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1. (Chapter 6, paragraph 29)

General: There is no information available on the details of internal administration of Tudeh Party funds. Since prescription there has been a Financial Commission on the Tehran Provincial Committee level and possibly on the Central Committee level, but there is no indication of who is responsible, how accounts are kept, or the clerical personnel involved.

A. Membership dues:

There follows brief summaries of information available on membership fees.

- (1) 1951. Persons with one or two dependents have a 20% reduction in membership fees; persons with three or more dependents have a 40% reduction; and persons owning private houses should add 20% of their incomes while computing dues.
- (2) 1951. Rates of dues in the Central United Council of Trade Unions were reported as being: 1% on salaries up to 1000 rials monthly, 2% on salaries up to 2000 rials monthly, and 3% on salaries of more than 2000 rials monthly.
- (3) 1952. Dues for Party members in the Chit Sazi factory were described as ordinarily being 1% of their income, reduced 1/4 if they had dependents and 1/4 again if they were a tenant. Each cell liaison member of the Chit Sazi sub-district (bakhsh) committee collects an average of 2 to 3 thousand rials a month from cells operating under him.
- (4) 1952. Isfahan textile factory workers were only required to pay 5 to 10 rials a month. Some workers actually contributed a larger amount.
- (5) 1952. The price of Mardom newspaper was also scaled according to the financial status of individual members: 5 rials for a member earning 3000 rials a month or more, 3 rials if earning less, and 2 rials for the workers.
- (6) 1952. A 5-month program for official cells states as a requirement the "payment of 2% of their income by those with up to 3000 rials income as contribution to prisoners and a minimum payment of 3% for those with more than 3000 rials income."
(Comment: It would seem by the terminology that there are in addition to regular monthly dues.)

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(7) 1953. Information covers period after the change in government of August 1953. Party instructions have constantly dogged members for contributions, payment of dues, pledges, etc. Two instructions of interest stated:

- (a.) Members are obligated to pay to the party the total of their income for one day, plus anything possible in addition, since the party is in great need of money.
- (b.) Responsibles are expected to pay the Party at least one month's salary.

B. Miscellaneous:

(1) A report dated 12 October 1953 stated; in part:

- (a) General Dadsetan, Military Governor of Tehran, has arrested Hoseyn Ali Haftgueli, an Iranian employee of the United States Technical Cooperation Administration in Iran (TCI). Documents found in Haftgueli's house "prove" that he is chief of the Tudeh Party's Finance Bureau.^{1,2} The documents also indicate that Haftgueli passed information concerning TCI activities to the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.
- (b) Other members of the Tudeh Finance Bureau include Javadsh Moini,³ who also acts as Inspector General of the Finance Bureaus throughout the Tudeh Party; and Enad Salek,⁴ a former Tudeh Party leader in Isfahan who was sentenced to seven years in jail, but was later released on orders from former Prime Minister Mossadeq.
- (c) Between 28 August and 30 September 1953, the Tudeh Finance Bureau had collected 150,386 rials (approximately \$1,650.00), and during the same period the Bureau had spent 39,240 rials (approximately \$410.00), leaving an unexpended balance of 111,146 rials (approximately \$1,400.00). Source believes that this indicates that the Soviets are not financing the Tudeh Party at this time, but rather are furnishing arms and goods.⁵
- (d) Documents captured by General Dadsetan's forces indicate that the Tudeh newspaper Mardon has the following circulation in Tehran:
 - District One, 3,000 copies
 - District Two, 3,800 copies
 - District Three, 3,000 copies
 - District Four, 2,500 copies
 - District Five, 400 copies
 - District Six, 450 copiesTotal Distribution: 13,150 copies.

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~~SECRET~~C. Profits Made By The Party

In addition to that money acquired by fund-raising, the Party also acquires income through money-making enterprises. According to one source, each district committee operates about 20 taxis, primarily for distributing publications. When the cabs are not in use for this purpose they can be put to work to earn money for the party. Source estimates monthly party gross income roughly as follows:⁶

(1) Membership fees (assuming 10 rials as average individual monthly fee, and a maximum total party membership in Iran of 20,000)	200,000 rls
(2) Sale of newspapers and other literature ⁷	200,000 rls
(3) Contributions ⁸	250,000 rls
(4) Party sponsored theaters and motion picture houses	200,000 rls
(5) Taxis (assuming Party operation of approximately 100 cabs with an average monthly income of 300 rls per cab)	<u>300,000 rls</u>
	1,150,000 rls

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2. (Chapter 6, paragraph 30)

A. Re: Rebates to establishments or persons from trade with Soviet Bloc states:

(1) Little information on this phase of dealing is known. One report dated July 1953 states that among businessmen to whom Soviets sell goods at a low price and who share the profits therefrom with the Tudeh Party are:

Gurgen BADALIAN: Managing Director of Iranbar Company, presently living in Tehran. His partner, Harachik Hairepetian, is in charge of the Tabriz branch of the company. His secretary, Ardesheh Onanian, is noted for his cooperation with the Soviets.

