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### Nationalism and National Policy Making in Reza Shah Era (1925-1941)

<sup>1</sup>Taher Asgharpour and <sup>2</sup>Bahram Navazani

<sup>1</sup>Master of Political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, Imam Khomeini International University (IKIU), Iran

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D. of political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, Imam Khomeini International University (IKIU), Iran

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#### ABSTRACT

Given the common pathogenesis of atherosclerotic coronary and carotid diseases, Nationalism or nationality signifies itself as ideology of government in which its members regarded their faithfully national. Nationalism learning's neither confirm policy as exigency nor negate as separation but the most important nationalism aims is to establish national unification by attaching to national identity and finally national independence. Variety of elements of national identity like language, shared history, land, race, shared law, ethnicity and in other side variety of values in different societies diversity the policies for reaching to said aims as for society and personality of politicians. The question shall be responded is, what is rate between national policies making to nationalism in Reza Shah Era (1914-1941)? This research is descriptive-analytic and tries to measure scale of correlation of Reza Shah Policies to nationalism indices.

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### INTRODUCTION

Since there are many years after establishing national states in world, there are many discussions about their specifications between Iranian thinkers. In fact, the main reason for this insight is about identity of national and nationalism. Some of experts regard national as natural and instinct phenomenon, at last, nationalism and nationality is eternal. In this strategy, nationals and nationalism were since creation of human. Other group from experts of political sciences and political sociology emphasis on establishment of nationality and believed that nationalism theory is derived from nobles of society for making new identity to inspire new members of society as country or national state after dissolution emperors. And at last, another group under title of tribunal emblem believed that the tribes existed as basic element of nations but what made national- state as political organization is due to variations on explanatory and national revolutions.

If we consider nationalism as strategy or paradigm, it want to unify member of society together and emphasize on national identity on other infra national natures merely and shows its discrimination, meanwhile, this new institution means national- state have political and national independence.

What is more conflict is that which policies are applied by national states? In other word, what aims will be followed by nationalism? Although, all nationalism are similar but quality and type of nationalism has been changed in different parts of world because of confronting to cultures, languages, shared history and religions and variety races, at last, nationalism actions has been influenced. Thus, variety of political direction is as difficult as national aims of researcher. Thus, we can direct to central core and identity of nationalism by deep recollection. About establishment and forming nationalism as modern in Iran, there are different insights in which its focal point is Reza Shah Era. What is so important and subject of research is what is rate between national policies making to nationalism in Reza Shah Era (1914-1941)? This research is descriptive-analytic and by historical sociology strategy and the relation between main and sub variable is correlative and tries to measure scale of correlation of Reza Shah Policies to nationalism indices. The most important point is that because of limitation of space, we consider some of indices in Reza Shah Era like Railway, System of Public Service, Nomads Residence, culture house of Persian language and organization of thoughts education. The hypothesis is Reza Shah Policies conform to important nationalism indices like national unification, national independence and nature.

**Corresponding Author:** Taher Asgharpour, Master of Political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, Imam Khomeini International University (IKIU), Iran

## 1) *Conceptual Framework:*

### 1-1) *Nation:*

Type of looking to nation causes to confront with special and variety nationalisms, thus it is inevitable to cite nation concept as briefly in political and Iran literature before definition and analysis of nationalism. Omot Ozkarimly the researcher, who was involved in this field and wrote book as nationalism theories, classified all insights about forming nations as three paradigms:

A)Eternal : this cluster of thinkers believe that nation is rooted from history and the humans are collection of people by shared belongings like language, culture, thus, nation forming is pre modern.

B)Modernism, Instrumentalists, nationalism is historical event from some of thinkers point of view means we can recognize early history for it..... that is nationalism will be seen in relation to current century (Katem, 2006:2). From this insight, political nobles by dictation of national identity tried to unify society by stimulation of nationalism feelings. This cluster of thinkers tried to direct country in the lane of development by stimulation of national feelings. In Iran, Morteza Mardiha, Hossein Bshroyeh, Darush Ashuri and Sadegh Zibakalam are from this cluster and believe that national identity was occurred after constitutional era in Iran (Ghasemi and Ebrahimabadi, 2011, 117)

