# ***By burying away under security classifications and everything that citizens really need to accurately measure the effectiveness of their governments, and even their loyalty, it makes calling them democracies a bad joke. Our Founding Fathers warned that an informed citizenry would be crucial to maintaining a true republic, and frankly, we have failed***

***You have probably never heard of Kennett Love because crooks in government do not want their critics to get much public recognition because they compare so poorly to them. Fortunately, for us Kennett Love had one of the most historically important journalist assignments during a critical time in world history where WWII was being morphed into the new Cold War.***

**If  journalists are unable to penetrate the secrecy with which officialdom seeks to cloak its enterprises, they should go back as historians to make the record whole and clear,”... wrote Kennett Love, former New York Times Mideast correspondent, who was in Tehran during the coup (1924 – May 13th, 2013)**

***George Carroll (CIA Agent) He was the one that paid money to the street gangs. He was the one that invented the idea, that make everyone identify himself as a shah’s partisan, so therefore the opposition would not be able to group in the streets … anyone in a car not displaying the shah’s picture would be dragged out and beaten up, even killed.”***

***“Nearly everybody in Iran of any importance has had a brother, mother, father, sister or a son jailed, tortured … deprived of their property without due process … I mean and absolutely buccaneering dictatorship in our name that we supported. SAVAK was created by the CIA.”***

# ***“… the hostage crisis is a direct consequence, and the resurgence of the Shia is a direct consequence of the CIA’s overthrow of Mossadegh in 1953,” Love wrote.***

# Landing Page

Title: The Last Minister

The CIA Coup of the first and last true democracy of Iran

Overview

In 1953 the United States of America would covertly overthrow the democratically elected government of Mohammad Mossadegh and impose a traditional autocratic monarchy that would eventually lead to the radical Islamic Revolution of 1979. This action, fueled by the Cold War tension, British pressure, and a quest for oil would have grave consequences on the Iranian people and begin the use of covert operations as a viable foreign policy across the third world.

**Sub:**Iran

Iran is one of the world’s oldest nations with roots in thousands of years of art, history, empire, and beauty. Known for the majority of its existence as Persia, names such as Cyprus, Darius, would shake the world with mighty armies and glorious empires of wealth and prosperity. Only the last century or so has seen the fate of Iran change into a tragedy. Over time the empire would fall to corruption and turmoil as unsuitable leaders fell to the rising tides of religion, glutany, and invasion.

The traditional religion of Zoroastrian that has held sway over the Persian population for thousands of years shaped the nation’s social consciousness with certain ideals since the civilizations inception. Ideals such as the right to “enlightened ruler ship” that gives leaders the right to rule as representatives of god as long as keep farr, a divine blessing based on moral behavior. This along with the domination of the Muslim brand of Shittesm focused on martyrdom and suffering would come to define the Iranian people the last five hundred years.

--------------------------------------------------------- Chapter: Oil and Imperialism-------------------------------------------------------

 If it be asked why we should undertake the task at all, and why Persia should not be left to herself and allowed to rot into picturesque decay, the answer is that her geographical position, the magnitude of our interests in the country, and the future safety of our Eastern Europe render impossible for us now - just as it would have been impossible for us any time during the last fifty years - to disinherit ourselves from what happens in Persia.  -Earl Curzon of Kedleston, British Statesman

**Sub: Black Gold**

In 1901 Iran sold away its greatest birthright for 20,000 pounds and 16% of profits to the famous billionaire William Knox D’Arcy. Caught between two of the largest imperial powers of the age Russia, and Great Britain, Iran’s Qajar monarchy between 1850-1930 sold away the majority of the countries resources and trade to support the lavish and lifestyle that the royal family had come to know. The most crippling of these sales was the 1901 sale of a 60-year petroleum search concession to the famous billionaire William Knox D’Arcy. What both D’Arcy and the Qajar monarchy didn’t know is that Iran was strategically placed on a few of the world’s largest oil deposits of around 150 billion barrels only a few miles beneath the sand.

