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PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MUHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI'S PERSONALITY BASED ON ERIC BERNE'S TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Political psychology analysis of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi who ruled Iran for 37 years during a sensitive period of time is of great importance from various aspects because some of the most essential political questions regarding the political individuals, institutions and systems pertain to psychology. Adopting such an approach, many of the researchers have dealt and are dealing with the personality aspects and psychiatric analysis of the political leaders so as to analyze and investigate the past, present and future events. Since Iran's policy underwent changes at the same time with psychological changes in Muhammad Reza Pahlavi (who rules Iran from 1941 to 1978) and his personal problems have been somehow reflected in Iran's policy, his personality and psychological characteristics should be investigated so that an insight could be gained over the political and social changes that came about in Iran during 1940s, 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. That is because various incongruent environmental and social factors during his childhood, despotic attitudes and lack of support and affection in life, besides making him neurotic and basically anxious, have also caused him, on the other hand, to have social phobia and be a succorance seeker, narcissist, megalomaniac and domineering. Therefore, the investigation of his political personality can be useful in understanding Pahlavi Era's sociopolitical evolutions. The present study makes use of transactional analysis theory, proposed by Eric Berne under the title of "child, parent and adult", to analyze his psychological personality in a descriptive-analytical manner based on a pathological approach followed by examining its effect on his social and political decisions; the study also tries finding an answer to the question as to why he, as the country's political leader, did not succeed in saving Pahlavi Government and imperial system from overthrow under the then critical conditions.

Keywords: *Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, Eric Berne, Political Psychology, Basic Anxiety, Reza Shah*

INTRODUCTION

Generally, an important part of politics pertains to human behavior. Monti Palmer et al. know some of the most essential political issues inherently related to psychology field. That is because most of the predictions in politics encompass human behavior. Therefore, it seems that political psychology is a primary source in the sociopolitical and interdisciplinary scientific researches and deals with the investigation of human behavior in the area of politics and political performances and, in fact, tries finding the root causes and describing the reasons contributing to certain behavior in political relations and decisions. Based thereon, the political psychology theories can be divided into two sets: theories underlining individual and his role and the theories applying psychology within a collective format (for more information, please refer to Barzegar, 2009). Now, according to the idea that one of the influential factors in policy-making of a society is its key personalities, i.e. political leaders, who make history via leaning back on

the throne of power and government and adopting their own specific strategies and policies, so it is only possible to understand the reasons for their making of important political-state decisions through recognizing their personality characteristics because the personality defines the entire system of one's relatively stable mental and physical tendencies and his or her way of adapting to the psychological, social and material environment. Thus, it is important and necessary to recognize and analyze the factors giving rise to the formation of a type of personality in Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, as a political leader, in order to reach a proper perception of the political and social evolutions in Iran during 1940s, 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. In some historians' opinions, due to weakness, looseness, shakiness and basic anxiety stemming from his childhood period, he did not have a strong personality and he did not enjoy the inherited oriental kinglike almightiness, thus he failed saving Pahlavi Government in crisis. So, in confrontation with Pahlavi Regime's downfall, should one deal with his foreign policy analysis, the main question would be definitely that why did Pahlavi government was overthrown? From this perspective, a logical answer can be obtained based on a historical method. But, in individual analysis level, to wit where psychology enters politics and is proposed, the question is that why Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's decision-making model was like that and why did he give up? How can one recognize his personality patterns and in what way his behavior in the world of politics can be forecasted using personality types? Emphasizing on Eric Berne's transactional analysis theory, "child, parent and adult", the present study investigates the role and the effect of Reza Shah and Taj Al-Molook in his personality formation during childhood and adolescence, the effect of western culture and education in Switzerland on his personality in the adulthood and the role of disease in his political and social performance and the reasons instigating him to make such decisions in the face of domestic crises and foreign problems as a political leader that finally led to the overturning of Pahlavi government and imperial system.

The Importance of Political Psychology of Leaders and Study Background:

During the time period between 1910s and 1940s, extensive research was conducted on the political and historical personalities following the lead of Freud and the vast part of these studies were afflicted by the theoretical and psychological problems Freud, himself, had been entangled with; problems such as disregarding the biographical information, the cultural space of the given historical era, reductionism in form, limiting of the psychological and personality aspects to pathological matters, intense concentration on the childhood era and ignoring the individual's overall life (Bani Jamal, 2009: 62). But, in 1980s and 1990s, foreign policy analysts paid a greater deal of attention to the psychological and cognitive factors and investigated and studied the leaders' motivations, drew their cognitive maps and delineated their living environment and biography (Yazdanfam, 2008: 258). That was because the recognition of an individual's personality is effective on the understanding of his or her behaviors, thoughts and decisions. In researchers' minds, three factors, namely inheritance, environment and interaction, are effective and important in regard of an individual's personality. Some know environmental factors, family influence, childhood period, school and peers important and some others realize inheritance superior in importance to the individual's personality. But, based on the studies, personality psychology theories derived based on the inheritance-environment interaction are more expressive (Fathi Ashtiyani, 1998: 174, 36; Siasi, 1992: 185). Since the multiplicity of the inherited traits and the distinction of the environments and conditions cause differences in the personalities, the conditions and the environment and the space governing a given time are



increasingly more influential than the individual personality of a leader for achieving leadership power and stand. On the other hand, an individual's personality type can be predicted based on nine enneagram personality type and it can also be figured out that how a person would act under critical or safe conditions? What are his or her weak and strong points?

