

بنیاد مطالعات ایران

Foundation for Iranian Studies

INTERVIEW WITH MS. FARANGIS SHAHROKH (YEGANEHI)

INTERVIEWED BY MAHNAZ AFKHAMI

Los Angeles, November, 1983

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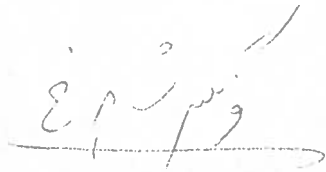
PREFACE

This manuscript is the product of a series of tape-recorded interviews conducted for the Oral History of Iran Program of Foundation for Iranian Studies by Mahnaz Afkhami with Farangis Yeganegi in Los Angeles, CA in November, 1983.

Readers of this Oral History memoir should bear in mind that it is a transcript of the spoken word, and that the interviewer, narrator and editor sought to preserve the informal, conversational style that is inherent in such historical sources. Foundation for Iranian Studies is not responsible for the factual accuracy of the memoir, nor for the views expressed therein.

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اینجانب متن و نوار مصاحبه های انجام شده در ارتباط با برنامه
"تاریخ شناهی ایران" را به بنیاد مطالعات ایران هدیه میکنم تا
در اجرای برنامه های آموزشی و تحقیقاتی بنیاد به هر نحوی که
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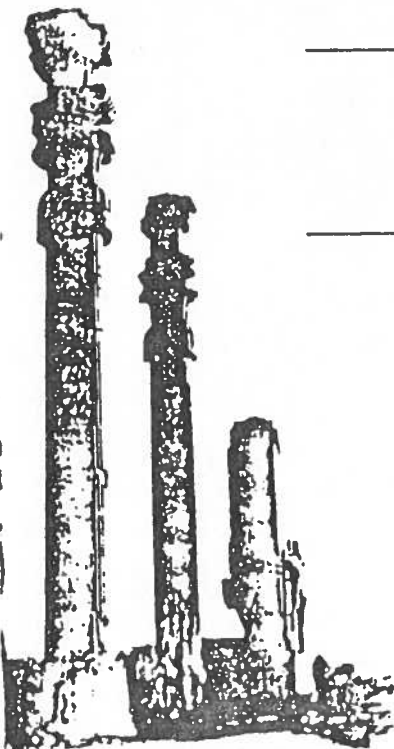


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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Ms. Farangis Shahrokh (Yeganegi) was born in Tehran in 1917 to an affluent Zoroastrian family. Her father, an educated and cultured man, was a leader of this religious community and served as their representative in the Majlis.

She began her work with the women's movement as a volunteer worker in various charities in Hamedan. As the movement grew to concentrate on political and economic equality for women, she participated actively in these efforts as the first secretary of the High Council of the Women's Organizations of Iran and later, as the Assistant Secretary-General of the Women's Organization of Iran. In the latter capacity, she planned and administered the vocational training programs of the WOI.

Ms. Shahrokh (Yeganegi) was the founder of the Handicraft Organization. As the Administrator of this organization she travelled throughout Iran in order to locate samples of the local crafts and bring better techniques and materials to the process of production and improved marketing and distribution to the sales procedures.

Ms. Shahrokh (Yeganegi) has had unique opportunities to study at first hand the rural life in Iran, the problems of religious minorities, as well as the evolution of the women's movement in Iran. Her recollections are of unusual interest to historians who interest themselves in the problems of women and minorities in Iran.

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