

Foundation for Iranian Studies


Program of Oral History

JAHANSHAH, GHOLAM HOSEIN

INTERVIEWEE: GHOLAM HOSEIN JAHANSHAHI

INTERVIEWER: MAHNAZ AFKHAMI

JUIN LES-PINS, FRANCE: AUGUST 31, 1989



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## PREFACE

This manuscript is the product of a tape-recorded interview conducted for the Oral History of Iran Program of Foundation for Iranian Studies by Mahnaz Afkhami with Gholam Hosein Jahanshahi in Juin Les-Pins in August, 1989.

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 infomal, conversational style that is inherent in such historical sources. Foundation for Iranian Suttudies is not responsible for the factual accuracy of the memoir, nor for the views expressed therein.

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مصاحبه شونده

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مصاحبه کننده

تاریخ مصاحبه: اول بهمن ۱۳۸۹

موضوع نوار : خاطرات ( بنیاد ملی - وزارت بازرگانی )  
محل مصاحبه : مشهد ( بنیاد ملی - وزارت بازرگانی )

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Born in Tehran in 1920, Gholam Hosein Jahanshahi pursued his graduate studies in law and economics in France and upon his return to Iran began his law practice. Later on, he held a number of administrative and consultative positions in the government including legal advisor to the central bank and director general to the ministry of finance. Mr. Jahanshahi was a Majles deputy during 18th and 19th sessions and was closely involved with the creation of the Mardom party in early 1960's. Following his tenure as minister of commerce in Asadollah Alam's government, he held a number of advisory positions in various public and private institutions and organizations. As an advisor to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, he was also closely associated with the workings of a number of non-profit public service organizations in the years prior to the revolution.

A combination of economic and political experiences plus extended and intimate relationships with a number of influential members of the governing political elite in Iran in the pre-revolutionary years have provided Mr. Jahanshahi with an insight into the problems and prospects of the Iranian society which informs this interview.

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