IRAQI-TURKISH RELATIONS DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK 1923-1938

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of Iraqi-Turkish relations is highlighted as having overlapping dimensions, Iraq had been under Ottoman control since Sultan Suleiman Alqanunii entered Baghdad in the year (1534), and continued this control until the end of the war First world (1918). During this period which lasted for nearly four centuries Iraq and Turkey have accumulated many cultural, economic and religious ties which were marked by the development of relations in various fields¹. Iraq was in great need of communication with Turkey because of the long era of Ottoman domination of Iraq, especially from administrative and cultural aspects. For example, everything related to (altaboo) which is popularly referred to as the (black bond) and registration papers for all property of every Iraqi person was in Istanbul. Which belonged to the property during the Ottoman domination. As well as the register of endowments and census, and ownership of agricultural land. Which was interested in the Ottoman Empire, as it constitute the bulk of the surplus extracted from Iraq for the benefit taxes². Nevertheless religious ties remained the strongest relationship between Arab

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2 Jassim Mohammed Daish, "Reading in the History of Iraqi-Turkish Relations", Civilized Dialogue, No. 5923, 2018.
and Turkish Nations existed on religious rather than political or economic grounds, because the Ottoman Empire relied on religious ideology not on nationalism even the beginning of the 20th century.\(^3\)

The first world war and the Division of the world into two axes of the countries of reconciliation (Britain, France and Tsarist Russia) and the central States (Germany, the Empire of Austria – Hungary and the Ottoman Empire) was an opportunity to divide the Ottoman Empire and put an end to it. Britain occupied Iraq between (1914-1918.)\(^4\) and loss of the Ottoman Empire in this war Iraq became subject to occupation and then the British mandate, which was created by the Government headed by Faisal Bin Hussein crowned King of Iraq on 23 August 1921 and making the new Iraqi State, where began a new phase of Iraqi-Turkish relations began, we will talk about later.

**Iraqi-Turkish Relations (1923-1933)**\(^5\)

At the time that was formed in Iraq a new Government headed by King Feisal was Turkey still resist foreign occupation of their country, led by Mustafa Kemal, who culminated with many victories leading to the signing of the truce of mudanya between allies and Turks on 11 October 1922,\(^6\) and have created these victories to Mustafa Kemal's arrival to power in 29 October 1923 Turkish Republic declared.\(^7\)

The kemalist movement had received since its early stages, and after receiving the Mustafa Kemal in Turkey with a big welcome in Iraq by various official and popular levels, the Iraqis followed Turkish

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\(^3\) Hussein Mujib al-Masri, Links between Arabs, Persians and Turks, Cairo, 1971, p. 15.


\(^5\) the period between the receipt of Mustafa Kemal power in turkey to death of king Faisal of Iraq

\(^6\) Grebi Nusseibeh and Mana A Aisha, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his role in the Turkish National Movement 1881-1938, Master's Thesis, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Algeria, 2017. P. 18.

\(^7\) Qassem Khalaf Assi al-Jumaily, Iraq and the Kemalist Movement, Ph.D. thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, University of Baghdad, 1990, p. 20
victories with great interest because they represented a living model for Renaissance of the East and its renewal\textsuperscript{8}. But it wasn't without its obstacles when Mustafa Kemal became the President of the Turkish Republic in 1923, Turkey-Iraq relations were facing a crisis of dispute over the state of Mosul demanded by both since 1920\textsuperscript{9}.

In the second phase of the Lausanne Conference, which was held between 1922-1923 the first tour began, headed by British Foreign Minister Lord Curzon on 20 November 1922 Conference succeeded to solve all the problems between Britain and Turkey under the agreements signed between the British and Turkish sides, except the problem of Mosul, northern Iraq, which was under the responsibility of the Britain ,Iraq became under British mandate in accordance with the resolutions of the San Remo Conference of 1920\textsuperscript{10}.

The problem of Mosul continued to sour relations between Turkey on the one hand and Britain and Iraq on the other. Before the end of the Lausanne Conference on February 2, 1923, due to differences of opinion\textsuperscript{11}, the British Government proposed on 25 January 1923 that Article 2, paragraph 2, (3) of the proposed treaty to refer the dispute on the Iraqi-Turkish border and the belong of Mosul state to the League of Nations, if the British and Turkish governments failed to find a friendly solution between them within nine months of ratification of the treaty, but the Turkish side rejected the proposal\textsuperscript{12}.

\textsuperscript{8} Ibid, p.22
\textsuperscript{9} For more details on the dispute see: Fadhil Hussein, the problem of Mosul, a study in Iraqi- English-Turkish diplomacy, Baghdad, 1977.
\textsuperscript{10} Khudhair Mazloum Al-Badiri, Contemporary History of Iran and Turkey, Beirut, 2015, p. 228…
\textsuperscript{12} Abdul Razzaq al-Hasani, "Mosul Province Failed To Separate It from Iraq in 1925", Afak Arabia Magazine, Issue 9, September 1991, p. 45
When the Lausanne Conference resumed its work on April 23, 1923\textsuperscript{13}, the dispute over Mosul was settled by calling for friendly talks between the two parties, especially after the Turkish position changed towards a peaceful resolution of the dispute. The British and Turkish governments began preparations for a conference to be held in Istanbul on May 19, 1924, in which the British government was represented by Percy Cox he was accompanied by representatives of the Iraqi government, defense Minister Jaafar Al-Askari and Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi, while the Turkish government was represented by President of the Turkish national council Fathi Bek. in the period between February 1923 and May 1924.

