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Those checked are to be put on the President's table; those marked "L" to be sent to the library; the others to be thrown out.
The article by Mr. Bird on Persia, in the October number of Asia, was instructive and interesting. Perhaps I may be permitted to add somewhat to the subject as bearing on the present state of affairs in that country so little known in the United States.

It was my privilege to be in Persia in the autumn of 1918, as Director of the Persian-American Relief Commission. In that capacity, I of course went as a private citizen of the United States, with no official status or authority. At the same time the expedition was made with the knowledge and approval of the State Department, and the Director, as well as another member of the Commission, Professor A. W. W. Jackson of Columbia University, were requested by the Committee of which Colonel House was chairman, and Dr. W. E. Weyl was in active charge, to report for the Commission to negotiate Peace, when appointed, on the situation in Persia and neighboring countries. At the request of the Director, Dr. W. E. Post, and Mr. Maurice Wertheim of the Commission, were also requested to join in the report:

There was a further field in which it was proper that members of the Commission might be of use. When the Commission was formed in the spring of 1918, German-Turkish intrigue was in full swing in Persia and the surrounding lands.
The severity of the "Red Alert" in our office is now at a new level. All personnel must be on high alert. The situation is critical and we must act quickly to prevent any further escalation.

In my opinion, the recent events indicate that we are facing a serious threat. It is imperative that we take immediate action to ensure the safety of everyone.

I urge all employees to remain calm and follow the procedures outlined in our emergency plan. Let us work together to overcome this challenge and ensure the well-being of our community.

Thank you for your attention and coordination.
Appeal was made to all Moslems to join with Turkey in the war against the Allies, and especial effort was made to secure the aid of Tartars and Turkomans and their kindred the Ottomans. If the Eastern Caucasus and Turkestan could be enlisted, if Persia could be inflamed against the English, if the Afghans could be brought in line, then it was hoped that the flames of insurrection might be kindled among the Moslems of India. Persia was evidently the keystone of the arch. German gold was spent profusely among Persian leaders. Every attempt was made to excite against the British, as allies of Russia, the animosity which had long been felt, and justly, by patriotic Persians against their northern neighbor. The Anglo-Persian agreement of 1907 was singled out as showing clearly the complicity of Great Britain in the Russian design to dominate Persia, and the central empires were painted as the friends of all Moslems and particularly as the champions of weak nations oppressed by the brutal might of the British. It obviously was to the interest of the Allied and Associated Powers that this sinister German-Turkish conspiracy should be overcome. It was known that among intelligent Persians the United States was regarded with confidence, in the assurance that there was no American desire for political control in that part of the world, or indeed in any part of the world outside its own territory. It was thought that American
Although we need to make it more effective in our procedures, the introduction of the filter, and especially the analysis of its function in the context of the whole system of information retrieval and cataloging, is an essential part of the process.

Of paramount importance is the study and understanding of the effect of the filter on the information retrieval system. It is crucial to ensure that the filter is designed to capture the most relevant information and exclude unnecessary data.

Moreover, it is important to integrate the filter into the existing system seamlessly to maintain its effectiveness. The implementation of the filter should be accompanied by rigorous testing and evaluation to ensure its performance meets the expected standards.

In summary, the filter plays a critical role in improving the efficiency and accuracy of information retrieval. Its proper design and implementation are key to achieving the desired outcomes.

The development of the filter requires a collaborative effort among various stakeholders, including librarians, information engineers, and system developers. Regular reviews and updates are necessary to adapt to changing needs and requirements.

The filter is not just a tool; it is a fundamental component of the information retrieval system. Its success depends on the comprehensive understanding of its role and the proactive management of its implementation.
citizens going to Persia directly from the States and on a non-political mission, might succeed in making plain the attitude and policy of the United States as allied with the entente powers against Germany, and in that way might have some influence in detaching Persians from a German alliance, and in allaying their ill-founded apprehensions of British dominance.

Conferences were held with the Foreign Office, and with the India Office in London, and with the Indian Government at Simla. Full information was given as to the situation in Persia, and very definite statements were made as to British aims in that country,—statements which the Director believed and believes to have been entirely frank and adequate. It must be borne in mind that in dealing with the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf there was what to an American seemed an odd confusion of British authorities. The Minister at Tehran represented the Foreign Office in London, but political officers and the army were under India, and the American visitor could not always be expected to know just where the line should be drawn as between the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, the War Office and the India Office in London, and the Indian Government at Delhi or Simla. However that mattered little to the case in question as all authorities substantially agreed in their expression of views. The substance of it was that Great Britain did not wish to become responsible for Persia,
did not wish to make it a protectorate or any other form of dependency of the British Empire. Naturally on the other hand it was desired that Persia should not be controlled by enemies of Great Britain,—that it should not be a source of disturbance for India. On the Persian Gulf, England had long had interests. The British navy for many years had policed those waters and put down piracy and there was a certain amount of English trade there,—trade which, by the way, was open to anyone else who cared to share in it. It was not desired that German controlled Turks should shut out British trade from Mesopotamia and should make the Shatt al-Arab a naval base for an attack on the line of communication with India. It was desired that Persia should have a strong self-contained government, capable of maintaining order and of enforcing its own neutrality. The foregoing entirely reasonable views as to Persia, I believe to have been those actually held by responsible British authorities at that time. Nor do I believe that those views have materially changed now.