As for Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's personality, as well, there are psychological studies performed so far amongst which the book "majestic failure" by Marvin Zoniss can be pointed out. In the book, the author underlines Adler's theory and only suffices to one limited aspect in psychology. Abbas Milani, as well, in his book "a glance at the king", only adopts a historical approach towards the investigation of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's personality. But, disregarding these two books, there are also articles written about his personality, including "personality psychology of the kind" by Hassan Khorasani that was published amongst the collection of the articles from the first conference on the investigation of the Pahlavi Sultanate downfall. The article not only has failed using a scientific psychological method in a clear-cut manner in realizing the king's personality, but it has also attributed Muhammad Reza Shah's traits and behaviors to a sort of disease in a scattered and case-specific manner. Another article is "political psychology of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's personality" by Sayyed Mahdi Taheri who, adopting the psychological approach proposed by Karen Horney, investigates king's personality. The article is the latest form of psychological research on Muhammad Reza Shah's personality that was published in the journal of "contemporary political inquiries", 1(2), fall and winter, 2010. But, the important point here is that no psychological study using Eric Berne's psychological approach of transactional analysis theory has been carried out so far regarding his personality. Thus, the author of the current article tries exploring Muhammad Reza Shah's personality with an emphasis on Eric Berne's transactional analysis theory.

Transactional Analysis Theory from Eric Berne's Perspective:

Eric Berne is an American-Canadian psychologist (10th of May, 1910-15th of July, 1970) who invented the transactional analysis theory which deals with personality and proposes an organized method for psychotherapy parallel to personality growth. Based on Eric Berne's transactional analysis theory, every individual's personality is consisted of parts one of which is dominant in every individual thus the majority of the things done by an individual stem from his dominant part and transactional analysis theory offers a method of discerning what is going on inside or outside an individual. Eric Berne divides the components of human personality from which the behaviors, thoughts, emotions and affections of various types originate into three parts: "child ego stage", parent ego stage and adult ego stage. These three personality components exist in every healthy individual but with a little difference in their exertion of their effects from a person to another in a given life situation. Furthermore, the governance of an individual's personality might be shouldered by one of these components each of which might naturally establish their own governments. It means that the individuals have different personalities for their spending of much of their lives in one of the ego stages (Berne, 2016: 21-22).

1. ***Child Ego Stage:*** In personality terms, all of the individuals have a child inside themselves that does not stop growing with the termination of childhood and it carries to adulthood in various ways. This part of personality deals only with emotions and pleasures with no consideration, thought or investigation of the aspects and it is in a constant seeking for hedonism and relieving from pain and suffering. Three general attributes of this stage



are: one never satiates of seeking pleasure, s/he does not see the future and does not postpone his or her wishes to a later period of time. Emotion, wandering in dreams, search for pleasure, headstrongness, capriciousness, creativity, curiosity, jealousy in knowing, insisting on experiencing and feeling are amongst the features of child ego stage. This part of personality instigates an individual to experience everything in person. S/he neglects the contingent outcomes of his or her behavior and is not willing to observe social, customary, religious, legal, reasonable and other constraints.

2. **Parent Ego Stage:** It is a stage illustrating an individual's behavior as being exact imitation of his or her parents' behaviors. During the early childhood years (especially the first five years), the children are imposed or taught with many dos and don'ts that will be registered in the child's stage of parent ego and form parts of an individual's personality in the future. This part of personality is connected with the life instructions and dos and don'ts, law-abiding, responsibility and habits. When an individual speaks with no consideration for emotions, affections, contemplation and logics and/or when s/he is required by others to perform certain affairs, s/he makes use of this part of his or her personality. The parent ego features two aspects: one is strict and criticizes and the other pampers. These are the tasks conducted simultaneously by our parents in our lives. The human beings with low self-esteem and feeling a sort of self-enmity have given enough rope to this criticizing parent.

3. **Adult Ego Stage:** This part represents the individual's rational behavior and it is, in fact, the system of feelings, attitudes and independent and realistic autonomous behavioral schemes coordinating and adapting an individual with the existent realities. This part of personality performs analysis and sees future and establishes balance between emotions and intellection. Moreover, it regulates the activities of the two previous parts (child and parent) and intermediates their objectification. In other words, the perfect human personality is the one in which all three parts, child, parent and adult, are present concomitantly and in a balanced manner. But, the adult component is the boss and it values the child and the parent components in the right time through intellectuality and keeps the personality balanced via performing analysis. Therefore, it can be stated that the important characteristics of the three ego stages are as explained below (Berne, 2014: 71-74).

