

International Politics Course

Master Program of Iranian Studies
Session#6
Oil Nationalization and The Coup 1953



National Resistance Movement Oil Nationalization





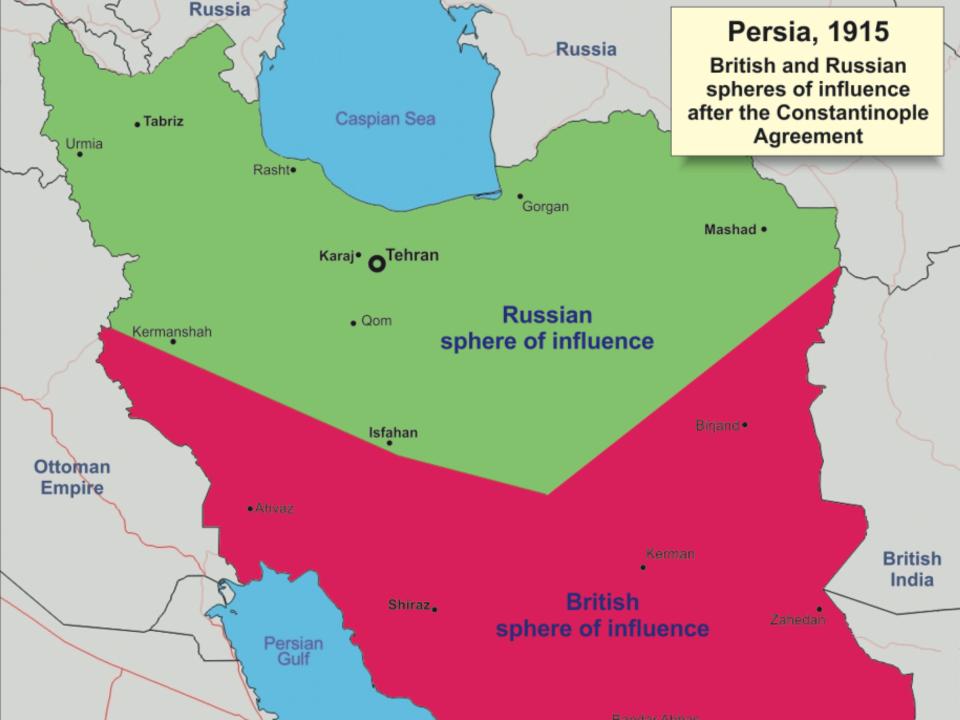
Anglo-Persian Oil Company

1908: D'Arcy 16% of the final margin 52.5% of management power, Veto right

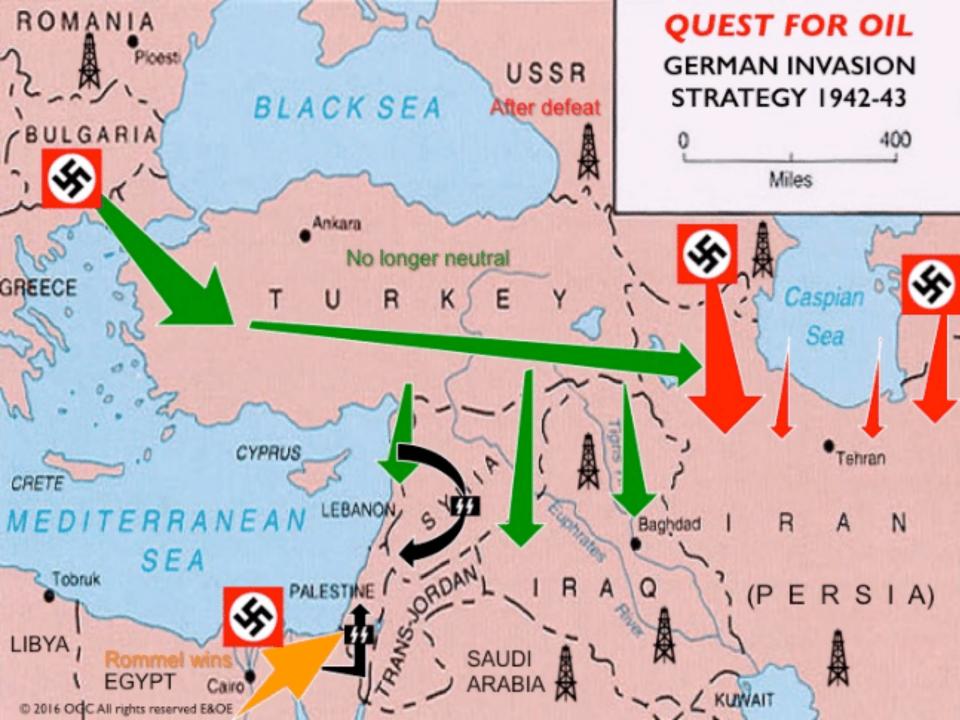














Royal Dutch Shell Gulf Oil Texas (Texaco) Standard Oil New York (Mobil) Standard Oil New Jersey (Exon) Standard Oil California (Chevron) CFP (French)



AIOC:

- 24 M£ +92 M £ foreign currencies tax to UK
- 347 M f to f-Zone

Holds:

- 50% of Kuwait oil company,
- 23% of Iraq oil company,
- 23% of Qatar oil company,
- 34% of Anglo-Egypt oil company,
- 55% of Refineries in Israel.
