

Study on Policy - Social Immigration from Constitutional to Reza Shah

Mahmoud Dehghan

Tarbiat Moaalem University of Iran

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study is the study on policy-social immigration from constitutional to Reza Shah. This paper is as descriptive and analytical research. The tool of data collection is note-taking. It was written in five chapters. The results show that in the end of Qajar and Reza Shah Reign occurred with many migrations because of adverse economic and social conditions and World War II also because of economic pressures and political encounters with people the immigration process of elites and commons has been increased at this time.

KEYWORDS:Immigration. Conditional. Reza Shah. Political situation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Studying and explanation of events and developments which occurred during the late years of Qajar and Reza Shah Government in Iran indicate the condition which has caused immigration of villagers to the cities or immigration of students and youth to other countries.

After that in the year 1906, constitutional revolution succeeded by following the lack of reforms realization by some statesmen such as AmirKabir, Sepahsalar etc. also increasing gap between within society changing and its unchanged political structure. From the beginning expressed many disagreements with constitutional by Mohammad Ali Shah, court, some of ulama, clergymen and Russian government. The culmination of these agreements was the bombardment of parliament in July 1908 which ended the first constitutional and led to beginning of minor despotism. In this period Iran was encountered with increasing of social and political violence in the capital also in different states, especially Azerbaijan. This condition caused new form of intellectuals' immigration to other countries. Tehran conquered with struggles of constitutional combatants by Bakhtiyari and Gilan forces in 1909 and the second national assembly was opened. Middle of this year the disagreements between representatives of different factions of parliament were intense that causing the protests. Assassination of Ayatollah Behbehani and the next assassination was the reason of disagreements and their inability in reaching agreement. In the year 1910 the situation of country's different states was deteriorate and with losing of the old discipline which nomads and Qajar kings was arranged based on, different parts of Iran which were mostly in border areas rebelled and their bosses attacked the neighboring areas for expanding their influence scope and with looting of these areas created fear and insecurity atmosphere. In such situation the villagers also tried create lowest security for themselves and their family with the migration to cities. This study has been tried until studying on social and political immigration more accurately with emphasizing the late of Qajar and Reza Shah's reign.

2. Political developments of Reza Shah Periods and its impact on migration

The period of Reza Shah Reign was accompanied with many crises. In this period politics were managed by Reza shah, his volition was politics, perhaps can say that nationalisms would have manifested with a national identity of Islamic culture and in separation of the west as "God homeland King" slogan. History had political ideology or thought. It means that according to the history of Iran was also political. Apart from that political thought had not important role.

In political level traders were under the supervision of government, local police was assigned this duty before their present sessions reporting until send the observers in the sessions. From the political culture market was supporting fortress of the Islam and increasing dissatisfaction focus from government. But due to security considerations such issues were not obvious and the evaluation of their scopes is not easy. Small trades did not show much interest to king in appearance. Reminders of their heroic participation in constitutional revolution encouraged them in this apathy.

Reza Shah's reign in aspect of creation social and economic developments, solidarity and political power was considered as presenter & heritage of constitutional revolution. On the other hand renovation of Iran as western-style in aspect of cultural and economic was considered in priority on other purposes especially relation changing, the mode of power doing and increasing of political participation. Effort to focus on power resources was as item for

security, national unity and the creation of social and economic developments and clearly was not focus on expanding participation and political institutionalization. According to Gabriel Almond analysis Iran faced the necessity to respond to problems resulting from the evolution of national unity, revolution in power making, economic revolution and participation revolution in this period, simultaneously. However crises emanating from lack of unity, national identity and economic backwardness were caused the necessity to emphasize on increasing also focusing on political power sources. Thus the goal of increasing political power was significant between that period's objectives and important needs.

Reza Shah's reign was Iran's first modern absolute state and although some of its features have roots in the past as a new political system. Reza Shah's reign established the basics of modern absolutist state by concentrating the resources and the power tools, creation of national unity, establishment of a modern army, weaken the scattered power centers, forced settling, semi-nomadic disarmed, creating new bureaucratic, financial reforms and focus on office resources. For sixth parliament onwards the institutions arising from constitutional integrated in construction in absolutist state and emerged as main centers of political power in front of executive, court and the army. Reza Shah's reign at first was in seeking of powerful groups especially clergymen and Ulema in order to consistency of his power and in suitable situation neutralized their political power. The main problem of Reza Shah's reign it was that on the one hand the creating of absolutist state was as factor in social and economic changing, on the other side the same power construction was in conflict with requirements of policy development. Overall Reza Shah's reign created strong and centralized administration and dominated the major sources of power including mandatory and non-mandatory.