- 1) Executive Power: Each personality aspect creates its own specific and regular behavioral patterns. This makes the personality aspects enter such areas as physiological psychology, psychological pathology and, finally, nerves' physiology
- 2) Adaptation: Each of the three personality aspects is capable of adapting its behavioral responses to the social situation wherein an individual resides. This makes them enter the realm of social sciences.
- 3) Biological stream: It means that the responses by an aspect change as a result of natural growth and prior experiences.
- 4) Mental power: The personality aspects intermediaries for the empirical phenomena for which reason they are related to psychology, particularly the introspective, phenomenal, analytical and existential psychology.

The necessary condition for the perfect and decisive recognition of an ego stage is that all the four abovementioned aspects could be investigable and such recognition could be



verified in its authenticity and credibility and it is when all the four aspects are tied to one another. Clinically, the recognition takes the following order:

- A) Parent Ego Stage: It is composed of a collection of emotions and feedbacks and behavioral patterns that resemble the states and behaviors of a parent. Parent usually appears in one of the following forms:
 - 1) Dogmatic Parent: It emerges in the form of a collection of unreasonable feedbacks and scales usually featuring an inhibitory nature and they might be consistent or inconsistent with the mores of the society. The dogmatism conforming to the culture is usually accepted as reasonable or at least justified thoughts.
 - 2) Fostering Parent: It usually emerges in the form of sympathy towards another person and it can be per se in compliance with the society's mores or not.
- B) Adult Ego Stage: It is determined by means of an independent system of feelings and feedbacks and behavioral patterns in accordance with the present reality.
- C) Child Ego Stage: It is a collection of emotions and feedbacks and behavioral patterns that have remained in an individual since childhood.

The child, as well, appears in one of the two following forms: the adapted child who exhibits obedience or isolation as the manifestations of the parents' domineering, influential or adult-imitating behaviors. Natural child exhibits such autonomous behaviors as rivalry or independence or overindulgence.

Eric Berne believes that we, as adults, usually are unaware of the life story we have written for ourselves. However, we will probably remain loyal to it till the end. In other words, we might have laid the foundations of our life based on something without knowing them. In transactional analysis theory, he calls it "life draft". It can be figured out in an analysis of life draft that how individuals can subconsciously cause problems to themselves and/or engage in resolving their life challenges.

Historical Background (Customary Parent):

In transactional analysis theory, the perfect human personality uses three parts (child, parent and adult) provided that the adult plays the governing role in an individual and it gives the child and parent parts of the personality their own chances in necessary cases and in an expedient manner. To figure out the child ego stage's behavior in a historical subject (Muhammad Reza Shah) that dates back to a time in the past, we have to search for his behavioral similarities in the historical documents and memories due to the unavailability of the information regarding his childhood behavior so that his active ego stage and his other ego stages can be distinguished. Concerning the parent stage, as well, the historical documents left from his parents can be utilized to some extent and, finally, the issue can be researched regarding his adult ego stage based on the documents pertaining to his political, social and familial behaviors.

At first, it is necessary to gain an insight over Muhammad Reza Shah's parents so that recognition can be gained of his personality structure following which the governance of the personality type dominant in his behavior can be figured out because the personality structure contains a parent part that incorporates ideas and thoughts taken as models from the parents or power patterns that have been stored with no change somewhere inside the brain.

Familiarization with Muhammad Reza Shah's father makes us understand whether his behavior is a type of social reaction that is imposed on him by the society's structure formed during a 2500-year sultanate period very much like the one seen in his father plus the teachings of a



father domineering him or not? Or, is it that his adult ego has reached a level of ability that can gain control over the father and make the best and most realistic decision? Due to the same reason, it is seminally necessary to deal with the historical background and nature of the government and nation in Iran thereby to learn about the similarities, mechanisms and the quality of actions and reactions between Iran's government and nation in various epochs of history from long ago up to now; the similarities have guided the social and political behaviors and the dispositions and manners of the kinds in a hereditary manner like a father that is named "customary parent". In the end, Muhammad Reza Shah's personality as a pattern and as a dominant parent that plays a more accentuated role than Muhammad Reza Shah's other behavioral patterns is specifically investigated and explored so that his behaviors and dispositions can be figured out to eventually clarify his role as a parent in a structural analysis of Muhammad Reza Shah. More importantly, the historical materials dealt with herein are solely cross-sections of the behavior and discourse of Muhammad Reza as a human being in the position of a king in the Iranian society and they mostly exemplify the events he has dealt with in the collection of his written works or the materials that have been presented in the documents and reports delivered by the diplomats from the embassies to their sovereign states.

The Historical Background of the Nature of the State and Nation in Iran:

The Iranian society enjoys certain social, economic, technical and institutional characteristics that have been constantly maintained pivoting about an axis since ancient Iran till constitutionalism but with trivial differences. These characteristics take the form that makes the nature of the state and the nation totally different from those of the other territories. Due to the same reason, there are expressed numerous notions regarding the quality of the government in Iran. Since the mechanisms between the government and the nation under the shadow of economic, social and bioenvironmental and geographical and ritual, cultural and religious changes lead to distinct attributes of some types of mutual actions and reactions between the state and the nation, the best and the closes theory that can assist the present study to analyze the mutual behavior of such a figure as Muhammad Reza Shah is the theory of "eastern autocratic government" proposed by Homayun Katouziyan. That is because the theory offers a production method and social relations totally different in the nation and state mechanisms in Iran and has answers to many of the social actions and reactions between the nation and the state in the history of Iran. According to this theory, Iran's features and characteristics distinguishing it from Europe caused the type of relations between the government and the nation to be substantially different in Iran from those in Europe (Katouziyan, 2001: 403).