- Refineries in France, UK, Aurstalia.

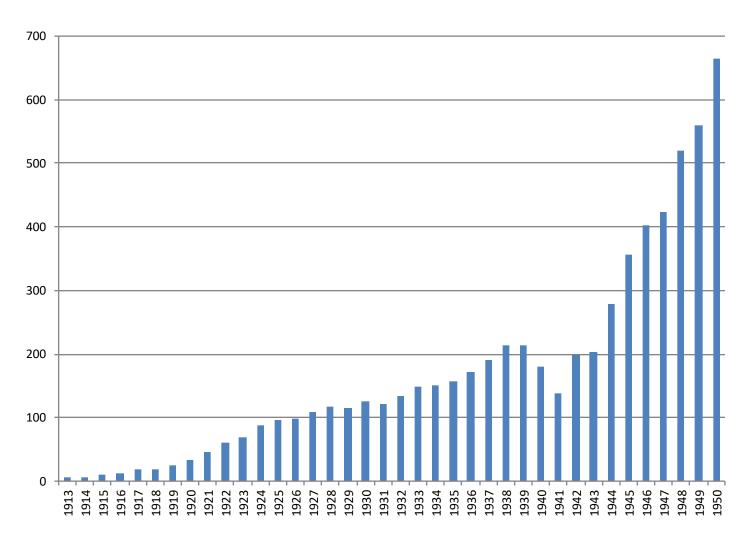


Abadan Refinery: the biggest refinery in the world

- 7.7 sq.km.
- 24 Mton/year production
- 200 tanker/month
- 300 iner-ocean tankers worldwide
- Side-refinery in Kermanshah

APOC Oil Production (K barrels/day)







Mexico: oil nationalization 1938-40

Saudi Arabia: 50-50

Venezuela: 50-50

APOC: 1940

> 105 M f to Iran

170 M £ tax to UK

> 115 M f to share holders

> 500 M £ investment



- All payments in £
- Limitation for Iranian workers
- Humiliation
- Racism



Labor day 1929: Strike in Abadan against UK With a support of Communist party

11000 workers

- Demands:
- 8 hours/day work cap
- Better salaries,
- House
- Unification right
- Equal salaries
- Extra payment for holidays

