

Abstracts of Books

(R-Z)

Rahimpoor, 'Ali. *Rāhnamā-ye Safar be Irān (A Travel Guide to Iran). Tehran: Chogān, 2000.* This book consists of some information on Iran and is useful for foreign travellers who wish to tour the country. Besides discussing the geographical, demographic, economic, cultural, historical, and natural particulars of Iran, the book comprises a list of hotels, museums, embassies, and travel agencies. The book also includes many colored pictures of different cultural and historical features (like natural attractions, traditional clothes from different regions, historical buildings and other kinds of interesting aspects of tourism in Iran).

Rāhnamā-ye Dovvomin Jashnvāre-re film-e Shahr-e Kord (A Guide to the Second Shahr-e Kord Film Festival). Tehran: Si-namāshahr, 2000. This book includes a short record about the Second Film Festival in Shahr-e Kord which ran from October 8th to 11th, 2000, in Shahr-e Kord. The book begins with the message of Seifollah Dad and the inaugural speech of 'Abdolmohammad Zāhedi, Governor of Chahar Mahall, and the index of festival programs. The author then has introduced some Iranian films, mentioning the name of the film, year of production, names of film director, actors, scriptwriter, production director, an abstract of film, and a review of the film director's life. Part of the book introduces 'Alirezā Shamse's comic films as well as various comic films. "The filmmakers in Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari", "Future comedy", and "Italian comedy" are the other titles of the book.

Rāhnamā-ye Marākez-e Tahtghihāti-ye 'Oloom-e Eslāmi (A Guide to Research Centers on Islamic Sciences). Ghom: Tāhā Cultural Institute, 2000.

Rahnamā-ye Nokhostin Jashnvāre ye Film-e Yazd (Introduction to the First Film Festival in Yazd). Yazd: Sinamāshahr Institute, 2000. This book introduces the first film festival held in the city of Yazd from June 21st until July

14th. In this collection of religious films the directors, actors, scriptwriters, the cameramen, producers, and an abstract of the stories have been recorded. The book starts with titles such as “Competition of Religious Cinema Outside the Competition”; “Commemoration of Mohammad Kasebi”; “Children’s and Young Adults’ and Religious Ethics”; “In the Search of Truth”; “Cinema and Religious History”; “Religion and Sacred Defense”; Interview with Filmmakers in the Yazd Province; Productions of Private Sector; and the products from Abadan.

Rahnamā-ye Nokhostin Jashnvāre-ye Film-e Oroomiye (A Guide to the First Urmia Film Festival). Tehran: Sinamāshahr, 2000. This book covers the first Urmia Film Festival, which ran in Urmia from August 9th to 12th, 2000. “Competition between Family Films” (such as the film nomenclature, film abstract, and a brief biography of film directors) as well as “Outside Competition” (including the introduction of various films produced in the country) are the titles of the first two chapters of the book. In chapter three the filmmakers of West Azerbaijan have been introduced. Other chapters include the introduction of several children’s and young adults’ films and films covering sacred defense. The book starts with an index of the jury and festival programs.

Rasā’iniyā, Nāser. Hoghoogh-e Kār: Shāmel-e Manābe^s-e Dāk-heli va Beynolmelali va savābegh-e Tārikhi-ye Ghabl az Eslām tā ‘Asr-e Hāzer (Labor Rights: Domestic and International Sources and Historical Evidence from Pre-Islamic to Present Day Iran). Tehran: Āvā-ye Noor, 2000. Labor Rights are studied in the twelve chapters of this book. The discussions rely on local and international sources and endeavor to find references in the history of the country. Ancient Iran and particularly the Parthian era is first examined and is followed by a definition of the concept of work from the point of view of Islam. From the third to the fifth chapters the following topics are discussed: “A Preliminary Analogy of Work”; “Labor Rights’ Historical Development”; “International Sources of Labor Rights”. The other chapters focus on the following issues: The Constitution, A Definition of Work in a Semantic and Literary Perspective, Work Contracts, Types of Work, Paid Vacations and Leave of Office, Centers for removing Differences, Appointment of an Iranian Representative to the World Labor Organization.

Rasāyi, Hamid. Tahasson Cherā va Chegoone? Negāhi Be Khorosh-e Rohāniyyat Dar E’terāz Be Fetne-ye Farhangi (Why and How a Sit-in Was Staged? The Reasons Behind Clergy-men’s Indignation and Protest Against the Cultural Plot). Ghom: Feyziye, 2000. This seven-chapter book reports on the sit-in staged by the clergymen of Ghom school of theology in January 1999

in protest to the cultural situation in the country. The first chapter entitled “The warnings of 1999” offers reasons for the sit-in, and the second chapter reports on how the sit-in was initiated. The content of the speeches appear in the third chapter, and the fourth chapter reviews press coverage of the event. The fifth and sixth chapters publish the statements released by the protesters along with a number of related photos.

Rā'in, Esmā'il. *Vāghe'e-ye Goharshād be Ravāyat-e Digar (The Goharshād Incident Narrated Differently). With the attempts of Simā Rā'in, Tehran: Rā'in, 2000.* This book is a research document on the incident of the Goharshad Mosque in Mashhad in the year 1935, in which a large number of people were killed. Parts of this research are based on the evidence in the trial files of Mohammad Vali Khān Asadi who was the trustee of the Āstān-e Ghods-e Razavi at the time of the incident and was later dismissed, imprisoned, and executed because of the incident. It should be mentioned that the said documents belong to the unpublished documents of Esmā'il Rā'in in which the causes and the details of the incident were mentioned, revealing parts of the contemporary history of Iran. The contents of the book have been arranged in 14 chapters with the following titles: 1- Mirzā Mohammad Vali Khān Asadi from Birth to Death; 2- The Commencement of Rezā Khān's Opposition; 3- The City of Mashhad before the Incident; 4- Prepara-tions for the Turmoil; 5- Who was the Initiator of the Turmoil?; 6- How Did the Flames of the Turmoil Spread?; 7- Following the Disaster; 8- What happened to the Initiators of the Turmoil?; 9- Navā'i, Torture, and Forgery of Cases; 10- Forgery of Cases and the Fate of Āghāzāde; 11- The Prey in the Trap; 12- Post-Execution Incidents; 13- Without signature; and 14- After Shahrivar 1320 (September 1941). The book concludes with a number of pictures of the documents as well as a bibliography.

Ra'isniya, Rahim. *Āzarbāyjān dar Seyr-e Tārikh-e Irān dar Dore-ye Zohoor va Tose'e-ye Eslām (Azerbaijan in the History of Iran in the Period of the Advent and Expansion of Islam). Tehran: Mabnā, 2000, Vol. 3.* This book, which is the third volume of the series *Azerbaijan in the History of Iran* reviews the his-tory of Azerbaijan during the period of the advent of Islam and its expansion in Iran. In this volume, the author briefly reviews the advent of Islam, the historical background of Irano-Arabian relations before Islam, the early epoch-making period of Islam and the period of the first four caliphs, and the conquests made by the Arabs in this period. The part of the book that has been dedicated to the conquest of the western part of Iran, particularly Azerbaijan, as well as the Caucasus, covers more details and includes the consequences of Azerbaijan, the administration of this region from Kufah, the rulers of Kufah and Azerbaijan, the acceptance of Islam and its expansion in Azerbaijan and the

neighbouring regions. The author stresses that this volume covers the political history of the first phase of transition to the Islamic history of the region. The titles of some of the chapters of the book are as follows: “Arabia, the Arabs, and the regional governments of Arab origin”; “The Hirah, Kandah, and Ghasāni Governments”; “Relations with Iran”; “The Advent of Islam”; “A Perspective of the Conquests”; “The First Caliph”; “The Causes of the Fall of the Sassanid Dynasty”, “The Causes of the Victory of the Arabs”; “The Bibliography of the Conquests”; “From the Early Conquests to the Greatest Con-quest”; “The Conquest of Azerbaijan”; “Omar”; “Uthmān”; “Ku-fah and its Rulers”; “The Second Conquest of Azerbaijan”; “Continued Expeditions on the other side of the Aras River”; “The Caliphate of Imam Ali (A)”; and “The Shrines of companions of the Prophet (S) in Azerbaijan”. The book ends with a bibliography and an index.

Razavi, Mas‘ood. *Jāme‘e-ye Madani. Dovvom-e Khordād va Khātami: Goftgoohā’i ba Andishmandān-e Mo‘āser-e Irān (Khātami, May 23rd and Civil Society: Interviews with Con-temporary Thinkers of Iran). Tehran: Farzān Rooz, 2000.* A series of interviews in this book offer the reader views expressed by a number of key figures and personalities on the 23rd May presidential elections, a civil society, reforms and the presidency of Seyyed Mohammad Khatami. The titles of some of the interviews are: “The Nature of A Civil Society”, interview with Dāvood Hermidās Bāvand and Mohammad Tavakkol; “Khatami, May 23rd and A Civil Society”, interview with ‘Ezzatollāh Foolādvand; “Return to Human Dignity”, interview with Mohammad Mojtabeh Sha-bestari; “Lawfulness vs. Lawlessness”, interview with Mostafā Mohaghegh Dāmād; “Dialogue Among Civilizations”, interview with Ehsān Narāghi.

Rezā’i Rād, Mohammad. *Mabāni-ye Andishe-ye Siyāsi Dar Kherad-e Mazdā’i; Andishe-ye Siyāsi Dar Irān-e Pish Az Eslām (The Principles of Political Thoughts in Mazdaism; Political Thought in Pre-Islamic Iran). Tehran: Tarh-e No, 2000.* The writer holds that the political thought in ancient Iran began with Mazdaism, for which he assumes five theoretical foundations including beliefs in: 1- The universal conflict between good and evil as the basis for Mazdaism, 2- The model of universal order and the endeavors to establish the same order in social life, 3- Utopia and its influence in Mazda’s political words, 4- Monarchy and making the kingdom customs as the factor for executing ideological objectives, and 5- The three steps in the social life of Mazdaism. The resemblance between the political ideals of Iran and Plato’s Ideal Rulership has also been brought to light in this book.

Rezā'i, Moslem. *Ghānoon-e Matboō'āt Tey-e Sad Sāl dar Irān* (Press Law During One Hundred Years in Iran). Tehran: Rāyzan, 2000.