Haji Abdullah MOQADDAM: Well-known Tehran merchant.

LABIB (FNU): A former Army officer residing in Tabriz where he is in business with Asgar Baqal Mohseni. Labib and Badalian are friendly and frequently work together.

(2) Another report states that the Russian Trade Agency in the old Soviet Embassy compound near the bazaar can help favored merchants make "their fortunes". One merchant made several million rials during a three-month period in 1952 on a cotton piece goods deal, placed exclusively in his hands in return for some tangible favor. These merchants are presumed to hand out newsprint to the correct papers, as if it were a legitimate deal, and it can only be presumed that most of this comes in via slightly unorthodox routes, since the import figures (Soviet Union ostensibly sent 899 tons in 1951) do not show nearly enough newsprint to take care of the wants of the special servants and a few others who could be future friends.

B. Re: Soviet and/or foreign subsidization of the Tudeh:

(1) According to information of August 1948, the Tudeh was at that time receiving a Soviet subsidization amounting to 2,250,000 rials per month. It was allocated as follows: 500,000 to Tehran, 300,000 each to Meshed, Tabriz, and Isfahan with the balance distributed among lesser Tudeh centers in Iran. (This subsidy was reportedly given either in the form of actual cash or in merchandise which could be sold for cash depending upon the circumstances.)

(2) In 1949, other reports were received which gave the identical information as cited above but stated that the money was channeled through the Czech Legation in Tehran.

(3) There is some evidence that the CUCTU has received financial aid from the WFTU in Paris.

(4) It was further reported in December 1952 that the Soviet Embassy in Tehran deposits funds into accounts in the Soviet Bank in Tehran for use

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by the Tudeh Party. SAHEBI (fmu), an Iranian native of the Gilan Province, and known as a broker who does business with TORPREDSTVO, actually makes these deposits. The accounts are listed under the names of three Iranian bazaar merchants: Yusuf Chaffouri, Balasan Balasanian, and Ali Akbar Zarandi. Brief information on those mentioned follows:

BALASANIAN: Until 1946-47 subject owned an oil-seed extracting factory in Gorgan. Was also conducting trade in Iranian products with USSR. Later came to Tehran and established a firm conducting trade on cotton, wool, and other general merchandize with Soviet Russia and other countries. Said to have a capital of 1,500,000 rials. Reputation of concern said to be satisfactory.

GHAFFOURI. Until a few years ago owned a firm in his name in Pahlavi doing trade in general merchandize, particularly iron and wood with Soviet Russia. Later moved to Tehran conducting the same lines of business both with USSR and other countries. Ha a capital of 1,500,000 and owns fixed assets at the same amount. Reputation said to be good.

ZARANDI. Said to own a brick factory. Does not appear to have business connections with foreign firms except he has tried to import hardware, etc., from a German firm. Not well-known and actual personal means cannot be asserted.

SHIRINLU, Jamal. This subject is reported as handling "part of the credits of the Tudeh Party." Subject is owner of TCA Company, a local transportation company. Assyrian who came from Russia to Iran about 1923-1930 and has acquired Iranian nationality. Said to have been an employee of Shilat in Eandar Pahlavi and later (around 1935) connected with Iran Sovtrans in Tehran. It is also stated that Seiss bus services was directly under the management of Shirinlu. Iranian delegate to International Economic Conference in Moscow in April 1952. Said to be on the black list of the Iranian Government, and is regarded as a Russian agent. Another report stated that in March 1951 he was acting as paymaster of the Tudeh, receiving a monthly budget of 1,700,000 rials from which he paid active party members.

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3. (Charter 6, paragraphs 33-35)

We have little additional information concerning the Tudeh control of its cover societies.

Only generalized statements can be added here. It must be presumed that during the establishment of a Tudeh cover society that the Party makes a concerted effort to place its most effective organizers and front leaders into positions whereby they can direct and control such an organization. Their continued affiliation with any given society would, of course, give them the opportunity to push forward "the desirables" into managing positions within a society.

4. Society of Independence Seekers.

No information available here other than that previously disseminated.

5. No other information than that which is included in your recent study.

From the information contained in your report on Tudeh Party organization and activities in Isfahan (date of information November 1951) it seems quite possible that CUCTU activities in that location have since been so organized and expended to the point where a CUCTU Shahrestan Council may have been since established.