*Elwell-Sutton wrote. "So began the industry that was to see the Royal Navy through two world wars, and to cause Persia more trouble than all the political maneuverings of the great powers put together."*

Pop: In 1900 he agreed to fund a search for oil and minerals in Persia headed by Wolff, Kitabgi and Cotte. Negotiations with the Mozaffar al-Din Shah Qajar began in 1901 and with the offer of £20,000 for a sixty year concession to explore for oil was secured in May covering 480,000 square miles (1,200,000 km2). The concession stipulated that William D'Arcy would have the oil rights to the entire country except for five provinces in Northern Iran. In exchange the Iranian government was given 16% of the oil company's annual profits, an agreement that would haunt the Iranians up until the late 20th century. After the D'Arcy concession the British became much more concerned with the stability of Iran because of their reliance on the country's vast oil reserves.[4]

A drilling team under George B. Reynolds was sent to Persia and began to search for oil for the millionaire William D’Arcy. In 1903 a company was formed and D'Arcy had to spend over £500,000 to cover the costs. False hopes were raised in 1904 and D'Arcy was forced to find further financial support, with the Burmah Oil Company Ltd. agreeing to put up to £100,000 into the venture in return for much of the stock. Drilling began at one site in January 1908 and at another nearby in March. By April with no success the venture was close to collapse and D'Arcy almost bankrupt, but on 16 May there were encouraging signs and on 26 May at 1,180 feet (360 m) they struck oil.

Drilling in southern Persia at Shardin continued until 1907 when the search was switched to Masjed Soleyman (Masjid-I-Sulaiman in Persian مسجد سلیمان) in a place named "Maidan-i-Naftun". Drilling began at one site in January 1908 and at another nearby in March. By April with no success the venture was close to collapse and D'Arcy almost bankrupt, but on 16 May there were encouraging signs and on 26 May at 1,180 feet (360 m) they struck oil.

**Sub: British**

*If it be asked why we should undertake the task at all, and why Persia should not be left to herself and allowed to rot into picturesque decay, the answer is that her geographical position, the magnitude of our interests in the country, and the future safety of our Eastern Europe render impossible for us now - just as it would have been impossible for us any time during the last fifty years - to disinherit ourselves from what happens in Persia. Moreover, now that we are about to assume the mandate for Mesopotamia, which will make us coterminous with the western frontiers of Asia, we cannot permit the existence between the frontiers of our Indian Empire and Baluchistan and those of our new protectorate, of a hotbed of misrule, enemy intrigue, financial chaos and political disorder. Further, if Persia were to be alone, there is every reason to fear that she would be overrun by Bolshevik influence from the north. Lastly, we possess in the south-western corner of Persia great assets in the shape of oil fields, which are worked for the British navy and which give us a commanding interest in that part of the world [92].*

*If that end (protecting the British interests in the Middle East from Bolshevik encroachment ) was a right and reasonable end, it was necessary and vital that Great Britain and Persia work together in order to secure it. Great Britain and Persia were jointly prepared to defend that Agreement, and they looked forward to the vindication of its real character by its success [93].*

Curzon

A Prize from fairy land beyond our wildest dream

Churchill

# Sub: Times of Trouble

From 1914 to 1919 Iran was mired in chaos created from the World War I. Britain would realize the value of the vast ocean of oils under the sands of Iran and would invade Iran’s oil fields to safe guard their resources from the Axis powers. The Russian Revolution would make Iran a battleground as British and Soviet Union troops would fight over the political dominance of the country. Under these circumstances Iran would become a puppet of the British and Russians through military intervention, martial law, and economic bullying.

**Sub: Reza Khan**

With discontent against the Qajar monarchy rising and the country in chaos a colonel with national fame and support that could help bring the country back to peace and British stability. Reza Khan would become prime minister and use his political talent, military support, and British backing to abolish the Qajar monarchy, push the Soviets from northern Iran and establish the Pahlavi Dynasty under his firm rule.

* Our younger intellectuals cannot possibly understand, and thus cannot possibly judge Reza Shah. They cannot because they were too young to remember the chaotic and desperate conditions out of which he arose.
  + [Ahmad Kasravi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmad_Kasravi), *Parcham*, 16 August 1942

**Sub: Concession of 1934**

Over the 1930’s Reza Shah would rule with an iron fist and but would be begin to take back power from Russia and Great Britain. In the next ten years Reza Shah would modernize and westernize Iran through brutal but effective crack downs on democracy, communist groups, and Islamic traditionalists. By the mid-twenties Reza Shah would position Iran in a more favorable position between the two imperialist powers of the age Russia and Great Britain. He would begin to pressure for fundamental changes in the terms of the oil concession. This arrangement pulled back the original concession area to 100,000 square miles, exempted the company from all taxes other than those provided for in the original concession and, most importantly, extended the concession for another 60 years.

every country has its own ruling system and ours is a one man system

reza Shah

Accordingly, as early as the mid 1920s, the Iranian government — headed by its new leader Reza Khan —.

A more advantageous arrangement giving the Iranian government 25 percent of the company’s shares was agreed to by the British in 1928-1929.

