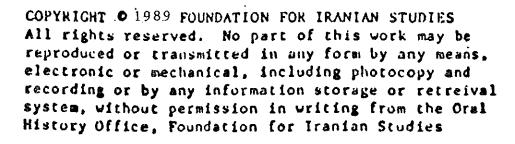
Foundation for Iranian Studies Program of Oral History

ADMIRAL SEYYED AHMAD MADANI

INTERVIEWEE: ADMIRAL SEYYED AHMAD MADANI

INTERVIEWER: SEPEHR ZABIH

PARIS: AUGUST 14, 1983



PREFACE

This manuscript is the product of a series of taperecorded interviews conducted for the Oral History of Iran Program of Foundation for Iranian Studies by Sepehr Zabih with Admiral Seyyed Ahmad Madani in Paris in August 14, 1983.

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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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Admiral Ahmad Madani completed his studies in Naval Affairs in England, and received his doctorate in Law from Tehran University. He joined the Iranian Navy in 1949 where he rose to the rank of Admiral. Dr. Madani's political views as well as criticisms of the adminestration of the Navy led to his dismissal from the Armed Forces. Following the Revolution of 1978-79 Dr. Madani once again became an officer of the Navy, this time serving as its Commander. Dr. Madani also served as the Governor of Khuzestan during the Bazargan period and during the uprisings in that province in the 1979-80 period. Dr. Madani also participated in the first presidential elections in Iran, and after his defeat at the polls was compelled to leave Iran for France where he has acted as one of the major dissident leaders.

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Victory of the Revolution and the fall of the 6-12 armed forces; the role of the various groupings in the making of the Revolution; clashes between Admiral Madani and his military superiors over political issues; the interviewee's views on the Bazargan government.

Secessionim in Khuzistan after the Revolution 12-16 and the role of the Palestinians in it; relations between the interviewee and the clerical establishment after the Revolution; consolidation of power in the hands of the clergy after the Revolution.

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