***Rooz Shomār-e Enghelāb-e Eslāmi: az 1/8/1357 to 30/8/1357* (The Chronology of the Islamic Revolution: From October 23rd, 1978, to November 21st, 1978). Tehran: Islamic Propaga-tion Organization, 2000.**

This book is the 7th volume of the series *The Chronology of the Islamic Revolution* in which the news pertaining to the events of the month of Ābān 1357 have been re-reported. The book starts with a brief introduction of the political conditions and important events of the Revolution during the said month, followed by the news and daily events which were reported, with their exact dates of the Islamic Solar calender (equivalent dates according to the Lunar and Christian calendars). At the end of each daily event, the sources and other relevant remarks have been given. The most important sources of this chronology are domestic and foreign newspapers and periodicals, the memoirs of freedom fighters and leaders in the Islamic Revolution, as well as the archives of the encyclopedia of renowned personalities in contemporary Iran. The book ends with some pictures of the personalities, events, and newspaper clippings of the period under discussion.

Sādeghi, Hojjatollāh. *Gozari bar Andishe-ye Siyāsi-ye Emām Khomeyni* (Imam Khomeyni's Political Thought: A Review). Tehran: 'Esmat, 2000.

This book consists of five chapters review-ing Imam Khomeyni's (RA) political thoughts. The first chapter is a brief review of Imam Khomeyni's political life and struggles. The second chapter focuses on the issues of religiosity and politics and the relationship between the two in Imam Khomeyni's view. In the third chapter the author discusses the concept of *Velāyat-e Faqih* (The Rule of Islamic Jurists) from Imam Khomeyni's point of view. The fourth chapter introduces the readers to Imam Khomeyni's views on the Islamic state and government, and in the fifth and final chapter, Imam Khomeyni's views on foreign policy have been highlighted. The book concludes with a bibliography.

Sādeghi, Rahmatollāh. *Hāshemi Rafsanjāni dar Boote-ye Naghd* (A Critic of Hashemi Rafsanjani). Tehran: Gofte-mān, 2000.

The 12 chapters of the book offer a critique of Rafsanjani's per-formance from the post-reconstruction years to the closure of the Iranian presses. Some of the topics are as follows: "Reconstruction Years and Hashemi Rafsanjani"; "Hashemi Rafsanjani and the Iran-Iraq War"; "Serial Assassinations and Rafsanjani"; "The Right Faction and Rafsanjani"; "Elections and Rafsanjani"; "Press and Rafsanjani". The appendix of the book contains the front pages from the points of view of the left and the ones of the conservative papers published during the intense election years.

Sadr, Shādi. *‘Edālat az Negāh-e Sevvom Shakhs-e Mofrad (Justice from the Point of View of the Third Person Singular).* Tehran: Naghsh va Negār, 2000. This book contains the articles that the author had written on the political events that took place in Iran following Khordād 2nd, 1377 (May 21, 1998) that had been published earlier in different periodicals in Iran. These articles mainly critically evaluate the judicial system of the country and the way it functions, from a legal point of view. The book has been arranged in three chapters entitled “Cases”, “Events”, and “The Nation’s Rights and Freedoms”. Chapter one analyses the most important cases that were dealt with in the judicial system during recent years. The cases include those pertaining to Gholām Hoseyn Karbāschi, the Jāme‘e Daily, the attack on two cabinet ministers, the Shalamche periodical, the serial killings, Mohsen Kadivar, Gholām Rezā Naghdi, the Zan Daily Newspaper, Kāzem Shokri, the Neshāt Daily Newspaper, the assassination attempt on Sa‘id Hajjāriyān and Akbar Ganji, and the mass closure of periodicals. The second chapter focuses on the important events of the country from a legal point of view. Some of the topics included in this chapter are: “Amendments in the Press Act”, “Elections in the Councils”, “Elections to the Sixth Majles”, and “The Berlin Conference”. The articles included in the third chapter entitled “The Rights and Free-doms of the Nation” reflect the views of some prominent statesmen on individual rights and freedom. The book ends with three appen-dices entitled “The Reply Provided by the Gilān Justice Department”, “On Man’s Freedom”, and “The Reply Provided by the Judiciary”.

Sadrā, Mohammad Bāgher. *Jelvegāh-e Sokhan (Manifestation of Discourse).* Tehran: Amir Kabir Farāhāni Cultural-Literary Association, 2000. This book enumerates the services of the Amir Kabir Farāhāni Cultural and Literary Association along with its background by cataloguing books published by the Association. Then the author gives a biography of Mirzā Ghāsem Ghā‘em Maghām, Dr. Mohammad Khazāyeli and Mohammad Esmā‘il Fer-dos Farāhāni. “The Association’s Cultural and Literary Activities” forms another part of the book in which various models of poetry and their styles are described. The book also contains excerpts from lectures by Mohammad Rezā Dehghān about “Dialogue Among Civilizations”, Dr. Sa‘id Ghāzi Sa‘id about traditions in Hāfez’s Divan, and Mohammad Rezā Mohtāt about tourist attractions in the Central Province. The remaining chapters include poems recited in the Association and the Association’s side activities.

Salāsi, Mohsen. *Jahān-e Irāni va Irān-e Jahāni; Tahlil-e Rooykard-e Jahāngarāyāne ... (The Iranian World and Global Iran: The Analysis of Globalistic Approach ...).* Tehran: Nashr-e Markaz, 2000. This book is a research aimed at proving that the global attitude of Iranians is rooted in the

culture and history of the country. By referring to the available historical evidence concerning the languages of Iranians, the religions of Iranian communities throughout history, the political structure of Iranian communities, Persian literature and especially Persian poetry and Iranian fine arts and architecture, the author has endeavored to show that Iranians have always had a global attitude. The result has been that they have been able to accept and interest other cultures and have fostered effective mutual relations with other communities, instead of rejecting them. In the opinion of the author, it has never been part of the basic and intrinsic characteristics of Iranian culture to avoid or clash with the outer world. The author has divided the contents of the book into the following ten chapters: 1- Geographical Mobility and the Dynamism of Iranian Communities; 2- Iran, the Junction of the World; 3- Iran the Focal Point of the Spread of the Elements of Global Culture; 4- The Role of Poems and Gnostic Literature in Strengthening the Global Outlook of Iranians; 5- Iranian Culture: The Culture of Tolerance; 6- Iranian Culture as the Student of Superior Cultures and the teacher of Inferior Cultures; 7- The Persian Language as the Reflector of the Globally-Inclined Culture of Iran; 8- The Iranian Culture: A Suitable Ground for the Advent and Growth of the World Religions; 9- The Dominance of a Trans-Frontier and a Trans-Community Role in Iran Over Many Thousands of Years; 10- The Evolution of the Political and Social Systems in Iranian Culture. The book ends with a bibliography and an index.

Sāloor, Ghahramān Mirzā. *Rooznāme-ye Khāterāt-e ‘Eynossal-tane* (The Newspaper of ‘Eynossaltane’s Memoirs). With the attempts of Mas‘ood Sāloor and Iraj Afshār, Tehran: Asātir, 2000, Vol. 9. This 9th volume of the series *A Newspaper of ‘Eynossaltane’s Memoirs* consists of a detailed account of the events and developments pertaining to the final months and years of the Qajar dynasty in general, and Ahmad Shah’s period in particular, beginning with Rezā Khāns’s claim about establishing a republic and ending with his coronation as Rezā Shāh Pahlavi. The most important events, features, and historical events that have been included in this volume are as follows: Sardār Sepah’s trip to Khuzistan, in which he dismissed Sheykh Khaz‘al from power, brought him to Tehran and finally imprisoned him; Detailed accounts of the effects and activities of Sardār Sepah’s defenders such as: ‘Ali Dashti and Hoseyn Saba; The condition of the press and their activities; New information about Ardeshir Jay’s beliefs; The biography of military and political figures such as Jān Mohammad Khān, Ahmad Āghā Khān, Soleymān Mirzā, Sahāmoddole, Zahiroddole, and many other political, religious, cultural, and military personalities, as well as their activities; The activities of Havard (a member of the British Embassy in Tehran); Three significant murders: Mirzāde ‘Eshghi (the famous poet), Major Eembri (a member of the American Embassy), and Vā‘ez

Ghazvini; Flatteries made about Sardār Sepah through telegraphs, the press, and the statements made by various political groups, which throw light on the existing social conditions of those days; Changes made in women's style of dressing and their make-up; comprehensive information on Āghā Mohammad Javād Ganje'i (an immigrant from the Caucasus who was a relative of the author and a companion and neighbor of Sardār Sepah); Pictures of various statements and documents that may not generally be available anywhere else; and the texts of some articles published in different newspapers. The author traveled to Shiraz during the last day of the year 1304 (1925), and, per his habit, wrote down his observations in the form of travel memoirs. One of the major features of this book is that the author has recorded the events from various angles and has made efforts to reflect the public beliefs and opinions as well as the rumors at the time. The book ends with some appendices comprising the texts of 19 articles from various newspapers (on the socio-political conditions of the country), as well as the pictures of some important personalities.

Sarāmi, Ghadam 'Ali. *Az Khāk tā Aflāk (From Earth to Heaven)*. Tehran: Tarfand, 2000. *From Earth to Heaven* is a series of articles describing the strange doctrines and poetical feelings of Molavi Rumi, which the author has extracted from Rumi's *Masnavi* and *Divan*. In an article entitled "From Two Points to Every-thing" he has tried to acquaint the present and future generation with Rumi's personality and subtle qualities as reflected in his poetry. "The Message of Whirling Dance (Samā)" is his second article about Rumi's poetic style which is far different from other poets. In this article the author has pointed out the difference between Rumi's style and that of other mystic poets. In another article entitled "Count it With Your Heart, 1, 2, 3, 4" the author exhibits Rumi's extraordinary power in the composition of subtle poems. In "The Ash of Remembrance and the Mirror of Cry" the author explores the influence of Rumi over other poets and explains how Rumi inspired them. His last article titled "The Shop of Poverty" surveys the *Masnavi* and its mysterious world and secrets. Every article starts with a poem from Rumi and now and then the author quotes from other poets to add to the richness of the work.

Sardārābādi, Khalilollāh. *Mavāne^e-e Tahaghghogh-e Tose^e-ye Siyāsi dar Dore-ye Saltanat-e Rezā Shāh 1304–20 (The Obstacles to Political Development during Reza Shah's Reign, 1925–41)*. Tehran: Archives of the Islamic Revolution, 2000. In this book, the author attempts to review and evaluate the factors that led to the failure of a revolution, the causes of the non-establishment of a civil society, and the obstacles to political development during Reza Shah's reign. The book has been arranged in five chapters. The first chapter discusses the theoretical and the historical backgrounds of the concept of "civil

society”, while the second chapter focuses on the traditional structure of Iranian society during the period of the Qajar dynasty and the victory of the Constitutional Revolution. The third chapter studies the weaknesses of a civil society, the political divergence in the country, the failure of the Constitutional Revolution in achieving its objectives, and the coming to power of Reza Shah. In the fourth chapter the author reviews the structure of Reza Shah’s new monarchy and the obstacles to the establishment of civil society. And finally, the fifth chapter argues that Reza Shah’s economic reconstruction served as a barrier to the formation of a civil society. The concluding pages of the book have been dedicated to the author’s conclusions and a bibliography.