The domination of reign on major sources of power was maintained with the establishment of the modern army and with creation of new financial institutions. Lack of implementation of constitution, extensive state intervention in parliamentary elections, the election of representatives among court's fans from the fifth parliament to fourteenth parliament were as other signs of the absolutist state establishment. King had a bad view to all men within the administration because of vote independence and capacity or level which they had for their popularity and according his order were removed of power. So lack of accessing of Reza Shah to important data and resourceful also capable management were the causing of his falling. The king controlling on parliament and the public and political life also was followed from this pattern. The king lost his greatness simultaneously with getting more monarchical. His important goal was army, therefore could call the Reza Shah regime as military despotism.

3. Economic situation of Reza Shah Era and its impact on immigration

One of the non-governmental organizations of king's regime was its economic resources which the range of these resource scales exceeded of Qajar resource and was the level of the Safavie era in Iran in Shah Abbas period when the silk monopoly caused the country's economic superiority. The huge costs of military, railway and industry were the major causes of the budget deficit. Reza Shah knew that railways is the emanation of his government greatness, national independence and economic development for providing its huge costs controlled the foreign trade, exchange rate and money in circulation and the balance of payments and the value of money have been irregular. We could consider the decade 1930 as important period transient from dependent development of pre-capitalistic Qajar era to dependent development after World War II. From the economic development's aspect country was industrialized largely although this level of industrialization also had some limitations.

Non-traditional working class increased in decade 1930 and did not any changes in the agricultural sector not only in land reforming and also in productivity or production technology. Long hours of working, low wages, exploitation of women and children caused the British and U.S. observers to simulate the working conditions to slavery. Most inexpert workers were the migrants from rural to urban areas that their number was considerable. The majority part of public resources development was spent for infrastructure projects which was inflationary and does not have much economic purpose. Much of capital was spent for railway. These cases caused the high inflation and subsequent intense unemployment also increasing of seasonal labor migration.

3.1. Impact of inflation and famine on migration in the Reza Shah period

The grain condition created a big problem in year 1942. Instability of political situation, lack of farm facilities, deficiency of transportation, crops cultivate and harvest throughout the country did very hard and its transportation from a place to another place was very hard. Empty grain silos need to import needed wheat from abroad. Trade relations with the Europe countries limited and restricted because of events which happened in September 1941 and this issue had cost government the lack of grain to provide to bakeries. All days, people protest because of high costing of living also shortage of employee rights and the government had to grapple with many problems, did best to solve these problems but failed to stop prices from rising however, in this deficiency World War II and its effects

which naturally minimized the agricultural and industrial production, were as main reason. Foreign invasion that was causing of anarchy in all country's affairs made impossible collecting any taxes.

There were many problems about the social section, all construction works were stalled after September 1941 and many people were unemployed unless the necessities and arsenals shipment to USSR, some people found job and once the war was over the number of unemployed was added, unemployed workers and peasants who had no shelter faced with economic crisis and those who have some education entered themselves in the government. Briefly the neutral of Iran caused the disturbances political, economic and social situation that its effects impacted on people living.

4. Political behavior with tribes and clans during Reza Shah Period

Revolution in Iran was the unprecedented effort for the government construction also was the climax of the nineteenth century hopes and new events were for political reforms. But the overall effect of this issue was the weakening of existing government structures without replaced efficiently national structures on it immediately. Diverse group of tribes' leaders entered to the social and political vacuum which was created because of it.

The most visible political progress of tribes was the development of Bakhtiari. Their tribal chief by joining to urban constitutionality could expand their activities scope first, at the local of Isfahan and then in Tehran. Overall they had expanded their authorities beyond and over their tribes and borders. Most of the geographical area was under authority of tribes. This authority just was not including large areas of Iran rural but also was including several towns and villages. More or less constant allocating the Isfahan reign to Bakhtiari was one sample of it and the arrangement of tribal power created many problems for the new regime which was start to work after 1920 coup d'état.

New government after 1920 considered as untimely and intolerable the abeyance of tribes which was manifested of avoiding the paying taxes and establishing of independent relations with Britain particularly the British and Iranian Oil company, only because of domestic aspect. There was another disturbing factor which was the authority of treble disturbing and barrier that were closed for national development.

