



ANJOMAN-E SA'ĀDAT

ANJOMAN-E SA'ĀDAT (The Association of Felicity), an organization of Iranians resident in Istanbul, devoted to furthering the cause of the Iranian constitution between 1908 and 1912. It appears to have begun its activity after the absolutist coup of Jomādā I, 1326/June, 1908 by transmitting to Europe information collected from various *anjomans* about events in Iran. For example, on 24 October 1908, it dispatched a telegram to L. G. Browne informing him that foreign subjects were not being harassed by the constitutionalists in Tabrīz, despite Russian-instigated rumors to that effect (E. G. Browne, *The Persian Revolution of 1905–1909*, Cambridge, 1910, pp. 252-53). Since many of the Iranians living in the Ottoman capital came from Tabrīz, much of the information the Anjomān-e Sa'ādat relayed came from there as well: one of the *anjomān's* most active members was in fact Shaikh Salīm Tabrīzī, a leading constitutionalist who had fled Tabrīz in 1908 (he was one of the founders of the Anjomān-e Eslāmiya of Tabrīz; see Kasravī, *Mašrūṭa*, p. 152, and letter of S. H. Taqīzāda to E. G. Browne in *Nāmanhā-ī az Tabrīz*, ed. and tr. Ḥ. Javādī, Tehran, 1353 Š./1974, p. 216). The Anjomān-e Sa'ādat was also in close contact with the constitutionalist mojtaheds of Najaf, notably Shaikh 'Abdallāh Māzandārānī and Mollā Moḥammad Kāzem Ḳorāsānī; it printed and distributed the numerous *fatwās* they issued in favor of the constitutionalist cause. Liaison between the Anjomān and Najaf was assured by Asadallāh Mamaqānī, the Istanbul representative of the mojtaheds (M. Malekzāda, *Tārīk-e enqelāb-e mašrūṭiyat-e Īrān*, Tehran, 1330 Š./1951, V, p. 105; Y. Dawlatābādī, *Tārīk-e mo'āšer yā ḥayāt-e Yaḥyā*, Tehran, 1331 Š./1952, II, pp. 369-70). Renewed Russian intervention in Iran caused the Anjomān-e Sa'ādat to



intensify its activity in late 1911: Between 21 December 1911 and 3 January 1912, it sent five telegrams to E. G. Browne describing the Russian atrocities in Tabrīz that culminated in the hanging of eight leading constitutionalists, including Shaikh Salīm, who had returned to Tabrīz on 1 January 1912 (see E. G. Browne, *Nāmahā-ī*, pp. 81-83).

Bibliography:

See also S. Jāvīd, *Nahzat-e mašrūṭiyat-e Īrān wa naqš-e āzādīk vāhān-e jahān*, Tehran, 1347 Š./1968, p. 51, for list of founding members.