

**DOUGLAS FAMILY**

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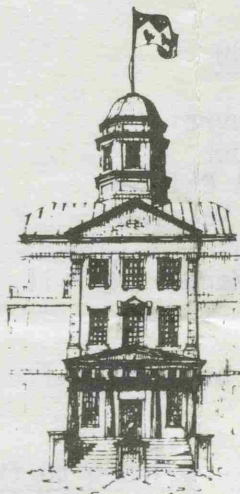
Travel Tours

2303-24

Box 6

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THE CHANCELLOR'S DINNER  
FOR THE  
CLASS OF 1920 AND EARLIER



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975

6:15 P.M.

FACULTY CLUB, 3450 McTAVISH STREET

McGILL UNIVERSITY



THE CHANCELLOR'S DINNER

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975

6:15 P.M. - Reception, Main  
Dining Room.

7:00 P.M. - Dinner is Served.

MENU

Hors D'Oeuvres  
Soup Du Jour  
Half Roast Chicken  
Pan Roast Potatoes  
Garden Peas and Carrots  
Creme de Menthe Parfait  
Coffee

Wine will be served with dinner.

8:00 P.M. - Welcome to the Dinner:  
by Douglas Bourke,  
Vice-President Graduates'  
Society.

Introduction of the  
Chancellor:  
by Grant Fletcher,  
Executive Director,  
Graduates' Society.

Comments by the Chancellor:  
Mr. Stuart Finlayson.

Adjournment to 1980 ....  
the next reunion year.

GRADUATES AT THE DINNER

Arts & Science 1920

Mr. E.M. Greaves  
The Rev. Canon Norman E. Peterson.  
Mr. T.P.G. Shaw

Commerce 1920

Mr. Alan M. Badian  
Mr. Moses Levitt  
Mr. William Shapray

Science 1920

Mr. John R. Dunbar  
Mr. R.S. Eadie  
Dr. Paul Larose, M.B.E.  
Cdr. Eric Parnell, USN Ret.  
Mr. C. Leonard Dewar.

Medicine 1920

Dr. David M. Baltzan  
Dr. Harold L. Ellis  
Dr. E. Lozinski  
Dr. L.C. Montgomery  
Dr. Richard Power  
Dr. Harold N. Segall

Law 1920

Mr. Alexander I. Popliger, Q.C.

R.V.C. 1920

Mrs. James P. Brown  
Mrs. R.E. Crawford  
- Dr. A. Vibert Douglas  
Mrs. Alan Laing  
- Miss Hazel McMillan  
Mrs. E.F. Pelton  
- Miss E. Christine Rorke  
Mrs. S.J. Stuart  
Mrs. J.A. Taylor  
Dr. Eleanor M. Venning

Arts & Science 1915

Mr. Stanley McMullan

Science 1915

Mr. A.B. Cooper  
Mr. D.L. MacAulay

Medicine 1915

Dr. Walter Mingie

Physical Ed. 1915

- Mrs. Harold Corrigan  
Miss Freda M. Watt

R.V.C. 1915

- Miss Theodora Braidwood  
Mrs. Howard Kennedy  
- Dr. Eleanor Percival  
- Dr. Jessie B. Scriver  
- Miss Zoe B. Smith

Arts & Science 1910

Dr. George W. Runnells  
Dr. S.G. Ross

Science 1910

Mr. W.G. Hanson  
Mr. E. Mauer

Medicine 1910

Dr. E.E.W. Walker

R.V.C. 1910

- Miss Katherine  
Trenholme

Science 1905

- Mr. Gordon Glassco

R.V.C. 1905

- Miss S. May Idler

List of Members on

*The Ninth  
Observer Holy Land Tour*

APRIL 8, 1969 TO APRIL 29, 1969

Tour Conductors

Dr. A. C. Forrest

Miss W. Forrest

Tour Arrangements By

**DOMINION  
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## TOUR MEMBERS

Baker, Mr. Robert W.	Toronto, Ontario
Beatty, Mrs. R. M.	Red Deer, Alberta
Bickle, Dr. Margaret E.	Niagara Falls, Ontario
Buchanan, Mrs. Gladys E.	Laurel, Ontario
Buchanan, Chief Judge Nelles V.	Edmonton, Alberta
Campbell, Miss Henrietta	Toronto, Ontario
Clare, Miss Elizabeth	Galt, Ontario
Corbett, Mrs. Marion	Dundalk, Ontario
Corman, Miss Hazel A.	Queenston, Ontario
Cornett, Miss Celinda L.	Preston, Ontario
Davis, Rev. Douglas	Stouffville, Ontario
Davison, Mr. R. G.	Toronto, Ontario
Douglas, Dr. (Miss) A.	Kingston, Ontario
Ector, Mr. Louis J.	Welland, Ontario
Ector, Mrs. L. J.	Welland, Ontario
Emmott, Mr. E. C.	Edmonton, Alberta
Evered, Mrs. Mary A.	Lloydminster, Saskatchewan
Forrest, Dr. A. C. (Conductor)	Port Credit, Ontario
Forrest, Miss Wendy (Conductor)	Port Credit, Ontario
Giffen, Miss Elizabeth	Mississauga, Ontario
Glave, Miss Erma J.	Grimsby, Ontario

## LA TOISON D'OR

Dining Room



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10055 - 110 STREET  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

E. C. Emmott  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PHONE 424-7256

DS HOTEL

Wallace, Mr. Ian B.

West Vancouver, B.C.

Young, Mrs. Rene

Edmonton, Alberta

## TOUR MEMBERS

Baker, Mr. Robert W.	Toronto, Ontario	Graham, Mrs. Carolyn	Toronto, Ontario
Beatty, Mrs. R. M.	Red Deer, Alberta	Graybiel, Mr. G.	Burford, Ontario
Bickle, Dr. Margaret E.	Niagara Falls, Ontario	Hardy, Miss Nancy E.	Fredericton, New Brunswick
Buchanan, Mrs. Gladys E.	Laurel, Ontario	Hodder, Rev. Nelson B.	St. John's, Newfoundland
Buchanan, Chief Judge Nelles V.	Edmonton, Alberta	Irwin, Mrs. T. R.	Edmonton, Alberta
Campbell, Miss Henrietta	Toronto, Ontario	Jenkinson, Rev. Martin R.	Gormley, Ontario
Clare, Miss Elizabeth	Galt, Ontario	Jenkinson, Mrs. M. R.	Gormley, Ontario
Corbett, Mrs. Marion	Dundalk, Ontario	MacDonnell, Mrs. Emily M.	Edmonton, Alberta
Corman, Miss Hazel A.	Queenston, Ontario	Matheson, Mr. William	Sydney, Nova Scotia
Cornett, Miss Celinda L.	Preston, Ontario	Matthews, Mr. Percy J.	Niagara Falls, Ontario
Davis, Rev. Douglas	Stouffville, Ontario	Matthews, Mrs. P. J.	Niagara Falls, Ontario
Davison, Mr. R. G.	Toronto, Ontario	McCann, Miss Dorothy	Toronto, Ontario
Douglas, Dr. (Miss) A.	Kingston, Ontario	McKee, Miss Luella	Ft. William, Ontario
Ector, Mr. Louis J.	Welland, Ontario	Mooers, Mrs. Lily	Fredericton, New Brunswick
Ector, Mrs. L. J.	Welland, Ontario	Newton, Miss Ila	Whitby, Ontario
Emmott, Mr. E. C.	Edmonton, Alberta	Sturge, Rev. E. C.	Botwood, Newfoundland
Evered, Mrs. Mary A.	Lloydminster, Saskatchewan	Wallace, Rev. Bryce H.	Vancouver, B.C.
Forrest, Dr. A. C. (Conductor)	Port Credit, Ontario	Wallace, Mr. Ian B.	West Vancouver, B.C.
Forrest, Miss Wendy (Conductor)	Port Credit, Ontario	Young, Mrs. Rene	Edmonton, Alberta
Giffen, Miss Elizabeth	Mississauga, Ontario		
Glave, Miss Erma J.	Grimsby, Ontario		





*E. C. Emmott*

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MAR HABA - Hello

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(Lebal) MT. SANNINE (Local Hoah are  
noah. legend.)  
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Prof Yusef SAID Prof of Econ.

The United Church Observer  
Holyland - Tour

Diner

Velouté de tomate au Riz

\*

Filet Meunière

\*

Tournedos aux Champignons  
Pommes Frites

Haricots Verts au Beurre

\*

salade verte

\*

Profiteroles Marquise  
Sauce Créole

\*

Corbeille de fruits  
Tasse Orientale

16/4/69



70,000 pop in 1918

8% were Jews -

not a religious (Zionist) state but a multi-racial state

Peace with justice

Self-determination - Jews not originally in majority

US\$ 400 million 3000 Jews/yr

Why Arabs 100,000?

Salvo mandate boundaries

with Jews & Palestinian Arabs in democratic state.

Arabs will live in partnership with Jews.

" recognizes existing people of Jews.

Time will make Arabs more than a match for Israel

∴ this settlement is generous to Jews -

Arabs refugees want their old homes.

This seems acceptable to L. Sac. Syria, Jordan, Saudi Ar.  
+ Algeria - not entirely to USA

Lebanon v. opponents of Israel.

which threatened to move N + occupy Damascus

That threat led to closure of Aqaba.