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~~SECRET~~6. Azerbaijan Democratic Party

Only sporadic information concerning the Azerbaijan Democratic Party (ADP) has been received since April of 1953.

[redacted] stated in April 1953 that the ADP re-organized itself during September and October of 1951 and that the central committee and nucleus of the ADP was located in Tehran.

[redacted] stated that this re-organization took place during March and April of 1952. He further stated that the ADP did not have a central committee and that in fact two groups of democrats were operating in Azerbaijan. Each of these two organizations reportedly functioned entirely independently of the other and some differences of opinion and ill-feeling existed between the two. These two groups are discussed below:

The Helalium

This society was comprised of old, former members of the ADP, who on hearing of the revival of the Party applied for re-admittance but were refused. As the number of those refused increased, they gathered together and formed a new society under the leadership of Helal Naseri,¹ a capable former member of the ADP.

This society was reportedly run from Tehran by the following men:²

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Dr. Salamullah JAVID | d. Ahmad TABAK |
| b. Dr. Ghulam Hoseyn JOFADAT | e. Seyed Ali AZARI |
| c. ARLEBILI (fmu) | |

The Tabriz Regional Committee consisted of the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a. Helal NASERI | d. SEDIQ-PUR (fmu) |
| b. Hasan NA'EBI | e. Habib TUTUCHI |
| c. Yadullah KLLANTARI, (aka: Major KALANTARI) | |

Operating committees of the Tabriz Regional Committee consisted of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Financial Committee | c. Press Committee |
| b. Inspection Committee | d. Organization and Guild Committee |

The Helalium reportedly had divided Tabriz organizationally into eight sections with a suburban committee in charge of each committee.³ These committees were responsible directly to the Tabriz Regional Committee. Cells, consisting of a maximum of five individuals were responsible to the suburban committees.

The society allegedly had branches of unknown size in Ardebil, Sarab, and Karagheh.

SECRETTudeh-Dominated ADP ⁴

The group which comprised the "actual" organization of the ADP was made up of new members who were organized under the direct leadership of the Tudeh Party.

The supreme organ of the Tudeh-Dominated ADP was the Tabriz Regional (Shahrestan) Committee.⁵ This committee was responsible for the supervision and control of all specialized Party activities, including youth, women, unions, and peasants. Under its control were such operational committees as the Distribution Committee.

Under the immediate jurisdiction of the Tabriz Regional Committee were eight suburban committees. Each suburban committee was comprised of up to four sub-district committees. The cell structure organized under the sub-district committees. Up to six cells allegedly comprised a sub-district committee.

Other regional committees were reported at Ardebil, Sarab, Marand, Maragheh, Zenjan, and Ahar. General directives are sent to each of these committees directly from Tehran; routine instructions being issued by the Tabriz Regional Committee.

 [] stated that there were indications in April 1953 that the following prominent ADP leaders resided in Tehran were among the present members of the present Central Committee of the ADP:⁶

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Dr. Salamullah JAVID ⁷ | g. Farsam MOTAZE-ZADEH ⁹ |
| b. Dr. HASTRUDIAN (fmu) ⁸ | h. Fath Ali EPAECHIAN ¹⁰ |
| c. Dr. Mahmud Elm-Amuz | i. FALMI (fmu) |
| d. Etemad KATEQI | j. Bager DIANAT 11 |
| e. QORASHIAN (fmu) | k. Seyed Hasan MUSAVI |
| f. Seyed Ali AZARI | l. Morteza IRANI |

The Provincial Committee of the Azerbaijan province had the following sub-committees:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Youth | d. Women |
| b. Workers | e. Publications and Propaganda |
| c. Peasants | f. Clerical Staff |

In Tabriz, the Party was reportedly organized into eight suburban committees. Each committee consisted of several cells with a maximum of five members to each cell. Cells and committees are connected with their superior organs through a system of intermediaries.

District (mahlali) committees were reported formed in: Rezaiyeh, Ardebil, Khoi, Mahabad, Miandeh and Marand.

