

Foundation for Iranian Studies

Program of Oral History

Kambiz Mahmoudi

INTERVIEW WITH KAMBIZ MAHMUDI

INTERVIEWED BY BEHRUZ NIKZAT

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1982

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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 Behrooz Nikzat with Kambiz Mahmoudi in Washington, D.C., in September, 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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M. Marmouzi

Interviewee

Interviewer

Sept. 9, 1982

Date of Agreement

Subject of Tapes

KAMBIZ MAHMOUDI

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Kambiz Mahmoudi was born in Kerman in 1928. He studied Psychology in the United States where he received his M.A. degree and Communications, in which he received his Ph.D. degree. He worked in various government organizations in the area of research and publications dealing with the media. He taught in his field at the Teacher Training University. He was advisor in audio-visual education to the Ministry of Education. He was Manager of Television of Iran (Channel Three) and later, Assistant Managing-Director of the National Iranian Radio and Television.

During the period of the 1970's which witnessed enormous expansion of the Television network throughout Iran, Kambiz Mahmoudi worked with all aspects of the industry within the country. His work brought him into contact with various government organizations as well as young artists and technicians involved in the work of the industry.

Mr. Mahmoudi's recollections are interesting in that they shed light on the process of building and expansion of the communications industry and the conflicts which often grew out of the contact between the various governmental and security organizations and the highly politicized groups employed within the organization who were often extremely critical of the regime--an attitude which sometimes reflected itself in programs, reports and commentary.

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