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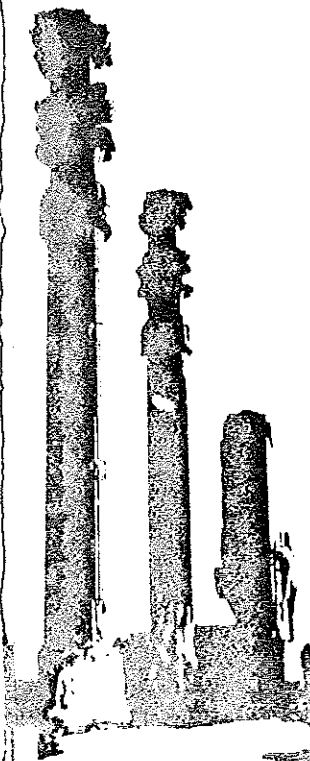
Program of Oral History

ESLAM KAZEMIEH

INTERVIEW WITH ESLAM KAZEMIYYEH

INTERVIEWED BY SHIRIN SAMLI

PARIS, OCTOBER 1983 & MAY 1984



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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 Eslam Kazemiyeh in Paris in October 3, 1983 and May 8, 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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ملاحظات: وقتی مصاحبه می کنی باید بدانی هر چه می شنویسی، حرفت می شنود، حرفت می تواند از تو در حدیث مردم تاریخ در شن منصفیت استفاده کنند هر چه می شنویسی در تو است و هر چه می شنویسی فقط امید دارم ظهور عمل شود هر چه می شنویسی که در فکر از آن برای من می شنویسی در تو است و هر چه می شنویسی

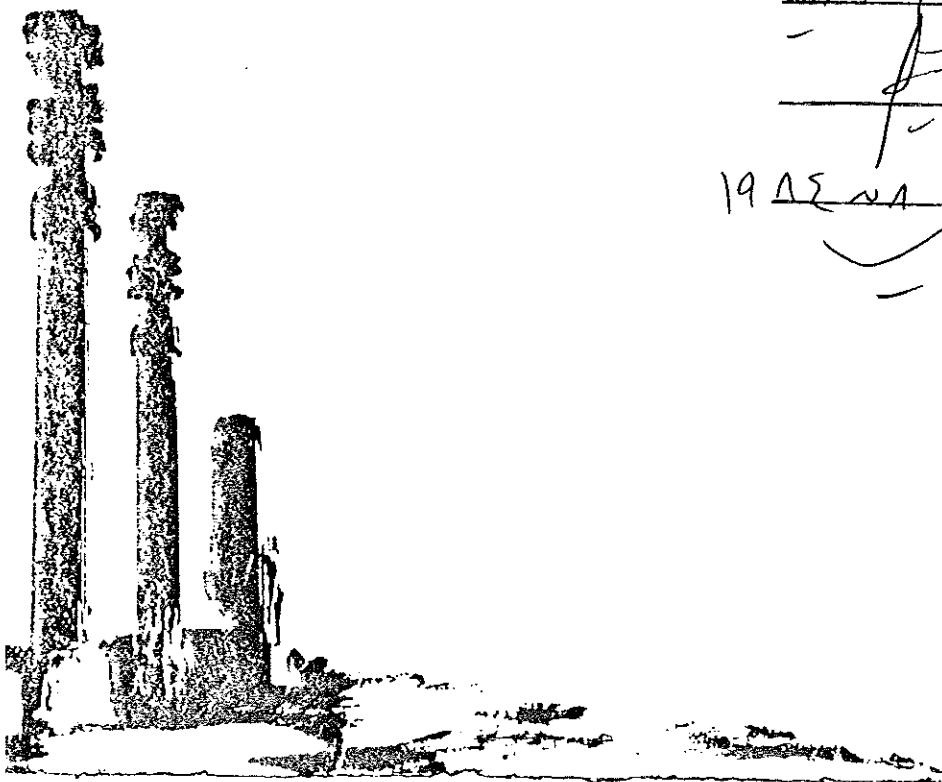
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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Eslam Kazemiyyeh was born in Tehran in 1931, to a clerical family. He completed his primary as well as secondary education in Tehran. He received his Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Literature of Tehran University. He has taught at Iranian insitutions of higher learning as well as Tehran's secondary schools. He is a writer and a political activist, best known for his role in the Writers and Poets Circle, responsible for a number of petitions and letters of political content released in Tehran between 1967 and 1977.

Mr. Kazemiyyeh's political career began when he joined the Tudeh Party during his teenage years. He was then one of the most active memebers of the Youth Chapter of the Tudeh Party. Following the split within the Party, he joined Khalil Maleki's Third Force. He supported the Mossadeq movement in 1953, but thenafter abandoned political activities, and dedicated his time to intellectual endeavors. After the revolution, Kazemiyyeh contributed to the Jonbesh magazine until its closure and his escape from Iran.

Kazemiyyeh's recollections shed much light on political activism among Tudeh cadres, National Frontists, and liberal dissident intellectuals. Moreover, his first hand experiences with revolutionary leaders such as Khomeini, Beheshti and Khamene'i are invaluable insights into the politics of post-revolution Iran.

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