Sarfarāz, ‘Ali Akbar; Āvarzmāni, Fereydoon. *Sekkehā-ye Irān, Az Āghāz tā Zandiye* (Iranian Coins, From the Beginning to the Zand Period). Tehran: SAMT, 2000.

Sārli, Ārāz Mohammad. *Yādegār: Mirās-e Adabi, Farhangi-ye Ostān-e Golestān* (Souvenir: The Literary and Cultural Heri-tage of the Province of Golestan). Gorgān: Makhtoom Gholi Farāghi, 2000. This book is a compilation of five papers introducing the literary, historical, and medical books pertaining to the old days of Golestan Province. The titles of these papers are as follows: “The History of Jorjān”, “Evidence of the Glory of the Region”, “The Condition of the Manuscript Documents in Torkman Sahrā”, “Sufi Allāhyār”, “The Book of Khafi ‘Alāyi”, “The Common Historical Heritage of Iran and Turkmenistan”, and “How Iranians came to know Makhtoom Gholi”.

Sā’eli Kordede, Majid. *Seyr-e Tahavvol-e Ghavanin-e Entek-hābāti-ye Majles dar Irān* (The Development of Parliamentary Election Laws in Iran). Tehran: Islamic Revolution Documents Center, 2000. The book is in two sections. It includes election laws from the first elections held in Iran in 1906 to the approved laws of 1995. Another section deals with the background of election laws ratified by the National and Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament), which amended the election laws in October 1997. The author endeavors to bring to light the path taken for the approval of the election laws in Iran in two sections. The first section, titled “A Review of Election Laws Prior to the Islamic Revolution”, contains three chapters: Election Regulations from Guilds (1906–1909); Regulations on a Two-Phased Election (1909–1910); One-Phase General Election. The second section is entitled “Post-Revolution Election Laws” and has two chapters: Revolution Council’s Ap-proved Election Laws (1980–1981); and The Islamic Consultative Assembly’s Approved Election Laws (1981–1996).

Sattāri, Jalāl. *Dar bi Dolati-ye Farhang: Negāhi be Barkhi Fa'āliyyathā-ye Farhangī va Honari dar Bāzpasin Sālhā-ye Nezām-e Pishin* (On Non-Governmental Nature of Culture: A Review of Cultural Activities of Last Years of the Previous Regime). Tehran: Nashr-e Markaz, 2000. The author criticizes the cultural activities of a number of cultural institutes during the two decades prior to the Islamic Revolution trying to consider the realities of the time and the prevailing conditions. He argues that sometimes governments interfere in cultural activities in order to advance them. Other times governments may meddle with culture in order to reshape it to ease the imposition of their own policies. Some of the issues probed in this book are: Cultural Budget of the Government and a Short Glance at the Ministry's Performance; Theatre Programs; A Review of Publishing Events; A Look at the Cinema; and a Glance at the Culture and Art Festival and other Festivals.

Sa'adatmand, Rasool. *Emām 'Ali (AS) az Didgāh-e Emām Khomeyni (RA)* (Imam 'Ali (AS) from the Viewpoint of Imam Khomeyni). Ghom: Tasnim, 2000. This compilation contains some speeches of Imam Khomeyni on the various aspects of Imam 'Ali's (A) personality delivered on different occasions. The book comprises the following twelve chapters: 1- Birth; 2- Imam 'Ali's Status; 3- Imam 'Ali's Velāyat; 4- Various Dimensions of Imam 'Ali's Personality; 5- Nahj olbalāghah; 6- Imam 'Ali in the Political Scene; 7- Imam 'Ali's (A) Government: The Role Model of the Islamic State; 8- 'Ali (A) The Exemplar of Patience and Resistance; 9- 'Ali (A) the Imam of Jihad and Gallantry; 10- Imam 'Ali (A) and his Opponents; 11- The Responsibility of the Shiites; 12- Death in the Eyes of Imam 'Ali (A).

Sāzmān-e Hefāzat-e Mohit-e Zist (Environment Protection Organization). *Ghanoon-e Elhāgh-e Jomhoori-ye Eslāmi be Konvānsiyon-e Tanavo'e Zisti* (The Law of Islamic Republic of Iran of Joining the Convention on Biological Diversity). Tehran: 'Elm-e No, 2000.

Sedāghat Kish, Jamshid. *Ketābshenāsi-ye Tosifi-ye Khalij-e Fārs* (A Descriptive Bibliography of the Persian Gulf). Shiraz: Navid, 2000. This book is a compilation of the details of various books, papers, documents, and writeups on the Persian Gulf. The contents of the book comprise 293 books in Persian (287 printed books and 6 manuscripts), 371 books in Arabic, German, Spanish, Japanese, English, and French, 428 research papers in Persian, 449 research papers in Arabic, German, Spanish, Russian, Dutch, Italian, English, and French, 59 documents in Persian, Arabic, and English written by Americans, British, and Indians, 55 dissertations and Ph.D. theses, and 16 speeches delivered during various seminars. The book reviews consist of a brief introduction to the books, tables of contents, and the headings of the topics included in each book.

The book has been alphabetically arranged by authors and writers, and concludes with a table of contents.

Sedighiyān, Mahindokht; Mir ʿĀbedini, Aboo Tāleb. *Farhang-e Vāzhenemā-ye Ghazaliyāt-e Saʿdi be Enzemām-e Farhang-e Basāmadi – Bar Asās-e Matn-e Ghazaliyāt-e Saʿdi tashih-e Habib Yaghmāʿi* (Concordance Vocabulary in Saʿdi’s Lyrics along with Subsequent Vocabulary, based on Saʿdi’s lyrics, edited by Habib Yaghnuīyi). Tehran: Illuman Sciences and Cultural Studies Research Bureau, 2000. The second volume of the *Vo-cabulary of Saʿdi’s Lyrics* includes terms and phrases which have been derived from Saʿdi’s poems and is edited by Habib Yāghmāʿi. The terms and phrases in this volume start with the letter “ه” (*hā*) and continue until the letter “ا” (*ayn*). In each entry the related verse and number is mentioned.

Seyf, Ahmad. *Pishdarāmadi bar Estebdād-Sālāri dar Irān* (Paving Grounds for Totalitarianism in Iran). Tehran: Cheshme, 2000. Underlying factors for the success of dictatorial regimes in Iran and the role of political intellectuals in growing public awareness constitute the theme of this book. The writer, while finding the roots of dictatorship in Iran during the Qajar and Pahlavi times, examines women’s role in the cultural and political arena of the country. He offers a background for tolerating totalitarianism within the social, historical, and cultural fabric of ancient Iran and examines the approach of intellectuals in facing such realities. Other topics include: Loyalty to Commitments and Accepting Criticism in this Period; Dictatorships Die Hard. The topic of yet another section of the book – surveyed comprehensively – concerns “Inequality of Women in the Political and Cultural Arenas”. The book concludes by investigating the impatience and velocity of some intellectuals during those days in Iran.

Shādpārvar, Ebrāhim. *Sheykh-e Jām* (The Sheikh of Jam). Tehran, 2000. This book contains general information about historical monuments and construction pertaining to the mystic orders of Torbat-e Jām, Tāyebād, and Khāf cities (of Khorasan Province). It also provides stories about the lives and the works of great and eminent sheikhs of the region, in particular Sheykh Ahmad Jām-e Zhende Pil.

Shādravān, Mahyar. *Mashgh-e Eshgh; Bahsi Pirāmoon-e Maghālāt-e Adabi va Ertebāt-e Ān bā Honar-e Āvāz* (Exercising Love, A Study of Literary Categories and their Connection with the Art of Singing). Tehran: Jahān-e Ketāb, 2000. In this book the art of singing and its relation to literary categories have been described under various titles. In the first chapter the writer focuses on

“Singing and its Relation to Invention”, “Literary Styles”, “Eloquence and Prosody”. The second chapter refers to the correct combination of poetry and music. In the concluding pages the author speaks about Iranian dialects and languages, various types of prose and the method of dividing poetry into stanzas.

Shafi'i Sarvestāni, Ebrāhim. *Jaryānshenāsi-ye Defā' az Hog-hoogh-e Zanān dar Irān* (A Study of the Movement of Protecting Women's Rights in Iran).

Ghom: Tāhā, 2000. In this book the author has made efforts to study and evaluate the various movements that have claimed to be working to protect the rights of Iranian women. The most important sources consulted by the author for the purpose of writing the book include various books and periodicals that have been published on women's issues by those movements in the past few years. The book is comprised of two parts. In the first part, the author has focused on the efforts made by the West to homogenize cultures of various nations (i.e., enforcing the Western model of culture on other countries) and has highlighted the role and status of women in the process of homogenization. He has also made a reference to such issues as the political and economic objectives of the West, the means and techniques used for this purpose, feminism, and a confrontation with Islamic “principleism”. In the second part, the researcher divides the active movements on the subject of protecting women's rights into three broad categories: political, secular, and religious movements. He subsequently endeavors to study and analyze them. The book also contains an epilogue entitled “Women and the Islamic Republic of Iran” and ends with a bibliography.

Shahidi, Ja'far. *Sharh-e Masnavi* (Description of Masnavi). Te-hran: Scientific and Cultural Publication Institute, 2000.

The description of the fourth book of *Masnavi* by Dr. Seyyed Ja'far Shahidi starts with the story of the lover who escaped from the police to an unknown orchard. The description of *Masnavi* in fact is a description of the difficult and sophisticated words and terms which have been gathered by referring to various manuscripts. In this description the author repeatedly mentions Quranic verses, traditions and Arabic poems and phrases. At the end, he gives indices of verses, Quranic traditions and sources used to compile his book.

Shahrānniyā, Amir Mas'ood. *Pārlemāntārism dar Irān; Bonyādhā-ye Fekri va Zaminehā-ye Tārikhi dar 'Asr-e Mash-rootiyat* (Parliamentarism in Iran; Constitutionalist Movement, A Historical Evidence). Tehran: Islamic Revolution Documents Center, 2000. The book examines the idea of the parliamentary system in Iran by exploring the historical background and how it was brought to the country and examined by intellectuals and clergy during the Constitutional Era. The introduction details an objective plan for this research.