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Campbell, Miss Henrietta	Toronto, Ontario	Jenkinson, Rev. Martin R.	Gormley, Ontario
Clare, Miss Elizabeth	Galt, Ontario	Jenkinson, Mrs. M. R.	Gormley, Ontario
Corbett, Mrs. Marion	Dundalk, Ontario	MacDonnell, Mrs. Emily M.	Edmonton, Alberta
Corman, Miss Hazel A.	Queenston, Ontario	Matheson, Mr. William	Sydney, Nova Scotia
Cornett, Miss Celinda L.	Preston, Ontario	Matthews, Mr. Percy J.	Niagara Falls, Ontario
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Giffen, Miss Elizabeth	Mississauga, Ontario		
Glave, Miss Erma J.	Grimsby, Ontario		

*Observer Tour to "Expo"  
in Osaka, Japan*

**JULY 3, 1970 TO JULY 31, 1970**

Enquiries may be sent to the Observer Office at  
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A wonderful opportunity to see the fascinating Orient,  
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486 7723 night  
Biographical Notes on Members of the Graduates' Society  
of McGill University Group for the China Visit.

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1. Dr. Dalbir Bindra: M.A., PhD., (Harvard University); Canadian, Male, Age 49.  
Dr. Bindra is Professor of Psychology, McGill University.  
His research and publications have been in the field of human motivation.  
Dr. Bindra would like to make contact with Chinese Scientists, Physiologists and psychiatrists.
2. Dr. Jane Bindra: (Wife of Dalbir Bindra); BA (Queens) PhD (London); Canadian, Female, Age 37. Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychology, Sir George Williams University, Montreal.  
Dr. Bindra's research and publications are also in the field of Motivation. Her interests are the same as those of her husband.
3. Dr. Juanita Chambers: MA and PhD (Univ. of Montreal), Canadian, Female, Age 48.  
Professor, Department of Educational Psychology, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton. Research and publications in the field of Childhood Development with particular reference to Handicapped Children.  
Interest - early childhood development of children in China.
4. Dr. A. Vibert Douglas: MSc. PhD. (McGill University) Hon. LLD. McGill; Hon D.Sc. (Queensland, Australia). Professor of Astronomy (Emeritus) Queens University, Kingston. Research and publications on Magnitudes of the Stars and on History of Science. Canadian, Female, Age 78.  
Interested in learning about Astronomical research in China and in Science Education.
5. Mr. Stuart M. Finlayson: BSc. (McGill University), Canadian, Male, Age 71.  
Mr. Finlayson was:  
Formerly President, Canadian Marconi Co.  
Past President, Montreal Children's Hospital.  
Past President, Montreal Neurological Institute.  
Member, Board of Governors of Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.  
Is currently Chairman, Board of Governors of McGill University, and Mayor, City of Hampstead, Quebec.  
Interest: Would like to learn about civil and hospital administration practice in China.
6. Mrs. Marjorie Finlayson: (Wife of Stuart Finlayson.) B.Sc. (Mount Allison Univ.) Canadian, Female, Age 69. Home Maker and Mother primarily.  
Interested in education and care of pre-school child.
7. Dr. Guy H. Fisk: MDCM (McGill), DTM&H (Royal College, England), FRCP (Royal College of Physicians, Canada) Canadian, Male, Age 65. Physiologist in Chief, Montreal General Hospital; Founder and Director of McGill School of Physical and Occupational Therapy. Research and publications on Malaria; on Motions of the Shoulder and Hip and on the Physical Treatment of the Hemiplegic.  
Interested in recent advances in Chinese Medicine.



8. Mrs. Ina Fisk: (Wife of Guy Fisk), Canadian, Female, Age 66.  
Home Maker and Wife, primarily.  
Past President Montreal Garden Club.  
Past President, Montreal Women's Art Society.  
Interested in Ancient and Modern Art in China.
9. Mrs. Gladys Fulford: BA (Alberta) MA (McGill), Canadian, Female, Age 65.  
Formerly Social Worker, Supervisor and Administrator for  
Montreal Social Agency. Research and publications in  
field of Social Welfare.  
Interested in methods of handling social welfare problems  
in China.
10. Dr. Fred Howes: MSc (McGill), DIC, PhD (University of London), Canadian, Male,  
Age 77. Professor of Electrical Engineering, (Emeritus),  
McGill University; Former Director, Department of Continuing  
Education; Researcher; Consulting Engineer. Research and  
publication Radio Engineering and Acoustical Engineering problems.  
Interested in the training of Engineers and the role of the  
engineer in China.
11. Mrs. Margaret Howes: (Wife of Fred Howes), BA (Alberta); Canadian, Female,  
Age 62. Former organizer of Adult Education Groups in  
Montreal; Former producer of Radio Programs and Supervisor  
of Radio and TV programs in English on Public Affairs for  
the Quebec Region, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Member,  
Advisory Board, Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute.  
Interested in what use is made of Radio and TV for public  
Education in China and also in China's public health program  
for older people.
12. Ms. Helen Howes: (Sister of Fred Howes), BA (McGill); Canadian, Female,  
Age 74. Former Medical Copy Writer of Ayerst Pharmaceutical  
Laboratories; At present free lance writer on Medical,  
Technical and Travel subjects. Has published several hundred  
articles, many on medical subjects. Interested in obtaining  
information on Chinese medical practice especially in use  
of acupuncture.
13. Dr. Thelma McCormack: BA (Wisconsin) PhD (Columbia), American Citizen, Female,  
Age 51. Professor of Sociology and Director of Graduate  
Student Program, York University, Toronto. Research and  
Publications on Ethics, Politics and Use of Leisure; Folk  
Culture.  
Interested in the Development of the Social Sciences in  
China and in post-secondary education.
14. Mr. Allan McDougall: B.Com (McGill), CA (Quebec), Canadian, Male, Age 63.  
Former Director of Finance for Crown Diamond Paint Co.  
Interested in University and Municipal Administration.
15. Dr. Elizabeth McDougall: MA, PhD (McGill), Canadian, Female, Age 57. Formerly  
High School Teacher and Home Maker and mother. Research  
and Articles on Canadian History.  
Interested in Cultural History of China and also in  
Adolescent Education.



16. Ms. Jean Morrison: B.Sc (McGill), Canadian, Female, Age 50. Director, Oral History Project, McGill University. Research and Publications on Canadian Historical subjects. Interested in interviewing people who worked with Norman Bethune in China.
17. Ms. Marie Mottashed: BA (Western University), MA (Queens University), Canadian, Female, Age 55. Economist; Assistant to Comptroller, Canadian Pacific Railway Co; Economic and Financial Analyst on Transportation and Resource Development operation. Interested in freight transportation systems in China: by Railway, Truck and Inland Water and in how planning is done to meet transportation needs.
18. Dr. Carl Winkler: MSc (Manitoba), PhD (McGill), D.Phil. (Oxford), DSc. (Manitoba); Hon. LLD (Queens); Hon. DSc. (Sir George Williams). Canadian, Male, Age 63. Former Vice-Principal, McGill University. At present, Professor of Chemistry, McGill University. Research and Publications: One Book and more than 200 articles on Chemistry subjects in Scientific Journals. Interest: Would like to visit Chemistry Depts. in Universities and Research Institutes where Chemical Research going on.
19. Mrs. Carl Winkler: Canadian, Female, Age 62. Primarily Home Maker and mother. Interested in home craft and art work in the homes.
20. Ms. Esther Zuker: BA (McGill), MA (Columbia). Canadian, Female, Age 65. Former Teacher in Secondary Schools and later, University teacher at Sir George Williams University. Acted as Guidance Counsellor for Students. Interest: In childhood and adolescent development and in cultural and recreational facilities for the young in China.

April 29, 1974.





TO TEHRAN

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BUS TERMINAL

MOHAMAD REZA SHAH Ave

BAGH-e-SHAH Ave

KHORRAM Ave

SAEB Ave

SAREMIEH Ave

SHAH Ave

SHEYKHBAHAEF Ave

Pars Ave

Abbasabad Ave

TADJ LANE

PAHLAVI Ave

ZAYANDE ROUD RIVER

FARAH Boulevard

NAZAR Ave

12. FIRE TEMPLE

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 ● Gen. Dept. of INFORMATION - and TOURISM.

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← STEEL MILL

Modarres Ave.

Ebne sina Ave.

ABDOL RAZAGH Ave

6

HATEF Ave

SORUSH Ave

JEY Ave

REZA PAHLAVI Ave

To Yazd and Kerman

NESEAI Ave

BOZORG MEHR Ave

BAZAR

HAFEEZ Ave

Sepah Ave

SHAH ABBAS Ave

Seyed alikhan Ave.

Behesht Ave

FERDOUSI Ave

CHAHARBAGH & SAADR Ave

KAMAL ESMAEEL Ave

ZAYANDE ROUD RIVER

AEE NE KHANE Boulevard

MOSHLAGH Ave

Abshar Ave

APAJANA Ave.