C)Tribunal Symbolist: this group that commenced their activity since 1980s and Anthony Smith is the most important person of it. That is they believed that national identity as political concept is modern and new but its indices were previously, continual indices caused nation form by leaning to previous indices. In this regard, Hatam Ghaderi in introduction of book named Nationalism in Iran wrote: nationalism benefited from its past heritage during emersion and tried to enhance that heritage during its emersion practically and theoretically. (Katem 2006:9). This insight is following to reduce difference between eternal and modernity. Anthony Smith regarded nationalism indices as cultural0 religious in his book at 2010.(Oz Karimly, 2004:76-82)

### 2-1) *Nationalism:*

Elkashel and et al, in definition of nationalism in encyclopedia of nationalism cited that: nationalism shows different meanings. It is mental manner and awareness which is emerged by members of group who know they belong to nation and play role in sharing culture or shared identity and emotion. This emotion can be emerged as public like group correlation against strangers, display special symbols, reading patronage songs and following national benefit and prefer them on others benefit.(Elkashel and others, 2006:195).

Regardless expansion of nationalism in west since France revolution, there is not comprehensive understanding from this event (Katem, 2006: 32) Katem regarded its reason on difference of values and norms in which combine on different societies. If nationalism is studied separated from other values, we have not any content (same, 33) what makes difference nationalism content in different places and nations, is cultural, historical, political and social situations. These different political situations caused difference type of nationalism in east and west. At last, the definitions are so vast. In history of political thought, nationalism is regarded as movement in which protect independence and freedom and believe in textile separated texture of a nation or its superior on other nations. (Enayat, 2010:200)

Since subject of this research is to discuss relation between nationalism and policy making in Reza Shah Era, it is necessary to reach in core of nationalism and main core of its ideals and according to them, analyze the said policies. As displayed, ideology of nationalism is defined by different styles but some of definitions have shared themes and are covering each other. Of course, its main theme is interest to nation. Nationalism is ideology in which locates nation in core of its interest and is following to maximize welfare. But this definition is so vague. It is necessary to cope with on and separated main aim in which nationalism is following promotion of welfare of nation. These aims are: national autonomous or independence, national unification and national nature. From nationalists point of view, a nation cannot continue to survive without scale of them (Smith, 2006:19) thus, our criteria will be following three aims of states in Reza Shah. But since actions and policies of Reza Shah are so vast in his 16 years dominance which is discussed in on article, thus we will consider some of the most important policies.

Katouzian believed about variety of Iranian nationalism which was formed after constitution: since victory of constitution afterwards, three political tendencies were recognized separation from different insights; in addition, every three tendencies are regarded as nationalist from history and European social sciences point of view. First tendency is named as modernity, promoted, radical or future, second is liberal, democratic or burgee and the third is conservative, separation, past insight between them, first tendency is as similar as nationalism which was formed in Europe from historical point of view. (Katouzian, 1994:125)

Political, historical and social and international situations during Reza Shah Dominance, was as if discourse of first tendency was superior to others. One of these situations is to defeat liberal nationalism in first constitution. Constitutionals defeat in establishing powerful state and establish national unification and supply country's independence caused people and nobles are following patronage superman to regain their independence by leaning to his power and enhance national spirit. Thus, by effort of Molaee Tavani, coup, dated Feb. 11, 1911, when that happened in Iran, encountered to the most crisis period of Iran and was regarded as

effort for prevention from dissolution of country. In fact, discourse of emperorship of national state and establish powerful state which is regarded as important factor has been encountered to main factor for nationalists so that the coup is as immediate solution for it. (Molae Tavani, 2002:9)

Modernity nationalists thought that Iran shall be saved by powerful government which is replaced by past vile government, recollect local governors, solve Nomads problem for once and for all, supply land and country reunification, cut religion from world affairs and establish unified nation instead of nations who are enemy and talk by different language and have shared culture and aware from current and past history. The government not only creates nation but also educate them and familiar it to civilization. (entekhabi, 2011:23).

