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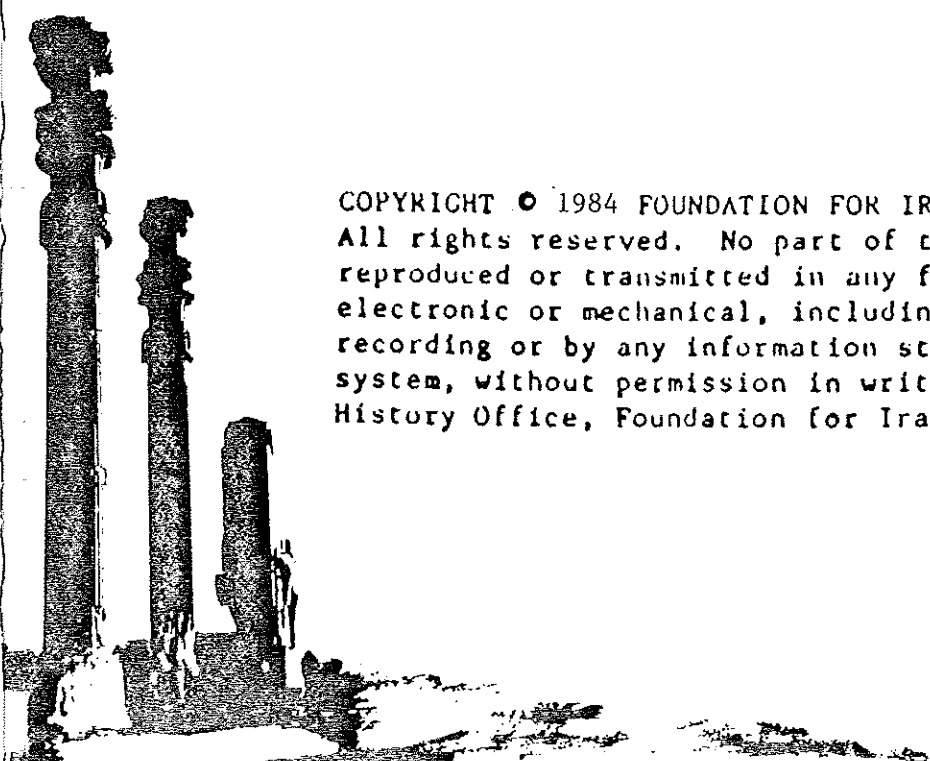
INTERVIEW WITH MOHAMMAD BAHERI

CANNES, FRANCE, DECEMBER 1983 &

MARCH 1984

INTERVIEWED BY SHIRIN SAMI'I

VOLUME 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 Mohammad Baheri in Cannes, France, in December, 1983 and March, 1984.

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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اینجانب متن و نوار مصاحبه های انجام شده در ارتباط با برنامه "تاریخ شفا هی ایران" را به بنیاد مطالعات ایران هدیه میکنم تا در اجرای برنامه های آموزشی و تحقیقاتی بنیاد به هر نحوی که مصلحت میدانند از آن استفاده نمایند.

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مصاحبه کننده

مهری ۲۴ شهریور ۱۳۸۵

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Mohammad Baheri was born in 1919 to a religious family in Shiraz, Iran. Following an education in the secular schools of Shiraz, Dr. Baheri enrolled in Tehran University. At the university he received an education in Islamic philosophy at the Faculty of theological studies (Divinity School), and worked towards a degree in law at the Law School. During this time period he became a member of the Tudeh Party. After a number of months, he resigned from the Party, abandoned his legal career in Shiraz and left Iran for France, where he completed his Doctoral degree in Law and Government. Upon return to Iran, he joined the faculty of Tehran University's School of Law.

Parallel to his academic career, Dr. Baheri pursued his career in law, and more importantly became involved in politics. He was a close associate of Mr. 'Alam in the Mardom Party. He left that Party in 1960 upon 'Alam's departure from it. Dr. Baheri became Minister of Justice and Deputy Prime minister, in the 'Alam and Mansur/Hoveyda governments. For many years he was Deputy to the Minister of Court. During this period he was a key figure in the High Council for Education. Finally Dr. Baheri served as Secretary-General of the Rastakhiz party.

Dr. Baheri's recollection and his career in law, experiences with Iran's educational system, and knowledge of Iranian politics and its main actors recollected in an interview which encompasses the rule of two Shahs is in no doubt of interest to any student of Iran's history.

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