TO AIR PORT

ZARTOSHTI Ave

AIR PORT

1. CHEHEL SOTUN (forty columns) PALACE

2. ALI QUAPU PALACE.

3. SHAH MOSQUE

4. SHEYKH LOTFOLAH MOSQUE

5. OLD BAZAAR.

6. FRIDAY MOSQUE.

7. MADRESE CHAHARBAGH

8. S. O. SE POL (33arches)

9. KHAJU BRIDGE.

10. YANK CHURCH and MUSEUM

11. SHAKING MINARETS 7 Km.

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11 12

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$$\frac{316500}{2200} = \$1438.64$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6500 = \$100 \\ 3250 = \\ \hline 9750 = \$150 \\ 3250 = \\ \hline 13000 = \$200 \\ 2200 = \\ \hline 15200 = \$2352 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Total value} \quad 4640 \\ 14400 \\ \hline 19100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

~~19100~~

Have 900

$$\begin{array}{r} 19100 \\ 15780 \\ \hline 3320 \\ 800 \\ \hline 2352 \end{array}$$

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\$185

$$\begin{array}{r} 850 \quad (130.77) \\ \hline 65 \\ 200 \\ \hline 195 \\ 200 \\ \hline 395 \end{array}$$

# British airways

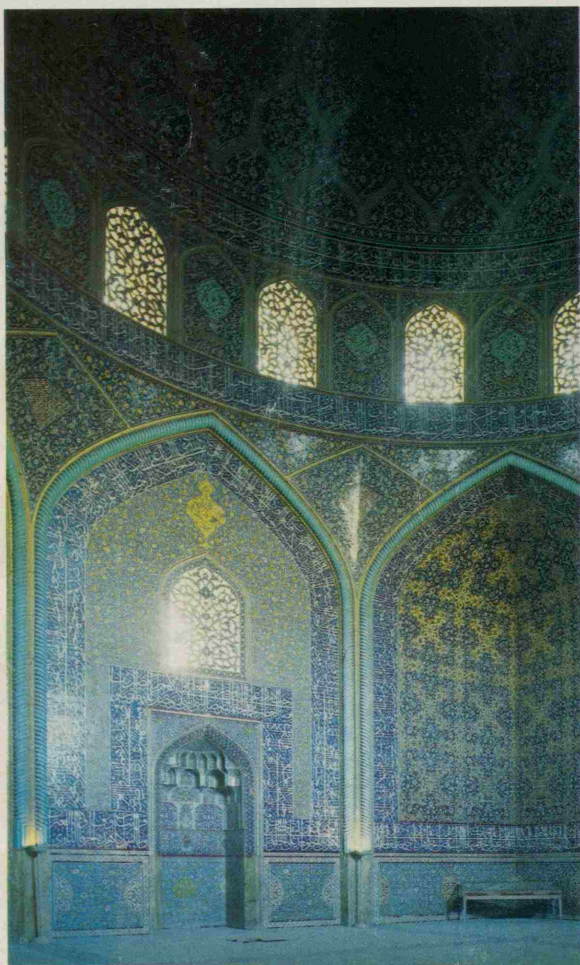
## IRAN

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# Introduction

About three times the size of France, but with less than half its population, Iran is one of the great frontier lands between the Orient and the West. It is bounded on the north by the Soviet Union, Turkey, and the Caspian Sea; on the east by Afghanistan and Pakistan; on the south side by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf; and on the west by Iraq. Geographically, its shape is dominated by two mountain ranges that issue from the great Armenian massif near Iran's northwest border. The Zagros Mountains, a series of parallel ranges, run south-eastward near the Iraq border as far as Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf. In the north, the Elburz Mountains (culminating in Damavend, 18,600ft) rise from the shores of the Caspian, while outliers to east and west of this range lie athwart the borders with the Soviet Union. The interior of Iran, lying within these two ranges, and extending eastward to Afghanistan, is a huge plateau lying at an altitude of 4000ft and more. Much of it is desert.

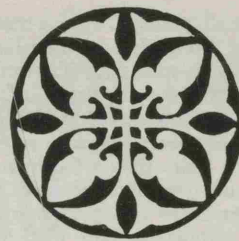
The name Iran comes from 'Aryan', the name used by the peoples of Indo-European stock, who probably originated in Central Asia. It was these peoples who migrated into both Iran and the Indian sub-continent some 4000 years ago. Little is known of the country's history, however, until late in the second millennium BC, when the kingdom of Elam, centred on Susa, in south-west Iran, vied in importance with the Sumerian city-states in the neighbouring Tigris-Euphrates valley. The unbroken historical record really begins with the Archaemenid empire, which lasted for 200 years from the 6th century BC. It was then that the Persian king Cyrus, from the kingdom of Persia (modern Fars) in the south, freed the land from its vassalage to the Babylonian empire. Within a few years, Cyrus forged a huge empire of his own. By 540BC he had conquered most of what is now Turkey; a little later Babylon, Syria and Palestine were under his control. (He defeated Belshazzar, and restored Jerusalem to the Jews.) After his death the process of imperial expansion continued under Darius I and his son Xerxes (who defeated the Spartans at Thermopylae), and by 520BC the empire included Egypt, Cyprus, and many of the Greek islands. Though it gradually fell into decline, the empire continued until 331BC, when Alexander the Great defeated Darius III, last of the Persian Kings.

Alexander's Greek successors, the Seleucids, held sway for almost two centuries, but by 150BC had lost much of the western half of Cyrus's old empire to the Romans—who would continue to threaten Persian sovereignty for another 700 years.

From the first century of the Christian era two indigenous Persian dynasties—the Parthian and the Sassanian—succeeded in winning back most of the country that is modern Iran, but by the middle of the 7th century AD the centuries-long struggle had taken such a great toll of both the Persian and Roman empires that a new power emerged. This came from Arabia. Already masters of Egypt and the Levant, the Arabs were in control of most of Iran by 650AD. From now on, the Moslem faith held sway, and the indigenous Persian religion, Zoroastrianism, virtually died out except in parts of central Iran and in India.

During the invasion by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, most of the great cities were destroyed, and the people turned increasingly to nomadism. Iran became a province of the great khan of China. What little autonomy local chiefs could win for themselves was swept away under the iron fist of Tamerlane (known in the West as Tamerlane; lang = cripple) in the late 14th century.

With the death of Tamerlane, control of most of northern Iran passed into the hands of the Ottoman Turks—control that was to endure until the great resurgence of Persian spirit and power under the great Shah Abbas in the early 16th century. By the end of his reign, Abbas had freed his country of the Turks and had also taken much of eastern Iraq into his empire. Shah Abbas also did much for the economy of his country by encouraging international trade, building roads and bridges, founding new cities, and encouraging



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## INTRODUCTION

the arts and sciences. Above all, perhaps, was his creation of Isfahan into his capital, transforming this modest provincial town into a great city famous the world over for the splendour of its buildings.

Soon after Shah Abbas's death, the empire was once more plunged into a series of wars—mainly with Russia and Turkey in the north, and with the Afghan mogul princes in the east—so that by the early 18th century Iran was little more than a battleground. Into this maelstrom strode the leader of a band of robbers, one Nadir Kuli Beg, who allied himself with the Shah and quickly proved himself a leader and soldier of truly Napoleonic skill. First, he captured the north-western provinces from the Turks, then he dealt similarly with the Russians and Afghans. By 1736 he had become Shah of Persia, and soon afterwards led his armies into Afghanistan, forced his way over the Khyber Pass, captured Peshawar and Delhi, and brought the Indian mogul empire to its knees.

Iran's modern history begins, in a sense, with the rise of the constitutional movement during the 19th century. This movement, essentially urban in character, aimed at the formation of a parliament and the guarantee of minimum rights for all Persian peoples, and was set against a background of complete, and often ruthlessly exercised, power in the hands of the Shah. The movement was slow to take root; it was not until 1906 that the first assembly, or *majlis*, was called into session in Teheran, and it was another three years before a revolution overthrew the corrupt Shah Mohammed Ali and opened the way for the practical development of constitutional rights.

In 1921, after a period of 10 years in which Iran, to the outside world, seemed little more than a pawn in the hands of Britain, Russia, or both, the political scene changed dramatically with the arrival on the scene of Reza Khan, an army cavalry commander. Reza Khan quickly established control over the government, concluded a treaty with the new Soviet Union, and in 1925 was proclaimed Shah by the *majlis*. Reza Khan Pahlavi, to use his full title, proceeded to revive the economy of his country and to bring peace to the quarrelling tribes all over Iran. A new network of roads and railways began to take shape in the 1930s, and a start was made on industrialization—notably with exploitation of the oilfields on the Persian Gulf.

During World War II the Shah, for both economic and historical reasons, was pushed into favouring the Axis powers, and this led to the invasion of Iran by Britain and the Soviet Union in 1941. The Shah abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mohammed Reza, who immediately declared his intention of ruling as a constitutional monarch on democratic lines. Two years later, Iran declared war on the Axis powers, and the country's territorial integrity was guaranteed later by the three main Allied powers at the famous Teheran Conference.

Much of Iran's postwar history has been bedevilled, at the international level, by the problem of ownership, income, and development of the immensely rich oilfields on the Persian Gulf. Operated since 1909 by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the oilfields became the centre of a revolutionary situation in Iran, and led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Britain in 1952. Happily, the problem was resolved in 1954 by an agreement that provided Iran with a more equitable share in the management and income of this immensely important source of wealth.

Today, Iran is one of the most stable countries in a notoriously unstable region of the world. A nation that has had more than its fair share of strife and violence throughout its long history, it is now clearly set on a slow but steady march towards a prosperous future. Thanks to its extensive oil resources, Iran is a comparatively wealthy country, and much had been done in the way of industrialization, mining, the reclaiming of ruined agricultural land, and the development of social services. The determination to succeed in these things is clear to all who visit this ancient, hospitable land; you are always aware of the past, whilst enjoying the comforts of modern Iran.