### 3-1) National Identity:

Discussion about Iranian nationalism and national identity has view to past but realization in it and recognize elements of national identity is to draw vitality of nation, so that it is so difficult to determine national policies and unification and independence of a country without aware from bases which form national identity and it is away from expectation to reach it. Naser Asadi by analysis augments of Mr. Seyedjavad Tabatabaee and Kachouiyani about Iranian nationality and its primordial wrote: as displayed in text of Dr. Seyedjavad Tabatabaee, our national identity consist of four Islam bases, Iran, Greece intellectual tradition and western modernity in which are national identity in historical process.(narration:177:1) of course, in the discussion, it was cited that Mr. Kacouiyani emphasized on four bases of Iranian nature. Dr. Tabatabaee considered these indices, tradition has four generations, first, we are Muslims, and second Iranian and these are on subscales and you cannot bail one of them in the benefit others, third, it is for Iran and locate in second rank and that is Greece intellectual tradition which we reached it, fourth modernity western tradition. Vast river of Iran identity consisted from four streams and four fountains and that four streams flowing on it. And this factor is difference between Iranian traditions to some others. These four elements made us country and nation. (Narration 2014:146)

But another subject is challenged on national identity in different states of Iran is which the natures are superior to others? Importance of policy making is so vast in national identity since two dreams of nationalists like unification and national independence is reached when nation- state can provide domains of unification and national independence by national nature.

### 4-1) National Independence:

From terminology, independence is pertinent to little, minimization and slight and means minimize. Independent nation wants to minimize its dependency and leaning to others. (Mansouri, 1995:54) we can offer conceptual definition by offering lexicon:

Independence is having decision power and policy making as well as act decisions and policies in the field of government. (Aghabakshi 1997:277). If this definition is analyzed, three powers of decision, decision action and government are recovered.

If emperorship is regarded as absolute, signified and publicity power which make state by elements like land, government, nation, independence and freedom are variables from it. Independence is applied in foreign relations of a state in which a state defends benefit, national security and aims. (Taghizadeh ansari 2000:89) another dimension of independence of state- nation is internal means different political groups don't govern in country.

### 5-1) National Unification:

There are different definitions for unification or national correlation. Hossein Behsriyeh writes: national correlation is coordination between parts of it. Correlation has different aspects and cited in cultural, social and political levels. (Beshriyeh 2007: 789)

National unification is a social position in which people are combination of different tribes and live by variety religious beliefs as peacefully. (Bahroddin<sup>3</sup> and Mohamad<sup>4</sup> 2013: 175). From political geography point of view, national correlation is shared internal emotion and interaction understanding of a limited land that collects by shared specifications and based on it, form geographical elements that are regarded as base of government structure. (Hafeznia, 2008: 27). If we realize in definition of national unification, it is recognized that tendency of writers in special nationalism is derived from non-nationalism ideologies in this definitions, it is considered shared aspect for national unification.

#### 1-5-1) Patterns for National Correlation:

As for type of society and insight of its members and political social situations of it, we can say that two macro patterns are experienced for making national unification: integration and assimilation. ( Ghasem abadi and Ebrahimabadi, 2010:112)

In integration pattern, for strength of national correlation, specifications and customs and cultural heritages are solved. In societies in which patterns are performed, lines of cultural and social discrimination is minimized

and members of society locate in equal position. (Same, 112 by narration of Yinger 1985:130). This pattern is applied when country is on crisis situation and can be effective in short term but in second pattern, government is obliged to observe rights of tribal minorities and avoid from assimilation of variety natures and try to reach in national unification. This pattern is realized in societies where its members have tolerance spirit and legal dimension of it is superior to other dimensions. As for crisis situation of Iran and early scepter Reza Shah, it seems better to use assimilation pattern.

## 2) *National Policy Making:*

To consider relation between Reza Shah Policies and nationalism without historical insight in social situation of Iran cannot offer a lamp for reader especially in Qajar era. During up and down history of Iran especially after dissolution of political system of Iranshahr in old Iran era, a system was dominant on Iran as politically in which view and vote of Sultan was dominance on others and no one defend against it. If it was not windy wave in political thought and nationalism in Europe at century 18 and 19<sup>th</sup> did not each in Iran, perhaps, absolute monarchy system was stable yet. But in any case, this wave revived neglected wave of Iranians and could sonorous nation concept and motto of peace Iran in constitutional firstly.