The emergence of parliamentary democracy in the west is then elaborated upon, followed in the proceeding chapter by the arrival of the idea in Iran. It further explains how the thinkers and intellectuals of the Qajar era, who are labeled as the importers of western democracy to Iran, viewed this new idea. The fourth section explores the local necessities in the areas of politics, culture, and economy for the new idea. The fifth section deals with the foreign factors responsible for the spread of the new idea in Iran. The sixth section divides the clergy of the era into three categories and surveys the pros and cons of each group.

Shakoor, Gholām ‘Ali. *Joghrāfiyā-ye Dārāb (The Geography of Dārāb)*. Shiraz: Zar, 2000. This book consists of two parts and ten chapters and is an introduction to the natural geography and sociology of the town of Dārāb (in Province of Fārs). Part one of the book is entitled “Natural Geography” and comprises the following five chapters: 1- Location, 2- Area and Boundaries of Dārāb, 3- Climate, 4- Soils of Dārāb, and 5- Flora and Fauna. The second part, which provides some information on the sociology of this region, also includes five chapters entitled: 1- Demographic Characteristics, 2- Historical Geography, 3- Roads and Transportation, 4- Economics, and 5- Potential and Aptitudes. The book also includes statistical tables, maps, and geographical charts.

Sharafeddin, Sa‘ide. *Chegoonegi-ye Tadfin-e Mordegān-e ‘Asr-e Āhan dar Falāt-e Markazi-ye Irān (The Burial Ceremonies during the Iron Age on the Iranian Central Plateau)*. Tehran: Zohd, 2000.

Shari‘atzāde, ‘Ali Asghar. *Majmoo‘e-ye Maghālāt-e Mardom-shenāsi-ye Irān (A Collection of Articles on Ethnology of Iran)*. Tehran: Pazine, 2000. This is the first volume of collected anthropological articles compiled by Seyyed ‘Ali Asghar Shari‘atzāde regarding popular culture, customs, and anthropology of people in different regions of Iran. The topics are as follows: Imam Rezā Shrine’s Naqqāre-Khāne (where wind instruments and drums are used to call Muslims for ceremonies in the holy city of Mashhad); Manners of Islamic Hospitality; Local Costumes; Turkmen Ālāchiq (round reed-houses); Traditional Lodging in Province of Sistan & Baluchistan; Popular Songs and Hymns of Ta‘ziye (a religious ceremony to mourn the death of Imam Hussein).

Sha‘bāni, Rezā. *Mabāni-ye Tārikh-e Ejtemā‘i-ye Irān (Fundamentals of the Social History of Iran)*. Tehran: Ghomes, 2000. This research work explains and evaluates the fundamentals and the basic outlines of the social history of Iran in five separate sections. In the first section, the author elucidates the general characteristics of pre-historic Iranian communities and the arrival of the Aryans

to the Plateau of Iran. In the second part, which is entitled “Presence in History” the author evaluates two points viz., the establishment of the state, and the emergence of the nation. In the third part, which comprises four different chapters, the book analyzes the historical formation of Iranian communities. The four constituting chapters of this section are: 1- Relations based on legitimized social values; 2- Relations that originated from social adoptions (the village and its cultural characteristics, urban life, features of nomadic life and the influences of geographical features); 3- Relations based on social integrability (comprising premises, the institution of the family, and social classes); 4- Relations based on social directions (consisting of premises, political structures, the social and political legitimacy of rulers, the various types of government, the position of the government in the society, and the king’s relation to the society). In the fourth part, the author studies the national resistances of Iran in two separate chapters: 1- Cultural Struggles, and 2- Socially-organized Attempts (including those of ‘Ayyārān and mystic orders). In the fifth part, the author studies the characteristics of Iran’s culture and civilization. The concluding pages of the book consist of an index, different symbols, and a bibliography.

Shekāri, ‘Abdolghayyoom. *Nazariye-ye Dolat-e Tahsildār va Enghelāb-e Eslāmi* (The Revenue Government Theory and the Islamic Revolution).

Tehran: The Islamic Revolution Archives, 2000. The Revenue Government theory is based upon the assumption that, by collecting large sums of revenues and granting various types of undue rights to certain social groups, it is possible for a government to make these groups financially dependent on itself, and, in this way, ensure that it will not face any challenges from those groups. With respect to Iran, the apparently strong foundation of the government of Mohammad Rezā Shāh collapsed under the storm of the Islamic Revolution at the time when he was at the peak of his power with huge amounts of oil revenue. In this book, by referring to the causes of the fall of the Pahlavi regime, the author has made efforts to prove the said theory as invalid. Part one of the book, which contains two chapters, consists of a general theoretical discussion, viz.:

1- The Revolution and Related Concepts, and 2- The Revenue Government and Related Concepts. The second part of the book entitled “The Opportunistic Pahlavi Regime”, too, comprises two chapters: 1- Oil and its Role in the Revenues of the Iranian Government, and 2- How the Government of Iran Turned Opportunistic. Part three focuses on the “Causes of the Islamic Revolution during the Reign of the Opportunistic Pahlavi Regime” and comprises two chapters as well, which are entitled: 1- The Cultural and Ideological Gap between the Opportunistic Pahlavi Regime and Iranian Society, and 2- Independent Groups (for example, the clergy and the Bazar Merchants and their Roles in the Revolution). One of the important features of the book is

that the author ends each chapter with a separate conclusion. The concluding pages of the book consist of a final conclusion by the author and a bibliography.

Shenāsnāme-ye Tashakkolhā va Ahzāb-e Siyāsi-ye Irān (Information Brochure of Iranian Political Groups and Parties). Te-hran: Komeyl, 2000.

This book offers information about political parties and societies that are legally active in Iran. The book begins by introducing the law regarding the activities of political parties, communities, groups, guilds, and Islamic councils and religious minorities as well as the bill approved on September 28th, 1981, on the executive regulations. This introductory section is followed by an identification of 59 political groups and parties in this manner: Introduction; Parties' Doctrine (main objectives, specific objectives, definitions, strategies, articles of association, membership requirements, dissolution conditions, departments, and financial resources). A number of political parties and groups are mentioned in this book, including The Society of the Islamic Republic of Iranian Women, Mo'talefe Islamic Society, Association for Islamic Engineers, Vali 'Asr Association, Mojāhedin of the Islamic Revolution Organization.

Sheykh Farshi, Farhād. Tahlili bar Naghsh-e Siyasi ye 'Ālemān-e Shi'i dar Peydāyesh-e Enghelāb-e Eslāmi (An Analysis of the Political Role of the Shiite Scholars in the Formation of the Islamic Revolution). Tehran: National Archives of the Islamic Revolution, 2000.

In this research work, the author makes an effort to highlight the political role of the Shiite clergy and scholars in the formation of the Islamic Revolution. The book evaluates the political views and opinions of some scholars as well as their confrontations with the political system of the Pahlavi regime, and their interaction with other political activists during the years following the 28th Mordād (August 19th, 1953) coup d'état. The contents of the book have been divided into three parts. The first part, which is entitled "General Theoretical and Historical Points", comprises the following two chapters: "An Introduction to the Theoretical Discussions of Shiite Scholars in the Contemporary History of Iran" and "An Introduction to the Historical and Political Role of Shiite Scholars in the Contemporary History of Iran" (including the Tobacco Movement, the Constitutional Movement, the Goharshad Mosque Incident, and the National Oil Movement). Part two of the book is a review of the role of Shiite scholars in the formation of a religious movement in Iran beginning in Mordād 1332 (August 1953) and ending in Bahman 1357 (February 1979), and consists of two chapters entitled "The Islamic Revolution in the Political Thoughts of Shiite Scholars" and "The Islamic Government in the Political Thoughts of Shiite Scholars". Part three of the book entitled "The Historical Image of the Role of Shiite Scholars in the Formation and the Victory of the Islamic Revolution" also comprises three

chapters, the titles of which are: “The Position of Shiite Scholars among the Political Opponents of the Pahlavi Regime from 1953–1973” (the Left, the National Front, and the Religio-National Front); “The Mechanism and the Methods of Shiite Scholars in Confronting the Pahlavi Rule (1953–1979)”; “The Political Role of Shiite Scholars in Overthrowing the Pahlavi Rule and the Victory of the Islamic Revolution (1953–1979)”. The book ends with a conclusion, a bibliography, and an index.

Sheykhāvandi, Dāvood. *Takvin and Tanfiz-e Hoviyat-e Irāni (The Formation and the Establishment of the Iranian Identity)*. Tehran: Bāz, 2000.

According to the author, the formation and establishment of an Iranian identity is the outcome of the revolutions that had taken place towards the end of the 18th and the early 19th centuries. He believes that the concept of nation is an abstract political concept that has come into existence following the formation of powerful governments. In the second chapter (the adoption of an identity card as a document of national identity), he points out different kinds of hidden identities in the identity card in order to show that a “national identity” is only one (and the last level) in the chain of identities of any citizen. He is also of the opinion that understanding an individual’s affiliation calls for prerequisites, including school education as well as out-of-school education through the mass media, publications, etc. Finally, in the third chapter, the author examines the concept of emotional attachments and national interdependence and believes that the required condition for the perception and the establishment of national interdependence is freedom from the guardianship of the government and the formation and activities of civil institutions.

Sheykhi, Elyās. *Didanhā-ye Esfahān (Places of Interest in Isfahan)*. Tehran: Ketāb-e Hamrāh, 2000.

In this booklet the author has introduced the important places of interest for tourists in the city of Isfahan, together with color pictures, including historical monuments, famous mosques, churches, and religious schools, the market places, public parks, museums, and cultural and artistic centers. The concluding pages contain the addresses of the places introduced.

Shirchi, Esrāfil. *Osool va Mabāni-ye Khatt-e Irān (Principles and Basics of Iranian Script)*. Tehran: Gooyā Art College, 2000.

Shirkhāni, ‘Ali. *Hamāse-ye 29 Bahman-e Tabriz (The 29th Bahman Uprising in Tabriz)*. Tehran: Archives of the Islamic Revolution, 2000. In this book, the author reviews the uprising on the 29th Bahman 1356 (February 8th, 1978) in Tabriz – which took place on the occasion of the 40th day of the martyrdom of the 19th Dey Uprising of the people of Ghom – from the point of view of various prominent personalities that include Hojjatol’islām Najaf Āghāzāde, Karim

Arsalāni, Hojjatol'eshlām 'Abdolmajid Banā'i, Dr. Mohammad Esmā'il Banā'i, Behrooz Khāmechi, Karim Zorriye Behroozi, Seyyed Arsalān Sādāti, Engineer Belāl Samarqandi, Ho-jjatol'eshlām Hamid Sabri Āzarshahri, Sardār Seyyed Rahim Safavi, Hasan 'Abd Yazdāni, Abolfazl Ghalamipoor, Engineer Yahyā Mohammadzāde, Hojjatol'eshlām Seyyed Hasan Moosavi Tabrizi, Hojjatol'eshlām Seyyed Mohsen Moosavi Tabrizi, Hasan Milāni, Majid Najafi, Hasan Noorbakhsh, Vahāb Vā'ezī, and Hamid Vazife Sho'ā'. The book also contains short biographies of the martyrs of the Tabriz Uprising, the text of the messages of Imam Khomeyni (RA) and other religious leaders and scholars, some documents related to the uprising, and a number of pictures. It concludes with a bibliography.

