



BE SŪ-YE ĀYANDA

BE SŪ-YE ĀYANDA (Toward the future), Persian daily newspaper and unofficial publicity organ of the Communist Ĥezb-e Tūda (Tudeh party; q.v.), published 1950-53. Its original licensee and editor was Maḥmūd Žandī. During the newspaper's three-year existence, *Be-sū-ye āyanda* was suppressed several times by government censors, and its office was attacked by anti-Tūda factions. It was thus forced to publish under protective pseudonyms, using the licenses of other Tūda members or sympathizers; *Elāj* and *Dež* appeared in 1950, *Dež* and *Novīd-e āyanda* in 1951, and, in the beginning of 1952, *Šajā'at*, *Šolḥ-e pāydār*, *Rastākīz-e kalq*, and *Rāhnamā-ye mellat* were published in *Be sū-ye āyanda*'s stead. The paper reverted to its original name for a few issues from the last weeks of Ordībehešt, 1331 Š./April, 1952, until the fall of the Mošaddeq government on 28 Mordād 1332 Š./19 August 1953. During this period it had also reappeared under such sobriquets as *Dež*, *Novīd āyanda*, *Rahbar-e mardom*, *Razmāvarān*, *Saranjām*, *Bāng-e mardom*, *Jaras*, and *Šajā'at*, the last of which was in circulation during 6-28 Mordād 1332 Š./29 July-19 August 1953.

While journals such as *Mardom* and *Razm* (qq.v.), clandestinely published, fulfilled the role of official communist party organs in Iran, *Be sū-ye āyanda*, which had no formal, organizational ties to the party and could not claim to have since the party itself was officially banned, saw fit to practice political opposition in public on a broader scale. It took on all Iranian governments, including that of Mošaddeq, various political parties and factions, and most of the other influential journals of the period. As a publicity organ or, as S. Zabih



(*The Mossadegh Era*, Chicago, 1982, p. 161) puts it, “the principal mouthpiece of the Tudeh front organization,” *Be sū-ye āyanda* worked toward the party’s goals, but remained relatively free of articles on Communist theory. Even its news and editorials went beyond the confines of party literature. *Be sū-ye āyanda*’s sharp attacks and provocative, slogan-esque headlines placed it within the stylistic mainstream of Persian journalism after the fall of Reżā Shah in 1320 Š./1941. Nevertheless, despite its unrestrained partisanship, *Be sū-ye āyanda* was among the few newspapers of the period which did not indulge in profanity and slanderous attacks on the personal lives of public figures.

Be sū-ye āyanda was originally a four-column, four to eight-page paper, measuring 26.5 x 36 cm and costing one rial. Later it expanded to a six-column paper, measuring 35 x 48.5 cm and costing two rials.

Holdings: Princeton University Library: nos. 726, 730, 781, 784-87, 789, 792 (R. Mach and R. D. McChesney, *A List of Persian Serials in the Princeton University Library*, Princeton, 1971); Library of Congress: 13 June 1951-4 March 1953 (I. Pourhadi, *Persian and Afghan Newspapers in the Library of Congress 1871-1978*, Washington, 1979, p. 13); Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Īrān: nos. 1-793 (*Fehrest-e rūz-nāmahā-ye mawjūd dar Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Īrān*, Tehran, 2536 = 1356 Š./1977, pp. 57-58).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Given in the text. See also S. Zabih, *The Communist Movement in Iran*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1966, p. 173.

W. M. Šādeqī-nasab, *Fehrest-e rūz-nāmahā-ye fārsī, sāl-e 1320-32 šamsī*, Tehran, 1360 Š./1981.

Search terms:

به سوی آینده، روزنامه be soye aynadeh be sooye ayandeh be souyeh ayandeh



be suyeh aayandeh be soyeh ayandeh