The Iranians refused to approve the plan, hoping to acquire even more favorable adjustments.

Reza Shah canceled the D’Arcy Concession in November 1932. He then negotiated a new agreement that took effect in 1933.

--------------------------------------------------------- Chapter: World at War ------------------------------------------------------

appealed to [U.S. President](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/President_of_the_United_States) [Franklin D. Roosevelt](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Franklin_D._Roosevelt) on the basis of the [Atlantic Charter](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Atlantic_Charter):

...on the basis of the declarations which Your Excellency has made several times regarding the necessity of defending principles of international justice and the right of peoples to liberty. I beg Your Excellency to take efficacious and urgent humanitarian steps to put an end to these acts of aggression. This incident brings into war a neutral and pacific country which has had no other care than the safeguarding of tranquillity and the reform of the country." — a letter of 25 August[[citation needed](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Rezā Shāh

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Viewing the question in its entirety involves not only the vital questions to which Your Imperial Majesty refers, but other basic considerations arising from Hitler's ambition of world conquest. It is certain that movements of conquest by Germany will continue and will extend beyond Europe to Asia, Africa, and even to the Americas, unless they are stopped by military force. It is equally certain that those countries which desire to maintain their independence must engage in a great common effort if they are not to be engulfed one by one as has already happened to a large number of countries in Europe. In recognition of these truths, the Government and people of the United States of America, as is well known, are not only building up the defenses of this country with all possible speed, but they have also entered upon a very extensive program of material assistance to those countries which are actively engaged in resisting German ambition for world domination Roosevelt'

sub: invasion

On August 17th 1941 Allied Powers invaded Iran to secure the vital oil fields for the Allied war machine and to oust the German leaning dictator Reza Shah. Iran was neutral in the war but the Allies felt that the loss of the British oil fields and strategic flank of Russia were more valuable than Iranian independence.

After a surprise attack from combined British and Russian forces the overwhelmed forces Iranian forces would surrender on August 29th eleven days after the invasion started. As the Russians entered Tehran on September 16th 1941 Reza Shah would abdicate the throne due to his disagreements with the Allied governments and was sent to South Africa in exile. His son Reza Pahlavi would take the throne and would be a puppet ruler of Iran while the majority of the country would be under the direct control the British and Russian military.

Sub: Occupation (Need More)

During the occupation the Allied powers would treat Iran as an occupied country and use it as a disposable resource through the collection of its natural resources and a base for military and diplomatic missions such as the Tehran Conference.

Popup: Tehran Conference

In 1943 Iran declared war on Germany due to pressure from Allied forces and by doing so gained membership in the United Nations. The dominance of Allied forces on Iran’s social and economics systems would harshly disrupt the economic and political growth the country had enjoyed before the war. This domination and the lack of respect for Iranian power and autonomy would be most expressed in the 1943 Tehran conference where the “Big Three” leader of the U.S., U.S.S.R. and Great Britain would be meet to go over military and diplomatic decisions. Though this conference was held in Iran, a now legitimate ally, the Allied Powers would shut the proceedings to all Iranian diplomats and dictate the future end of the occupation through vague promises of commitment to Iranian independence and future economic aid.

# Sub: East vs West

At the end of World War II the world was ideologically split between the former allies The United States of America and The Soviet Union in the proxy conflict known as the Cold War. Iran would find itself between the two super powers due to its massive oil supplies and historic imperialist conflict between Britain and Russia. Russia would refuse to withdraw after the war ended and would attempt to create a new communist government that would be sympathetic to Moscow’s wishes.

This would fail after international pressure would cause The Soviet Union to pull out but the Iran-Azerbaijan crisis would leave deep fears in the United States that Iran would “go red”. The Britain saw the occupation as a way to reinstate the control that it had lost under the leadership of Reza Shah and moved to support and advise the young Shah Mohammad Reza.

**Pop up: Iran-Azerbaijan Crisis**

----------------------------------------------------------Chapter: A new world order ---------------------------------------------

“Just as none of us is outside or beyond geography, none of us is completely free from the struggle over geography. That struggle is complex and interesting because it is not only about soldiers and cannons but also about ideas, about forms, about images and imaginings.”   
― [Edward W. Said](http://www.goodreads.com/author/show/24390.Edward_W_Said), [*Culture and Imperialism*](http://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/405774)

Sub: Post War

The post war world of was one much different than the one in 1939. The European and Asian superpowers that had come to dominate the world through colonization and imperialist policies now found themselves broken down and unable to hold together the massive military and political policies that had helped govern the “uncivilized world”. This along with the emergence of the United States as the primary superpower of the world had pushed former colonial territories of the world into independent political entities focused on policies of nationalism, democracy, independence, communism, and self-reliance. With the rest of the world struggling off its imperialist chains Iran would look to its oil as its source of greatness and independence in this new age.

