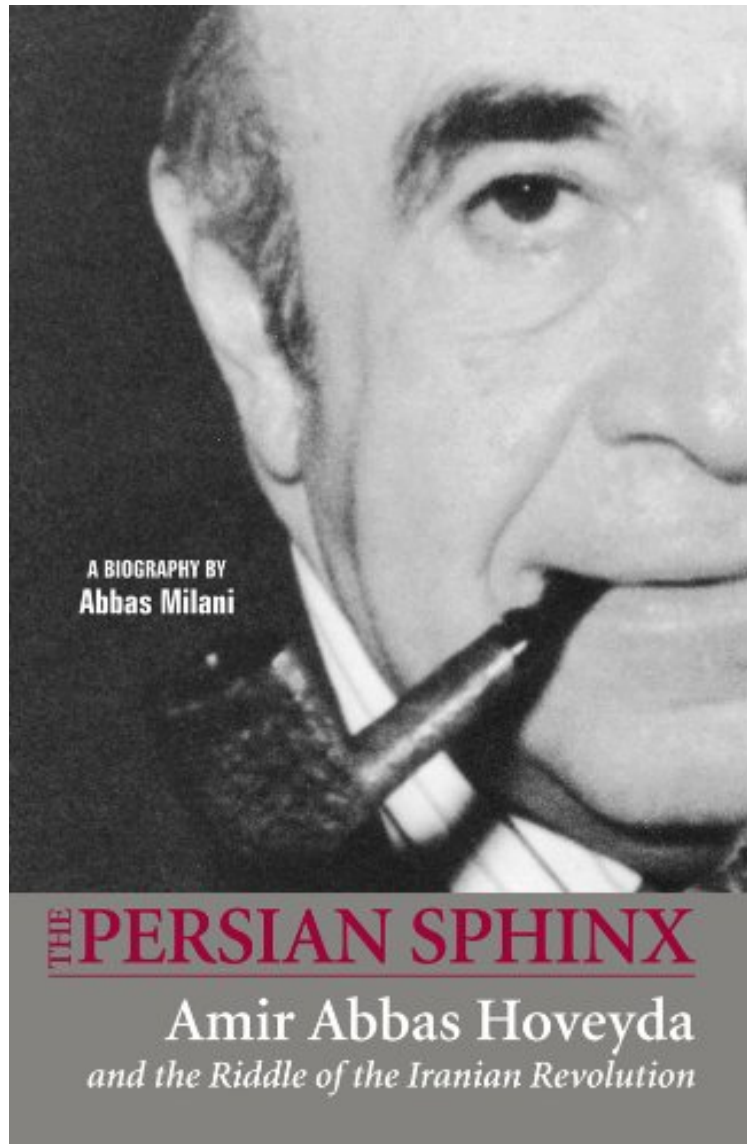


[PDF] The Persian Sphinx: Amir Abbas Hoveyda and the Riddle of the Iranian Revolution (English Edition)

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Von Abbas Milani

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Von Abbas Milani : The Persian Sphinx: Amir Abbas Hoveyda and the Riddle of the Iranian Revolution (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Persian Sphinx: Amir Abbas Hoveyda and the Riddle of the Iranian Revolution (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. A true

picture of what went on during the Shah's era Von Mehdi Safipour I couldn't put the book down. Abbas Milani has done a great job in researching not just on who Hoveyda was, but also on what went on behind the scenes between the power brokers of the time, such as Alam, Nahavandi, Zahedi, etc. Abbas creates a clear picture of how the Shah was running Iran. He points out the good and the bad (not so good) side of Hoveyda, as well as telling us who were the goods, the bads and the uglies of Iran under the Shah. Iranians might have thought they knew Hoveyda, but by reading this book they will realize they really didn't know anything about Hoveyda! I certainly have a much better understanding of why the Iranian revolution happened after reading *The Persian Sphinx*. *The Persian Sphinx* is a must read book for any one who is interested in Iran and its history. 1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Casualty of the war between modernity and tradition in Iran Von Azadeh Bamdad A wonderfully written biography that captures the tragic life of Amir Abbas Hoveyda, a former Iranian prime minister. For students of Iranian politics and history this is a must read. Milani's passionate and insightful verse combines biographical information with facts about Iranian history and culture. Well researched and with much documentation, this book is a testimonial to the struggle of a modernist Iranian intellectual who remained captive to a despotic political system on the one hand and a stifling traditional society on the other. 0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. the persian sphinx Von Dr Christina Yazdanpanah Das Buch ist sehr interessant und entspricht, soviel ich verstehe, der Wahrheit. das Buch trgt sehr zum Verstdnis bei. ich empfehle es voll.

