Notes

5. Ramazani, *The Foreign Policy of Iran*, p. 115.
12. Ibid, p. 344.
15. See, for example, Şâlâlê, 17 January 1914.
16. See, for example, *Achiq Söüz*, 20 August 1917.
17. *Achiq Söüz*, 18 October 1917. Among the founders of Türk Oçağı was Abdullah Şa’iq, the younger brother of Yusuf Zia. For Yusuf Zia, see note 29.
19. FO 371/4358, 1918.


23 Ibid., p. 10.


25 *Azarbayjan Joz’-e layanfakk-e Iran*, nos. 2 and 3, 2 and 6 February 1918.


28 FO 371/4358, 1918.

29 Yusuf Zia Talibzada was born in Burchali in Georgia in 1877. His father was a high-ranking mulla in the Caucasus region. When Yusuf was a child his mother took him, together with his brother ‘Abdullah, later ‘Abdullah Şâ’i’aq to Mashhad to study. His teacher there was a dissident
Anatolian Turk called Zia, whose name Yusuf adopted. After finishing elementary school in Mashhad, he went to Kerbela and became a mulla. Returning to Baku in 1899, he started his career in the service of Haj Zaynolabidin Taqiov, at whose order he translated Hashf al-Haqaiq into Azerbaijani. Three copies of the book was presented to the Shah of Iran, the Amir of Afghanistan and the Ottoman Sultan. Yusuf Zia was asked to take the Sultan’s copy to Istanbul. In 1907 he went to Istanbul and joined the CUP. He served with the Ottoman forces in the 1912 Balkan war and received the title of Pasha. He spent periods as an Ottoman secret agent in Iranian Azerbaijan. Following the Bolshevik take over he temporarily joined the Bolsheviks and spent some time in Nakhjivan. Later he joined Enver Pasha in Turkistan and became his deputy. Following the death of Enver, while attempting to escape to Afghanistan he was drowned in the Panj river.

For a detailed study of Teşkilât-i Mahsusa’s activities in Iran, the Caucasus and Central Asia’, in Tabaki, ed., The Great War in Iran (St Antony’s Publications, forthcoming).

131 FO 371/4358, 1918.


133 Ibid.


135 Azar, A. op. cit., p. 299.

136 FO 371/6342, 1921.


139 See, for example, Ayandeh, nos. 1 (1925), 8 (1926); Iranshahr, no. 2 (1923). The magazine Iranshahr was first published in Berlin, in June 1922. The editor, Hosayn Kazemzadeh, maintained close contact with intellectuals in Europe who were involved with Iranian studies, and his magazine was soon exercising a powerful influence in political and intellectual circles in Iran. During the five years of Iranshahr’s existence, forty-eight issues appeared and special attention was often paid to Azerbaijan. Indeed, there were nine long articles devoted to the subject.


142 Nipperdey, ‘In Search of Identity’, p. 15.