Sub: Shah

Iran would be pushed towards full democracy in 1949 with an assassination attempt on the Shahs life. This act would convince the Shah that he was saved by divine right and that he needed to influence the running of government more directly. To do this the Shah increased his power in the Majilis( Parliament of Iran) by changing how representatives were picked for the government.

Sub: Mohammad Mossadegh

In reaction to this power grab Iran’s first political coalition was formed in 1951 around the democratic leader Mohammad Mossadegh. This movement called the National Front was made up of communists, anti-imperialist, nationalists, and religious extremists who were all looking to make a change in Iranian life. Their leader, Mossadegh, was the widely respected leading champion of secular democracy and resistance to foreign domination in Iran and would become the focus point on which the country could work to roll back British domination.

Sub: Supplemental agreement

The British sensing the changing winds in Iranian politics would present a half-hearted concession called the Supplemental Agreement. This agreed to minor terms such as promising Iran a minimum of four million pounds in royalties and the ability for Iranians to take some administrative positions. These concessions did not give Iranians a larger say in the management of the company, profits, or financial records. In reaction to this on March 15, 1951 Iran’s Parliament would both elect Mossadegh as the country’s prime minister and nationalize Iranian oil, cutting the British out of the resources and profits they had known for so long.

# ------------------------------ Chapter: The World Martyr/ Abadan Crisis ----------------------------------------------------------------------

Wages were 50 cents a day. There was no vacation pay, no sick leave, no disability compensation. The workers lived in a shantytown called Kaghazabad, or Paper City, without running water or electricity, let alone such luxuries as iceboxes or fans. In winter the earth flooded and became a flat, perspiring lake. The mud in town was knee-deep, and canoes ran alongside the roadways for transport. When the rains subsided, clouds of nipping, small-winged flies rose from the stagnant waters to fill the nostrils, collecting in black mounds along the rims of cooking pots and jamming the fans at the refinery with an unctuous glue . . . . In every crevice hung the foul, sulfurous stench of burning oil — a pungent reminder that every day 20,000 barrels or 1 million tons a year, were being consumed indiscriminately for the functioning of the refinery, and AIOC never paid the Iranian government a cent for it.

Manucher Farmanfarmian, a former Minister of Finance

## FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1952–1954. IRAN, 1951–1954: VOLUME X

http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v10/comp1

Sub:1951

With nationalization of Iranian oil passing unanimously through the Majilis, the British and Shah would both find themselves helplessly watching the tide of public opinion dissolve the power and profits they had held for the last fifty years. Mossadegh was hailed as an international national hero placing him and Iran on the center of the world stage.

Sub: Fury of an Empire

The British would threat fully place two battle cruisers of the coast of the Abadan oil facility and begin shutting down oil production from their main refineries. Mosaddegh would be the first to try to negotiate by proposing a fifty fifty split of the profits of the oil and an equal footing in the day to day running of the refinery. This proposal was similar to what the Americans had been doing in Venezuelan and Saudi Arabian but the British would have no compromise with the oil they had legally owned, manufactured and used for the past 40 years. The only concession the British would be

Sub: The world court

My countrymen lack the bare necessities of existence. Their standard of living is probably one of the lowest in the world. Our greatest natural asset is oil. This should be the source of work and food for the population of Iran. Its exploitation should properly be our national industry, and the revenue from it should go to improve our conditions of life. As now organized, however, the petroleum industry has contributed practically nothing to the well-being of the people or to the technical progress or industrial development of my country. The evidence for that statement is that after fifty years of exploitation by a foreign company, we still do not have enough Iranian technicians and must call in foreign experts.   
Although Iran plays a considerable role in the world's petroleum supply and has produced a total of three hundred fifteen million tons over a period of fifty years, its entire gain, according to accounts of the former company, has been only one hundred ten million pounds sterling. To give you an idea of Iran's profits from this enormous industry, I may say that in 1948, according to accounts of the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, its net revenue amounted to sixty-one million pounds, but from those profits Iran received only nine million pounds, although twenty-eight million pounds went into the United Kingdom treasury in income tax alone...   
I must add here that the population living in the oil region of southern Iran and around Abadan, where there is the largest oil refinery in the world, is suffering in conditions of absolute misery without even the barest necessities of life. If the exploitation of our oil industry continues in the future as it has in the past, if we are to tolerate a situation in which the Iranian plays the part of a mere manual worker in the oil fields of Masjid-i-Suleiman, Agha Jari and Kermanshah and in the Abadan refinery, and if foreign exploiters continue to appropriate practically all of the income, then our people will remain forever in a state of poverty and misery. These are the reasons that have prompted the Iranian parliament -- the Majlis and the Senate -- to vote unanimously in favor of nationalizing the oil industry.