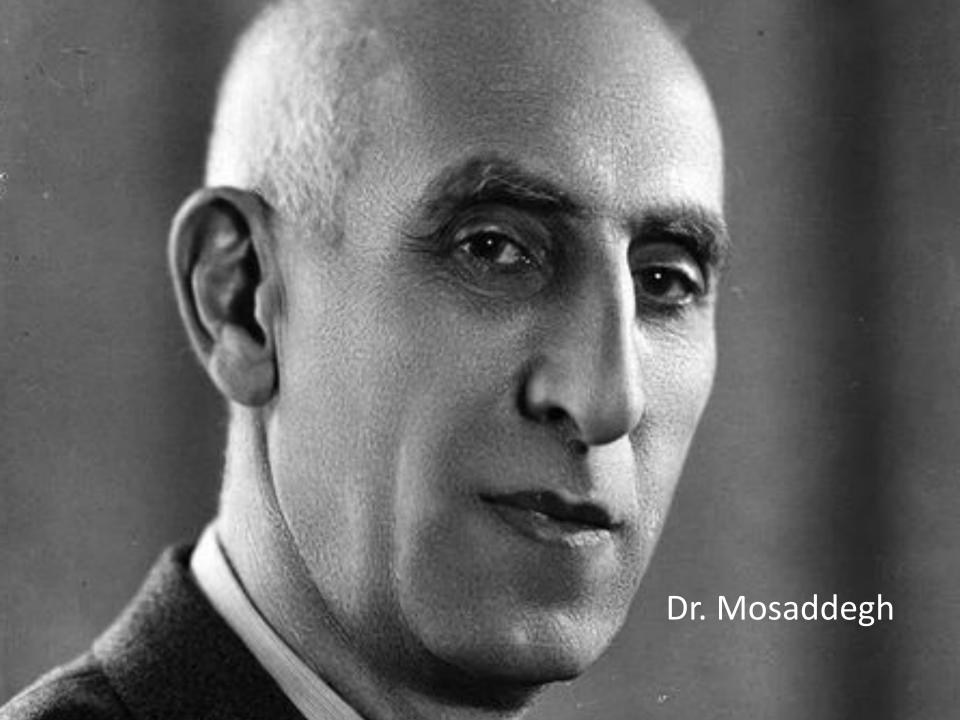


Labor day 1946: Strike in Abadan against UK With a support of Tudeh party

80000 workers

Demands: same + labor law

Similar passion in the middle east was raising



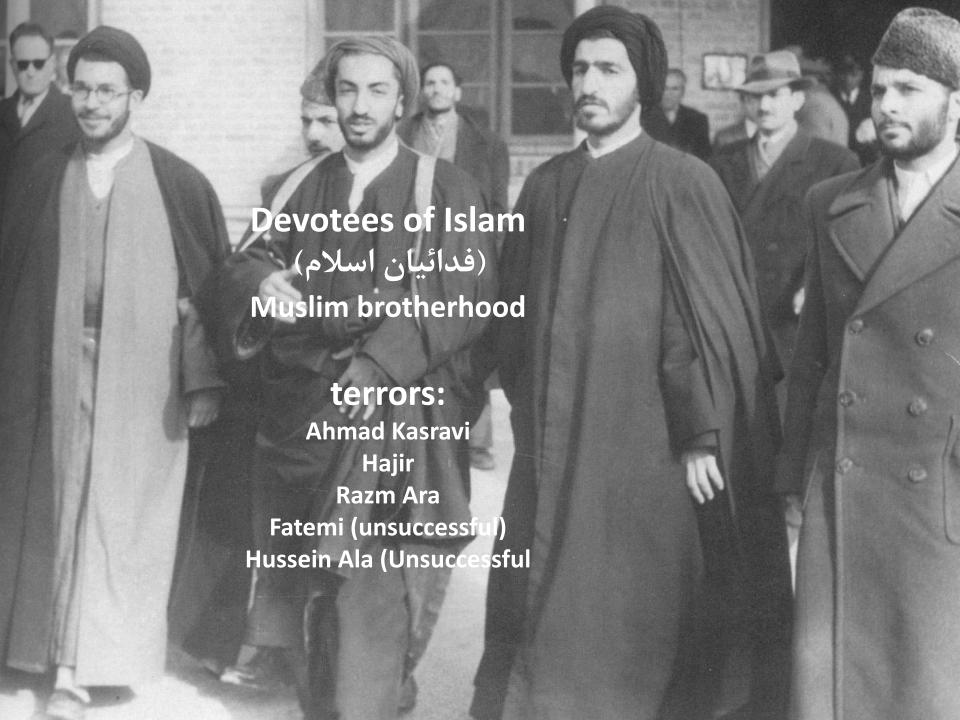


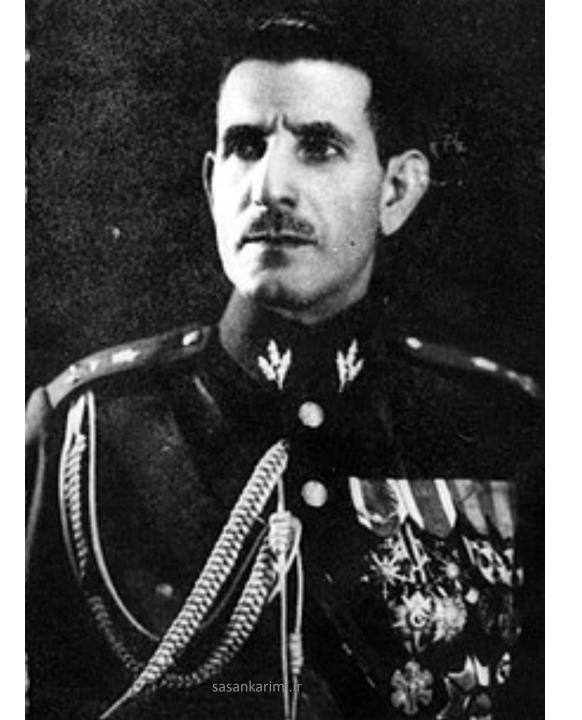
Background:

Family – wise Education – wise Political - wise