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## INTRODUCTION/NORTHERN IRAN

Modern Iranians (there are nearly 29 million of them) are a mixture of various races, including strong elements of Turkish, Baluchi, and Arab blood, as well as the Kurds and Lurs in the western regions of the country. There are also Armenians, Assyrians, and Georgians, and the specifically religious minorities of Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians. Nearly 98 per cent of the population are Moslems, mainly of the Shi'a sect. The national language is Farsi, a mixture of Indo-European and Arabic. Turkish is more commonly spoken in the northwest around Tabriz; Arabic in the southwest. English (and some French) is spoken by many educated people, and is generally understood by Iranians connected with the tourist trade. The country is divided into thirteen provinces, or *ostans*, each administered by a governor; in turn, the *ostans* are subdivided into *shahristans* (departments), and sub-divided into *Bakhshdaris* (districts).

**Climate** The climate is essentially continental, and ranges from severe cold in winter to extreme heat in summer. The transition from one to the other is sudden except on the Caspian coast, which enjoys a brief autumn season. In parts of the interior, the average summer temperature is 90°F (but it may soar above the hundred mark for days on end); in winter it may plummet almost to freezing point for several months, with the severest cold in the north-west around Tabriz. In the Zagros Mountains and in the north-west there are frequent, heavy snowfalls between November and March. Annual rainfall fluctuates considerably. At Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, it varies between 2 and 25 inches; at Teheran, between 4 and 20 inches. The wettest regions are the hilly north-west and the Caspian coast, which receive anything from 20 to 50 inches a year. In *Teheran* the average temperature in January is 38°F, in July 84°F. The dry season is from April to October. Best months for visitors are March to May and September/October.

### Places to See

The following is a brief guide to some of the places of most general interest to visitors.

**NORTHERN IRAN** For our purposes, this region includes the provinces of Khorasan in the north-east, Mazandaran and Gilan along the Caspian coast, and Azerbaijan and Kurdistan in the north-west.

Khorasan, dominated by mountains in the north (along the Soviet border) and by deserts in the south and west, has provided the gateway to Persia for innumerable invasions from the east and north. Its capital, **Mashad** (pop. 330,000), is the fourth largest city in Iran and perhaps its greatest centre of Moslem pilgrimage since the 9th century. Its superb gold-domed *mosque* contains the tomb of Imam Reza, the most venerated saint of Persian Moslems. The mosque also contains a museum and a library with priceless manuscripts. A little to the south is the multi-coloured 15th-century *Goharshad* mosque, notable for its splendid mosaics. Mashad also contains the *tomb* of *Nadir Kuli Beg*, who made the city his capital in the 18th century.

Other towns worth visiting in the province include **Tus**, a very ancient but now ruined city; it contains the tomb of Ferdowsi, who wrote Iran's national epic *Shah Nameh* (Book of Kings). In **Nishapur**, to the west of Mashad, is the tomb of Omar Khayyam, the poet and mathematician.

To the west of Khorasan, the provinces of Mazandaran and Gilan lie between the Caspian Sea (rich in sturgeon, the source of caviar) and the massive Elburz Range. With its semi-tropical climate, this is the most intensively cultivated region in the country, the coastal plain and foothills being devoted to rice, tea, tobacco, citrus fruit, and cotton. Higher up, the land is densely forested, with a varied population of wildlife that includes ibex, bears, wild boar, and, in some places, cheetah and leopard. Among the many little towns linked by

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## INTRODUCTION/NORTHERN & CENTRAL IRAN

the coast road, the principal tourist centres are **Babolsar** and **Ramsar** (the latter a spa with sulphur springs); both have first class tourist hotels and good bathing beaches. Farther west is **Rasht**, capital of Gilan and, with a population of 110,000, the largest Iranian city on the Caspian. Rasht is celebrated for its ceramics, wood carvings, and woven mats. Several good main roads lead south over the Elburz Mountains to Teheran. The one from Chalus passes the great **Karaj Dam**, which affords magnificent views of the surrounding countryside.

Azerbaijan, which has boundaries with the Soviet Union and Turkey, is the most north-westerly province in Turkey, and another gateway for Iranian invasions. Some of the most magnificent Persian carpets come from this province. Its capital, **Tabriz** (pop. 410,000), is the second largest city in Iran and has been the capital city several times. Long the centre of Iran's dried fruit trade, it is now growing as an industrial city. Two of its finest buildings include the famous *Blue Mosque* and the *Mosque of Ali Shah* (the Citadel). To the east of Tabriz, **Ardabil** was the seat of the Safawi kings in the 16th century, and the town contains the *tomb of Sheikh Safi*, the founder of the dynasty. South of Tabriz is the ancient city of **Maragheh**, capital for a time during the Mongol occupation. Once one of the greatest centres of scientific learning, the town contained a superb mediaeval observatory and library.

To the south of Azerbaijan is the province of Kurdistan, home of the Kurds who are a hardy mountain folk who speak their own Persian-derived tongue. In the uplands around the province's border with Iraq archaeologists have discovered the sites of what were probably the world's first people to practise cultivation, perhaps 10,000 years ago (curiously enough, this region is the indigenous home of wild-growing wheat).

**CENTRAL IRAN** Any visit to this region should start with a stay in **Isfahan** (pop. 450,000, next in size to Teheran), the most splendid city in Iran and certainly one of the loveliest in the world. It is also one of the most fortunate, since it is one of the few Iranian cities that was spared by the Mongols. The city lies on the banks of the *Zayandeh River* in the centre of a wide, fertile valley; protected on her southern side by mountains, Isfahan is usually spared the severest cold of winter and the extremes of summer heat. Isfahan has been a city since the earliest days of the Archaemenian empire in the 6th century BC, and many of the subsequent dynasties contributed to its glories. But the city reached its greatest peak in the reign of Shah Abbas in the 16th century, when it was Iran's capital. The heart of the city is the *Maidan-i-Shah*, a vast square, where polo and jousting were held in the time of Abbas but which is now laid out as formal gardens. Two of Iran's most beautiful buildings—the *Shah Mosque*, arguably the most stunning structure in the world, and the *Lutfullah Mosque*, crowned by a magnificent dome—face each other across the Maidan, their exquisite faience gleaming breathtakingly in the sun. On another side of the square is the *Ali Qapu Palace*, the official residence of Shah Abbas, from the balconies of which one gets superb views over the city. Other buildings that must not be missed are the *Chehel Sotun*, with its pavilion of forty pillars (there are actually twenty pillars, clearly reflected in an ornamental pool), the *Juma* or *Friday Mosque*, the *Shaking Minarets*, the exquisite dome and minarets of the *Madreseh-e-Madar Shah* (Theological School), and the numerous ancient bridges that link Isfahan with its superb, *Julfa*. The last, by the way, takes its name from the city of Julfa on the Soviet border: it was from here that Shah Abbas brought hundreds of craftsmen to construct his fine buildings. Lastly, one should not miss the *Qaysariyeh*, the royal bazaar, whose main entrance is also on one side of the Maidan. One of the most splendid covered markets in Iran, its alleyways are said to stretch for seven miles. Here, and at the Shah Abbas Hotel, one can see the crafts for which the city is famous:

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To the east of Isfahan (some 100 miles by road) is the city of Nain (pronounced Na-een), with its beautiful 1000-year-old *Friday Mosque*. Also boasting an ancient Friday Mosque is Yazd (120 miles south-east of Nain), which lies in the geographical centre of Iran. This old town—'a good and noble city', Marco Polo called it in the 14th century—is the last centre in Iran of the Zoroastrian religion. Some 170 miles north of Isfahan is Qum, after Mashad the most important place of pilgrimage in Iran; it is dominated by the stunning golden dome of the *shrine of Fatimah*, the sister of Imam Reza. To the west of Qum is Hamadan, on the site of the ancient city of *Ecbatana*, which dates back more than 4000 years and in Archaemenian times claimed equal importance with Susa and Persepolis as one of the imperial capitals. Still farther west, near the oil town of **Kermanshah** in Luristan, part of the rock face of *Bisotun Mountain* still bears a famous inscription by the Archaemedian King Darius the Great.

**SOUTHERN IRAN** Until 1909, Abadan was a small fishing village on the estuary of the Shatt-el-Arab, which forms the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates as they flow into the Persian Gulf. In that year, however, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was formed to exploit the concession granted by the Iranian government. Since then Abadan has become a major city (pop. 140,000) with the largest oil refinery in the world fed by an enormous network of pipelines from the oilfields. The oldest of these is at **Masjid Suleiman**, where deposits were first discovered in 1908. The present fields extend from **Binak**, in the south, to the **Dezful** area in the north. Abadan refinery is a hive of activity, from the recently installed petro-chemical plants, to the broad avenues and tropical gardens in the residential areas of the city. A visit to the refinery is a must, and can be arranged through the oil company's public relations department/tel: 2536. Abadan is joined (by a modern bridge over the Karoon River) to Khorramshahr, Iran's main shipping port.