Shokrollāh, Rezā; Toorānpoor, Hamid. *Gheysar: Namād-e En-sān-e Mo'tarez* (Gheysar, Symbol of the Protesting Man). Te-hran: Ghaside, 2000.

This book is divided into three chapters. In the first chapter an article entitled "Marketplace Cinema from Mas'ood Kimiyā'i" has been inserted which was written in 1969 before the staging of the *Gheysar* feature film. The second chapter includes 18 commentaries from various cinematic critics in Iran under the title of "Yesterday's and Today's Commentary". The majority of the essays were written during the staging of *Gheysar* and some have been published in recent years: "A perfect example from Mas'ood Kimiyā'i for Mas'ood Kimiyā'i" by Ebrāhim Go-lestān; "*Gheysar* 30 Years Later" by Jamshid Arjomand; "We Again Need Kimiyā'i" by Rezā 'Alijāni; "*Gheysar* After 20 Years of Exercising" by Najaf Daryābandari; and "Gheysariye" by Mihan Bahrāmi. The third chapter consists of interviews about *Gheysar* with Mas'ood Kimiyā'i, Irān Kimiyā'i, 'Abbās Shabāviz, the film producer, Hazhir Daryoosh and others. The book concludes with pictures from *Gheysar*.

Sodāgar, Hoseyn. *Osool-e Me'māri va Shahrsāzi* (Principles of Architecture and Urban Planning). Tehran: Dānesh va Fann, 2000.

Soltāni Soosan. *Gozide'i az Āsār-e Tārikhi va Tafrihi -ye Shahr-e Esfahān* (Selected Historical and Recreational Sites of Isfahan). Tehran: Bahār-e 'Elm, 2000.

This book begins with information on the geographical features of Isfahan, its population, provincial divisions, mines, and handicrafts and then goes on to describe the human characteristics of this city and its nomenclature. The last part of the book has been dedicated to the introduction of tourist attractions as well as the natural, historical, and recreational sites of this ancient and yet modern city of Iran. The book ends with color pictures of some of the modern buildings of Isfahan.

Soroosh, ʿAbdolkarim. *Āyin-e Shahriyāri va Dindāri (The Laws of Rulership and Religiosity)*. Tehran: Serāt, 2000. This book consists of Dr. ʿAbdolkarim Soroosh’s lectures, interviews and letters on various socio-political issues during recent months and years which depict a part of his activities. Part one of the book comprises 12 lectures with the following titles: 1- A Religious Dis-course on Iranian Society; 2- Religion and Civil Society; 3- The Limits of Freedom; 4- Religiosity and the Laws of Rulership; 5- Human Rights and Religious Obligations: Understanding or Conflict; 6- Presuppositions, Theological Reasonings, and the Epistemology of the Islamic Revolution; 7- Islam and the West: Dialog Among Civilizations; 8- On Unity; 9- Islamic Upbringing on the Basis of the Personality of the Holy Prophet (S); 10- A Word with Oppressed University Students: Political Imitation is Forbidden; 11- Taleghani and Reference to the Holy Quran; and 12- Just Freedom. The second part of the book includes the text of 14 interviews with Dr. Soroosh and the third part consists of the text of his 6 let-ters on political, social, and cultural issues written in recent years, the titles of some of which are as follows: “Two decades of activities for the establishment of religion in society”; “Joy”; “On the Cultural Revolution and the Things that did not Happen”; “Religion, Politics, and the Cinema”; “Neither Left nor Right but Dictatorship and Anti-Dictatorship”; “The Third Period of Intellectual-ism: Re-Interpretation of Religious Thoughts”; “Religious Jurist and the Scale”; and “About the Elections of Bahman, 1378 (Febru-ary, 1980)”.

Tābāni, Habibollāh. *Tabriz az Negāhi Digar (Tabriz from a Dif-ferent Perspective)*. Tehran: Habibollāh Tābāni, 2000. The contents of this hook comprise the following: Geographical features, rivers and qanats (underground water channels), climate, Tabriz and earthquakes, the history of Tabriz in different periods (from the early Islamic centuries to contemporary times), famous personalities of Tabriz like Sheykh Mohammad Khiyābāni, Shahriyār, Sattār Khān, and Bāgher Khān, the historical sites and places of Tabriz, like the Jāmeʿ Mosque, the Kabood Mosque, the “Tombs of the Poets” Complex, the Bazaar, the Tabriz University, Sham-solʿemāre, Āl-e Goli, and other important places.

Tabātabāʿi Majd, Gholām Rezā; Mojtahedi, Mehdi. *Rejāl-e Āzarbāyjūn dar ʿAsr-e Mashrootiyat (Eminent Personalities of Azerbaijan in the Days of the Constitutional Revolution)*. Tehran: Zarrin, 2000. This book contains short biographies and works of 111 religious, literary, and political personalities of Azerbaijan and their political roles in the constitutional movement up to the mid-Pahlavi period. Interestingly, the author had, during his seventy years of life, associated closely with most of these person-alities. The book concludes with the

author's notes, a table of contents, and photographs of the personalities introduced in the book.

Taghizāde, Hasan. *Akhz-e Tamaddon-e Khāreji: Tasāhol va Tasāmoh, Āzādi, Vatan, Mellat (Adopting a Foreign Civilization: Tolerance, Freedom, Homeland, Nation)*. Attempted by 'Azizollāh 'Alizāde, Tehran: Ferdos, 2000. The contents of this book include the speeches and writings of Seyyed Hasan Taghizāde, discussing such topics as foreign civilization: tolerance, freedom, homeland, and the nation. The book begins with an introduction to the author and his present work as well as a preface written by him on the first two speeches included in the book. This is followed by two speeches made at the Mehregān Association on December 12th and 14th, 1960, entitled "Adopting Foreign Civilization" and "Tolerance, Freedom, Homeland, and the Nation" and his reply to four questions on the speeches made. The second part, too, comprises two articles by Taghizāde entitled "The Impact of Western Civilization on Iran" and "The Penetration of Western Thought in Iran". This section ends with another piece of writing about Mirzā Taghi Khān Amir Nezām, popularly known as Amir Kabir.

Taghizāde, Hasan. *Tahghighi dar Ahvāl-e Nāser Khosro Ghobādiyāni: Mabda' va Āghāz-e Tahavvol dar Zendegi-ye Ōo (A Research on Naser Khosrow Qobadiyani: The Beginning of the Changes in His Life)* Tehran: Ferdos, 2000. This book consists of discussions, which served as a preface for the publication of Naser Khosro's divan in Berlin by Seyyed Hasan Taghizāde. The author supplies information about Naser Khosro with the following titles: "Name and Surname, Birth, and the Poet's Genealogy"; "His Youth and Scientific Studies and Travels"; "The Beginning of Changes in His Life"; "The Invitation to Return Home and Preaching Ismaili Gospel"; "Banishment from Home and Wanderings"; "Naser Khosro's Doctrines and Ethics"; "His Personal and Family Features"; "Death and his Tomb"; and "His Works and Sources".

Taghizāde, Hasan. *Tārikh-e Enghelāb-e Mashrootiyat-e Irān (The History of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution)*. Attempted by 'Azizollāh 'Alizāde, Tehran: Ferdus, 2000. This work comprises Taghizāde's speeches, writings, and views on the causes and events leading to the Constitutional Revolution in Iran. The book begins with an introduction on the author's life, his career, and his important contributions, as well as a brief glance at the causes of the Constitutional Revolution and the text of the decree issued by the King for the implementation of constitutional law. This is followed by a preface written by Taghizāde on the contents of the book and three of his speeches entitled "The History of the Early Days of the Constitutional Revolution". "Zeil" ("See Be-

low”) is the title of the next part of the book, which includes some explanatory notes on these speeches and the text of the questions and answers that follow each speech. The book continues with 13 write ups by Taghizāde on the Constitutional Revolution, the titles of which are as follows: “The History of the Iranian Revolution”, “The First Majles”, “A Page from the History of the Constitutional Revolution in Iran”, “Preparations for the Constitutional Revolution in Azerbaijan”, “The Term *Constitutional*”, and “Memories of the Early Days of the Constitutional Revolution”, “Despotic Rule and the Constitutional Government”, “The Speech that was broad-cast from Bahārestān at Noon Time on August 5th, 1955”, “A Note that was Published in the Ettelā‘āt Newspaper on August 5, 1957”, “How Iran was Constitutionalized – In Memory of the Constitutional Revolution”, “The Constitutional Revolution of Iran”, and “The Main Causes of the Constitutional Revolution”. The book ends with an index.

Taghizāde, Hasan. *Tārikh-e Majles-e Shora-ye Mellī-ye Irān: Vazirān-e 37 Kābine-ye Sālhā-ye 1325–36 (The History of the National Consultative Assembly of Iran: The Ministers of 37 Different Cabinets between 1946 and 1957). Tehran: Ferdos, 2000.* This book reviews the results of the activities of the members of the first three terms of the National Consultative Assembly (Majles) of Iran following the victory of the constitutional revolution. The writings of the book have been arranged in three different chapters. The first chapter is entitled “A Brief History of the Constitutional Movement in Iran” and is a report of the activities of the first three parliaments in the area of financial reforms, laws enacted, and the most important activities of the Majles. In the second chapter which is entitled “A Glance at the Evolution of the Majles”, the author has provided a list of the names of the members of the first three Majleses. At the end of this chapter, a list of the names of the Iranian ministers from the beginning of the constitutional movement until the year 1957 has also been included. The third chapter of this book comprises different writeups by Taghizāde on the first national parliament as well as the initial reactions to the constitutional government. The titles of these writeups are as follows: “The first Majles (consisting of two documents: 1- The unanimous agreement of the various sections of society in achieving the constitutional revolution; and 2- The list of the incomes and expenditures of the first Majles)”; “About the first Majles”; “How the first mixed Majles was formed”; “Reconsiderations implemented in the Constitution and the amendment made to the Election Act”; “Speeches delivered in the Majles”; and “The Speaker of the Majles and the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers”.