According to Lord Curzon, states and tribes and their khan have been created some influence currents with their specific and different cultures that each one has impacted on the current socio-political structure of Iran and has intensified it. Years 1921 to 1926 were the long period of power struggle between the elites. Reza Khan was engaged with capturing, controlling also removal of the tribal leaders also following the hard battle with his political enemies in these years. He failed in his attempt to reach the prime minister position with coalition anti-republican of his political opponents in Tehran. Nevertheless at the end of next year which he found base for his power in his new built army which was just for national unity and independence that could provide his accession and in that time an essential part of its program was security, disarm and tribes subjection. Several major laws were approved in years 1925 and 1926 which expected that in the long run had deep negative impact on the lives and villagers and nomads livelihoods. The first steps towards the implementation of military were in 1925. They focused on their attention to rural and villages that civilized people couldn't stand against armies or tribal chives attacks when military officials faced with many disagreements about soldier recruitment in cities and sectors. Although the army due to fear of resistance did not any general effort for soldier recruitment from nomads until second decade. Tribes fearing from flow and its preparations, means census and state documentation were wide and deep. Following the military other measures initiated. Parliament spent the uniform dress law which was threat for appearance and symbolic form of tribes and survival of tribal identity. Many rules were approved for recording documents, properties and land ownership and ownership document which were undermined the tribal customary rights on pastures. In years 1927 had been decided policy projects seriously which later Reza Shah was known with that and because of that he found deep hostility of tribes in regard to itself then it caused the forbidden of nomads' migration, weakened and their turn to villagers who are farmers. Generally the resulting of these measures was the direct invasion of the social and economic on rural poor, including resident and migrating unlike an internal conflict between the elite in past years. Application of disarmament, security and settling the nomads was part of the modernist view from late thirteenth century AD. Although settling the nomads was considered as appropriate step in the development of national from the urban from the elites aspect was carried in end of the decade of first century and in the second decade of the century without any procurement and previous predictions almost without considering its impact on rural production and hardship that imposed on people. Cruel and wrong methods that were used in its implementation were as heritage of economic disruption and political bitterness for years ending of the second decade and years of third decade of the century. While those who suffered from the most hardness for example, the Qashqai tribes never again did not reconcile with the Pahlavi regime.

Migration forbiddance and conversion of nomads to farmers were studied and discussed in parliament seriously for the first time as part of the newly established regime's main actions for creating reforms in 1927.

Compulsory settling program ended with devastating crisis suddenly which was the British and Russian attacking Iran in September 1941. This regime policy was destroyed with destruction of a political framework which supported it and just had few effects. Its intensity period was short, maybe about six or seven years and was less than many tribes and decreased of its effect on some reasons and included corruption and bribery of its performance perpetrators, authorities political retreat and impracticability of the undertake tasks.

Nevertheless, King's tribal politics such as compulsory settling doubtless reinforced the some latent flows in tribal communities, encouraged some tendencies and made deeper the alienation of tribal society from Khan. Totally economic development effect on tribal community's changes process in the two decades of the Reza Shah reign and in the next decade. Factors of this economic development included pressures of land's trading, cash oozing after land reforms, development of traders cultivation with pressure of growing industrial and urban parts. Indeed it was not supposed that nomads be as farmers completely but they and the villagers was decreed that had same fate or were as landless farmers and did work in new projects of cultivation and technology or remained without land and were pushed toward industry and were forced to migrate to cities.

5. Social conditions from Reza Shah Period and its impact on migration

Iran's class structure ,consisting of elite, middle class, dominated group, lowest class ,intellectuals, clergymen, urban , marginal class of groups were too complex like before. Most of intellectuals belonged to capitalist and clergymen were market-base class means petty commodity that both classes were considered as middle class in the social structure of urban but marginal classes were separated between the two production methods and have been placing bottom of the pyramid rule of urban population as a lowest class. The status of religious minorities and urban women in Iran was such a way that took place in class structure section and not placed in a special class. Teachers, students, doctors, lawyers, artists, authors, publishers, and some employees considered as intellectual. This class has been growing and developing in 1930's.Social prestige and heritage of intellectuals especially abroad graduates gained spectacularly. The most deprived urban class of marginalized populations was included of servants, part-time workers, rabbles, beggars, prostitutes and thieves. The wages of day laborer was low and inflation and unemployment were rising unlike economic development could not see any excellent and comprehensive progress. The class structure of Iran was not firmly stable.