When the Persian Gulf was reached in the early autumn

this was the general situation:

The disaster of the first Mesopotamian campaign had been repaired, and the British advance had been pushed some ninety miles above Baghdad on the Tigris. After the Russian collapse, the Turks had poured into Northwestern Persia
but they had been driven back and the British had followed and occupied the Persian military route from Baghdad as far as the Caspian Sea. Azerbaijan Province in the extreme Northwest of Persia, the Turks still held. The German plotters had been driven out of Persia or had been forced into hiding by British forces. There was a substantial British military occupation of Persia then on the road leading from Baghdad to the Caspian, of South Persia and of the line from Quetta to the extreme northeast of Persia on the Turkestan border.

Persia was an independent and neutral state, but the invasion and occupation of its territory by the belligerent British power was wholly justifiable. Turkish armies had occupied Persian territory and used it as a base of operations against British forces in Mesopotamia. German agents were actively at work in many parts of the country, plotting to induce Moslem priests to preach the holy war against the Allies, stirring up local mob attacks on British subjects, making Persia a base of operations for Afghanistan and India. British merchants and consular officers were attacked, others were seized, their property plundered and burned. The Persian government had no power to prevent any of these violations of neutrality. There was no Persian army. The national constabulary organized under Swedish officers, so far from trying to maintain order joined with the Germans and Turks against the Russians.

In short, Persia was used freely by the enemies of Great Britain
In order to enable a man to carry on the functions of his life,
and to help him achieve economic and social stability.

...
for military operations and nothing but polite protest was done
by Persia in defense of her neutrality. If in 1918, a German
army had been formed in Mexico to attack the United States
and Mexico had been unable or unwilling to prevent it, our
armies would certainly have crossed the Mexican border.

In fact the government of Persia is feeble beyond
description. It has little or no means of enforcing its
authority. Provincial governors appointed by the central
government must rely on themselves to organize a provincial
police. Moreover the whole national revenue system is imperfect
and unproductive. In 1911 Mr. Shuster, in the short time of
his administration, brought order out of chaos and laid the
foundation for an effective treasury organization. But since
his time matters have fallen back and funds are lacking for
even ordinary public functions. Without financial resources
and without a national police, it is clear that a central gov-
ernment is helpless, and that is very nearly the case in
Persia today. Were it not for constant financial advances
from the British
There were perhaps a hundred and fifty leading men among whom the principal official positions seem to be distributed more or less in turn. The most of them explain that they are in entire sympathy with democracy. But there is also an organized democratic party with machinery of clubs, with provision for officers, meetings and discussions, and with definite expectations of placing its members sooner or later in political office. Indeed party organization has gone so far that there is already a division which assumes the shape of an appositive organization. Each claims to be the only true Democratic party. A real general election will undoubtedly show many of these democratic leaders in Parliament.

Perhaps it is no great cause for wonder that intelligent Persians are apprehensive of the aims of Great Britain. They have on one side India, on the other side Egypt and Mesopotamia. Russia for a century has prevented Persian progress, and has shown a plain purpose of ultimately absorbing the entire country. It was only in 1907 by agreeing to the Russian treaty whereby Persia was divided into spheres of influence for the two powers, that England lost the confidence of Persians. In 1911, when the British authorities joined with those of Russia in
forcing Mr. Shuster, the Armenian head of the Persian finance system, from his post, this distrust was deepened. Then, during the late war, German and Turkish intrigue took advantage of this state of things to poison the minds of Persians still further, and when the quite necessary British occupation followed, the anti-British feeling was, naturally enough, materially increased.

On the other hand, in the United States, Persians were inclined to have great confidence. They knew that Americans had no political aims in that part of the world. They remembered the service which Mr. Shuster had rendered them. Many of them were eager to have the United States aid in putting Persia into a modern and strong position, to make it a going concern as a nation. To that end they suggested that Americans might be induced to become advisers, really administrators, in the different branches of the government, finance, public works, police, education. They wanted American capital to develop the raw resources of the land, to build railroads, to open mines, to extend irrigation. Persia is a country of approximately 600,000 square miles, about three times the area of France, with practically no railroads, and with few and poor wagon roads. Iron, coal and copper exist, but there has been no adequate survey to reveal the quantity.
Oil is abundant. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, controlled by the British government has a concession for the oil production of about three-fourths of Persia and is operating actively in a part of its field. The oil is transmitted by a pipe-line to the Shatt-el-Arab. There is no doubt that a mere beginning has been made thus far in realizing the possibilities of the Persian oil-fields.

