

Foundation for Iranian Studies

Program of Oral History

Dr. Manouchehr Goodarzi

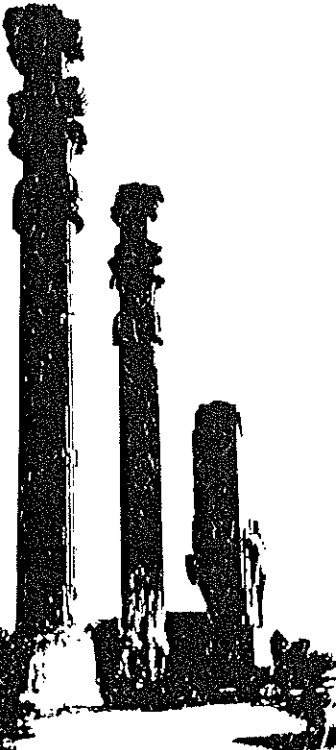
بنیاد مطالعات ایران

Foundation for Iranian Studies

INTERVIEW WITH MANOUCHEHR GOODARZI

Washington, D.C., July '83

INTERVIEWED BY: BEHROUZ NIKZAT



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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 Behrooz Nikzat with Manoochehr Goodarzi in Washington, D.C., in July, 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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contents as listed below.

Manuchehr Goodarzi

Interviewee

B. Amini

Interviewer

7/6/83

Date of Agreement

Subject of Tapes

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Manouchehr Goodarzi was born in Hamadan in 1925 to a socially prominent family. He was educated in Beirut and in the United States. He received his doctorate in Political Science from Princeton University. He served as Director of Administrative Affairs at the Plan and Budget Organization, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister without portfolio in charge of the High Council for Administration, Minister of Agricultural Production, Executive Director of Arj Industrail Co.

Mr. Goodarzi's experiences are relevant to the study of administrative affairs since he was the key individual involved in preparation of the bill presented to the Majlis to revise the Civil Service Regulations. He has been involved in planning, administration and reorganization of a number of governmental organizations. He has also held the position of executive director at one of the largest production companies in the private sector. He was therefore very well situated to observe and participate in the events and decisions leading to changes in the administrative procedures of the government as well as the conduct of affairs in the private sector.

Mr. Goodarzi's close association with a number of important persons including prime ministers Alam, Hoveyda, Mansour, and heads of the Plan Organization, Ebtehaj, Asfia, Majidi, provide interesting material for the study of events as related to these key personalities.

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