There are many places worth visiting near Abadan. A little over 100 miles to the north is the old city of **Ahwaz** (pop. 210,000), which was an important centre during Sassanian times. The prosperity of the city depended, like that of the Sumerian city-states, on a large and complex irrigation system; like those cities, it fell into decline as a consequence of the destruction of the system in war. The city has, however, gained a new lease of life due to oil and the construction of the *Dez Dam* (the highest in the Middle East), about 100 miles to the north. A visit to the dam is well worth while, incidentally. The dam is a few miles to the north-east of ancient **Susa** (or Shush), which dates back at least to 4000BC and has been partially excavated. **Shushtar**, 40 miles to the east, is famous for a great barrage believed to have been built by Roman prisoners in 260AD.

To the south-east of Khuzistan is the province of Fars (sometimes rendered in English as Parsa or Persis—whence the name 'Persia'). This is the very heartland of Iranian culture, the native kingdom of the Archaemenian dynasty, from Cyrus the Great onward, and of the later Sassanians.

At the heart of Fars is **Shiraz**, the provincial capital, the City of Roses and Nightingales (and, it is said, of the most beautiful women in all Iran). With a population of 272,000, it is one of the largest cities in Iran, and splendidly situated between the Zagros Mountains and the Persian Gulf. Of special pride to Shirazis is that their city was the home of perhaps Iran's two greatest poets—Sa'di (13th century) and Hafez (14th century). Although there has been a town on this site for over 2000 years. Shiraz reached its greatest eminence in the 18th century when the Shah Karim Khan, of the Zand dynasty, made it his capital; it is from this time that most of the city's finest buildings date. (Many older buildings in the province have been felled by

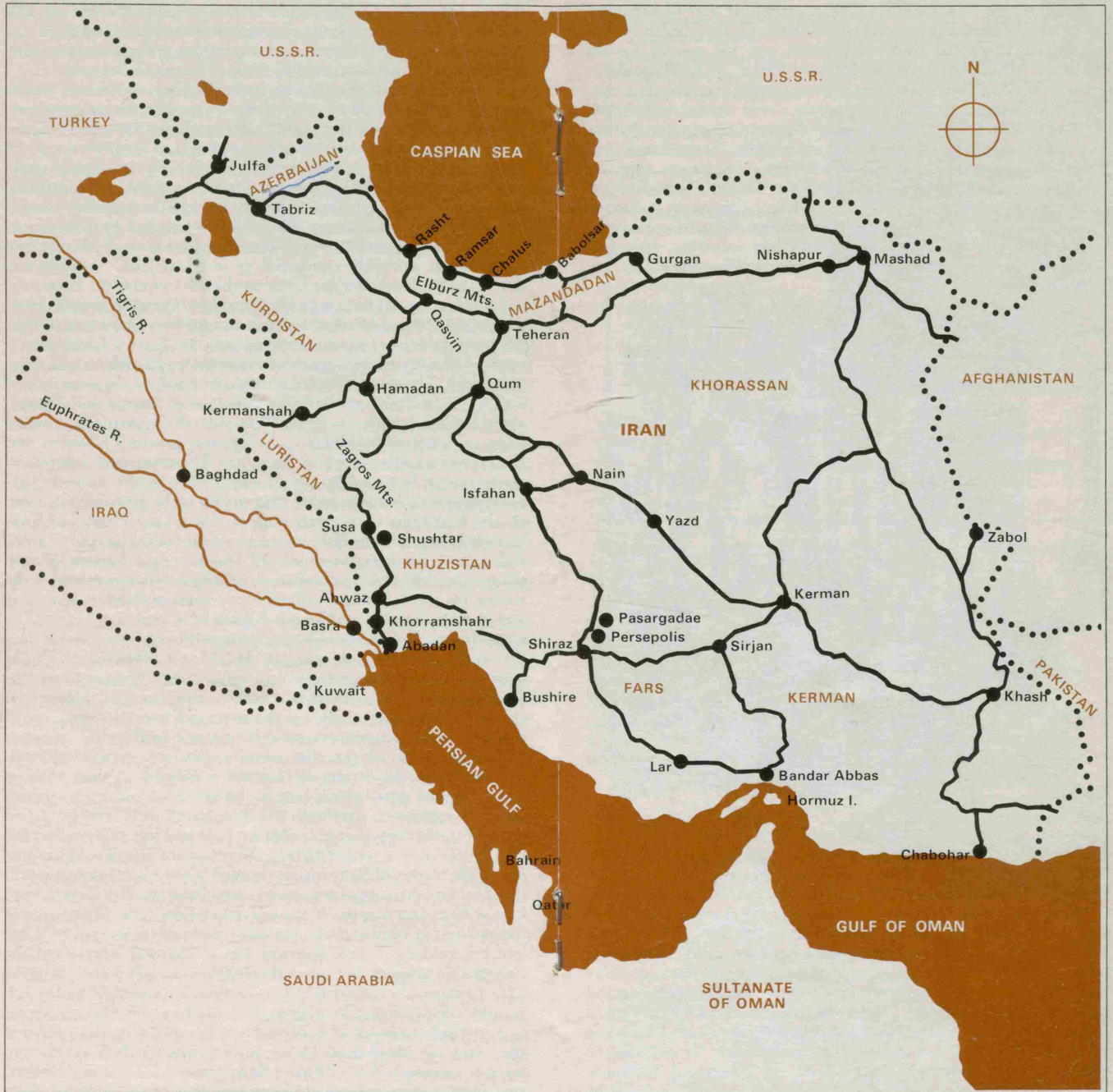
earthquakes. This is a seismically active region: 500 people died in **Lar**, 200 miles to the south-east in the 1960 earthquake.)

Among the finest buildings in Shiraz are *Karim Khan's citadel* (now occupied by the police); the *Fars Museum* (a delightful pavilion enclosed in a garden); the *Vakil Mosque* (probably the best example of Zand architecture in Iran); the *monuments* to Hafez and Sa'di (the latter a good example of contemporary Iranian design); and the many beautiful public gardens, notably those of *Eram* and *Delgosha*.

Some 38 miles north of Shiraz, by the highway to Isfahan, are the ruins of **Persepolis** which, even in decay, remains the most majestic expression of the first great empire our world has known. We know now, indeed, that Persepolis was just that—an outpouring of the Archaemenian culture, rather than a capital city or administrative centre. It was here that the mighty monarchs welcomed the arrival of spring amid great ceremonial; but for most of the year they resided either in Susa or Ecbatana. The city was founded by Darius I in 518BC on the slopes of *Kuh-i-Rahmat* (the Mountain of Mercy), and construction probably continued at intervals until the city was destroyed by Alexander the Great in the 4th Century BC. Persepolis was built on a great terrace or platform 1475ft long by almost 1000ft wide, enclosed by a fortified wall and entered by a monumental stairway of 106 steps. The entrance led into the Xerxes Gatehouse, a square hall with massive doorways more than 35ft high set into three of its sides. The south door led onto a courtyard, on the other side of which was an immense hall (the Apadana of Darius and Xerxes) about 250ft in length. On its southern side, the Apadana gave onto a huge complex of buildings including the palaces of Darius and Xerxes and a Council Hall, or Tripylon. The entire southern side of the terrace is bounded by a high wall containing an immense bas-relief depicting homage being paid to Darius by ambassadors from all the kingdoms of his vast empire. Other important buildings included a vast Throne Hall, its great roof supported by 100 columns, and a large Treasury complex. In October 1971 Persepolis once again witnessed scenes of imperial splendour, when it provided the setting for the commemoration of 2500 years of Persian monarchy and the Declaration of Human Rights by Cyrus the Great. The attractive pavilions built to house distinguished guests from all over the world have been donated by H.I.M. the Shahanshah to the National Tourist Organization and will in future be used to accommodate tourists. A few miles north of Persepolis lies the older ruined city of **Pasargadae**, which was the home of Cyrus the Great; it still contains the impressive remains of his gigantic tomb.

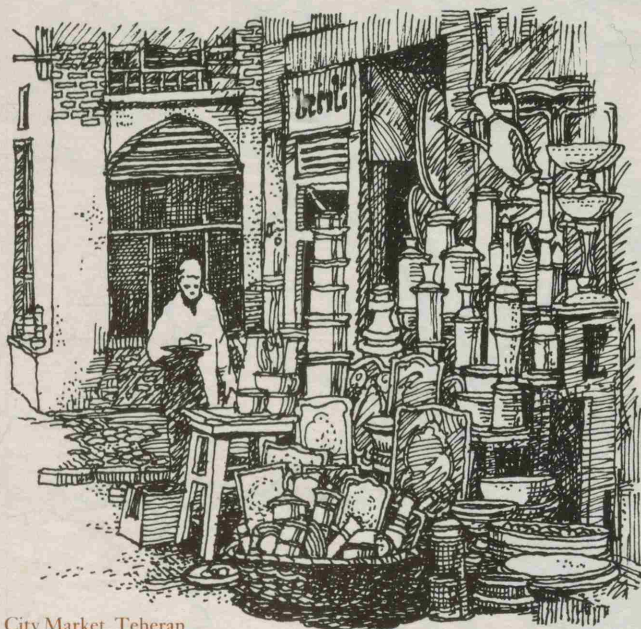
South-east of Shiraz, the country becomes increasingly inhospitable. In the Straits of Hormuz is **Bandar Abbas** with its newly opened port, which bids to be one of the country's major shipping centres. It overlooks the little island of **Hormuz**, once a great port, that was visited by Marco Polo and was captured by the Portuguese in the 15th Century. Eastward of Bandar Abbas one enters the wastes of Baluchistan through which camel caravans still thread their lonely way between Iran and Pakistan. Northward from here is **Kerman** (capital of the province of the same name), one of the loneliest of Iranian cities, but still renowned for its carpets, silks, and embroideries. Once Kerman was a centre of worship of the Zoroastrian religion, but when the Afghans occupied the city in the 18th Century they destroyed the Zoroastrian quarter. Today few people still practise this religion, but a hill outside the city serves as a morbid reminder of a Zoroastrian custom, as it was here that they laid out their dead to rot (it was against their religion to bury or cremate). The Q'aleh-e Ardeshir and the Qaleh-e Dohtar, two ancient ruins, afford an impressive view of the city and plain. The 12th-century Gonbad-e-Jatاليه is one of the oldest double domes in Iran and stands on the plain a few miles north of Kerman. The purpose of this structure remains a mystery.