It was desired by the Persian government in 1918 that Persia should have a seat at the Peace Conference in Paris. It was pointed out that the Peace Conference would hardly be likely to include other than belligerent powers but that it would be quite proper for the Persian government to lay before the Conference claims for indemnification for losses resulting from the war. This course was approved by the British government and accordingly a commission was sent from Teheran to Paris. When the claims were formulated they proved to be somewhat extraordinary. Against the Turks, the Germans and the Russians they were legitimate claims for war damages. The amount and distribution could be ascertained only by a commission of inquiry. But the Persians demanded also a rectification of frontiers which would restore territory lost to Turkey and Russia over a period of a century or more. Such vast and bizarre claims no doubt tended to prejudice the Persian case as a whole, and may have helped to postpone
get to conclusions. The primary reason for the conclusion is the
recognition of a great change in the financial structure of the
world. The old financial system is no longer valid. It is no longer
consistent with the realities of the new economic order. The
new financial system must be consistent with these new realities.

The conclusion of the report is as follows:

The new financial system must be based on the realities of the
new economic order. It must be consistent with the new economic
structure. It must be designed to meet the needs of the new economic
order. It must be flexible enough to adapt to the changing
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In conclusion, the report recommends that the new financial
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On the other hand, in the United States Persians were inclined to have great confidence. They knew that Americans had no political aims in that part of the world. They remembered the service which Mr. Shuster had rendered them. Many of them were eager to have the United States aid in putting Persia into a modern and strong position, to make it a going concern as a nation. To that end they suggested that Americans might be induced to become advisors,—really administrators,—in the different branches of the government, finance, public works, police, education. They wanted American capital to develop the raw resources of the land, to build railroads, to open mines, to extend irrigation. Persia is a country of approximately 600,000 square miles—about three times the area of France—with practically no railroads, and with few and poor wagon roads. Iron, coal and copper exist, but there has been no adequate survey to reveal the quantity.
Toward the lower end, the American way of life seems to expand.

These are the people who have gained wealth and turned into large scale industries. The presence of such a large amount of capital in the minds of the people has led to an increase in the number of production facilities.

On the other hand, in the United States, there is an increasing awareness.

When it comes to policy-making, the United States has no policy goal in the first place, and it is easier to implement policies with such a large scale.

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resources of the land to build railroads, to open mines, to extend irrigation. Russia is a country approx-imately 6,700 square miles—in size. The area of France—most practically no railroads, and with few and poor roads. The oil and coal of Siberia—there has been no adequate survey of the quantities of oil in abundant. The Orenburg oil field, controlled by the Russian Government, has a concession for the oil production and three fields. Russia is thus one of the leading oil producers in the world in oil, actively operating in its field. The oil is transmitted by a pipe line to the Black Sea. There is no doubt that a more beginning has been made, thus far, in realizing the possibilities of the Russian oil fields.

It was desired by the Russian government in 1918 that Russia should have a seat at the Peace Conference in Paris. It was desired to the extent that the Peace Conference would scarcely be likely to include other than belligerent powers, but that it would be proper for the Russian Government to lay claim for indemnification for losses resulting from the war. This claim was approved by the British Government and accordingly a committee was sent from England to Paris. When the claims were formulated they proved to be somewhat extraordinary. Against the Turks, the Germans, and the Russians, there were legitimate claims for true assistance. The amount and distribution must be determined by a commission going. But the Poles of Europe were a legitimate and just claim for land which under former conditions lost to
Russia and Turkey are a perilous pair, and much of their real and imagined claims do not tend to prejudice the Russian case as a whole, and may have helped to postpone the actual hearing in Paris. In fact the whole question may well have been better left to the League of Nations than to the Peace Conference.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907 in 1914 provided for the Russian needs outlined above, some time before British entry. An advance of funds will make it feasible for the future colonial government to go on until permanent arrangements are made. British advisers will act in the effective organization of the various branches of government. British officers will act in the formality of an adequate national military, naval, and postal service. The security of order throughout the kingdom and the stabilization of a sound system of finance were vital to the entire government. It cannot be proceeded with until fundamental measures for the public welfare are put in the order of importance. There is a need for a modern system of transportation—railroad, and carriage roads. Other economic developments need to follow.

The Whitehead and the United States need to aid in the rehabilitation of Russia to return to the British can be its own and continue as it was. The independence of Russia becomes important. How from the government will become more efficient and trustworthy, their achievement
in the Polesians themselves. The process will take time. Many of their leading men have no conception of the actual situation or of the difficulties involved—reconstruction—a reconstruction which must be radical in character. Certainly it will take years, not a few years, and not in a few years will it become possible.

No doubt there will be some criticism of the treaty, especially from people actively engaged against England. Still, as a whole it is the most effective way of securing the immediate advance of Russia along the lines of modern progress. Russia cannot make this advance without help. Great Britain can and must help. It is not a case for a mandate from the League of Nations, as Russia is an independent Power invited to become a member of that League. Nor is it a thing which should await the beginning. Steps may be made at once. Full cooperation on both sides we may expect to see beginning the next year or in the near future.

Henry Beale Freeman