

Foundation for Iranian Studies

Program of Oral History

MR. ALI MOAYYED-SABETI

بنیاد مطالعات ایران

Foundation for Iranian Studies

INTERVIEW WITH ALI MOAYYED-SABETI

INTERVIEWED BY SEPEHR ZABIH

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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 Sepehr Zabih with Moayyed-Sabeti in Nice, France, in August, 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.

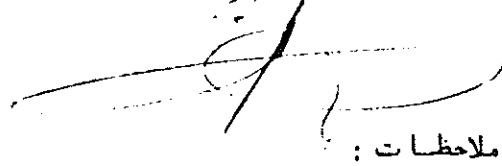
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بنیاد مطالعات ایران

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.

مؤثری



ملاحظات :

_____ مصاحبه شونده

_____ مصاحبه کننده

_____ تاریخ

موضوع نوار :

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Ali Moayyed-Sabeti was born in Mashhad, Iran in 1902. He studied in Iran and in Europe. His political career includes serving as a deputy to the Majles for five terms, beginning in 1934. His term in the Senate would extend his parliamentary career to a period of thirty years. He served as the representative from Khorasan to the Third Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Moayyed-Sabeti was also active in the private sector of the Iranian economy. He was the founder of the Khorasan-Sabet Sugar Mill, one of the first and largest plants of its kind in Iran.

Mr. Moayyed-Sabeti is, in addition, renowned for his works in prose and poetry, among which, A History of Neyshabur, History of Ghaz, Collection of Articles on Sheikh Ahmad Jam (Jendepil), and his own Collected Poems are the best known.

Mr. Moayyed-Sabeti's recollections of Iranian political and social history in the Twentieth century revolve around his personal experiences with the various national and local political forces, in Tehran as well as in his native Khorasan. Moreover, his first hand experiences with a number of Iran's leading men of letters make Mr. Moayyed-Sabeti's memoirs of great interest to students of Iranian Studies.

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