that "Mr. Curzon seems to be under the impression that he discovered Persia and that having discovered it he now, in some mysterious way, owns it".

The impressions formed during this trip, his obsession with the defence of India and either his ignorance of the changing events in Persia between his visit and 1919 or his determination to ignore these events, led him to insist on the calamitous proposed 1919 Agreement. The failure of the Agreement probably broke him, and any chance he may have had to become Prime Minister also vanished.

The American historian Henry Prescott has said of the Victorian traveller, "The body moves, not the mind". This certainly was not the case with Curzon. His powers of observation and analysis were extraordinary; no detail ever escaped him. His book can still be used as a topographical guide for travel in Iran.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question.  
London, 1967; illustrated and folding maps plus full page illustrations and illustrations in text; 477 pp.

Facsimile edition of the first edition.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

British Government in India.  
London, 1925; 2 Vols.; folio; illustrated; Vol.I, 259 pp.;  
Vol.II, 268 pp.

The story of the viceroys and Government Houses of India from the 17th century through Curzon himself.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

Leaves from a Viceroy's Note-Book and Other Papers.  
London, 1927; 8vo; illustrated; 414 pp.

Published posthumously (Curzon died in 1925), this book first appeared in 1926 and had been intended by Curzon as a sequel to his earlier travel book, "Tales of Travel". The present work is a collection of essays, a few of which had previously appeared in a magazine or review, in which the author gives a series of pen-portraits, often witty, always informative, of places and personalities encountered during a lifetime of travel, but in particular during his years in India. He incidentally also gives an unintentional but revealing portrait of his own character. He includes a chapter on the "cradle of polo", the origins of the game in Persia, and a discussion of Morier's Hajji Baba which

Curzon lavishly praises and states that all diplomats to Persia should read. Curzon also identifies some of the characters in Morier's books.

CURZON, GEORGE N.

Leaves from a Viceroy's Note-Book.

London, 1984; small 4to; illustrations on full page and in text, some in color, and map; 192 pp.

A new edition of the preceding with selections from the 1926 edition and some selections from "Tales of Travel". Profusely illustrated with an introduction by Elizabeth Longford.

CURZON, ROBERT

Visits to Monasteries in the Levant.

London, 1849; 8vo; engraved illustrations and illustrations in text; 449 pp.

Sketches of visits by the author to various ancient Egyptian Coptic, Albanian, Jerusalem, and Greek monasteries, in the late 1830's, largely in search of ancient manuscripts. The author writes knowledgeably of the sites and architecture, the inhabitants and something of the history of many difficult-of-access places that he visited. The author was a British official who had previously travelled to northwest Persia. The manuscripts he found he gave to the British Museum. His books are well written and they are superior to most travel books.

CURZON, ROBERT

Armenia: A Year at Erzeroom and on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia.

London, 1854; 12mo; engraved plates and map, illustrations in text; 253 pp.

The author was a member of the official British party at the international conference at Erzeroom in 1842 to define the Persian-Turkish border; the treaty was finally agreed and signed in 1847. The book is an account of the author's stay in Armenia for the conference, with a description of the country and its history. The Persian delegation was headed by Mirza Ja'afar Khan Moshir ud Dowle (one of the early Persian students sent to England) and included Mirza Taqi Khan (later to become Amir Kabir). Besides the Turkish representatives, there were Russian and British emissaries as well. The author was Private Secretary to the British Ambassador. The book is important for Persian historians mainly for its description of Amir Kabir. (It was written after Amir Kabir's death.) Both the British Ambassador and the Persian chief emissary were ill most of the time and the author and Amir Kabir respectively represented them at the meetings. Thus the author could observe the latter closely and