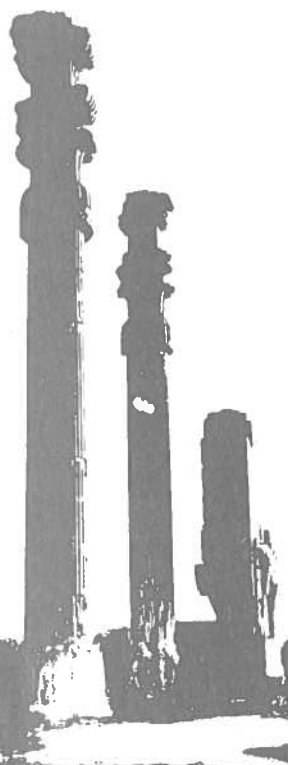


بنیاد مطالعات ایران

Foundation for Iranian Studies

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. NASIR ASSAR
WASHINGTON D.C. DECEMBER 1982
INTERVIEWED BY Mr. ARDESHIR AQEVLI



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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 Ardeshir Aghevli with Nasir Assar in Washington, D.C., in December, 1982.

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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بنیاد مطالعات ایران

Foundation for Iranian Studies

اینجانب متن و نوار مصاحبه های انجام شده در ارتباط با برنامه
" تاریخ شفاهی ایران " را به بنیاد مطالعات ایران هدیه میکنم
تا در اجرای برنامه های آموزشی و تحقیقاتی بنیاد مورد استفاده قرار
گیرد.

۱۹۸۴
۱۳۶۳

ملاحظات :

مصاحبه شونده مصطفی

مصاحبه کننده _____

تاریخ _____

موضوع نوار :

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Nasir Asar was born in 1924 in Tehran. He is the son of Seyed Mohammad Kazem Assar, the eminent theologian and professor. He studied law at Tehran University. In 1945 he joined the Foreign Ministry. He served in Germany and Turkey and at the United Nations during his work with the diplomatic corps. He then became Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Organization for Public Trusts and Endowments. In 1972 he became the Secretary General of the Central Treaty Organization. In 1975 he was appointed the Political Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Assar's experiences shed light on the relationship between the government and the religious leaders during the 70's. He is most closely associated with the government's attempts to regulate certain financial activities related to the religious community. His family background has given him access to the leaders of the religious community as an insider. His work with the government in the Endowment organization has brought him knowledge of the attempts to secularize some aspects of the activities of the clerics.

Mr. Assar's terms in Turkey gave him a basis for comparison of the progress of the two countries and respective approaches to the problem of government and religion as related to development and progress. He also has first hand information on the workings of the Central Treaty Organization which he served as its secretary general and the problems related to Iran's membership in the organization.

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