Mossadegh

To increase pressure on Iran, Britain escalated the situation in September of 1951 by placing an embargo on British goods coming into the country, and any “stolen oil” coming out of the country even after losing its anti-nationalization case at the International Court of Justice at The Hague and at the United Nations. This crisis would raise international tensions as Britain threatened invasion of a resource rich country on the edge of the Soviet Union during the rising of the Cold War.

The British delegate, Gladwyn Jebb, who addressed the UN, was explicit in claiming that Iran's oil "was clearly the property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." He stated:

"The plain fact is that, by a series of insensate actions, the Iranian Government is causing a great enterprise [AIOC], the proper functioning of which is of immense benefit not only to the United Kingdom and Iran but to the whole free world, to grind to a stop. Unless this is promptly checked, the whole of the free world will be much poorer and weaker, including the deluded Iranian people themselves....

"The Iranian Government, for obvious reasons of its own, perpetually represents the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as a gang of unscrupulous blood-suckers whose one idea is to drain the Iranian nation of any wealth it may possess.... These wild accusations are simply not true.... Quite apart from its financial contributions to the Iranian economy, the record of the company in Iran has been one which must arouse the greatest admiration from the social point of view and should be taken as a model of the form of development which would bring benefits to the economically less-developed areas of the world. Far from trying to keep down the Iranian people, as has been alleged, the company has strained every effort to improve the standard of living and education of its employees so that they might be able to play a more useful part in the great work which remains to be done in Iran. . . . To ignore entirely these activities and to put forth the company as responsible for oppression, corruption, and treachery could be described as base ingratitude if it were not simply ridiculous."[[23]](http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2005/3243_mossadeq.html" \l "fn23)

Sub: One man

Along with this Mosaddegh had the eyes of the world on him and was a inspiring symbol of the former colonial world’s search for justice and independence. Due to his rapid rise Mosaddegh would become Time Magazine’s Man of the Year and would be a “Iranian George Wasington” to the American public. Because of this when Britain asked U.S. to help depose of Mossadegh and the idea of nationalization the British would find of stone wall of opposing ideology in their past ally and would look to rethink the idea of invasion and work for a more subtle approach.

SIDE: British

The British in 1952 were balanced at a point of major change in international politics and world power. The last century had been based on the ideals of imperialism, the policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force and it had served Britain well making them the most powerful country on Earth for the first part of the 20th century. Using resources from undeveloped countries around the world allowed victories in the last two World Wars and had made the British people of the largest empire in history. With the end of World War II Great Britain found itself without money and unable to sway the new tides of thought originating from the Cold War ideas of self-determination, revolution, communism and democracy. Iranian oil had served as the life blood of the British Empire domestically and militarily since the start of World War I with over 90% of the UK’s oil arriving from the shores of Persia. This oil bought from the Iranians for thousands of dollars was sold for millions becoming an essential cornerstone to the British economy and standard of life and government operation. The British viewed the oil that they had bought legally and worked to develop over thirty years as theirs by imperialist law and they had a right to safe guard their large investment by helping to control their otherwise weak and disorganized Iranian government. The nationalization of the Iran’s oil by the Majilis was viewed by the British as a unlawful and uncalled for attack at the economy, security, and respect of the Empire of Great Britain.

*The “ordinary Persian” (according to the anonymous British diplomat who penned the portrait) was driven by an unabashed dishonesty, fatalistic outlook, [and] indifference to suffering… is vain, unprincipled, eager to promise what he knows he is incapable or has no intention of performing, wedded to procrastination, lacking in perseverance and energy, but amenable to discipline. Above all he enjoys intrigue and readily turns to prevarication and dishonesty whenever there is a possibility of personal gain. Although an accomplished liar, he does not expect to be believed. They easily acquire a superficial knowledge of technical subjects, deluding themselves into the belief that it is profou*

Side: Iranian

Wages were 50 cents a day. There was no vacation pay, no sick leave, no disability compensation. The workers lived in a shantytown called Kaghazabad, or Paper City, without running water or electricity, let alone such luxuries as iceboxes or fans. In winter the earth flooded and became a flat, perspiring lake. The mud in town was knee-deep, and canoes ran alongside the roadways for transport. When the rains subsided, clouds of nipping, small-winged flies rose from the stagnant waters to fill the nostrils, collecting in black mounds along the rims of cooking pots and jamming the fans at the refinery with an unctious glue . . . . In every crevice hung the foul, sulfurous stench of burning oil — a pungent reminder that every day 20,000 barrels or 1 million tons a year, were being consumed indiscriminately for the functioning of the refinery, and AIOC never paid the Iranian government a cent for it.