The majority of the Iranian researchers have come to know based on Marx's social evolution theory that the Iranian society has evolved from slavery to feudalism thence to capitalism. But, corresponding to the theory of "eastern autocratic government" in Iran, there has never been so such a thing as slavery governing the country since ancient times to constitutionalist system (Katouziyan, 2001: 55). The society was composed of people who were obedient or considered as the peasants of the ruling powers (Ibid: 56-60) and an individual could hardly become rich without resorting to the power because the economic system was based on agriculture and no person could become so rich to buy a considerable amount of land unless s/he inherited properties and/or the land prices underwent severe decreases due to the weakness of the central government or its transition to another government as a result of which the ordinary people could buy themselves pieces of land (Ibn Khaldun, 1968: 2/722).



The foremost negative effect of this eastern autocratic government is dissociation because the autocratic system is termed a short-term one that lacks a flexible legal framework that can enable it strive in the long run and create a civil society. Certain temperaments and attributes are amongst the outcomes of such instability that have emerged between the nation and the state from long years ago in the history up to now.

Another feature of the autocratic governments is the gap between the nation and the state. Since these governments did not enjoy any other legitimacy amongst the people than the exertion of power, to be considered agreeable by the people, especially when they have not been as powerful, they had to resort to force and a type of populism is observed in their behaviors. Reza Shah Pahlavi's government that had acquired its legitimacy and power via a superior military power and was more of an autocratic nature unwillingly demanded a harsh and despotic reaction from the king and, in the other side, imposed the social actions on the nation and it featured an unpleasant and negative visage before the people (Katouziyan, 2001: 55; Ebrahimiyan, 2012: 54).

Reza Shah has lived a difficult life due to the death of his father during his childhood and has had to work hard for his being poor. Therefore, he was used to cumbersome works and he rarely got involved in spending a leisure time or enjoying the life in proportion to the power and affluence of a king. He was industrious and strict but he had a high ability in managerial affairs, organizing things and military leadership. His relations were mostly family-oriented and he only trusted family members. His interest and hope in his son, Muhammad Reza, and his distrust in the individuals in his periphery were to the extent that he murdered tens of authoritative and qualified politicians and society's intellectuals to be able to preserve sultanate for him. This obsessive distrust can be considered as paranoia that mixed his autocracy with violence. The more his disease got acuter, the more he felt raided by fear and insecurity and more violence and blood-shedding were observed from him. Using force, Reza Shah confiscated countless properties and registered them to his name. To legitimize his sultanate, he attached it to ancient Iran and made efforts to hide the roots of his class and culture by eliminating the past and changing the name of his relatives, associates and even his family name. In fact, he is the attaching chain between the customary parent (a 2500-year sultanate) and hereditary parent of his son, Muhammad Reza Shah.

Life Draft and Personality Structure Analysis of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi until 1925:

"Life Draft" is a scheme of life an individual has outlined in his or her childhood. It is a draft that is corroborated by the parents and justified by the later incidents and events and it is mostly manifested in the important choices that are imposed in life on a child under pressure. These drafts are perceivable in three conscious states of "child", "parent" and "adult" in the form of complex behaviors.

Muhammad Reza was born in an old neighborhood in Tehran on 14th of November, 1919. His father, Reza Khan, was a military man who was enthroned after a while under the name of Reza Shah Pahlavi and he played an important role in the evolutions and changes of Iran's contemporary history. In expressing his childhood memories of his father, Muhammad Reza describes him as an ambitious tall man with a masculine countenance who has been honored to take the position of prime ministry and kingship of Iran and resolving of the country's difficulties (Pahlavi, 1960: 83).



Muhammad Reza's mother, Taj Al-Molook, was brought up in a rough military family with extremist beliefs and a robust faith in the truthfulness of its many of religious opinions and it was more of a superstitious nature. She was of the same beliefs that the women supporting the harem had and knew the king authorized to perform any thing even uncanonical ones and considered the people as peasants and realized king as the unquestionable lord of the people and regarded country as the absolute property of the king. She enjoyed a great deal of power and influence in the royal court in such a way that Reza Shah with all his power and magnificence feared confrontation with her and his son, Muhammad Reza Shah, as well, was no exception to this (Fardoust, 1991: 150).

Muhammad Reza's childhood years were spent in a simple house along with his family (Taj Al-Molook, 2012: 22) and his brothers and sisters, especially Ashraf, were his closest friends. The other characteristic of his childhood as written by him in his memoir has been his weak stamina that made him inflicted with diseases and put him at death risk continuously.

Muhammad Reza has been in an intensely complicated relationship with his father's personality and his political heritage. In his first book called "mission for my homeland", he mentions his father nearly twice in each page and only speaks of his mother for twelve times. In his mind, his father was strange, remarkable and the loveliest person of his time and he has been the most terrifying individual in the universe in such a way that even the other authoritative men of the then time quivered of his glance at them. In his opinion, nobody had been so much faithful and feeling love for his country like his father. Therefore, he knew him as a devoted person who could find out the ego of the other humans and realize what they have hidden in their minds better than anyone else. In his memories, Muhammad Reza speaks of the negative and positive effects of his father.

