

What led to downfall

1. Mossadeq overstepped the bounds by resorting to extra-legal-extra constitutional acts such as dissolving the Majlis. Whereas Mossadeq had resorted to certain illegal but cover acts such as ~~the~~ exceeding the legal limit in printing currency. He was able to remain in power mainly by his shrewd political maneuvering. Once he resorted openly to acts which flouted the constitution it was an admission of weakness. Not only was the ZAKEDI opposition impressed with this ^{sign of} weakness, but ^{the people were} alarmed at the gross ignoring of constitution and free play of Tudeh which Mossadeq was enlisting as ally in desperation.
2. Second illegal act was "plebiscite" which denied secret ballot & was blatantly rigged show. This also dramatically showed up fact Tudeh only major supporter of Mossadeq.

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3. Mossadeq had been trading in on alleged U.S. backing of him and continually holding out hope of U.S. aid which would bail out the country. President's letter to Mossadeq disabused public of this fact.
4. opened talks with new Sov. Ambassador at Tehran on Aug. 13. This contributed to increasingly believed thesis that Mossy was turning to Soviets.
5. combination of democratic procedures at home, realization Mossadeq would reach no oil settlement, ~~and~~ growing flirtation with ~~Soviets~~ Soviets and dangerous dependence on Jews which drove Shah to act.
6. Shah's act was purely legal and represented an act of courage, not intrigue. Mossadeq's actions to foil this, ~~was~~ was illegal and brazen in the extreme. It revealed to the Shah that Mossadeq was intent on wrecking completely the institutions of the Monarchy and

was a tip of all possible Republican intentions. Stalin realized that only a dramatic act on his part such as flight to Leningrad would be necessary to shock people into realization of what had happened.

7. Next day Tudeh overplayed its hand by printing manifestos calling for abolition of monarchy & proclamation of republic. This played right into Stalin's hand. As happened in Azerbaijan in 1946, Soviet assumption that Iranians would rally to support such declaration was wrong. Soviets again reveal they victims of their own propaganda - do not understand true sentiment of Persians and were precipitous & overconfident of their ability to seize power.

8. Aug. 7. Malenkov: speech, resumption of trade talks, precipitous acts of Tudeh, realization U.S. aid not forthcoming and realization no resumption of oil production possible under Mossadegh, revived traditional Iranian fear of sliding too far into

orbit of any one foreign power.

"Saddo. Departed for first time since 1946 from tried policy of watching other foreigners take & prevent of Persian absolute - abandoned purely subversive approach which difficult to fight for fatal policy of more overt intervention.

1. Shah must succeed where Mossy failed.
- Must disarm adversaries from within & not appear to be dependent on any one foreign Govt. & get Persian oil moving.