# Foundation for Iranian Studies Program of Oral History

HOLAKU RAMBOD

INTERVIEW WITH HOLAKU RAMBOD

NICE, FRANCE, DECEMBER 1983

INTERVIEWED BY SHIRIN SAMI'I

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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 Shirin Sami'i with Holaku Rambod in Nice, France, in December, 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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دن نبر به کو رسیر تن روارمده عبرای بنام شده راجع به را د ( تا یخ شای ایران) ا بردن فول بنگورمئولتی سنبر ملال ت ایان پرسکنی. مشرط را نکر بنگور نشده با و توقع این شانگردد متواند درا وای را برای تورش رخعهای نبا د مرنجی مهملی شایدانداد ا این شان با بر مرخی مهملی شاید درا وای را برای تورش رخعهای نبا د مرنجی مهملی شایدانداد ا

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Holaku Rambod was born in Talesh, Iran in 1919. He was born to a prominent tribal as well as land-owning family of Gilan, whose involvement in politics extended over several generations. He completed his primary and secondary education in Rasht and Tehran, and finally attended the Officers' Training College in Tehran, graduating as an officer. After three years of service as an artillary officer in the army, Rambod left the military in disillusionment wrought by WW II. He left Iran for the U.S. in pusuit of further education. After a brief stay at the University of Springfield, in Massachusetts, Mr. Rambod returned to Iran. He became immediately involved in politics, and participated in the elections for the Seventeenth Majles.

His unimpeded political career, which expanded over thirty years, revolved around the Majles and the minority party, Mardom. During this period, Rambod acted as one of the most vocal critics of the government. His diligent efforts in the Majles as well as in his own party gained him the respect of all participants in Iranian politics. In 1977, he joined the Amuzegar government, where he served as minister without portfolio in charge of parliamentary affairs. Mr. Rambod's knowledge of the workings of the Majles as well as his own party, and recollections of important junctures in modern history are no doubt invaluable to all observers of Iranian politics.

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