Under such circumstances that the country's status was in the course of a great many of changes, the little Muhammad Reza's private life was constantly changing. The early years of his life were unusual. His mother created or strengthened religious or superstitious beliefs in his mind. His father was a simple soldier who was away from the house and in war in every corner of the country most of the time. Thus, unlike the other children, he was deprived of fatherly love and patting during the early years of his life. With his father's enthronement (21st of December, 1925), Muhammad Reza, while being no more than six years of age, was appointed as the next king and his routine life was changed. He was separated from his family by the order of his father and took residence in another palace. He was enrolled in Nizam School and started schooling in a school that had twenty-one students and they had all been selected from among the children of the state agents and army officers. He learnt French from a female French teacher and got familiar with the western thoughts. Perhaps, one of the most important differences that had been created in this period of Prince Muhammad Reza's life was his father's way of conduct with him. Reza Khan was not previously willing to spend time with him but they got along with one another more after the onset of his sultanate. As it is written by Muhammad Reza in his memoir, "he spent time with me every day for one or two hours and he had lunch with me since I was nine years old. The purpose of such an organized program was getting aware of my situation in person. Despite his rough and terrifying appearance, he behaved kindly and courteously with me whom he had chosen as the next king and he even played with me in utmost compassion and quietly sang songs for me. But, I never remember treating me like this in the presence of others" (Milani, 2013: 37-39).



Through strengthening of superstitious beliefs in his mind, his mother had induced him with the idea that he is blessed, he receives guidance from the unseen world and that the God has appointed him for a very important mission and supports him in doing so. In other words, Muhammad Reza's superego¹ was corroborated by his mother and his father makes his logical ego that is yet very brittle. From this very beginning of childhood, he is unwillingly stuck in a dispute resulting from his special family life and his being turned from an ordinary child to the crown prince. This same transition and the suppressive upbringing method stemming from the role of a child with a spirit that needs to be released but is oppressed due to the coming about of a new situation causes paradoxes in him that become a distinct sign of his personality. This personality paradox between his father's decisiveness and fast making of decision and his mother's fearfulness and retreating and illusive resort to the supernatural powers turns into an essential problem during his life to the extent that the foundation of his government is destroyed for this same paradox. This childhood rearing root plays an essential role in his life because his father is a military man and demands precise and regular masculine upbringing and, on the contrary, his mother is as stubborn and his father and demands an upbringing based on religious aspects. The child begins being educated in this paradox. On the other hand, there is a contradiction between the role of a child who has to get involved in playfulness and recreation and the role of a child who has been appointed as the crown prince and various kinds of teachers and servants and different sorts of formal and royal upbringing have been employed to prepare him for the sultanate. For the same reason, he is somehow stuck amongst these changes and paradoxes. His fellow play friends and his life environment are unwillingly changed and the first thing that is taken away from him as a child is option in such a manner that all his actions and wants are specified by his father and the others his father has appointed. It seems that being transferred to a separate palace for fostering and being isolated from his mother have had a large deal of effect on the formation of his personality because shortage of love and separation anxiety come about in his subconscious part and it needs not to say that the less accentuated and authoritative presence of father is a serious harm to him. Therefore, he is brought up with a shaky and anxious personality and the pain of solitude and loneliness and he is always seen in seek of support or escape and asks help from others for making decisions and he resorts to his mother's teachings, to wit the transcendental powers, God and Immaculate Imams (peace be upon them) when he finds no other person. In fact, the thing that is suppressed more than anything else is the child ego. Since the child is to incumbently follow his father's steps, he has to also obey his behaviors and take him as his role model. But, the thing that is of great importance in Eric Berne's analysis is the plays of the role-player that have their effects in the forthcoming years. In other words, the games that Muhammad Reza is interested in during his childhood take more real forms in adulthood. It can be stated in transactional analysis terms that this set of childhood events make him be characterized by sensual moods of a repelling child



¹ Superego: it is the last developed component of the humans' personality and it is an aspect thereof that embraces all of the ethical and ideal standards we have obtained from the parents and the society and provides instructions for judgment. Freud believes that superego is created in the individuals at five and it is constituted of two parts: 1) the ideal ego including the rules and standards of good behavior. These behaviors are the ones confirmed by the parents and the governing value system. The observance of these regulations lead to feeling proud, valuable and successful; 2) it includes the cases that are considered bad by the parents and the society and are usually prohibited and followed by such consequences as feeling guilty and punishment.

who is also extremely interested in solitude stemming from the driving away of the child inside him. Quite contrarily, he engages in fostering his narcissism and bashfulness. Opposite to this suppressed child ego, his adult and parent egos that are under direct influence of his despotic parents, especially his father, act weakly in the rest of his life in sensitive political cases as a subsequence to which he allows the child ego to exert more mental load on them.