# Teheran

The city stands in a plain on the southern edge of the Elburz Mountains, at an altitude of about 4000ft. Its present population is 3,000,000. Although there has probably been a small town or village on this site for 1300 years, it was only during the 17th century that Teheran began to acquire some importance. It was in 1779 that Agha Mohammed Khan, successor of Karim Khan, began to seek an alternative capital to Shiraz, which was too remote for his purposes. At first, he established his court at Sari, on the Mazandaran coast of the Caspian. This, too, proved unsuitable, and after considerable thought, he decided to create a new capital at Teheran. This was in 1786, but it was not until the late 19th century that the city began to take on the shape of a metropolis. Today it is a fast-growing, cosmopolitan city of tall buildings, wide streets, sophisticated people. Apart from the oil complex at Abadan, Teheran is the most important industrial centre in Iran. The chief industries include cement, bricks, and other building materials, electrical goods, iron and steel products, automobile assembly, industrial chemicals, food processing, plastics, textiles, and furniture.



City Market, Teheran

Among places of especial interest to visitors are the following:

*Archaeological Museum* (Muzeh Iran Bastan), Sepah Ave. This museum contains some of the most important examples of artefacts from 6000 years of Iranian civilization. Of especial interest are the exhibits from Archaemenian and Sassanian times and the period of the early Arab invasions. *Museum of National Arts* (Muzeh Honarhaye Melli), Maidan Baharestan, has artists and craftsmen at work on carpets, silver engraving, enamel, brocade making, inlay work and much else. Open every day except Tuesday afternoon and Friday, 8.30am-12 noon; 3-5pm. Admission Rls10. *Crown Jewels* at the Central Bank (Bank Markazi Iran), Ferdowsi Ave. This is one of the greatest collections of jewellery in the world. It includes the Darya-ye Nur, a companion piece to the celebrated Kohinoor diamond; both were seized from the Moghul emperor of India by Nadir Kuli Beg after his conquest of Delhi in 1738. Other quite staggering items in the collection include the Globe of Jewels comprising no fewer than 50,000 precious stones set into a spherical frame of solid gold; the Nadir Throne, about 9ft high and studded

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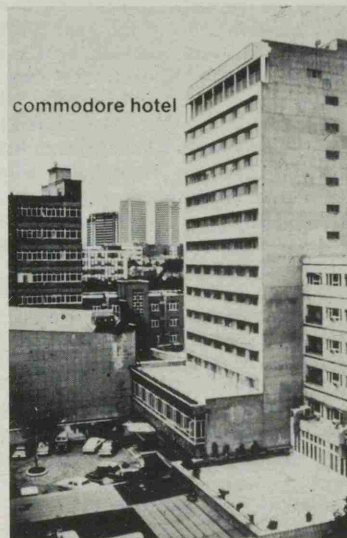
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## TEHERAN

with 26,000 gems; and the Pahlavi Crown, which contains several thousand diamonds, sapphires, pearls and huge emeralds. The almost unimaginable value of the total collection can be gauged from the fact that they were originally used as security for government loans from the bank. The collection may be viewed every day except Friday from 3.30-6pm. Admission Rls100 (children under 12 free).

The *Golestan Palace* (Maidan Ark) was built by the founders of the Ghajar dynasty when Teheran first became the national capital. It is now a museum, though it is still used for some state occasions. Apart from the richness of the structure itself, the building has a splendid display of carpets, tapestries and furnishings, and a variety of objets d'art. It also includes a fine throne. The palace is open every day except Friday, 9am-noon; 4-6pm.

Without doubt the most beautiful building in Teheran is the *Sepahsalar Mosque* (Ebne Sina Ave), which was begun in 1878, and covers an area of about 35,000sq ft. Attached to the mosque is a *madreseh*, or theological seminary, for Moslem students, which contains a library of rare manuscripts. One of the best features of the interior of the mosque is the large hall beneath the dome, which has some superb examples of tilework in traditional styles. The visitor is strongly recommended to climb to the top of one of the eight minarets, which afford marvellous views of the city and the Elburz Mountains in the distance.

The *Marble Palace* (on Sepah Avenue), once the Shah's official residence in the capital, is a 20th-century building constructed of splendid green marble and onyx from Yazd, and graced by the city's most beautiful dome. The two main government buildings are the *National Assembly*, a Qajar palace in Maidan Baharestan, and the *Senate*, a strikingly contemporary structure on Sepah Ave.

The *Teheran Zoo* on Pahlavi Ave, though comparatively small, has one of the world's finest private collections; open daily 8am-8pm. For children there is a splendid *Funfair*, also on Pahlavi Ave, open all day in winter, during the evening in summer.

Finally, of course, one should not miss the *Bazaar*, a vast, higgledy-piggledy inferno of fascinating sights, sounds, and smells where one can buy almost anything, usually somewhat cheaper than in the downtown stores, especially if one is a gifted haggler.

There are many places of interest within a few miles of the city. The new residence of the Shah, the *Niavaran Palace* (recently completed), lies overlooking Teheran at the foot of the Elburz Mountains, about 20 minutes drive from the city-centre. Of great historical importance is *Rey*, five miles south of the capital, which was once one of the greatest of Persian cities but was destroyed by the Mongol hordes in 1220. Its *shrine of Shah Abdul Azim* is one of the country's most important places of pilgrimage (strictly out of bounds to non-Moslems). Near Rey is the *Cheshmeh Ali* (Ali's Spring), which is always crowded with carpet washers at work in the beautifully clear water. *Karaj*, about 25 miles west of Teheran, is a farming centre and a good base from which to take half-an-hour's drive northward to the great *Karaj Dam*, high in the Elburz Mountains. Some 35 miles north-east of Teheran (about half way to the great peak of Damavend), is the pleasant mountain resort of *Ab-e Ali*, which is well known for its mineral springs. It has two comfortable hotels and offers good skiing in the winter.

**Weather** Teheran's weather is governed by its altitude (4002ft), and ranges from very hot in summer to very cold in winter. Throughout the year the air is clear and dry, and there is very little humidity. Temperatures during June, July, Aug, Sept are in the 90s (average maximum 99° in Aug). During the winter months from Nov-Feb they average 63° (Nov)-45° (Jan). The spring and autumn months (Mar, Apr, May; Oct, Nov) are the most pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 59°-82° (May). Rainfall is slight, but there are generally heavy falls of snow in winter.

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## TEHERAN

**Sightseeing** There are over a dozen organizations in Teheran offering tours of the city; morning tours include visits to Rey, Ali's Spring, the Museum of Fine Arts, etc; and afternoon tours, within the city, to the Golestan Palace, Sepahsalar Mosque, Archaeological Museum, Crown Jewels.

**Excursions** Service Tours Ltd, 280 Iranshahr Ave/tel: 836593/4 and other travel organizations operate excursions of one to four days by private car or air to places of major interest. There is, for instance, a one-day excursion by air to Isfahan, and a four-day excursion by air to Isfahan, Shiraz, and Persepolis. The latter costs \$137.00 (US dollars), which includes first-class hotel accommodation (full board), transfer to and from airport and hotel, visits and sightseeing by private car, and English-speaking guide, but does *not* include the air fare.

**Where to Stay** This short list of hotels in Teheran is followed by a few selected hotels in other areas of interest to visitors. The prices given (in Rials) are *minimum* rates for room and bathroom (meals are extra) and do not include the service charge, which is usually 10 or 15 per cent. Hotels with \* have swimming pools.