FOOTNOTES: (ADP)

1. Probably Yusef Helal Naseri, long-time professed Communist, member of the Azerbaijan Democrat Parliament, and organizer of the Revenge Party in Azerbaijan which was suppressed in December 1947. Arrested on suspicion for unspecified activities in the spring of 1949, later released.
2. By inference this group, if effect, constitutes all or part of the central committee for the society. [] does not distinguish whether the society was formed as a result of the initiative of the group in Tehran headed by Dr. JAVID or by Helal NASERI. The fact that the society either formally or informally bears the name of the latter tends to lend credence to this supposition. But it has also been reported that JAVID, in 1951, was considering reestablishing the ADP, independently from the Tudeh, which he reportedly blamed for the mistakes he considered it to have made during the Democrat regime in Azerbaijan. []
3. Does not indicate how he arrived at this figure. Earlier information indicates there were four suburban committees in Tabriz.
4. If the organization discussed here is the "actual" ADP, it is obvious that it is independent in name only, being in fact an integral part of the Tudeh Party. Possibly this is not apparent to the ordinary member.
5. Available evidence suggests that the Tudeh actually is not organized formally according to the Iranian government administrative or geographical provinces, but instead is organized into regions, each dominated by an urban center. The regional committee established at the largest, or in the Party's eyes, the most important urban center, is designated as the superior regional committee in that area, and probably operates in effect as a provincial committee.
6. This is a very weak statement. The implication is that [] has merely assembled a list of formerly prominent ADP members who might reasonably be supposed to be members of any present ADP Central Committee.
7. See Note 2 above.
8. During Democrat regime, HASHTRUDIAN was an assistant to Mohammad Ali Biria, prominent Democratic leader. After the fall of the Pishvari government, subject was allegedly shot, but escaped to the Soviet Hospital where he remained about one year, later returning to Tehran where he opened a business. Reported in January 1952 to be Director General of the Society of Azerbaijanis (JA).
9. Probably identical with Rassam Movazeh-Zadeh, reported in November of 1951 to be a graduate of the Fine Arts Academy of Leningrad, former teacher of painting in Tabriz and Minister of Fine Arts under the Democrats.
10. Reportedly a Soviet agent in 1944. Returned Iran 1945. Elected to the Azerbaijan National Assembly, and later deputy to the 14th Majlis. In April 1946 believed to have conducted the preliminary negotiations in Tabriz between the Democrat regime and the Central Government.

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Footnotes continued (ADP)

11. Reported in January 1952 to be head of the Central Committee of the Society of Azerbaijanis (JA), and a member of the Publications Committee.

7. (Chapter 15, Appendix A - NSSI)

One report of October 1952 states that the NSSI "is known to have active provincial branches in:

Qushan Daragaz	Shah Reza
Zenjan	Khorramabad
Burajud	Malayer
Kashan	Yazi
Kermanshah	Mehidasht
Qasr Shuria	Khuzistan oil fields (sic)
Isfahan	Tabriz (End quoted information)

It is impossible to ascertain whether or not these local NSSI organizations are operating under the direction of a Regional Council. Perhaps in those places where the organization is of large size a Regional Council has been established, while the smaller groups may be merely loosely-banded enthusiasts from the Party or its other front organizations and operating without benefit of direction from the NSSI higher echelons.

8. (Chapter 15 - NSSI)

[redacted] concerning the membership of the controlling bodies of the NSSI is more complete [redacted] With regard to the Direction Board, information dated October 1952 cites the following:

President : LOTFI, Abdol Ali
 Secretary: KALVAR, Rahim
 Vice President: ALAVI, Partu
 Vice President: ZENJANI, Shams
 -- (UNKNOWN) : BAQCHEBAN, Seeman (in charge of women's activities).

(COMMENT: A report of late 1951 cites HUNARYAR, Musin as the Treasurer of the Society with Khodabandeh, Yahya as Assistant Treasurer. No information since that time.)

9. (Chapter 16, Appendix B)

No further information.

10. (Chapter 16 Appendix C)

In addition to those listed in your study, the following two names might be added, although no confirmation is available:

AKBARZADEH, Gholam Reza: Possibly director of the Tabriz organization of the PLPP (April 1951)

OMIDVAR, Fazal Taqizadeh: (Possibly OMIDVARI, on Administrative Committee of the Azerbaijan Society - January 1952). Member of the PLPP "Committee for southeast Tehran."

11. Chapter 16

It is our opinion that the importance of the PLPP has diminished since early 1953. There have been only a minimum of reports on PLPP activities since late 1952. Tudeh Party instructions call on members to continue their cry for "peace" and some literature has been collected which carries out this plea, but issuances in the name of the PLPP have not reached us. It appears that the Party proper has taken over much of the "peace duties" formerly done by the PLPP. We have no evidence of important PLPP activities during 1953.

(COMMENT: Although there is documentary evidence that Mahmud HORMOZ has been in frequent correspondence with and received propaganda from organizations abroad, there is no evidence that this material was ever used by the PLPP or by its front newspaper MASLAHAT. Large quantities of propaganda, galley proofs, and photos were transmitted to him, as editor of MASLAHAT, from such organizations as "Defense de la Paix" in Paris and Conseil Mondail de la Paix" in Prague.)

12. Prisoners and Releasees

See Attachment A.