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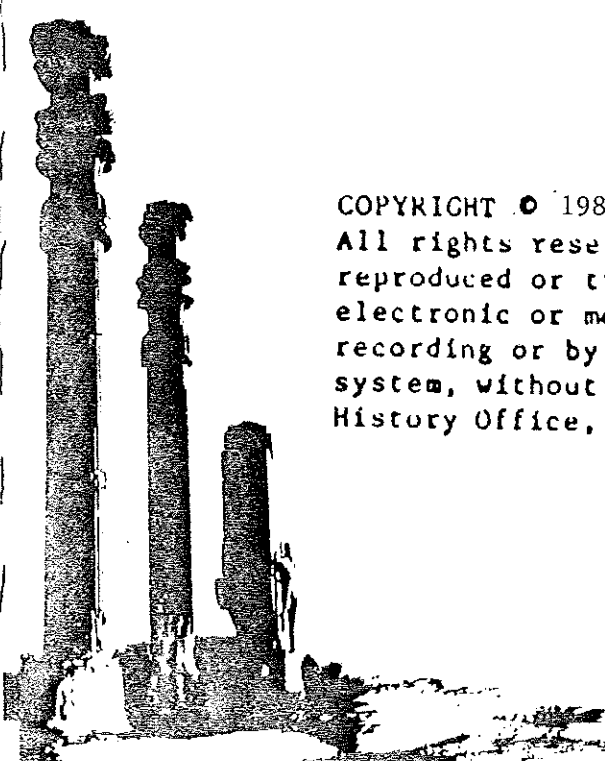
DR. NASER YEGANEH

INTERVIEW WITH NASER YEGANEH

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1982 &

APRIL 1983

INTERVIEWED BY ARDESHIR AQEVLI



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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 Ardeshir Aqevli with Naser Yeganeh in Washington, D.C., in December, 1982 and April, 1983.

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"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.

در گیانه



مصاحبه شونده

دکتر آنا دلی

مصاحبه کننده

اکتبر ۱۹۸۳

تاریخ

موضوع نوار

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Dr. Naser Yeganeh was born in Qazvin in 1921. He studied law in France and the United States. Upon his return to Iran he joined the legal and judicial division of the Ministry of Justice in 1946, becoming subsequently magistrate, Tehran district court; judge at the Civil Service Tribunal, head of the legal department at the Ministry of Justice.

He was elected to the Majlis during the twenty first term of that body and later to the Senate in 1971. He served as Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. He served as member of the Executive Committee of the Iran Novin Party. He was Chief Justice until March 1979, when he was arrested by the revolutionary guards while he was still working in this capacity.

Dr. Yeganeh has had a varied and far reaching career which has brought him to the highest posts in each of the legislative, administrative and judiciary branches of the Iranian government. He has had occasion to interact with other high officials from without and from within each of these branches. Therefore, Dr. Yeganeh holds a unique position in contemporary Iranian government in his experiences which span over four decades in all aspects of administration, policy formulation and decision making. He has worked closely with every personality of note within the pre-revolutionary regime.

His position, as well as his deep knowledge of Iranian society as well as Islamic literature and tradition brought him into a position of consultant and advisor in many areas to Premier Hoveyda, and in many cases to Mohammad Reza Shah.

His memoirs are interesting in that they afford a vantage point seldom held in contemporary history and also because of his closeness to those who were at the source of national policy making.

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