Kurzbeschreibung Who lost Iran? How and why did a country, never richer, never more educated, its women never more liberated erupt in a fundamentalist revolution? the answer can be found in the enthralling life and tragic death of one man. Amir Abbas Hoveyda was a central figure in the historic struggle between modernity and tradition in Iran -- a struggle pitting Western cosmopolitanism against Persian isolationism, secularism against religious fundamentalism, and ultimately civil society and democracy against authoritarianism. Born in Tehran in 1919 to a family of solid middle class comforts and faded aristocratic roots, Hoveyda was an elegant, cultivated, well-read, and witty man, educated in Beirut, London, and Brussels. After entering the Iranian foreign service in 1942, he served in France, Germany, and Turkey, then returned to Iran in 1956 to join the National Iranian Oil Company. In 1965, the shah appointed him the country's prime minister. Hoveyda would serve faithfully in that post for thirteen years. Amir Abbas Hoveyda embodied the aspirations, the accomplishments and also the failures of a whole generation of Iranian technocrats -- mostly Western-trained -- who sought to free Iran from the travails of poverty and repression and guide it into the modern age. Hoveyda would be both a leader and a victim of that effort. On the eve of the Islamic Revolution, the shah, attempting to turn the rising tide of revolt by offering a scapegoat, ordered the prime minister's arrest. When the Pahlavi regime fell, Hoveyda chose not to flee, voluntarily surrendering to the new Islamic authorities. His hope was for a public trial; instead the infamous "Hanging Judge" presided over a secret and summary trial. In telling the story of Hoveyda's life, the author has not only laid bare the development of Iranian society during a pivotal period (1919 1978) but has also unearthed important new material on U.S.-Iranian relations. From 1957 onward, Amir Abbas Hoveyda played critical roles in dealing with U.S. foreign policy and fundamentalist Islamic opposition in Iran. Through careful use of hitherto-unexamined archival materials, unpublished letters, and personal journals, along with extensive interviews with more than a hundred of Hoveyda's relatives, friends, and foes, the author has brilliantly caught the pathos and passion of Hoveyda's life and times. *The Persian Sphinx* is biography at its most powerful and will reward the scholar and the general reader alike. Kurzbeschreibung Who lost Iran? How and why did a country, never richer, never more educated, its women never more liberated erupt in a fundamentalist revolution? the answer can be found in the enthralling life and tragic death of one man. Amir Abbas Hoveyda was a central figure in the historic struggle between modernity and tradition in Iran -- a struggle pitting Western cosmopolitanism against Persian isolationism, secularism against religious fundamentalism, and ultimately civil society and democracy against authoritarianism. Born in Tehran in 1919 to a family of solid middle class comforts and faded aristocratic roots, Hoveyda was an elegant, cultivated, well-read, and witty man, educated in Beirut, London, and Brussels. After entering the Iranian foreign service in 1942, he served in France, Germany, and Turkey, then returned to Iran in 1956 to join the National Iranian Oil Company. In 1965, the shah appointed him the country's prime minister. Hoveyda would serve faithfully in that post for thirteen years. Amir Abbas Hoveyda embodied the aspirations, the accomplishments and also the failures of a whole generation of Iranian technocrats -- mostly Western-trained -- who sought to free Iran from the travails of poverty and repression and guide it into the modern age. Hoveyda would be both a leader and a victim of that effort. On the eve of the Islamic Revolution, the shah, attempting to turn the rising tide of revolt by offering a scapegoat, ordered the prime minister's arrest. When the Pahlavi regime fell, Hoveyda chose not to flee, voluntarily surrendering to the new Islamic authorities. His hope was for a public trial; instead the infamous "Hanging Judge" presided over a secret and summary trial. In telling the story of Hoveyda's life, the author has not only laid bare the development of Iranian society during a pivotal period (1919 1978) but has also unearthed important new material on U.S.-Iranian relations. From 1957 onward, Amir Abbas Hoveyda played critical roles in dealing with U.S. foreign

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Synopsis

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