So, it can be stated that Muhammad Reza does not write his own “life draft” rather his life events are unwilling and outside the scope of his options, whether be it his princehood, his isolation from his mother and sister and brothers or be it his way of upbringing and lesson teachings and continuation of education abroad and even selection of his friends, his marriage with Fuziyeh, his early substitution during his peak of adolescence for his father and others. All these factors caused solitary self-pampering by he himself and subconscious fostering of defective characteristics in himself the most distinct case of which is his unwillingness for playing a king role and, in the meanwhile, making a lot of efforts for taking complete control of the country affairs into his own hands.

It can be found out in a psychoanalytical justification and analysis of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi’s suppressions that preliminary inhibition of his sexual and aggressive behaviors during childhood firstly causes the creation of severe anxieties during his early adulthood years that per se results in a sort of suppression making him angry and dissident with the other’s extolment and praise of his father during the sultanate years. For the same reasons, the individuals in his periphery avoided mentioning Reza Shah’s name in his presence and, of course, more importantly, one of the main reasons for these anxieties and paralyzing depression periods and other every now and then disorders of Muhammad Reza was the same compulsory prohibitions of his father and flaring of the fire of his suppression following which the suppressed ego manifested itself in his abundant promiscuity and his often heedlessness in this field during his life.

These subconsciously suppressed incentives that consciously appear in a transformed manner in adulthood in various ways in Muhammad Reza’s life such as his praises of his father in his book “a mission for my homeland”, his following of Reza Khan’s modernism during his sultanate and others are reasons for the turning of a subconscious hostility into a equivocal and exaggerative love resulting from subconscious mechanisms for alleviating these severe anxieties he had been encountered, particularly the anxieties originating from superego, as an inverse reaction mechanism of moderating these anxieties for his ego part. In other words, the formation of an unsophisticated child, adult and parent egos that are always in debate and cause him humiliation and frustration is the internal call of the child inside Muhammad Reza that you are always weak and you do not have any options unless you rise up. And, on the other hand, his parent ego authoritatively demands his obedience and this is why he is always escaping whether be it dodging the shouldering of the responsibility as a good husband and father or be it evading the decision-making in various important political periods of his government all of which result from this weak and fearfully constructed sensual moods.

With the collapse of his father’s magnificence, splendor and authority and while he was not prepared as required for accepting the kingship responsibility, he was forced to take in his hands the reign of the affairs. This sudden reaction of him that was instigated by weakness and insolvency and crisis evasion signifies the parent ego’s imposition of itself onto the child ego. His dominance over this mood and the returning of his parent ego took place by the assistance of his



associates and with his leaning on the technocratic conservatives and the power of such colonial foreign powers as Russia and England. Therefore, although he is faced with numerous psychological anxieties and pressures, he, afflicted by all sorts of doubts, decides to seize the opportunity to compensate for his past inferiorities and become the puppeteer of the story himself.

After sitting in the sultanate throne and failure in creating special relations with England and Soviet Union's embassies, he sought establishing relationships with the US to expand his power and this was also ended in defeat. The young king who avoided getting involved in the political affairs until before his experience at 28th of August, 1953, and was not willing to have the power of a king and expand it, made twice as much efforts immediately after acquiring power, in spite of his being in a dramatically weakened position and the Soviet Union and England's armies had occupied a vast part of the country and had told him that his continuation of his governing of the country depends on his leaving of his father's methods and traditions. It can be understood from these points that youngness and humiliations alongside with perfectionism and paranoia in this period made Muhammad Reza Shah find a bipolar personality. Perpetual fear of the real and imaginary enemies always kept him in either of the poles of enemy and friend hence distrust. The party of the Iranian masses, the English and the prime ministers who always called him raw and weak have always been an annoyance to the body of his sense of trust. Due to the same reasons, he starts lobbying following which the teammates who were once friends become his enemies with their being replaced in a later period. Therefore, we are faced with a king that does not have enough psychological control over his child, adult and parent egos each of which are found more controlling of his sensual moods in every period of time. From the perspective of the transactional analysis theory, the king's types of relations are defective and within a framework of excessiveness and meagerness and he always reserves himself an escape way and does not shoulder responsibilities through utilizing such mechanisms as displacement and denial and inverse reaction and others of the kind.

But, the thing that has always held a firm grip of Muhammad Reza's collar in psychological terms during all his life was that he never succeeded in performing psychological catharsis (purging of psyche) as his father did it. Therefore, it can be stated that Shah's coward and fragile personality is the heritage of his lack of releasing his suppressed emotions as compared to his father and even the death of father has not been accompanied by the spending of a complete period of mourning because Muhammad Reza, as the king, has had to deal with the country's affairs. The child inside him is full of anger towards his father and his parent and he felt a sort of sympathy and envy towards his father while the anger was not only left unreleased but also made him take measures quite opposite to that of his father with the improper psychological loading of force thereby to discharge his feelings and emotions. Now, according to these points, it remains to be figured out that how much his personality disorders and/or his physical disease (cancer) progress have influenced and played role in his personality?!