Manucher Farmanfarmian, a former Minister of Finance

*To the management of AIOC in their pressed ecru shirts and air-conditioned offices, the workers were faceless drones – just as they were in the meatpacking plants outside Chicago, the coal mines of Wales and the sweatshops of Hong Kong. The habits of the “natives” – eating food with their hands, for example – disgusted the British officials. Not only were the British blissfully unaware that their own customs – eating with a fork that had at one point been in someone else’s mouth – were in turn considered unclean and uncouth by the Persians, but they failed to see that fresh water for the workers to wash their hands before and after their meals was therefore critical. Piping water to Kaghazabad so that it could be wasted on foolish ablutions was not in the company plans. And so the workers were reduced to getting their water from pumps that ran only a few hours a day, and their lives became a constant fight against the very filth that their superiors so witheringly condemned.*

*In the British section of Abadan there were lawns, rose beds, tennis courts, swimming pools and clubs; in Kaghazabad there was nothing – not a tea shop, not a bath, not a single tree. The tiled reflecting pool and shaded central square that were part of every Iranian town, no matter how poor or dry, were missing here. The unpaved alleyways were emporiums for rats. The man at the grocery shop sold his wares while sitting in a barrel of water to avoid the heat. Only the shriveled, mud-brik mosque in the old quarter offered hope in the form of divine redemption. Even British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin felt compelled to remark in 1946 that “although we have a Socialist Government in this country, there is no reflection of that fact in the social conditions [of] this great oil production in Persia.”*

Importantly, demonstrations were not limited to workers associated with the AIOC. Nor were they confined to any one region of the country. According to Ervand Abrahamian:

As soon as news of the street killings reached Isfahan, the pro-Tudeh unions organized sympathy strikes in the main textile mills, in the smaller factories, and even in the bazaar workshops. Ettela’at-e-Haftegi reported that the strikes involved over 30,000 workers and were the most impressive in the city’s history. To contain the strikes, the military placed machine guns, tanks, and armored vehicles around the mills and the working class districts. Despite these precautions, one worker and one policeman were killed as some 10,000 demonstrators tried to make their way from the mills to the city’s central square.

----------------------------------------------------------------------After Abadan ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

# Sub:1952

By 1952 the economic sanctions imposed by the British would begin to tear apart the Iranian economy and force the Mossadegh coalition to start breaking apart at the seams. The wide base of politically support that Mossadegh had originally enjoyed would begin to undermine him with his main religious backers such as Ayatollh Kashani turning against him and his policies for not introducing a more traditional government of fundamentalist Islamic law. Communists organized in the group Tuhah (The Masses) would become more radical, pushing what had been inspired American and International supporters into wary anti-communists. With political battles raging in the street and political defectors resigning from the Majilis, Mossadegh looked to consolidate power around himself through the Shah’s traditional control over the military.

Sub:Bloody Monday

“Under the present Circumstances it is impossible to conclude the final phase of the national struggle. I cannot continue in office without having responsibility for the Ministry of War, and since Your Majesty did not concede this, I feel I do not enjoy the confidence of the Sovereign and, therefore, offer my resignation to pave the way for another government which might be able to carry your Majesty’s wishes”

After the Shah refused, Mossadegh would resign from his post as Prime Minister and move to the outskirts of Iran. This political gamble would pay off in the next few days with massive rioting and mobs calling for the reinstatement of Mossadegh after the public heard and saw the hard line Pro-British policy of the new Prime Minister Ahmad Qavam. With this move the Mossadegh had enough support to begin using emergency powers to help control the turmoil caused directly and indirectly through British intervention and international uncertainty. This dictatorial act would cause many of Mossadegh supporters to become disillusioned with his idea of democracy but the general population would continue to back him as the hero of anti-British sentiment.

# Sub:1953

By the 1953 the British were extremely impatience with U.S. lack of aggression towards Mossadegh’s government. Luckily new elections in both the U.S. and Great Britain would put new players into the game.