Taghizāde, Hasan. *Tārikh-e 'Oloom dar Eslām (The History of Sciences in Islam)*. Tehran: Ferdos, 2000. The present book consists of articles and books published by Seyyed Hasan Taghizāde. The titles of some the chapters of the book are: “A Glance at the Main Sources of Science in Islam”; “The History of Science in Greece and the Beginning of Rational Sciences in the Islamic World”; “Astrologers and Mathematicians of the First Centuries”; “The Translation of Mathematic Books”; “An Explanation about Khayyam”; “Famous Physicians of Western Countries, Islam and Spain”.

Taghizāde, Seyyed Hasan. *Zendegi-ye Toofāni (A Tumultuous Life)*. Compiled by 'Azizollāh 'Alizāde, Tehran: Ferdos, 2000. This book is an autobiography of Seyyed Hasan Taghizāde, one of the most active and influential political figures of contemporary Iran including his political, social, cultural, and literary activities. It also includes glimpses of the most important events in the history of Iran from the period of the Constitutional Movement up to the reign of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, as well as the roles and life histories of many famous personalities and politicians of this period. After providing a brief autobiography (his birth, childhood, youth, trips to Syria and Egypt, and activities during the Constitutional Movement) in the first four chapters, the author describes his political, social, and cultural life from chapter 5 to chapter 19 under the following titles: “Membership in the First Majles”; “The Exile Period from Iran to the Caucasus, Paris, and London”; “Return to Iran”; “Residing in Tabriz”; “Membership in the Second Majles”; “Exiled for the Second Time: Istanbul and Europe”; “A Trip to the US and Inviting Germans to Cooperate”; “Trip to Germany and the Iranian Nationalist Committee”; “Mission to Moscow for a Trade Agreement”; “Mission to London and Talks with McDonald”; “Return to Iran”; “The Fifth and Sixth Majles”; “Return from the US and Germany”; “The Seventh Majles”; “Governorship of Khorasan”; “Mission to London”; “Teymoortāsh and Dāvar”; “The Ministry of Justice and the Oil Contract”; “The Events that Transpired at the French Embassy”; “The Period of Stay in Berlin and Teaching in London”; “Ambassadorship to London”; “The Second World War and the Azerbaijan Issue”; “Membership in the 15th Majles”; “The Formative Parliament and the Issue of Dissolving the Majles”; and “The Senate, its Related Issues, and the Appointment of its Speaker”. Furthermore, the book includes other writings of Taghizāde on political personalities, important events, and personal memoirs entitled: “Mokhberossaltane, Sa'doddole, Ehte-shamossaltane”; “The Assassination of Aminossoltān Atābak”; “Sardār As'ad and Sheykh Khaz'a”; “Political Differences between the Moderates and the Democrats”; “On Some Politicians”; “Travels”; and “Miscellaneous Writings”. The book concludes with an index of names.

Tāheri, Mehdi. *Mavāneʿ-e Boorākrātik-e Toseʿe dar Irān (Bureaucratic Hurdles in the Way of Development in Iran)*. Te-hran: Avicenna Research Institute, 2000. This book begins by suggesting definitions for bureaucracy, rules according to ancient traditions, and rules based on a legal system. This is followed by an evaluation of negative and positive factors of a bureaucratic system. The book ends with a brief history of bureaucracy in Iran.

Tahmāsebi, ʿAli. *Boodan-e Doshvār-e Ādami. (Existence: A Problem for Man)*. Tehran: Yādāvarān, 2000. In this book the author has collected five essays. The articles deal with Iranian history and culture. In his first essay, the writer describes the position of Christianity in Persian culture from the point of view of the Shāhnāme.

Tājbaksh, Hasan. *Tārikh-e Bimārestānhā-ye Irān az Āghāz tā ʿAsr-e Hāzer (History of Iranian Hospitals from the Beginning to the Present Day)*. Tehran: Cultural Studies and Humanitarian Research Center, 2000. The reader is introduced to a brief history of Iranian hospitals from the early days to present-day Iran. Some medical tests, activities and ethical issues are also reviewed in this book. The first chapter includes a history of Iranian hospitals in the pre-Islam era and the second chapter deals with the hospitals of the Islamic era. The reader is also introduced to the hospitals of the Islamic era prior to attacks by Mongol tribes as well as those of Atābakān princes of Fārs province, Timurids and Āq Qyunlu in the following chapters. Another section of the book offers information about hospitals in the neighboring Ottoman Empire, today's Turkey; hospitals of the Safavid era, European hospitals in Iran, hospitals of the Qajar era, and modern Iranian hospitals, as well.

Tājđini, ʿAli. *Sarāb-e Sāzandegi: Didgāhhā-ye Enteghādi dar-bāre-ye ʿamalkard-e Hasht Sale-ye Dolat-e Hāshemi Rafsanjāni (The Mirage of Production and Construction: Critical Views on the Achievements of the Eight Years of Hashemi Rafsanjani's Government)*. Tehran: Salām Daily, 2000. This book is a compilation of the critical views and articles on the achievements of Hashemi Rafsanjani's government during his eight years in office, all of which had been published earlier in different periodicals in Iran. The book has been arranged in two separate parts. The first part, which has been dedicated to the economic achievements of this period, consists of five articles with the following titles: "A Glance at the Economic Conditions of the Country at the Onset of the New Presidency in Office"; "The Biggest Opportunity and the Highest Level of Authority"; "Analyzing Iran's economy during the First Five Year Plan"; "Evaluating the economic changes and political development during Hashemi Rafsanjani's Administration"; and "Economic Welfare during the

Period of Economic Adjustments”. The second part, too, comprises 9 articles critically evaluating the political and social achievements of Hashemi Rafsanjani’s government, the titles of which are as follows: “The Political Records of Hashemi Rafsanjani’s Government”; “Hashemi Rafsanjani and the Phenomenon of 2nd Khordād”; “The Successes and Failures of Political Development” written by Dr. Gholām ‘Abbās Tavassoli; “Security during the Reconstruction Period” written by Amir Tālebi; “What Can We Expect from Hashemi” written by ‘Abbās ‘Abdi; “Sociological Analysis of Hashemi’s Entry in the Elections Scene” written by ‘Ali Mohammad Haghighi; “Hashemi Rafsanjani and Stepping on the Unsteady Elections Atmosphere”; “Confusion in Foreign Policy” written by Dr. Ebrahim Yazdi; “The Foreign policy of the Government or the State” written by Jamile Kadivar.

Tājik, Mohammad Rezā. *Mishel Fuku va Enghelāb-e Eslāmi (Michel Foucault and the Islamic Revolution of Iran)*. Tehran: Bogh’e, 2000. In this booklet, the author has narrated Michel Foucault’s views on the Islamic Revolution of Iran. By referring to Foucault’s works, the author has attempted to highlight the theoretical foundations as well as the different aspects of Foucault’s analyses of the Iranian Revolution and its leadership.

Takmil Homayoon, Nāser. *Gostare-ye Farhangi va Marzhā-ye Tūrikhi-ye Irān Zamin (Cultural Domain and Historical Borders of Iran)*. Tehran: Cultural Research Center, 2000. In the first of the six chapters of this book, there is a survey on the nature, geography, ethnicity, ancient identity, and the old beliefs of Iranians and Muslims from a natural ideological point of view, comparing this with the beliefs of Greek society. The second chapter is entitled “The Formation and Dynamism of a Society” with a discussion on the following topics: various phases of human development in terms of socionatural life, early human life across the Iranian plateau, the development of culture and living standards, and cultural exchanges. Formation, immigration, adaptation and the characteristics of ancient civilizations are highlighted in the third chapter laying the foundation for the introduction of the Aryan tribes’ immigration to the region suggesting a socio-cultural amalgamation movement. Topics of other chapters include: “Centralization and a Unifying Ideal”, “Iranian Borders in Ancient Persia”; and “Iranian Borders within the Islamic Era”.

Tālebi Dārābi, Ebrāhim. *Jāygāh-e Ghiyām-e 19 Dey 1356 dar piroozī-ye Enghelāb-e Eslāmi (The Role of Dey 19th, 1356/January 9th, 1977 in the Victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran)*. Tehran: The National Archives of the Islamic Revolution, 2000. This book is an analytical review of the factors that led to the Dey 19th uprising. The uprising on Dey 19th, 1356

(January 9th, 1977) was the Iranian people's response to an article published in one of the periodicals of Iran against the great leader of the Islamic Revolution. The contents of the book have been arranged in five chapters. In the first chapter, the author reviews the political, economic, cultural, social, and international situation of the Shah's regime as well as the conditions of the anti-Shah forces during the 50's (Iranian calendar). The second chapter focuses on the causes of the uprising in the city of Ghom. The details of the famous uprising comprise the contents of the third chapter. In the fourth chapter, the reactions to this uprising and in the fifth one, its consequences, have been discussed. The book also contains the following four appendices: 1- The text of the above-mentioned article, 2- the text of the statement issued by the Ghom Theological School issued on Dey 19th with reference to the Shah's regime, 3- the text of the statement issued by the Islamic scholars of the Ghom Theological School on the Dey 19th uprising, and the minutes of the Commission on Social Security of the city of Ghom. The book ends with an index and a bibliography.

Tamimi, 'Abdorrezā. *Khatthā va Khatāhū (Lines and Errors). Ahvāz: Mahziyār, 2000.* This book is another research document on the constitutional revolution of Iran, with its main focus being on understanding and analyzing the role and the activities of Sheykh Fazlollāh Noori in the said revolution. The selected topics of the book and their titles are: "Intellectual roots of the constitutional movement"; "The Kerman incident and Sheykh Fazlollāh's reaction"; "Sheykh Fazlollāh Noori and the Incident of the Russian Mortgage Bank"; "Sheykh Fazlollāh and his Minor and Major Im-migration"; "The Roots of the Term *Mashroote*"; "The Declaration of Constitutional Government"; "Elections and the Inauguration of the Maj les"; "Compilation of the Constitution and its Amend-ment"; "Sheykh Fazlollāh Noori's Uprising and the Slogan of a Legal Constitutional Government"; "The Incident of the Artillery Attack on the Maj les"; "The Uprisings in Different Cities"; "Sheykh Fazlollāh Noori's Assassination"; "The inflow of the supporters of the constitutional movement to Tehran and the stand adopted by Sheykh Fazlollāh Noori". The book concludes with a bibliography.

