



FORŪĠĪ, ABU'L-ḤASAN

FORŪĠĪ, ABU'L-ḤASAN (b. Isfahan 1301/1884; d. Tehran, 6 Bahman 1338 Š./26 January 1960), educator and author. He had his elementary education at home with his father, Moḥammad-Ḥosayn Forūġī D "okā'-al-Molk, and elder brother (Moḥammad-'Alī) and later went to Dār al-fonūn and Alliance Française (qq.v.). He continued studying Persian and Arabic literature in the old Sepahsālār School (Madrassa-ye qadīm-e Sepahsālār) and became interested in philosophy, spending much of his time studying ancient and modern philosophy. He joined the staff of his father's newspaper, *Tarbīat*, at the age of eighteen and later became its administrative manager. The publication of *Tarbīat* stopped in 1908, and Forūġī started teaching in Dār al-fonūn and 'Elmīya schools. In 1918, he was appointed as the principal of the newly founded Teachers Training School (Dār al-mo'allemin-e markazī; Maḥbūbī Ardakānī, *Mo'assasāt* I, pp. 416-17). The school was enlarged in 1928 when the Ministry of Education founded Dār al-mo'allemin-e 'ālī (see [EDUCATION](#) xix) and joined the two together. In 1920, Mīrzā Aḥmad Khan Naṣīr-al-Dawla, the minister of education, entrusted Forūġī with the management of the ministry's monthly *Oṣūl-e-ta'līm*. The periodical carried scholarly articles on literary, scientific, and philosophical questions, mostly written by Forūġī and his colleagues at the school, but its publication stopped after six issues. In 1921 Forūġī founded the new periodical, *Forūġ-e-tarbīat*, which lasted for only a few issues (Ṣadr Hāšemī, *Jarā'ed o majallāt* I, pp. 185-89).

In 1933, Forūġī was appointed by his brother Moḥammad-'Alī, then the prime minister, as minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, where he served as such



for a year and then spent another year in Geneva as the Persian Delegate to the League of Nations. He returned to Persia in 1935 and received a position at Tehran University and, later, was made a permanent member of the Persian Academy of Language (Farhangestān-e zabān; q.v.). His published works are: *Sarmāya-ye sa'ādat*, Tehran, 1327/1909; *Awrāq-e mošawwaš*, Tehran, 1330/1912; *Majmū'a-ye aš'ār*, Tehran, 1330/1912; *Civilisation et synthèse*, Paris, 1936; *Système de philosophie*, 2 vols., Paris, 1940; and *Šīdūš o Nāhīd*, Tehran, 1340/1922.

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