Parliamentary and senior positions were constituted by senior army leaders and with accumulation of massive wealth seemed as influential members of the class and gained some properties. Pahlavi bureaucracy included 90 thousand employees and made easy the entering way for educated middle class, although right politicians was negligible and bribery was disabled the state systems. Top echelons of bureaucracy were part of elites but in fact the middle and lower classes were middle and lower ranks of the civil society that spent most of his livelihoods hardly. Unfamiliarity with the work in one hand and on the other hand complete controlling of government by king has prevented that ministries and government systems do their normal work.

Provinces and cities councils did not have much authority freedom because the minister of national security determined the mayors and city officials in Tehran. Schools that had supervised by clergy in Qajar period have been lost its importance largely and government with using of the education system prevented of free political thought and imposed the assimilation and integrations on intellectuals and regulated the study program as form that induced the slavish flattery, advertising supporting and ideological justification. Ownership cohesion and a great development and the emergence of wide property and with absentee were as important transition from this period. Also Reza Shah himself by buying and expropriation of wide estate was a pioneer in this field. Forced settling and transferring of poor quality land to tribal person and other is that does not possibility of having livestock as before and remaining without financially supporter totally caused the very high hardness living and the tribal peasants were driven to the worst place of society. Also the khans and normal individuals were damaged because of forced settlement process.

As matter of fact all welfare services, especially education and health and public facilities were plotted and centered in Tehran and a few major cities. Thereby Iranian villagers were under pressure from all aspects.

Reza Shah other emprises' like increasing of government revenues through taxes, banking and customs activities, improving the transportation systems through road construction, the construction of the first railway from throughout the Iran, construction of new roads, creating of telegraph and telephone network and mandatory of military service that itself required the re-organization of provinces. Creating judicial system, education system, participation of women in education, economic and public life but women had not the right for voting, development of health and networks, modernization of cities, creation of security with broad streets in the crowded neighborhoods of large cities.

6. Cultural changing during Reza Shah Era's and its impact on migration

West influence with two different ways undermined the weak and fragile relations of Qajar state with Iranian society in the second half of the nineteenth century. First, western culture influence, especially the economic influence threaded the more urban markets and gradually integrated the local sporadic businessmen in the form of further or beyond middle class community. A class that its members were informed of own pains and common problems for the first time. This wealthy class from the aspect its links with traditional economic and Shia traditional ideology was known as traditional middle class in later years. The second relationship with the west, particularly intellectual contact and ideological through innovative educational institutions provide the situation for prevalence the common concepts and new ideas, new attitudes and new jobs and new professional middle class appeared with the name of Intellectual class. The viewpoint of new educated intellectuals with the court's old ideas of intellectuals had fundamental differences. They gave new meanings to the most of the old phrases and entered the many western words like despot, feudal, parliament, social, democratic and aristocrat to the political culture.

National thought was influenced by constitutional revolution which found coherence and new effects during the national movement in years 1941-1953. So Dr. Mossadegh in every opportunity emphasized on necessity of implementation of constitution Principles. The culture issue same as political issue during the Reza Shah rooted in the period before him. Reza Shah Era is the sequence of constitutional revolution era and that is interruption and cutting of constitutional movement that has been proposed in our history writing and only has visually and surface aspect. Constitutional movement was very effective in shaping the cultural and literary conscience or consciousness although intellectual and artistic efflorescence happened in Reza Shah era. Constitutional movement, awareness and short-term freedom that happened with it were very important in cultural transformation. Reza Shah's dictatorship something that was found in constitutional period did not remove all but despite the tyranny supported some of them that they be meaningful and purposeful. But in the field of political thought destroyed the roots also disrupted our national experience. When Reza Shah left, political issue and political literature again started as before means from a place that was destroyed.

About literary issue an event occurred during Reza Shah Era which is significant. The old poetry reached to end and at the same time new Persian Poetry begins by Nima after initial grope that was simultaneous with constitutional waning and the emergence of Reza Shah.

6.1. The unveiling and its impact on migration

People clothing from each country has its own identity and culture represents. In a country like Iran, that religion has its presence in all aspects of life and constitutes the essence of the culture all of that affected on their people clothing. So preservation of these values and social norm is from the national and religious aspect. Resistance of people mass against the clothes changing in the era of Reza Shah indicated the depth of this norm in society and strict adherence to the national and religious traditions. The Shah tried to modernize the country that this field of culture and tradition also changed the society. With this introduction two economic and social consequences of unveiling and its impact on migration are discussed as follows:

1. The economic implications

The most important consequences of unveiling were the closing of many jobs related with production and preparation of domestic goods.