The Office of Archive, Documents and Museum, Presidential Office. *Asnādi az Ahzāb-e Siyāsi dar Irān, 1320–1340 (Some Documents on Iranian Political Parties; 1941–1961).* Tehran: Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, 2000. This book is an alphabetical compilation of documents and evidence pertaining to 43 political parties in Iran, which were active from the beginning of the year 1320 (1941) until the beginning of the year 1340 (1961). Based on the names of the issuing offices these documents have been arranged in the following 4 parts: 1- Party documents and certificates; 2- Documents and

correspondence issued by the Office of the Prime Minister and the different Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the Offices of the Provincial and City Governors on the activities of political parties and groups; 3- Documents and correspondence issued by the police department and the gendarmerie (and their centers and branches) in various cities and provinces; 4- Telegraphs sent by people and their demands from political parties and groups. The book begins with a table of the names of the parties involved, as well as a subject guide to the documents published. The concluding pages consist of pictures of some documents, as well. The parties whose documents have been published in this book include: Āryā, Āzād Irān, Āzādegān, Āzādi, Ettehād, Ettehād-e Kordestān, Ahrār-e Eslām, Erāde-ye Melli, Esteghlāl, Enteghām-e Hamedān, Anjoman-e Mā, Irān-e Emrooz, Irān-e Bozorg, Barādarān-e Shirāz, Pan-Iranism, Poshtibān-e Esteghlāl-e Keshvar va Tāj va Takht-e Pādesihāhi, Taraghghi, Khāh, Jangal-e Shomāl (Chaloos), Jangal (Gilān), Javānān-e Kordestān, Khorshid, Dāshnak, Demokrāt-e Irān, Dehghān, Zolfaghār, Radikal, Ranjbarān, Zahmatkeshān-e Mellat-e Irān (Niroo-ye Sevvom), Sa'ādat-e Khoozestān, Soomkā, 'Edālat, 'Edālat (Javānān-e Irāni-ye Moghim-e Bahrain), Fārsiyān, Kesha-varzān, Gomnām, Mosaddegh, Mellat, Mellat-e Irān, Mihan, Mihan Parastān, Niroo-ye Melli, Vahdat-e Melli-ye Irāniyān, Vatan.

The Research Center for Islamic Culture and Art. *Sinemā az Negāh-e Andishe; Maghūlāt-e Sevvomin Hamandishi-ye Dīn az Cheshm-e Sinemā* (Cinema from the Point of View of Thought; Articles from the Third Seminar on Harmony between Religion and Cinema). Tehran: Islamic Propagation Organization, Vol. 3, 2000. This book is the 3rd volume of collection of articles that were presented in the Third Seminar on Harmony of Religion and Cinema. This volume incorporates two lectures from Hojjatol'eslām Zam and Gholām Rezā Noormohammadi and 36 articles all of which focus on cinema. The titles of some of the articles are: "Semi-religious Devotional Cinema" by Nāder Ebrāhimi; "A Zoroastrian View on Art" by Jahāngir Oshidari; "Cultural Industry" by Mohammad Rezā Aslāni; "The Myth, Religion and Cinema" by Hasan Āydrām; "A Jurisdictional Epistle on Acting in Cinema" by Mohammad Rezā Jabbārān; and "The Relation of Religion and Cinema from the Point of View of Time" by Gholām Rezā Jalāli.

The Secretariat of the Seminar. *Gozāresh-e Tafsili ye Hamāyesh-e Zan va Sinamā* (A Detailed Report on the Seminar of Woman and Cinema). Tehran: Safir-e Sohh. 2000. This book provides a detailed report on the first seminar of Woman and Cinema, organized February 15th and 16th, 2000, by the Women's Social-Cultural Council. The report consists four chapters. First of all the Supreme Leader's teachings and an introduction about women in the cinema

has been given. The first chapter reflects three lectures in the inauguration ceremony by the secretary of the seminar, ‘Ali Lārijāni and Seyfollāh Dād. The second chapter covers the seminar and the abstracts of papers submitted to the seminar. The concluding program and the result of the seminar are recorded in the third chapter. The fourth chapter includes appendices and documents on the seminar.

Tofighi, Habibollāh; Zamānipoor, Bābak. *Mirzā Habib Dastān Bani dar Āyene-ye Pazhoohesh* (A Research on Mirzā Habib Dastān Bani). Shahr-e Kord: The Directorate of Culture and Islamic Guidance of the province of Chahār Mahāll va Bakhtiyāri, 2000. Mirzā Habib Dastān Bani, popularly known as Habib-e Esfahāni (1251–1311 A.H.) was a poet, a literati, a journalist, and a research scholar. He also was one of the most culturally and politically influential personalities of contemporary Iranian history who played an influential role in the intellectual developments during the period of the Constitutional Movement. This book is a collection of eight articles from different writers and research scholars on the life, thoughts, views, and the works of Mirzā Habib Dastān Bani. The titles of the said articles are as follows: “Mirzā Habib-e Esfahāni” by Yahvā Āriyānpoor; “Mirzā Habib-e Esfahāni” by Iraj Afshār; “A Commentary of the Simple and Yet Literary Translation of Hāji Bābā” by Karim Emāmi; “The Life Sketch of Jil Blās Sāntilāni” by Goli Emāmi; “Famous Books and The Persian Grammar” by ‘Ali Akbar Dehkhodā; “The Mardom Goriz Play” by Maryam B. Sanjābi; “The Report on the Mardom Goriz Play in the Translation of Mirzā Habib-e Esfahāni”; and “Hāji Mooriye and the Story of Colonialism” by Homā Nātegh.

Tohidi, Fā’egh. *Fan va Honar-e Sofūlgari* (Pottery, Technique and Art). Tehran: SAMT, 2000.

Zakāvati Gharāgozloo, ‘Ali Rezā. *‘Erfāniyyat; Majmoo‘e-ye Maghālāt-e ‘Erfāni* (Mysticism; A Collection of Articles). Te-hran: Haghghat, 2000. This collection includes the articles of ‘Ali Rezā Gharāgozloo published in the press over a period of fifteen years. Some of the articles are entitled as follows: “The Alchemy of Prosperity from a social history point of view”; “The supreme judge and his critics”; “Attār and Iranian mysticism”; “The illuminating essence and His manifested attributes”; “Sufism in Ibn Timiyya’s works”; “Jāme‘ol-asrār” (All the Secrets) and “Man-ba‘ol-anvār” (The Source of Lights); a critical view on “Majāle-sol-oshshāq” (Articles about Lovers), “Jāmi’s Articles”, an explanation on “Sofohossafā” and “Shams without Disguise”.

Zāker Hoseyn, ‘Abdorrahim. *Adabiyāt-e Irān Pirāmoon-e Este‘mār va Nehzathā-ye Āzādibakhsh* (Iranian Literature covering Imperialism and Liberating Movements). Tehran: Tehran University, Printing and Publication Institute, 2000. The above collection is made up of two volumes. The first volume is entitled “Prevailing Basis and General Nature of Imperialism and Freedom Movements from the Beginning until the End of World War II”. The second volume is entitled “Freedom Movements after World War II”. At the beginning the writer supplies a history of imperialism and its growth in the world. He then concentrates on imperialism in Iran and antiimperialistic literature and language. While analyzing the historical events and those related to imperialism, the writer quotes poems related to such feelings. “Iran Beginner of Anti-Imperialistic Movements in East and West”, “Factors Influential in Anti-Imperialistic Movements in Asian States”, “The World from the End of World War I until World War II”, “The World during World War II”, “The World After World War II”, “The Indian Movement”, “The Korean Movement”, “Iran, Movement Against Disintegration of Azerbaijan”, “Nationalization of Oil in Iran”, “The Algerian Movement”, “The Congolese Movement”, “The Vietnamese Movement”, and “The Islamic Revolution in Iran” are some of the titles in the book.

Zāre’, Ebrāhim. *Shivehā-ye Tahaghogh-e Tarhhā-ye Tose‘e-ye Shahri: Barresi-ye Tajāreb-e Tahiyeh va Ejrā-ye Tarhhā-ye To-se‘e-ye Shahri dar Irān* (The Methods for the Realization of Urban Development Projects: A Survey on the Experiences of Planning and Executing Urban Development Projects in Iran). Tehran: The Organization for the Municipalities in Iran, 2000, Vol. 2.

Zāre’, Shahrām. *Bāstānshenāsi-ye Nazari* (Theoretical Archeology). Tehran: Shahrām Zāre’, 2000. This book comprises the following articles consisting of theoretical discussions in the field of archeology: “An Introduction to a Lack of Theoretical Thought in the Field of Archeology” by Dr. Hekmatollāh Mollā Sālehi, “Anthropology and Ancient Anthropology” translated by Bahrām Ājorloo, “The Archeology of Archeology” translated by Shahrām Zāre’, “Perceptual Archeology” translated by Kāmyār ‘Abdi, “Archeology and Epistemology” translated by Amir Māziyār, “Archeology: Pre and Post Modernism” translated by Pedrām Hojjat, “Prehistoric Technology: Perceptual Knowledge” and translated by Nadere ‘Ābedi, and “Archeological Methodology” translated by Amir Māziyār.

Zarrinkoob, ‘Abdolhoseyn. *Didār bā Ka‘be-ye Jān: Darbāre-ye zendegi, Āsār va Andishe-ye Khāqāni* (Meeting the Ka‘ba of the Soul: About Life, Works and Ideas of Khāqāni). Tehran: Sok-han, 2000. In this book, which was compiled by the late professor Zarrinkoob many years ago, the author first gives a brief biography of Khāqāni Shervāni. He then analyzes the translation of a treatise from Minorski about “Tarsā’iye” (“Christian”) Elegy and its description. In the translation of this treatise the author has analyzed the life of Andronikos Comnenos who had been praised by Khāqāni in an elegy. Besides describing Minorski, Zarrinkoob has made some remarks about Khāqāni. Commentaries on Khāqāni’s divan along with several outstanding elegies from the poet conclude the book.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Jelvehū-ye Jahāngardi-ye ‘Ashāyer* (The Touristic Appeal of Iranian Nomads). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, vol. 29. This 29th volume of the series *A Com-prehensive Tourist Guide of Iran* contains some general information on Iranian tribes and nomads. The book introduces their territorial distribution, historical backgrounds, summer and winter resorts, migratory routes, migratory seasons, customs, homes, handicrafts, music, and folk dances to visitors. The contents of the book are arranged on the basis of the geographical settlement of the tribes, their sizes, and their social distinctiveness in the following order: the Bakhtiyari tribe, the Kohgilooye and Boyer Ahmad tribes, the Ghashghayi tribe, the Khamse (five) tribes, Mamasani tribe, the Arab tribes and clans, the tribes of Ilam, the Lorestan tribes, the Turkman tribe, the Khorasan tribes and Clans, the tribes of Semnan, the nomads of the Central and Ghom provinces, the nomads of Kurdistan, the tribes of Kermanshah, the Shahsavan tribe, the Shateranloo clan, the Arasbaran tribe (Gharahdagh), the West Azerbaijan tribes, the Nomads of Talesh and Roodbar, the Hamadan clans, the tribes of Zanjan and Ghazvin, the nomads of Sistan, the nomads of Baluchistan, the Kerman tribes, and the gypsies of Iran. The book contains some colored pictures of different aspects of the lives of Iranian nomads and ends with a bibliography.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Ghom* (Province of Ghom). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 16. This 16th volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran* is allocated to the introduction of the Province of Ghom in which general geographical, historical, social and economic, as well as natural, archeological, religious, and cultural features of the Province of Ghom in Iran is offered. The book also provides readers with information needed by tourists, including the addresses of historical places, necessary telephone numbers, etc. The concluding pages of the book contain numerous color pictures