The fact is that after Iran's defeat from Russia and incurrence Golestan and Turkamanchay contracts which Capitulation was one of them, national emotions were deprived between some of patronages and thinker nationalists and this deprivation was starter for changes in policies of government and realization in national capacity. Richard Katem written by pointing to this subject: what caused establish Iranian nationalism was anger and disdain due to economical penetration (England and Russia), this factor was so important than effect of thinking and thought. (katem, 2006:196)

For understanding relation between Reza Shah Policies and nationalism, we have to consider social and historical facts of Iran and then look at strategies of his policies absolutely.

As indicated, nationalism by preferring national identity on other natured tries to link members of country each other by leaning to these natures. In other word, scale of political society is national identity of persons. By emphasize on previous contents, we have to point that national identity can be shared like visible events like language, religion and custom or mental events about laws, now, we have to see that which are national natures of Iranians> and how much Reza Shah appreciate it and expand his government between Iranian and at last, how much did supply national independence compared previous era?

As for importance of Iran's independence in especial course of Reza Shah Government firstly, consider national independence.

### 1-2) *National Policy Making in Reza Shah Era:*

#### 1-1-2) *Military Service Law and National Independence:*

Military service law was cited in fifth assembly dated 14.5.1914 and approved by the representatives as majority of votes, but its administration was delayed till 1917. Administration of military service law was due to registration office and recognition people included. (khalili Khoo, 1994: 139-140) based on the said law, all male people who like reside in cities or counties are tribes and oblige to perform military service at 21 years old.(Ghaemmaghami, 83, narration by Khalilikhoo, 1994:139)

Central government of Iran had different forces in end years of Qajar which included below armed forces:

- 1- Cossacks, which established by order of Naserddin Shah and under supervision of Russia at 1879.
- 2- Gendarmerie was established under supervision of Sweden soldjers at 1901 by 8400 solders.
- 3- Central type which formed at 1916 and had two foreigners (Sweden and Poland), 126 Iranian officers and 2142 soldiers.
- 4- South police who was formed at 1916 and under supervision of England. (Lotfiyan, 2001:70)

England government had forces named south police in south of Iran and entered gangs into north and east of Iran which prevent from Russia penetration into Iran. It was so cost to maintain these forces which cause protest of representative of England in parliament and Iran's nation about illogical identity of it and regarded them as transgressors. (Codi, 1978:145).

In early years of constitutional era, it felt need to concentrate and efficient force which can locate central government. Although, firstly discussions did not reach to fact by constitution variations caused show difficulties of lacking confident armed force. Cossack brigade informed its opposition to dissolution of assembly at 1908. The government was formed by monarch Ahmad Shah at 1909, lacks unified armed force and three years before events were penetrated into central government power and weaken dominant of central government. In other side, these events are resulted to tribal conflicts and bothered business and located treasury in bankruptcy which was incapable in paying debts. Simultaneously, by increasing insecurity in states, England urged to form military forces for maintain commercial communications in south of country. This action has been confronted by Russia support, because they thought about forced in regions under supervision. England threaten that they want to form this force. (Bastami, 2006:1)

In fact, Cossack forces were supplier of Russia benefits and gendarmerie that was governed by Sweden officers was under dominant of England. And there was difference and conflict between said forces is due to it.

Shoalsalteneh (brother of Mohammadali Shah) was one of the persons who debt much costs and avoid to paying it. Shuster at 14 march, ordered that a auditor and some officers went to constraint Shoaol Salteneh (park of current officer faculty), but Cossack who was there, informed by phone and after that two officers and 12 Cossacks exerted officers. And next day, Shuster, Colonel Morvil and 50 officers occupied the land. When the officers went to garden, Cossacks had not resistance about it and thus, garden was occupied. But tomorrow, Ayon Khan, Cossack colonel assailed garden and disarmed and took officer to Russia. The officers, civil parks and Mansourabad- where was near Rey city and in support Russia embassy- were occupied to take debts but Russia defeated. (Kronin, 1998:43) after that, Russia issued opportunity and exerted Morgan Shuster and this case shows public capacity and national benefit of Iran.