It is evident that shah's performance during the late years of his life should be taken into account within the framework of his progressing disease of cancer and the effect of drug use on him. The majority of the drugs used by shah intensified his depression and paranoia. On the other hand, his sick narcissism demanded the satisfaction of the child inside him and portraying of a champion and a mighty kingship. This is here that he tries distorting of the truth and speaking contradictorily against his prior utterances and he activates a more subconscious and inverse



mechanism of distortion in peak of power and self-superiority and transforms inferiority to a superior perfectionism against truth. This is per se a sign of unresolved distress and imbalance of sensual moods as evidenced in the transactional analysis theory.

His worries were initiated abruptly with the entry of such veteran and sophisticated politicians as Ghavam Al-Saltanah, Razmara and Dr Muhammad Mosaddegh. The more the prime ministers acted more authoritatively, more robustly and more solidly, the more he was disregarded as king like his father and this added to his challenges. The political streams were at odd with his draft of life. Fear, dread, frustration, depression had dominantly captured him. To get rid of these unpleasant moods, he started a serious and covert fight with the powers parallel to his sultanate. He even shook hands in friendship with the foreign powers in which he had never had faith. His objective was saving his country and making it progress and advance but these all had to come about within his scope of power. The child ego that had chosen such a draft of life with no power of abstraction and generalization and the parent ego that urged him copy patterns in an un contemplated manner and these two were more active in hi.

In terms of personality type, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was autocratic because he had not received the required respect from his parents, family and life environment in childhood. Thus, he had severe attitudes and attentions towards himself and a sort of strong narcissism had grown in him. He was looking for the creation of changes in society's institutions to win others' attentions to himself so as to satisfy and make up for the love and veneration he had been deprived of in his childhood (Katem, 2010: 48-49).

The role of Dr Muhammad Mosaddegh in shah's political and psychological life, both in his prime ministry and afterwards, is undeniable. Dr Mosaddegh's versatility and skillfulness in politics was clearly discerned by him because not many individuals were aware of the parliamentary regulations as much as he did and he could skillfully and in a trickster manner take advantage of these regulations and charters and details to his own benefit and advance his political goals. Therefore, Mosaddegh was a symbol of inability and suppression to Muhammad Reza Shah who never succeeded in winning the battle. Thus, Shah's period of substantial depression and his mechanism of dodging and unshouldering the responsibilities during Mosaddegh's presence formed shah's psychological structure and it is during the years after Mosaddegh that narcissism and joyfulness of overcoming him overshadow shah's sensual moods but there is a subtle fear always residing inside him and it is one of the reasons causing the decline of his personality and overthrowing of his government.

RESULT:

The life history of the individuals and the political conditions are enumerated as important indicators of change in the process of decision-making. The understanding of the political and social changes in Iran during Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi's era, as well, depends on the comprehension of his political personality. Since the sultanate was considered as a divine gift and shah featured godly magnificence that bestowed hum authority and legitimacy to the extent that he described himself as the shadow of the God, he had superiority and advantage over the others. In such a political action, the relationship between the king and the people was like the relationship between the shepherd and his herd but this metamorphosis of the king's role from shepherd to the crowned father laid the foundations of a new relationship that paved the way for the modernist knowledge and action of the sovereign's politicality and the king's duty as a



kind father of the home country, teaching and educating the nation was for the reason that the homeland was resembled to the house and nation to the family and shah to the family's father later on in the literary and historical texts. And the fostering of zeal and dogmatism for the homeland, as well, was placed amongst the most important issues and objectives on which the governments were constantly emphasizing. A bond was created between patriotism and royalism was created because the king was called the father of the homeland and the people's support of the king as the father of the family was envisioned necessary.

Since the most important and essential feature of political power during Pahlavi period was the Pahlavi government's absolutism and the king shouldered all the authorities and responsibilities, the people were his servants and he was the lord of them all.

The structure of the government in Iran, as was described, implies, in a perfectly particular form, that it is in a process of constant regeneration and it was only during the late Qajar Era that the middle class managed to incur it with serious claims and impediments in its repetition. Since ancient times, kingship and autocracy were exercised in Iran. The kings mostly did not trust their associates and were always afraid of powers equal to their sultanate power. Since they wanted themselves to be the main axis of all the country's affairs and dominate all the power tools, these actions and reactions between the state and the nation were continued in one style in Iran till Qajar Era. It was kept up until the victory of constitutionalists' revolution at the time of which the nation took measures in line with a different action towards the state. The action signified a change out of awareness and an adult wish and the customary copying of the patterns by the nation was changed into a sort of voluntary action. Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi was enthroned in the same setting and under these same conditions. But, before him, his father was the founder of a new sultanate and he, apart from being his customary parent, had an important role in the construction of his parent ego.

Muhammad Reza's childhood was seminally spent in completely traditional family with an authoritative and supportive father and mother with the only difference being that his father played an authoritative support in the specification of his life draft.

Based on transactional analysis theory of the child, parent and adult egos, the three different behavioral modes of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi could be figured out and it can also be understood that how much has he taken advantage of what ego and has been successful in advancing his life draft? Since, the ego state of Muhammad Reza Shah has been repelled in an inhibitive manner by his father, finding this behavior in his memories is very difficult but, on the other hand, because his childhood behavior has been permissible for him in certain occasions, even in a covert manner and away from the others' eyes, thus, these behaviors of him can be observed in such situations as friendly parties, feasts and sport matches.