of places of interest to tourists and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Gilān (Province of Gi-lan)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 22. This book, which is the 22nd volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran*, contains brief and comprehensive information on the Province of Gilan in Iran, including geographical features, its historical background, various towns of the province, economic conditions, social features, tourist attractions, historical and ancient sites, religious and pilgrimage sites, cultural and artistic characteristics, customs and traditions, etc. The book also provides readers with information that might be needed by tourists, including the addresses of places of interest to tourists and necessary telephone numbers of the province, a color map, a table of distances, some color pictures of the various natural and historical places of the province, and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Golestān (Province of Golestan)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 21. Each volume of the series entitled *A Comprehensive Guidebook to Iran* has been dedicated to the introduction of one of the provinces of the country, and this 21st volume contains information about geographical features, natural, historical, geographical, and political divisions of the Province of Golestan as well as its social and economic conditions, natural, historical and archeological attractions, religious sites and monuments, cultural and artistic features, and the feasts and festivals. The other contents of the book are names and addresses of important tourist attractions introduced in it, emergency telephone numbers, color pictures of the places introduced, and a bibliography of the references used for the compilation of the information. The book ends with a summary of the contents both in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Ilām (Province of Ilam)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 5. This fifth volume of the series entitled *A Comprehensive Guidebook to Iran* introduces the Province of Ilam and highlights the geographical, historical, social, and economic features of this province. The book also includes a description of the prominent features of the natural, historical, archeological, cultural, and religious attractions, as well as other necessary information to meet the needs of tourists. The book contains pictures of natural and historical sites, maps and Arabic and English translations of the contents of the book in brief.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Kermānshāh* (Province of Kermanshah). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 19. This nineteenth volume of the series entitled *A Comprehensive Guidebook to Iran* has been dedicated to introduce the Province of Kermanshah and contains information on geographical features, historical, geographical, and political divisions, social and economic conditions, natural, historical, and archeological attractions, religious sites and monuments, and cultural and artistic features of the province. The other contents of the book are the names and addresses of tourist attractions along with emergency telephone numbers within the province. This book also includes numerous color pictures of the places introduced, a bibliography of the references used for the compilation of the information, and a summary of the contents of the book both in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Khozestān* (Province of Khuzistan). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 10. The contents of this tenth volume of the series entitled *A Comprehensive Guide-book to Iran* include geographical features, political divisions, the social and economic conditions, natural, historical, and archeological attractions, religious and pilgrimage sites, the cultural features and the customs and traditions of Khuzistan Province. The book also contains colored photographs of the tourist attractions of the province and ends with a directory of names and addresses of important places and tourist attractions, a list of emergency telephone numbers, and a summary of the contents of the book both in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Kohgilooye va Boyer Ahmad* (Province of Kohgilooye and Boyer Ahmad). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 20. This book on the Kohgilooye and Boyer Ahmad Province of Iran is the 20th volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran* and provides the readers with information on general geographical, historical social and economic, as well as natural, archeological, religious, and cultural features of the Kohgilooye and Boyer Ahmad Province of Iran. The book also contains information regarding the addresses of historical places, necessary telephone numbers, etc. The concluding pages of the book contain numerous color pictures of historical and natural sites and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Kordestān* (Province of Kurdistan). Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 17. In this book, which is the 17th volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran*, the author has included the following features of the province of Kurdistan in Iran: natural geography, administrative divisions, historical geography, different towns of the province, social and economic conditions, natural attractions (lakes, rivers, springs, plains,

mountains, caves, forests, ancient and historical attractions, religious monuments), cultural and artistic features of the province, customs and traditions, and handicrafts of the province. The book also provides readers with information that might be needed by tourists, including the addresses of places of tourist interest and necessary telephone numbers of the province, a color map, a table of distances, some color pictures, and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostan-e Lorestān (Province of Luristan)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 23. This 23rd volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran* is dedicated to the introduction of Luristan Province of Iran. The book provides readers with information on geographical features, various towns, administrative divisions, social and economic conditions, natural attractions, historical sites, religious sites, cultural and artistic features, customs and traditions, names and addresses of important tourist places, and necessary telephone numbers of the province. It also contains numerous color pictures of historical and natural sites and attractions, a guide map, and a summary of the contents in both Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Markazi (Central Province)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 25. This book on the Central Province of Iran is the 25th volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran* and provides readers with information on the geographical features, administrative divisions, natural geography, historical background, different towns of the province, socioeconomic conditions, natural attractions, historical sites, religious centers, places to sightsee, cultural and artistic features of the province, customs and traditions of the people of this province, names and addresses of important tourist places, and necessary telephone numbers in the province. The book ends with some color pictures and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Māzandarān (Province of Mazendaran)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 24. This book, which is the 22nd volume of the series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran*, introduces the Province of Mazendaran in Iran and comprises the following information on this province: its geographical features, administrative divisions, natural geography, historical background, different towns of the province, socioeconomic conditions, natural attractions, historical sites, cultural and artistic features of the province, customs and traditions, names and addresses of important tourist places, and necessary telephone numbers in the province. The

concluding pages of the book contain some color pictures and a summary of the contents in both Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Ostān-e Sīstān va Baloochestān (Province of Sistan & Baluchistan)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000, Vol. 13. The series *A Comprehensive Guide to Tourism in Iran* discusses the general geographical, historical, social and economic as well as natural, archeological, religious, and cultural features of various provinces in Iran. The series also provides readers with the necessary tourist information for touring Iran, including the addresses of historical places, necessary telephone numbers, etc. This book is the 13th volume of the series, which introduces the Province of Sistan and Baluchistan. The book ends with various color pictures of places of interest to tourists and a summary of the contents in Arabic and English.

Zendedel, Hasan; and others. *Yeksad Roostā-ye Shegeftangiz (One Hundred Fascinating Villages)*. Tehran: Irāngardān, 2000. In this book, which is next in the series called *A Comprehensive Tourist Guide of Iran*, one hundred fascinating, historical and famous villages of Iran have been introduced on the basis of their respective provinces. The book highlights the geographical, demographical, cultural, and historical features of every village as well as their historical backgrounds and then introduces their most important historical and religious monuments and sites. In addition, the book also highlights the geographical location of each village on a map of Iran and their connecting roots and provides necessary information for tourists. At the end of the book, several colored pictures of different aspects of the lives of the people of different regions of the country are included. Some important villages introduced in the book are as follows: Kandovān of Tabriz, Bāghcheh Joogh of Mākoo, Ghara Kelisā (The Black Church) of Chāldorān, Sar‘eyn of Ardebil, Kalkhorān of Ardebil, Abyāne of Kāshān, Fin of Kāshān, Ghamsar of Kāshān, Mashhad-e Ardehāl of Kāshān, Niyāsar of Kāshān, Ābdānān of Darre Shahr (Ilam), Khormooj of Bushire, Āb-e ‘Ali of Damāvand, Meygoon of Tehran, Chāleshtar of Shahr-e Kord, Bazangān of Sarakhs, Khārgard of Torbat-e Hey-dariye, Kalāt of Mashhad, Soltāniye of Abhar, Mehmāndoost of Dāmghān, Eghlid of Ābāde, Māsoole of Fooman, ‘Alisadr of Kaboodar-e Āhang, Meybod of Ardakān, and many other attractive villages.

Zeyn'ali, Mohammad Rezā. *Nā-ye Haftband Shāmel-e Navāzandegān-e Ghadim-e Ney, Moosighi-ye Dastgahi-ye Iran, Barresi-ye Kookhā-ye Ney dar Hamnavāzi, Chehl Tasnif ...* (Seven Section Flute, Old Flute Players in Iran, Iranian Dast-gah Music, a Study of Tuning of Flute in Ensemble playing, Forty composed Songs ...). Tehran: College of Art, 2000. This book covers subjects about Persian music and is divided into three main chapters for students of music. In the first chapter the writer has introduced Nāyeb Asadollāh Esfahāni, Mehdi Navāyi, Abolhasan Sabā, Yadollāh Neyestāni, Hoseyn Yāvāri and Hasan Ka-sayee. The second chapter describes various types of flute tuning for ensemble playing. In the third chapter the writer quotes 40 old songs composed for the flute. In this chapter musical notes, the name of the composition, mode (dastgah), composer, poet and the poem have been recorded.

Zokā, Yahyā. *Honar-e Kāghazbori dar Irān "Qetā'i"* (The Art of Paper Cutting in Iran). Tehran: Farzān Rooz, 2000. In this book readers are acquainted with the art of paper cutting and artists engaged in this field in Iran. Then the author provides a history of this art in China, the Ottoman Empire, Poland, Switzerland, France, Italy, and the United States. He concludes the book by providing information about the instruments and methods of cutting paper, the purpose of cutting and its various applications.

Zonnoor, Mehrdād. *Takhte-Siyāh: Bāztāb-e Matboo'āt-e Bey-nolmelali va Goftogoo bā Kārgardān Hamrāh bā Filmnāme* (The Blackboard: International Press Reviews and Interview with the Directors along with Film Script). Translated by Bābak Mozaffari, Parto Mohtadi, 'Adnān Shāhtalāyee, Tehran: Ro-zane-ye Kār, 2000. Part of the book contains interviews about "Blackboard" in the magazines like *Fath*, *Zanān*, *Film*, *Irān-e-Javān*, *Donyā-ye Tasvir*, *Cinema* and *Seventh Art* with Samira Makhmalbāf. Another part of the book reflects the commentaries on the "Blackboard" published earlier in the foreign press including *Le Monde*, *Humanité*, *France Soir*, *Synopsis*, *Herald Tribune*, *Hommage*, *Nice Matin*, *Le Figaro*, *Screen International*, *Libéra-tion*, *Sharq al-Owsat*, *Ar-Ra'i al-Ālam*, *As-Siyāsa* and *Al-Qubs*. The concluding pages reflect the prizes awarded to "Blackboard" and the sketch for the film and the main script.