Before forming modern army by Reza Shah, nearly Iran in all wars defeated against other countries and shameful contracts like Golestan and Turkamanchay contracts were tolerated. In other word, lacking modern army- which its commander is due to Iranians- caused Iran was unable to supply domestic security, but Reza Shah could form army by leaning to military service which succeeded in supplying land unification and independence of foreign forces. Three armed forces, Cossack,( under supervising of Russia officers), south police( under supervision of England officers) and gendarmerie officers ( under supervision of Sweden officers) did not act as independent forces and did not warrant security of Iranian borders( Khalili Khoo, 1994:59) thus, formation of national army can remove historical problem by leaning to all Iranian citizens and leadership.

Formation of modern army was done by leaning to law of soldier and administration of this law played vital role in making public security, land unification and national independence by formation of national government.

#### *2-1-2) Nomads Residence and National Independence (Takhteh Ghapou):*

Takhte Ghapou was that Iranian Nomads went from valleys to cities and learns civilization and after that, entered them into daily tasks and agriculture, open schools doors and convert men into young's forces who don't disturb government (Ghazi, 1994: 173-174). One of the basic problems in formation of national state, is centrifuge forces who tendency to continue without leaning to government. In duration of powerful of Reza Shah these forces were so powerful and its result lacks national independence. That is national government is not absolute and multiple government are in a land. Hossein Maki described it as: before emersion of Reza Shah, central government of Iran had nonsense name and threaten the rebels in some kilometers of capital. So that Iranian states were located in that era and did not relation to central government instead of in New Year, they gave souvenir each other and made it as nonsense (Maki, 1982:53)

Because of it, Reza Shah decided that demolished authorities of tribes and local commanders and destructed base of Nomads so that they were armed and did not compatible to formation of new army and power concentration (Ghazi, 1994:163). From other side, actions of Reza Shah about Iranian Nomads were inevitable due to security and improvement central power. It is obvious that the government thinks about unification of national land, cannot witness that some of population of country are regarded as residence in Iran and his rights caused government continues tribunal dependence.(Khalili Khoo, 1994:152)

In fact, from historical point of view, national states in Europe, replaced faithfully to nation as faithfully to tribal and local traditions and it seems that Reza Shah used legal tools for progressing policies. When we see law, accuracy of its claim: council assembly had power that gives a portion of land which supplies his family living cost located at Khalesej Jaat in Lorestan whoever leave tent and go to city. Also, council assembly made decisions about giving lands and governmental properties located at Azerbaijan.(Akbari 2005: 188-191).

#### *3-1-2 ) Railway and National Independence:*

For more discussion situations of communications roads of Iran and its effect on national independence, it is not pleasure to discuss brief discussion current statistics. Sum of railway which was established in north, northwest,, south and southeast of Iran by Russia and England by economical and strategically aims and was emblem of intervention of stranger countries into Iran is regarded. In north of country, Haj Aminolzarb established railway in Mahmoud Abad and it was the only railway of north of country between Tehran and Abdolazim. (Avari, 1981: 83-85)

Law for establishment railway was suggested by Molkhberolsaltaneh at early 1916 to council assembly and approved at same time. Based on said law, its cost was supplied by taxation from sugar, tea and its deduction was supplied by banking loans and governmental credits. (Mahboubiardakani, 1978:342). From supply foreign and domestic security and maintain railway for Iran, it played vital role. From domestic security, railway was selected as if it passed from center life of Arabs, Bakhtiyari and Lor where center of centrifuge forces and expansion of governmental forces were formed so that it was effective to transfer heavy equipment and armed people by railway. (Katouziyan, 1987, 163). Because of it, the main priority was establishment security and stability to prove that there is one powerful central government in country.

From supply security and foreigner independence, new railway did not establish because of the Russians could not thorough railway to Bandar Anzali but established new port in southeast of Caspian Sea where had little sea lanes. In south, because of closing Khoarmsahr port to Iraq, new port named Shapour Port (in Persian Gulf named as Khor Mosa) has been established. (Avari, 1981:85)

Another subject about railway which was challenged forever was England intervention in design Iran's railway but in national archive of England (PRO) of London, which was informed freely by England and it is possible to access for all, there are documents which recognized that England was opposition to south railway and preferred railway west to east from economical and strategically point of view and from England's benefits, there, we discuss 5 deeds pertinent to railway during 14 July to 11 March 1915 by England's authority as following:

- 1- Deed no. 1487/371FO dated 6 January 1926 from Sir Percy Loren ministry of England to Ministry of Foreign
- 2- Deed no. 1487/371FO dated 1. Feb. 1926 of ministry of foreign to ministry of war
- 3- Deed no. 248/1377FO dated Feb. 2, 1926 of Tehran to Ministry of Foreign
- 4- Deed no. 248/1377FO, exclusive interview of Sir Percy Loren to Reza Shah dated Feb.2, 1926

It is obvious that when legislation of railway has been presented to council assembly early Feb. 1916, the preparations were provided past times. At last, in era of presidency of Sepah and after that means I longer period of ministry of war, he had different positions. Because, Sir Percy in interview to Reza Shah dated Feb.2, 1926 pointed that some past years, we negotiated by using necessary maps about preferably of eastern-western railway to north-south railway.

As for limitation of writer in writing all said deeds, we cite specifications of some of these documents in English and Persian Translations as following and the readers can discuss the others:

7. I demanded Mr. Abbas Milani when he travels to London give me the copy documents that exist in national archive of England which are patient to Iran's railway ad send for me. These 5 deeds are as his kind to me ( Jalal Matini: the writer of article named as opponent England to south north railway of Iran)

FO 371/1487 Sir p.Lorraine to Foreign Office, Jan. 6 1926

"Commission has already found in favor of Mohammareh Tehran- Bandar-I Gaz line. This alignment certainly corresponds to popular aspirations....I have spoken privately with Minister of public Works about the dangers of North South Axis..."

FO 371/1487 Foreign Office to India Office, Jan. 11, 1926

"It has hitherto been the policy of his Majesty Government to urge upon the Persian Government the desirability of constructing a railway on an West- East Axis, starting from the present railhead on the Iraq frontier near Khanikin, and proceeding thence via Hamadan and Noberan to Tehran. Such a railway could ultimately be linked up with the Nushki extension railway at Duzdap. There appears to be strong strategic and economic reasons, why this alignment would be preferable, from the point of view of British interests, to a railway running in a northerly direction from Mohammareh to the Caspian Sea." FO 248/1377, Sir p. Loraines Private Interview with the HM Shah Reza Pahlavi on Feb, 2 ,1926

Lorraine reminded HM of discussion which they had a years ago with maps concerning the advantages of an East/West Axis over a North South Axis. The Minister said that he could but bow to the patriotic motive behind the Persian desire to have a line from Tehran to Mohammareh and that such a line would in point of fact benefit British trade quite a lot but it was a question into which strategy entered greatly and it was necessary to exercise care as to the Northern of such a line lest the Russians on some pretext or other might try to lay hands on it, citing the case of Manchurian railways as an example and how it led to the Russo-Japanese war ....HM smiled broadly ....said it was the Russians were trying hard to persuade not to concentrate on the North South Axis but to make the East-West instead."(Matini, 2002: 477-474)

Lacking accepting of two governmental votes that were intervened in our country and urged to construct north-south railway in regard to stability and domestic security and enhance central state by destructing authorities who did not accept central state, show Iran's independence from the stranger in decision and macro policies.

#### *4-1-2) Persian language and Literature Academy and National Identity:*

From historical point of view, language academy is derived from growth and mature of nationalism thoughts and forming new states in Europe during century 18, 19<sup>th</sup> and establishing national language. Before establishing academy by Reza Shah, the literates and Iranians started accuracy writing because of weakening of Persian language and more using other lexicons. But in end of Qajar era and constitutional period, this strategy has been converted to one of the important sections for nationalists and who fight to Arabs and its heritage reached to Reza Shah Era. Ebrahim Safee wrote about commencing of this movement during ministry of war and before monarchy: Reza Shah was opponent to dominance of strangers, so that in public verdict dated 1921, some of stranger lexicons were exerted for first time from army and Persian lexicons were replaced. (Safee, 2535:58)

In confirmation of weakening Iranian spirit and Persian language and increasing non Persian lexicons, Elvel Saten wrote: Iran academy was obliged to delete Persian language from foreigner lexicons which consist 70% of current language and replaced them by Persian lexicons. (Elvel Satan 1956:446)

Malahol Shoaraee Bahar from literates and political- cultural authority of that era, pointed same and regarded as action in fighting against Reza Khan and exertion Europeans from police station and wrote: and finally, Sardar Sepah did not suffice to dispatch the stranger but tried to delete stranger lexicons like Arabian, Turkish and formed a commission in ministry of war in order to delete some strangers lexicons and this caused deceased Froughi made academy and thought that this action is better than others. (Bahar 1992:283)