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Royal Teheran Hilton* (540rms) Pahlavi Ave	Rls 2350	2660
Intercontinental* (400rms) Iran Novin Ave	Rls 2600	3000
Arya Sheraton* (214rms) Pahlavi Ave	Rls 1900	2300
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Naderi Hotel (27rms) Ave Naderi	Rls 800	1100
<b>Abadan</b>		
Abadan International* (132rms) between Airport and Braim	Rls 800	1200
<b>Isfahan</b>		
Sheraton (138rms) Charbagh St	Rls 1400	1800
Shah Abbas (134rms) Shah Abbas Ave	Rls 1200	1500
Iran Tour (67rms) Abbasabad St	Rls 550	650
<b>Shiraz</b>		
Cyrus Intercontinental (250rms) Park Farah	Rls 920	1150
Anahita (30rms) Park Valiahad Sq	Rls 500	700
Park Saadi (81rms) Hafiz St	Rls 500	900
Shiraz Inn (73rms) on road to Airport	Rls 900	1200
<b>Persepolis</b>		
Darius Intercontinental (187rms)	Rls 1200	1600
<b>Tabriz</b>		
Asia (50rms)	Rls 500	750
<b>Caspian Sea Resorts</b>		
Babolsar Casino and Hotel (118rms)	Rls 1200	1600
Chalus Chalus Hotel (56rms)	Rls 400	490
Ramsar New Ramsar Hotel (105rms)	Rls 1000	1200
(The above three hotels are operated by the Pahlavi Foundation)		



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**Food and Eating Places** The Iranian national dish, *chelo-kebab*, consists of steamed rice to which butter, raw egg-yolk (optional) ground sumac, salt and pepper are added. It is eaten with broiled lamb and pickles. Pilaf dishes include *adas pulau* (rice, cubes of lamb, lentils, and raisins or dates) and *shirin pulau* (rice with saffron, and lamb pieces mixed with orange peel, sliced nuts, and spices). Another popular dish is *fesanjun* (lamb, chicken or duck cooked in a sauce of ground walnuts and pomegranate juice). Many Iranians claim that their caviar (available all the year round), is superior to the Russian. Most hotels offer European-type bread, but local varieties are also worth trying: such as the wafery *lavash*, the thick, crisp *barbari*, and several other kinds, all unleavened. Among fruits, cherries, peaches, grapes, melons, figs, and nectarines are available in the summer, oranges and tangerines in the winter. Most of the hotels and better restaurants in the larger cities sell whisky, gin, and the other European kinds of liquor, but there are a number of good Iranian vodkas, wines, and beers. The wine, especially, is excellent.

The following is a selection of restaurants (of varying quality but all recommended) in Teheran: *Shaher Grill* (Royal Teheran Hilton), *le Bistrot* (204 Ave Soraya), *Leon's Grill Room* (306 Shah Reza), *La Residence* (Avenue Villa), *Hatam* (in large garden on Pahlavi Ave; specializes in chicken kebabs), *Surens* (Avenue Behjadabad), *Chetnik* (Kh. Kheradmand), *Farid* (Khabir St), *Smis Restaurant* (Forsat Ave), *Sandy's* (Takhte Jamshid Ave), *Chinese Restaurant* (Abdoh St), *Ray's Pizza* (Villa Ave), *Ray's Steak House* (North Villa Ave), *Paprika* (Villa Ave), *Xanadu* (Shahreza Ave), *Hungarian Restaurant* (Takhte Tavous Ave), *Mexican Restaurant* (Takhte Jamshid), *La Festa* (Nadershah Ave), *Chez Michelle* (Abass Abad), *Maharajah* (Indian; Roosevelt Ave), *Jordan Restaurant* (Television Ave). The average price for two people in these restaurants varies between Rls400 and 600. Teheran also has many quick-service snack-bars, of which an excellent example is *White Cap* (on Ferdowsi Sq) which specializes in draught beer, Russian snacks and shish kebabs. An English-style pub is the *Chelsea* at Bel Air Hotel. Coffee shops include *Ciroco* (Pahlavi Ave, opp. Hilton), *Riviera* (Pahlavi Ave), *Paxy's* (Avenue Tavoo). There are no licensing restrictions, but drinks are not served in public during the month of *Ramazan* and on certain other religious days.

### Entertainment

**BALLET** Teheran Ballet Company gives frequent performances during the winter months at Rudaki Hall.

**CINEMA** Most cinemas show *dubbed* (in Persian) American and European films as well as locally made films. The following cinemas, however, frequently show foreign films in their original versions: *Goldis* (Yussif Abad St), 9.30pm daily; *Majestic* (Shah Ave) on Tuesday afternoons; *Moulin Rouge* (Old Shemiran Rd) Sunday afternoon and Monday evening; *Paramount* (Pahlavi/Takhte Jamshid junction) on Saturday evening; *Diamond* (Roosevelt Ave) on Sunday afternoon.

**MUSIC** *Teheran Symphony Orchestra* gives occasional concerts at Farhang Hall, Rafez Ave. For those interested in Persian music, information is available from the *Ministry of Culture & Arts*, Avenue Bou Ali Sina/tel: 303581-5.

**NIGHTCLUBS** Among late-night places offering a dinner-dance plus floor show, the following are recommended: *Colbeh* (Darband Hotel), *Miami* (Pahlavi Ave), *Shecoufe Now* (Simetri Ave), *Bacara* (Pahlavi Ave), *Copacabana* (Takhte Jamshid Ave).

**HOUSES OF STRENGTH** In these athletic clubs, Iranian muscle-men suavely exercise, with 50-pound clubs in each hand, to the rhythm of drums and chanted verse. The privileged visitor may get the chance to visit one of these clubs—such as the *Zurkaneh* at the *Melli Bank* on Ferdowsi Ave—when the impressive but extraordinary *ls* are in progress.

### Spectator Sports

**SOCCER** There are regular matches during the winter at *Amjadieh Stadium* (Avenue Roosevelt).

**WRESTLING** is one of the most popular Iranian sports. Bouts can be seen regularly at *Mohammad Reza Shah Stadium*.

### Recreational Sports

**FISHING** There is good *trout* and other fishing in several rivers within easy reach of Teheran, notably in the Jaj Rud, Karaj, and Lar valleys. Permits are required. Full details from *Games Council of Iran*/tel: 305528.

**GLIDING** has recently become very popular. For information on joy rides or instruction, get in touch with *Teheran Gliding Club*/tel: 792858 or *Civil Aviation Club*/tel: 44526.

**GOLF** There is an 18-hole course about half-a-mile from the Hilton hotel. Details of green fees, etc, from *Imperial Sports Club*/tel: 622604. Miniature golf: above Vanak Hotel on Pahlavi Ave.

**HORSE RIDING** Horses can be hired by the hour or day from various stables. Recommended: *Imperial Sports Club*, Pahlavi Ave/tel: 622604 and *Teheran Riding Club*, Darrou/tel: 37562.

**SKIING** There are two main areas, *Abe Ali* and *Shemshak*, both within 80mins drive of Teheran, both with ski-lifts and tows, and both offering good sport from December to mid-March. Equipment may be hired from several sports shops on Avenue Naderi.

**SWIMMING** There is an outdoor swimming-pool at the *Amjadieh Stadium* and both outdoor and indoor pools at the *Ice Palace*, Pahlavi Ave. Hotel pools are generally open to non-residents.

**WALKING** in the Elburz Mountains has become such a popular sport with Teheranis and foreign residents that numerous rest huts have been established on the main slopes, where one can rest while on Persian rugs, and sip refreshing coffee.

**WATER-SKIING** is excellent on the lake above Karaj Dam, 42 miles from Teheran. Information from the National Tourist Organization.

**Shopping** The bazaar and most of the shops specializing in a wide variety of traditional Persian craft goods are conveniently in the south-central part of the city. European-type shops selling luxury goods are in the western section, from the centre northward.

The following are notes on some of the more interesting Persian handicrafts. **Carpets** This centuries-old craft, unexcelled anywhere else in the world, is carried on all over Iran, but four centres are stylistically predominant. In **Kerman** carpets, roses and carnations predominate, in gentle shades of pink, blue, and white. **Shiraz** carpets are easily distinguished by their long tasselled fringes and multi-coloured edges; a Caucasian influence is apparent in their patterns, which are frequently geometric. From **Kashan** (south of Teheran) come finely woven carpets with flower patterns in strong reds and blues. Carpets from **Azerbaijan** often betray a Chinese influence, with lotus flowers and hunting scenes in bright colours. **Metalwork** Some of the finest engraved silver, copper, and brass is produced in Isfahan, including trays, bowls, and cigarette cases; fine filigree silver is especially good in the north and north-west. A speciality in the Abadan area are black-stained, handpainted silver articles made by a sect known as Subbies. **Pottery** bowls, trays, and animals are produced in many areas. Hamadan is one important centre, producing pottery in a distinctive blue colour, either plain or in patterns of a traditional design. **Inlaidwork** Boxes, table tops, and picture frames are decorated with fine enamelled mosaics by Shiraz craftsmen. **Textiles** From Isfahan come hand-printed cottons (*qalamkar*) and batik silks. Handblocked silks are produced in Azarbaijan, handwoven cloths in Yazd, exquisite needlework in Managhan and Zahedan. **Jewellery** Some beautiful (and some indifferent) jewellery is still produced by tribespeople in



the remoter areas. The better ones are produced mainly by Kurdish, Baluchi, and Turkomani tribes, and often feature turquoise or agate set in heavy silver. *Stoneware* Plates, bowls, and vases in traditional black and white designs are the distinctive feature of Mashad craftsmen.

For carpets and rugs the best places to buy are the state-owned Iran Carpet Co (Ferdowsi Ave) or at shops such as Hadji Baba (Ave Takhte Jamshid), and others on Ferdowsi Ave. For bargains try the covered bazaar, where a wide variety of carpets is on sale. *Note* You are at liberty to view carpets in any shop without obligation to buy. For other traditional handicrafts the best places are the Iran Handicrafts Corp. Showrooms at 381 Avenue Takhte Jamshid (opp. US Embassy) and 296 North Villa Avenue. *Shopping hours* 8am–12 noon; 4–8pm. Most shops close on Friday.