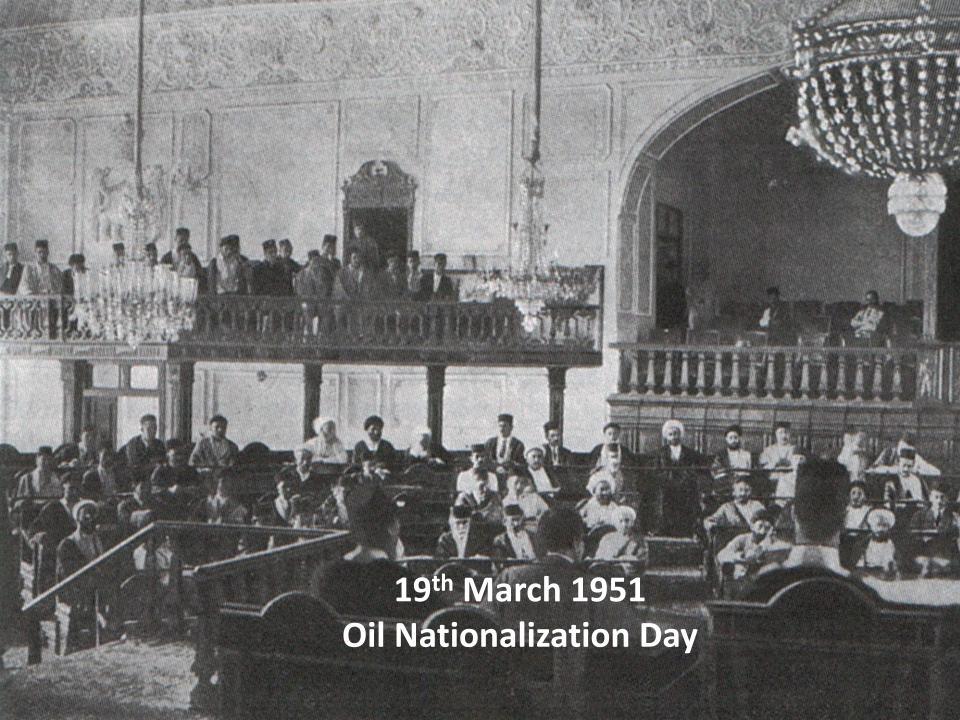




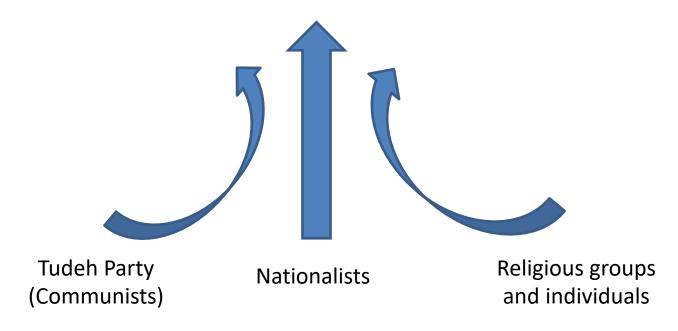














Another Oil Strike: April 1950

Equality and fairness
Hidden layer: pressure to nationalization















- 1. 120M\$/year income
- 2. Technical knowledge
- 3. Independence



The coup 19th August 1953











British capitals in Iran:

- 1. Experts with experience in Iran, Persian skill etc.
- 2. Unofficial network in Iranian Army
- Network of civil people in Bazaar, newspapers, religious groups, vulgar groups,
- 4. Relation with high level politicians

American capitals in Iran:

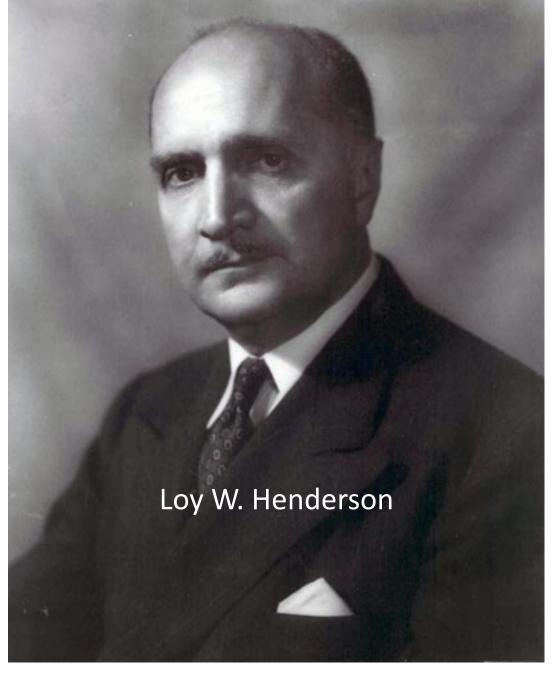
- 1. Embassy itself and diplomatic presence
- 2. Point 4 network
- 3. Presence in Iranian Army and air force
- 4. Civil presence (more than 1000 Americans in Tehran



Sanctions and maximum pressure

"fair" compensation
Oil sanction (118 kton in 18 month=1 day capacity)
Stop American aids
Securitizing Iran
Put the ball in Iranian court









Reasons: British point of view

- 1. Mosaddegh defiance to accept the oil deal
- 2. Cash flow of the administration
- 3. Emotional policies of Mosaddegh
- 4. Proliferation of his power in spite of the constitutional law
- 5. Weakening the Shah and the Army
- 6. Cooperation with Tudeh party





First Coupe: failed one 16th August 1953







خ ب فسرا رابری اطراسی ادمناع کور ای ب مزیم کر تفریق دیس می رای در دست رفتن را

مست سین انم درا ، طلع کی در کی ست و را سینی تا واریم موجب این و کط

ن ارد المرت نخست دربری منصوب میرم و مقررمدارم کددر صفح ۱ مرکوردرم محران منبعت نخست دربری منصوب میرم و مقررمدارم کددر صفح ۱ مرکوردرم محران





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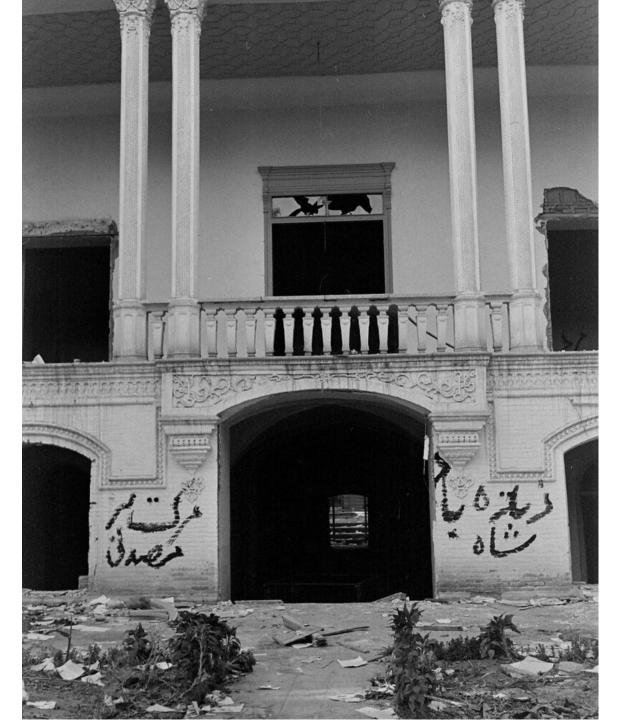
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Thanks for your attention

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