## Side: American and British leaders

On the British side Winston Churchill, an old school imperialist and anti-communist, would become prime minister and on the other side of the Atlantic General Dwight Eisenhower, a fervent anti-communist would become President. Along with Eisenhower would come John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State and Allen Dulles as head of the CIA; these brothers would become the leading force behind the American push against Mossadegh and would convince Eisenhower that unless something was done Iran and possibly the entire Middle East would fall to communism.

## Side: Iran

1953 was be a year of great change in Iran with the economic strain of the British blockade of the country’s main source of wealth reducing the National Fronts support in the Majilis to the point where Mossadegh would no longer preside as Prime Minister. Decisively Mossadegh would call a national referendum to dissolve the Majilis and give dictatorial powers to the prime minister. This referendum would pass with 99.9 percent approval and allow Mossadegh full and total control of the government. This move which would seem to strengthen Mossadegh’s position would in the end be his downfall.

----------------------------------------------------------------------COUP 1 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------“

"that Zahedi alone of potential candidates had the vigor and courage to make him worthy of support; that the Shah must be brought into the operation; that the Shah would act only with great reluctance but that he could be forced to do so; that if the issue was clear-cut the armed forces would follow the Shah rather than Mossadeq; that the operation must, if possible, be made to appear legal or quasi-legal instead of an outright coup; that public opinion must be fanned to fever pitch against Mossadeq in the period just preceding the execution of the overthrow operation; that the military aspect would be successful only if the station were able to review the plan with the Iranians chosen by Zahedi to execute it; that immediate precautions must be taken by the new government to meet a strong reaction by the Tudeh Party.”” Djalili and Keyyan

"By complete coincidence and good fortune, the President, while addressing the Governors' Convention in Seattle on 4 August, deviated from his script to state by implication that the United States would not sit idly by and see Iran fall behind the Iron Curtain."

Eisenhower

In a cable to Dean Acheson, the American Secretary of State, he said:

*In spite of the fact that the British consider oil interest in Iran their greatest overseas asset; no minister has visited Iran as far as I can find out, except Churchill and Eden on wartime business. Oil company directors have rarely come. Situation that has developed here is tragic example of absentee management combined with worldwide growth of nationalism in undeveloped countries.*

he American Ambassador to Teheran, Loy Henderson, concluded the discussion by stating “Mr. Secretary, I don’t like this kind of business at all. You know that. But we are confronted by a desperate, a dangerous situation and a madman who would ally himself with the Russians. We have no choice but to proceed with this undertaking. May God grant us success.”

Dulles’s response in front of a secret meeting of the senior diplomatic and intelligence decision-makers in Washington was “So this is how we get rid of that madman Mossadegh!”

# Operation AJAX

Sub: the setup

Before President Eisenhower had been sworn into office or committed to the plan American and British agents had already began setting up the plan and execution of the coup against the Mossadegh government.

Sub: The plan

Before President Eisenhower had been sworn into office or committed to the plan American and British agents had already began setting up the plan and execution of the coup against the Mossadegh government. The plan provided by the British would be for Kermit Roosevelt, the grandson of the former President and head of CIA operations in the Middle East, to gain a quasi-legal firmans from the Shah dismissing the Prime Minister for his autocratic policies and installing General Zahed to organize loyal military officers to arrest Mossadegh and take control of the government.

Sub: The play

Roosevelt would begin immediately and would use previous British and American networks of agents to begin to increase anti Mossadegh propaganda and demonstrations throughout Iran. He would then visit the Shah over a period of two weeks under the cover of night to convince him to sign the firman. Final the Shah would agree but would flee abroad to escape the backlash if the coup failed.

Sub: Saturday, August 15th

On the morning of Saturday August 15th, a military column under the command of Colonel Nasiri set out to arrest the head of the military General Riahi and Mossadegh himself under the authority of the Shah and his appointed Prime Minister General Zahed. On arriving at the empty house of General Riahi, Nasiri moved on the house of the Prime Minister only to find the house defended by loyal troops and Mossadegh gone. Nasiri was quickly arrested and the next morning Tehran radio broadcast a speech by Mossadegh citing a victory over a coup organized by the Shah and foreign elements.

Sub: Sunday

The British and American plotters across the world would find great disappointment with the failed operation and would begin looking back to diplomatic solutions to the nationalization problem. Roosevelt, with orders to evacuate Iran, would disobey and begin working on a new plan for a coup in Iran.

----------------------------------------------------------------------COUP 2 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Sub: Second Plot

Roosevelt was working on his own without foreign approval and would find himself with a general now on the run, two signed firmans and a wide network of street agents. From this he would begin a genius plan to reverse what had been Mossadegh victory into a defeat.

