



TA'LIM O TARBIAT

TA'LIM O TARBIAT, title of a monthly periodical published by the Ministry of Culture as its organ from Farvardin 1304 until Esfand 1306 Š./April 1925-March 1927, and again from Farvardin 1313 until Tir 1317 Š./April 1934-July 1938, when the title was changed to *Āmuzeš o parvareš*. According to the directive issued by the ministry, the motive for the publication of *Ta'lim o tarbiat* was to disseminate useful educational ideas for the benefit of educators and to familiarize the public with the history and civilization of other nations (Şadr Hāšemi, II, p. 128; Āryanpur, III, p. 64). The publication and management of the journal was the responsibility of 'Ali-Aşğar Hekmat, who was then serving as the head of the inspectorate (Edāra-ye taftiř) of the ministry under Nežām-al-Din Hekmat, the acting minister. At the beginning of the second phase of publication in March/April 1934, Naşr-Allāh Falsafī assumed its management for over a year. 'Ali-Akbar Mořir Salimi was the director in charge from Ordibeheřt 1314 until mid 1317 Š./May 1935-June 1938, but he was never acknowledged as such in the journal (*Ganjīna-ye asnād*, p. 49).

Ta'lim o tarbiat published the ministry's directives and new regulations, as well as statistical information relevant to the issues concerning education, besides articles on pedagogical theories and the researches conducted in that area. The journal greatly benefited from the contributions of the leading educators and scholars of the time (e.g., Sayyed Ḥasan Taqizāda, Badi'-al-Zamān Foruzānfar, Aḥmad Bahmanyār), particularly during its second phase. The publication of an article by Taqizāda, entitled "Jonbeř-e melli-e adabi," in which the author had criticized the *Farhangestān* for the coining of new



words, which enjoyed royal support and encouragement, led to the removal of all copies of the issue in question (5/5, 1935) by the police, and prompted a series of attacks on Taqizāda in *Eṭṭelā'āt*, *Irān*, and *Kušeš* newspapers (Bayāt and Kuhestāni-nežād, eds., I, p. 380; Taqizāda, pp. 256-7; Afšār, ed., p. 192). However, both Taqizāda and Ḥekmat, then the minister of culture, escaped the royal wrath because they were abroad at the time.

Ta'lim o tarbiat was printed at Bosfor printing house during its first year of publication. It was then printed at Fārus, and during its last years at the printing house of the Ministry of Culture. It appeared in 48 single-column pages of 15 x 23 cm during the first year of publication, and then the number of pages was increased to 64. The annual subscription rate was once raised from 25 to 35 krans. According to document 25/43/5-292, kept at the Iran National Archives Organization (Sāzmān-e asnād-e melli-e Irān), the number of subscribers to *Ta'lim o tarbiat* in 1936-37 was as low as 35.

Complete and incomplete collections of *Ta'lim o tarbiat* are available at major libraries in Iran, as well as abroad at the libraries of the Academy of Sciences in Baku, the Public Library in St. Petersburg, the British Library, the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, and the libraries of Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (Paris), Tübingen University, the University of Chicago, and Princeton University.

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(Nassereddin Parvin)

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