Charter of academy is based on French academy and was regulated in terms of Iran's situations. (Ashemna 1993:29). Mohammad ali Foroughi took permission to establish it and he was the first chairman of it. The charter was approved in 11.5.1925 and approved by 24 members who were 50 people next. (Sedigh 1975:241)

#### *5-1-2 ) Thought Education Organization and National Identity:*

From four bases of Iranian identity, as pointed before, it was Iranian. Katem by emphasis upon population combination of Iran who were illiterate and farmer and have little aware from nationalism, believed that it has been not hopeless their role regardless their little familiar to modern nationalism so that in historical memory for all people, braves of people against strangers was memorized in the form of story and poem. At continue as for epic poem of Iran wrote: familiar with Persian poem and language is not limited then the illiterates who cannot write their name, memorized some of poems. (Katem 2006:24)

From shared historical heritage of all Iranian since Hakhamaneshi and Sassanid era, is Persian language ideal monarch theory which was developed by Iranian regardless Arabs and Turkish invasion to Iran and transferred into monarchy states like Bramake. No one deny role of Ferdowsi, Iranian noble poet in vitality of Iranian identity based on ideal monarchy.

Iranshahr theory and having monarchy in view of old Iran civilization and deep effects of it in the mind of Iranians caused to continue national identity. In other side, tendency of Iran nationalists caused cooperated some of Iranian thinkers by Reza Shah for theorizing old nationalism ideology and they believed that this theory enhanced national spirit and caused national coherence. They followed Anthony Smith in advertisement of their ideology. Destiny of every nation is not due to eligible past but is derived from its spirit in modern situation. (Smith 2004:37-41)

Reza Shah and his supports knew that it is not possible to return in past and obtain past eligible grandeur, but they hope that illiterate people increase national identity by knowing honorable history and enhance national unification and coherence. Deceased Enayat wrote that:

Iran's nationalists paid attention to pure Iranian elements of academy which are memory of period before Islam or resistance against Arab's invasion in two first Islamic centuries. In regard to their view, the real birth is started by great epic of Ferdowsi (died 1302) which its description is the noblest elegy about wasting Sassanid state. (Enayat 2010:221)

Thus, thought education organization is evaluated in this regard which Iranian's awareness to their cultural heritage is similar as their awareness to their important role in Iranian nationalism and two awareness are vital elements for unification and play important role in neutralize anti unification sections. (Katem 2006: 24) therefore, the authorities in Reza Shah Era established though education organization in 1938. Mesgar wrote about its aim: from the most important aims is to extend old and Iranian and signify state actions in this filed. In all lecturing, it was tried that the basic motto (God, Monarch and Land) were acceptable in the mind of people and monarch system was regarded as one of the most important bases of society that loses its survival without it. (Mesagr 2009: 536)

Also, Dr. Seyedjavad Tabatabaee in book named introduction on downfall of Iran and Declination of political thought in Iran emphasized that as for political thought of Iran, we have to point that ideal Shah was one of the identity elements of Iranian and the Shah was the most important political institute in political thought, thus emphasis on it not only is not reproof but also confirmation upon nationalism theories.

#### *Conclusion:*

Study and research on different societies show that although some of nations have many historical-cultural roots but nation-state phenomenon and nationalism ideology are modern phenomena which entered into society and policy by events in the thoughtful era in Western Europe. In discussion nationalism, we confront to vast variety of it. The reason is looking for values and norms dominant on society. Thus, nationalism made different tendency which are shared in three aspects, national identity, national unification and national independence. Conflict about forming modern national state by Reza Shah and his performance in supply national interests caused his policies has been investigated in order to supply the said aims. About national independence, Reza Shah could save country from multiplication and dissection according to military law, construct railway and nomads residence and by protection from powerful army and helping railway for repression the rebels and fix stable state/ about four bases of Iranian, Reza Shah emphasized more and his political concentration was on

revive Iranian identity by leaning to thought education organization and Persian language academy, as for social-political situations of his era, assimilation pattern for national unification was used which is suitable in crisis era.

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