2. The Social implications

Social implications of unveiling were sustainable and wide undoubtedly. Essentially realization of unveiling could not be done singly unless accompanied with several other factors. In a society where women were often stayed at home and rarely were in the streets except essential cases, how was expected that unveiling extended quickly? Unless for their social presence were taken some measures. By creating walkway, park, resorts, celebration, cinemas establishment, centers for theater performance and other things like them could provide their leaving, leave the house and came to out the door. While there were these facilities and opportunities rarely just in the big cities.

Unveiling caused the women did not leave the home then stagnation of drapery market etc. The mechanisms for resolving these problems show that regime agents confused in facing with unveiling's unpredictable consequences and through this way began to trading.

But another social consequence of unveiling was the increasing of commodity prices and related clothing. This principle has been accepted in economy that when demanding for a product is high and its supplying is low its rate increases immediately. Other social dimension of unveiling based on documents was desperate trick that regime agents by appealing to it trying placed the women with Chador covering in ethical and social unlawful and unfair. Based on this conspiracy by issuing a directive to the states and provinces were ordered that just let the evildoer

women have the right using of Chador because their pure factor from others be the Chador in the society. Despite the applying all of these strategies numerous documents indicated the failure of administration to achieving own goal.

The action of some families to immigration maybe could be as strongest and at the same time the most contemplation type of coping with the unveiling based on some documents. In several documents noted to this point that some people especially nomads attempts to do such an action and some have migrated in the border areas of Iran with Afghanistan and Iraq.

7. Conclusions and Suggestions

Changing in human civilization began with the migration also could see this issue in the cultural and religious civilizations. If the migration in Iran happened more in area of tribal and nomadic migrations before Qajar so in this period with the expansion of cities especially Tehran would happened more than this area. With all, most immigrants in this period included the elites range but were different in Reza Shah Period with Qajar. Due to the modernizations that were done in the industry field although was limited and dependent, caused the migration of skilled and unskilled labor.

Based on what was presented in this paper it can be stated that occupation of Iran by foreign armies caused the shortage of public aliments and rising of heavy prices of consumer goods that with greater intensity happened in all over of Iran. Importance of sectors economy, agriculture, industry and foreign trade services, government budget and living level damaged severely because of occupation. In one hand reducing in food production and in other hand the demanding of foreign armies caused to severe famine about food in the most parts of Iran especially Azerbaijan and around the Caspian Sea Coast.

At beginning Reza Shah had focused on industrial production and improving the cities. The Agriculture Bank was established in 1930 until create a situation for farmers about long-term credit and with low interest. Agriculture and forestry school opened Later. But it should be express that government's enough attention was not on rural issues in an agricultural economy. In addition, urban comfortable living and its more facilities caused villagers migration to the cities become as a major problem. Although this issue challenged the production of strategic goods like wheat but Reza Shah ordered for grain storage construction in the some provinces for producing the wheat, flour and bread do not have any problems. But this issue delayed due to war also this issue caused the increasing of migration to cities.

Reza Shah Pahlavi after reaching the throne decided to performance the Iranian nomads' settling plan. Tribes and tribal were powerful people that because annual and the continuously migration were not too much under the supervision and the direct controlling of governments before Pahlavi spontaneously .But this project was performed only by military and security agencies without any expert measures and studies. Tribes' reaction against the Shah's government pressure for his residency was resistance and nomads' life continuity and with events that happened in September 1941 and falling of the Reza Shah's dictatorship they with destruction of houses which they built them again backed to nomads living.

Pahlavi 's pseudo modern absolutist state was the first government in the history of Iran that did a lot of efforts in focusing and monopolizing of power sources with complete dominance on some mandatory sources like army, legislature, judiciary, executive also non-mandatory sources like economic resources, social and political institutions, communications and information devices and educational systems. Modern army was established in order to protect the new government with its new values in 1921. For realization of new policies in addition to extensive cooperation of bureaucracies agencies and modern trained army many measures was performed including: Changing in educational affairs, judicial, holding of art's various congresses and archaeology ,changing in women and men's clothing and restricting the Shia religious ceremony. With new politics of cultural, religious and social in Iran new event happening that is Islamic and religious teachings were shown undermine and weaken severely in Iranian society. The created government with modern bureaucracy and modern military with novelty-based policies was performed the Iran's policy modernization as western style. So the cornerstone of new Iran was established with western values in this period which in that the role of religion and religious teachings declined severely, only some people who were playing the clergy role, preachers and religious speakers and preferably graduate of the preaching and rhetoric institute that was established by Reza Shah government. In order to protect the new values with renewal seeking base were placed in the form of religious justification. The consequence of these measures has led to several immigrations which were carried by trained and common people.

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