

INTERVIEW WITH MALEK-TAJ MOHI

PART I

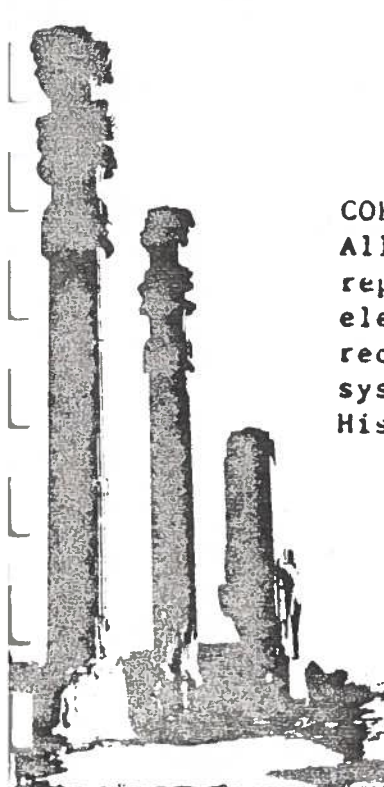
WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 18, 1982

INTERVIEWED BY FERESHTEH NURA'I

PART II

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 3, 1985

INTERVIEWED BY MAHNAZ AFKHAMI



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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 Fereshteh Nura'i and Mahnaz Afkhami with Malek-Taj Mohi in Washington, D.C., in October 1982 and January 1985.

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 accuracy of the memoir, nor for the views expressed therein.

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" تاریخ شفاهی ایران " را به بنیاد مطالعات ایران هدیه
میکنم تا صرفاً " در اجراء " برنامه‌های تحقیقاتی بنیاد از آن استفاده
نمایند.

موارد دیگر استفاده از این نوار و متن باید با اجازه اینجانب
باشد.

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تاریخ

حفظ اسرار و درجۀ علمی

موضوع نوار

MALEK-TAJ MOHI

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Malek-Taj Mohi was born in Isphahan in a well-known, traditional, religious family. She began her social activities at an early age. She completed her university education in the field of psychology after her marriage. She was an active member of the Isphahan branch of the Women's Organization of Iran and later served as an elected member of the Central Council of the Organization during the years prior to the Islamic Revolution.

She served as the vice-president of the Isphahan City Council. She was elected to parliament as the deputy from Isphahan. During the turbulent years before the revolution she was a member of parliament and was in a position to closely observe the rapid deterioration of the political structure of the country as four successive governments tried to turn the tide of the revolution.

Malek-Taj Mohi's recollections are interesting in that they reflect the mental attitude and the approach of a woman from an influential, traditional, religiously oriented family who becomes an active participant in the socio-political life of Iran during the pre-revolutionary years. Her memoir reflects the intellectual approach which made it possible to be an advocate of women's rights and a practicing Moslem simultaneously.

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