Sub: Monday August 17th

Using CIA copiers and newspapers, Roosevelt began distributing copies of the Shah’s firman along with the story that Saturday’s coup had been an attempt by Mossadegh against the Shah instead of the other way around. Using his street influences he would organize fake mobs to roam the streets of Iran shouting support for communism and Mossadegh while breaking and disputing the public peace. Real nationalist, communist, and Mossadegh supporters would join them and pull down statues of the Shah in Parliament Square. These rallies would polarize Iran causing many to doubt Mossadegh’s “democratic rule”.

Sub: Tuesday August 18th

On Tuesday Roosevelt would again organize mobs across Tehran shouting Communist and nationalist slogans and protests would escalate to tens of thousands of members flooding the street. The American ambassador would then ask to meet with Mossadegh asking him to calm the streets for the frighten Americans that were staying in Iran. Mossadegh unsuspecting the real roots of Saturday’s coup would repress the mobs with riot police for the first time during the night.

Sub: Wednesday August 19th

On Wednesday morning with Mossadegh suppressing his supporters to stay off the street Roosevelt would call his mobs to start antigovernment and pro Shah protests throughout Tehran. “Calling Death to Mossadegh” the masses and police angered by the previous days protest would join the uprising and begin to overthrow government buildings and headquarters. With paid soldiers and policemen at their sides the pro Shah protesters would flock to Mossadegh’s house were a pitched battle would rage for most of the day.

Facts:

Through a variety of means, convert agents would manipulate public opinion and turn as many Iranians as possible against Mossadegh. This effort, for which $150,000 was budgeted would “create, extend and enhance public hostility and distrust and fear of Mossadegh and his government.” It would portray Mossadegh as a corrupt, pro-communist, hostile to Islam, and bent on destroying the morale and readiness of the armed forces.

While Iranian agents spread these lies, thugs would be paid to launch “staged attacks” on religious leader and make it appear that they were ordered by Mossadegh or his supporters.

Meanwhile, General Zahedi would persuade and bribe as many of his fellow officers as possible to strand ready for military action as necessary to carry out the coup. He was to be given 60,000 to be increased to 135,000 to win additional friends and influence key people

A similar effort for which 11, 000 per week was budgeted would be launch to suborn members of the Majlis

On the morning of the “Coup Day” thousands of paid demonstrators would stage a massive anti-government rally. The well-prepared Majlis would respond with a “quasi-legal” vote to dismiss Mossadegh. If he resisted, army units under Zahedi’s control would arrest him and his key supporters.

Sub: The end of democracy

By the end of the day Pro- Shah forces would control the major government buildings in Iran and would force Mossadegh into hiding with Tehran radio proclaiming General Zahed as the new head of the Iranian government. In this quick turn of events Mossadegh was given twenty hours to submit to the new government and would quietly turn himself in the following day. The most popular leader democratically in the 20th century had been overthrown by democratic and free western world all in the pursuit of oil

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------Chapter: Aftermath-------------------------------------------------------------------

Yes, my sin — my greater sin and even my greatest sin is that I nationalized [Iran](http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Iran)'s [oil](http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Oil) industry and discarded the system of political and economic exploitation by the [world's greatest empire](http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Great_Britain). This at the cost to myself, my family; and at the risk of losing my life, my honor and my property. With God's blessing and the will of the people, I fought this savage and dreadful system of international [espionage](http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Espionage) and [colonialism](http://en.wikiquote.org/w/index.php?title=Colonialism&action=edit&redlink=1).

Defending himself against a treason charge, on 19 Dece mber, 1953

Iran

The Shah would indirectly hear of the successful coup and would come racing back to Iran only six days after fleeing in exile. He would immediately denounce the crimes of Mossadegh and thank the people for disposing his corrupt and despotic rule. Over the next few years the Shah would edge General Zahedi out of power and dominate Iranian politics as a corrupt and hard handed ruler but would find economic success with the new oil deal made with now American companies. His rule would continue on for the next for the next fifteen years until his brutally repressive policies would spur new coup based of radical religious roots.

Since Americans had carried out the coup they would take forty percent of the new Iranian oil company with Iran taking forty and the rest being split between other international oil syndicates. The British would never be able to regain a piece of its former colony and find themselves empty handed and oiliness because of their stubbornness to retain its imperialist tendencies. The American government after Iran would see covert operations as a vital tool in foreign policy for the years and would stage coups in Guatemala, Indonesia, Cuba, Iraq, Vietnam, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina to name a few in the long list since Iran.