### Getting About

**INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS** Mehrabad: 5 miles from Teheran. *Taxi* Rials 100–200. Abadan International, 4½ miles. *Taxi* Rials 80 (after 10pm Rials 100).

**INTERNAL AIR SERVICES** Iran National Airlines operate services (Boeing 727s) between all the major cities (eg Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz, and Abadan). Their office on Villa Ave is open every day.

**RAIL TRAVEL** Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, only certain cities and towns (eg Khorramshahr, Ahwaz, Tabriz, Mashad) are connected by train with Teheran. Class of travel is De Luxe, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class. All except 3rd Class are fully airconditioned. All trains have a restaurant car in which local dishes and beer are available. For details tel: 51051 or 50993.

**BUSES** City services in Teheran include blue/beige single-deckers and red double-deckers. They are usually very crowded, particularly during rush hours. There are many companies operating modern airconditioned long-distance buses, which afford an excellent way of seeing the country. This form of travel is cheap, and the buses stop at regular intervals for refreshment.

**CAR HIRE** Leading firms include *Iran Taxi* (267 Sepahbad Zahedi/tel: 827676/823222), *Avis* (245 Avenue Shiraz/tel: 824778) and *Hertz* (Ave Takhte Jamshid/tel: 832031/5). Average daily rates for a medium-size car are around US\$10.00, plus 3 or 4 cents per mile.

Drive on the right. Speed limit in towns, 25mph, in suburbs, 40mph.

**TAXIS** *City Taxis* (orange) can be found cruising the streets. Rates are among the cheapest in the world. Taxis can also be hired by the hour at an agreed rate. These taxis operate only within city limits and it is important to note that most drivers are familiar only with the names of important places; on most occasions they will refer to the passenger for directions. *Suburban taxis* (black with white mudguards or—newer ones—bluish-grey with white roofs) operate from ranks in the city to specified outlying points. Routes are scheduled and drivers are not permitted to deviate from them.

### Useful Services

**GENERAL OFFICE HOURS** 8am–2pm.

**BANKS** open 8am–1pm and 5pm–7pm. (In Abadan 7am–1pm.)

**MAIN POST OFFICE** in Sepah Ave; open 8am–2pm. Collection times for mail to Europe and North America, 6pm. Air letters and stamps can be bought at yellow kiosks (marked **PTT**) in streets throughout centre of city.

**TELEPHONES** Yellow public kiosks in main streets. Local calls, Rls2. Dialling code: *Time* 119. *Information* 20020.

**CABLE OFFICES** Avenue Nasser Khosrow, Maidan Sepah.

**POLICE** headquarters at Avenue Shah Reza. 24-hr service/tel: 49161.

**ALL-NIGHT CHEMISTS** *Takhte Jamshid Drug Store*, Avenue Takhte Jamshid (opp. NIOC building).

**TELEVISION** Three stations—two state-owned, one operated by United States Armed Forces. Programmes from 4–11.30pm.

**GUIDE BOOKS IN ENGLISH** *This Week in Teheran* and *Teheran Guide*, both issued free of charge by the Iran National Tourist Organization.

**NEWSPAPERS** *Kayhan International*, *Teheran Journal* (English-language), *Journal de Téhéran* (French), all daily Rls10.

**VISITORS BUREAU** *Iran National Tourist Organization*, Boulevard Elizabeth II, Teheran/tel: 621291/8.



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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 British Airways Office      | 7 Treasury of Crown Jewels |
| 2 National Tourist Office     | 8 Sepahsalar Mosque        |
| 3 General Post Office 5-2 km. | 9 Bazaars                  |
| 4 Golestan Palace             | 10 Majlis                  |
| 5 Archaeological Museum       | 11 Senate                  |
| 6 National Arts Museum        | 12 Decorative Arts Museum  |



# General Information

■ **Immigration and Health Requirements** British nationals and those holding British passports do not require a visa. Commonwealth citizens (except those of Pakistan), and United States citizens require a passport and visa. For a stay of more than three months, a residence permit is required. Visitors are strongly advised to be inoculated against typhoid and to hold an international smallpox vaccination certificate against cholera; a valid international smallpox vaccination certificate must be produced by all visitors on arrival.

■ **Currency** The official unit of currency is the *Rial*, which is subdivided into 100 dinars (50 dinars, the value of the smallest coin, is so small an amount that it can be disregarded). *Coins* (cupronickel): Rls1, 2, 5, 10, 20. *Notes*: Rls20 (light brown), 50 (green), 100 (dark red), 200 (blue), 500 (grey), 1000 (red), 5000 (violet), 10,000 (green). *Note* (1) Iranians commonly refer to multiples of Rials as 'Tomans'; thus Rls10 is called one Toman, Rls500 is called 50 Tomans. (2) It is advisable not to accept badly torn or grubby notes as they may be refused by some shopkeepers or restaurants. Many of the larger hotels have currency exchange facilities. Banks include Bank of Iran and the (Central) Middle East; Bank Mellî; British Bank of the Middle East.

■ **Tipping** *Porters* at airport, railway, and hotel: Rls15-25 per suitcase, *Hotels* Rls10-20 for chambermaid (per day) and for room service; doorman Rls10. *Restaurants* 10 per cent (in spite of the fact that a service charge is frequently included in the bill); cloakroom attendant Rls5-10. *Bar* 10 per cent for barman. *Nightclubs* 5 per cent of bill. *Hairdresser* Rls50-60, plus Rls10 for shampoo girl. *Barber* Rls 40-50 for haircut or shave; Rls 45-55 for both. *Taxi driver* No tip required.

■ **Health** It is advisable to take out insurance against illness before you leave home as hospitalization, though often efficient, is very expensive. Doctor's surgery and attendance fees are also costly and are payable in cash on the spot. Gippy tummy is the main health hazard and it is advisable to take precautions against malaria. During summer in the Abadan area it is essential to wear headgear and dark glasses; to sun-bathe with great caution; and to avoid too much alcohol.

■ **Electric Current** 220 volts AC.

■ **National Holidays** There are eleven official *religious holidays*, but since the Moslem calendar is based on the Arabic Lunar calendar, dates vary from year to year. *Now Rooz* is the Iranian new year beginning on 21 March. The celebrations continue until 25 March. *Sizdah Bedar* falls on the 13th day of the New Year—a day traditionally set aside for picnicking in the countryside. *National Uprising Day* (19 August) is celebrated with illuminations, fireworks and general merrymaking. *Birthday of H.I.M. Shahanshah Aria-Mehr and Anniversary of Coronation* (26 October), with athletics meeting in Amjadieh Stadium. *Army Day* (12 December). *Char Shambe Sauri* (last Wednesday of the year), fireworks and celebrations.

■ **Books to Read** *A Visit to Iran* by Elizabeth Sharpe; *Isfahan, Pearl of Persia* by W. Blunt; *The Land of the Great Sophy: Iran* by Sir Roger Stevens; *The History of Persia* by Sir Percy Sykes; *Persia, the Immortal Kingdom* by Roman Ghirshman; *Flames over Persepolis* by Sir Mortimer Wheeler; *Under Five Shahs* by Gen. Hassan Arfa.

■ **Further Information** on tourism contact the Iran National Tourist Organisation, Newton House, 118 Piccadilly, London W1/ tel: 493-7839. For general information contact the Iranian Embassy, 16 Princes Gate, London SW7. *New York*: 630 Fifth Ave, International Building, 20, NY. *Ottawa*: The Sandringham, Suite 562, 85 Range Rd/tel: 233-7521.

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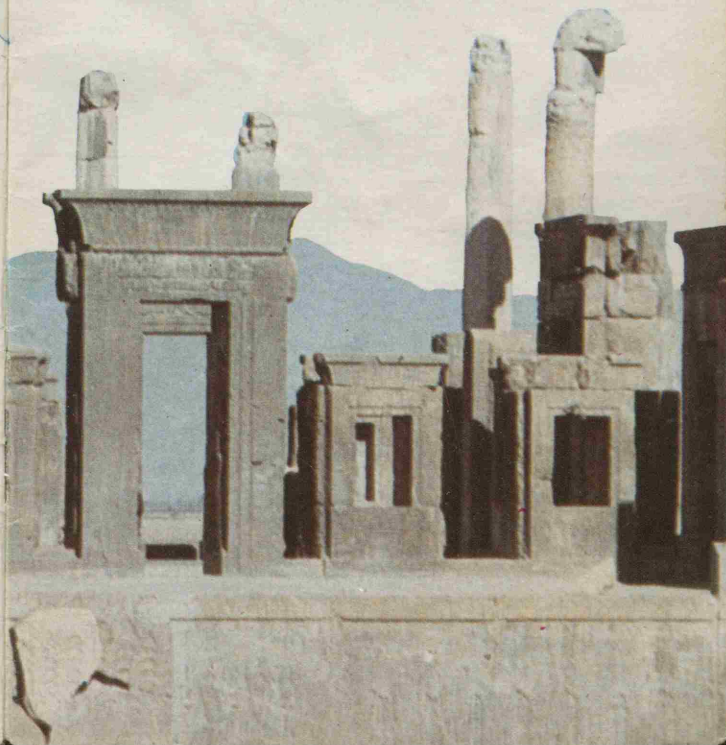
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(2): Maison de l'Iran, 65 Avenue des  
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(2): 1 Am Hauptbahnhof 10, 6000 Frankfurt  
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