Recurrent diseases and physical weakness in his childhood have not only left a mental image of a sick and weak child of him but also made him enter an unreal world that he could not exit it even in his adulthood and he was afflicted with basic anxiety later on with distancing away from family environment and being reared in a military school. His father's inhibitive treating of his childhood and the emergence of the child ego in his adulthood at the weakness and insolvency occasions made him resort to a supernatural power for getting rid of a reality he always endeavored to dodge.

His inclination towards traditional and superstitious beliefs he had learnt from his mother were considered by him as a sort of healing and relief of the pains and aches of which he could not



have a correct understanding in his childhood. On the other hand, fear of expressing these relieving hallucinations in childhood due to their being in contradiction with his father's masculine upbringing changed his childhood that could have been a source of creativity and regeneration and cheerfulness in such a way that he acquired a sort of unreal perspective towards life and began expressing behaviors based on emotional and sensual impulses. His unduly free sexual desires became another type of emotional and sensual impulses of the child ego in adulthood. His tendencies towards numerous women were accompanied by an implicit confirmation of his father and mother or better said a sort of affirmation by the parent ego, as well, that can be defined under the sincerity and/or relieving of the parent ego's domination and psychological pressures. The parent ego stage of Muhammad Reza seen as his fixed and dominant state since his being appointed as the crown prince on was a sort of a behavior institutionalized in him by his father and it, as a pattern of power, served the draft that had been selected for him. The parent ego was a system of prejudgment, beliefs and biases Muhammad Reza had learnt from his father. This part of his personality incorporated his life instructions and dos and don'ts that were constantly taught to him by his father. Parent ego played two roles here: supportive and aggressive. Although Reza Shah was a rough person and could treat others violently easily and for no reason, he never showed a violent behavior, especially physically, towards his children. However, his behaviors and nature were in such a way that they enticed respect accompanied by fear and horror in his children. In Muhammad Reza Shah's idea, his father was one of the loveliest persons of the time and, at the same time, one of the most terrifying individuals in the whole universe. He was a man that, despite his difficult life during military service, was never willing to use harsh words and he never joked and laughed with the individuals other than him.

Since the parent ego had been so strongly stabilized in Muhammad Reza that his adult and child egos could rarely exhibit themselves, there is a high likelihood of taking the adult ego mistakenly for parent ego in his personality. The sure thing is that Muhammad Reza never enjoyed the power of analysis in the entire period of his education and he avoided the lessons that needed contemplation and positing of solution and using innovative measures in reaching a final answer. He was more than anything else interested in specific and predetermined solutions as well as physical activities. According to the fact that there is unfortunately no text at hand of his adolescence age so that his logic and inference and analysis power could be figured out in those ages and the only thing that is left of his youth and crowning periods is the expression of the others' ideas or the perspectives that he had asserted during his middle age, it can be anyway understood that how is it that an individual who writes his life draft based on wise ruling of the country does not display any tendency for the establishing of relationships with his fellow countrymen outside Sa'ad Abad palaces until enthronement.

As for the time arrangement, "sincerity" is vividly seen in Muhammad Reza Shah's life. His affiliation to certain individuals and his spending of his leisure time with friends were his perpetual activities and there is sometimes no justification for such a type of establishing of frequent relationships by him with certain individuals like Prone or his affiliation with such personalities as Fardoust and/or Asadollah A'alam and many women, while "sincerity" is a type of relationship between a child ego state with another child ego state, disregarding the psychological games, and there is no unilateral advantage in it and the adult egos of these parties control the relationships and make them responsible to one another. In time arrangement,



sincerity enjoys an increasingly higher and more subtle pampering in respect to the other cases. Such a type of relationship signifies the misplacement of the child, adult and parent egos in Muhammad Reza Shah's personality.

In his life draft, the life path is defined as follows: an authoritative and responsible king who has been assigned by the hands of destiny to the proctoring of an ancient and civilized country that is praised by him hence he has to make efforts in line with improving the status of the people, particularly that of the ordinary people. On this path, faith in the God assists him in fulfilling this holy duty. Since he has shouldered a big responsibility, he has to be an absolute ruler, he has to know everything better than everyone, others are not capable of performing their duties without his help, he works hard and enjoys less and he quickly feels guilty, feared, anxious and depressed if not being able to place himself in such a position.

His inhibitors or the attributive aspect of him are interpreted as follows: he is always right, he always takes care of the others and he does not show weakness. And, his physical indicators emerge as follows: energetic, shoulders kept upright, chest protruded and solid and most of the time nervous and rough.

In the end, Shah's life draft has finally been actualized and his performance indicates the performance of the "family's father". He realizes his kingship as a father before the Iranians and knows the nation as his child for whom he has to make decisions, order and prohibit, feel sympathy and so forth. But, a despotic person, no matter how kind, is not capable of returning independence and individual identity to the nation under his influence. It can be understood from what was explained that shah's middle age was commenced with cutting of relationship with his symbolic father, Ernst Prone, and narcissism resulting from the uproar of the child inside him following which he made decisions that set the real grounds of his sultanate's downfall.



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