The Istanbul Conference began on May 19, 1924. British Ambassador to Turkey, Ronald Lindsay, informed the British Foreign Office to arrive at the conference firsthand, but the conference ended on 9 June 1924 without reaching a satisfactory final settlement for both sides. It was therefore decided to present the case to the League of Nations\textsuperscript{14}. But at a time when the League of Nations issued its recommendations in this regard, continued violations of the border between Iraq and Turkey as the Turkish government submitted a memorandum to the British government, handed over a copy to the League of Nations, which included that the British planes crossed the border and opened fire and dropped bombs killing three people and injuring 12 people\textsuperscript{15}, The Turkish government has accused Britain of encouraging the Kurdish movement led by Sheikh Said Biran al-Naqshbandi on February 13, 1925, in the area between Butlis and Diyarbakir. The

\textsuperscript{13} the conference ended on 24 July 1923 with signing of the treaty of Lausanne which entered in to force on 6 August 1924.
Sami Abdul Hafiz al-Qaisi, Yassin al-Hashimi and his role in Iraqi politics, part1, Basra, 1975

\textsuperscript{14} Inaam Mahdi Ali Al-Salman, op.cit,p150

\textsuperscript{15} Fadhil Hussein,op.cit,p55.
British government rejected the accusation\(^{16}\). The Iraqi also complained the attacks of Turkish in the disputed areas. The Council of the League of Nations was forced to hold a meeting the Belgian capital Brussels in which it decided to draw up a provisional border between Iraq and Turkey known as the Brussels line until the League of Nations Council make a decision on the final borders.\(^{17}\)

Since early September 1925, the League Council began discussing the report of the UN Commission and listening to the arguments presented by both the British and Iraqi sides on the one hand and Turkish by another to support their position. On December 16, 1925, the League Council decided to combine Mosul to Iraq and to make the Brussels line a border between Iraq and Turkey. The Turkish government did not welcome the decision, even though it was binding on both sides. The Turkish press received the decision angrily. Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk did not hesitate to participate in writing articles condemning it, and even the idea of a war between Britain - Iraq and Turkey emerged at that time\(^{18}\). The Turkish position continued until Iraq signed the 1926 Treaty with Britain. After signing and ratification the treaty, Turkey government seemed to realize that the hope of restoring Mosul had faded after it was very hopeful that the negotiations between the two sides would fail. The British ambassador in Turkey, Ronald Lindsey, touched on this change during his meeting with Turkey's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The Turkish side no longer insisted that Mosul should be possess to Turkey. He began negotiations with the Turkish government, moving faster than expected, In early March 1926 a draft treaty in which Turkey recognizes the conditions set by the decision of the League Council provided that some quotas are allocated to the Turkish oil company.

\(^{16}\) Ala Hamza Al-Fatlawi, British Policy towards Turkey 1939-1945, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2009, p. 57.

\(^{17}\) Ahlam Hussein Jamil, Political Ideas of Iraqi Parties during the Mandate period 1922-1932, Baghdad, 1985, p. 34

\(^{18}\) Stephen Hemsley Longreeg, Modern Iraq, 1900-1950, translated and commented by Salim Taha Al-Tikriti, part1, Baghdad, 1988, p. 256.
The Turkish request has caused great debate within the British Ministry because the Turkish Oil Company does not agree, so the Council of Ministers was forced to submit a proposal on March 15, 1926 guaranteeing Turkey a share of Iraq's oil imports from the Turkish oil company with modifications in line Brussels to draw the border between the two countries\(^\text{19}\). Ankara agreed to the proposal and on that basis the Anglo-Turkish-British Treaty was signed in Ankara on June 5, 1926\(^\text{20}\) which was ratified in both Baghdad and Ankara at standard speed.

The resolution of the Turkish-Iraqi dispute on the Mosul revealed the state of hostility between the two countries. Especially after the signing of the Treaty of Ankara, British-Iraqi Turkish, which ended the Turkish-Iraqi dispute and began an improvement in the level of relations between the two countries and after a short time.

The Turkish government announced its official recognition of the Iraqi state on March 15, 1927, as it was one of the first countries to recognize Iraq\(^\text{21}\). Since then, Iraqi and Turkish to establish diplomatic representation with the help of Britain was Turkey is the initiative has contacted the Turkish ambassador in London the British government and informed her the desire of his government to appoint a Consul General in Baghdad and know the position of the Iraqi government of this desire\(^\text{22}\).

The Iraqi government's response was that the diplomatic representation between them should be the rank of Minister plenipotenti-

\(^{19}\) Kazem Hashim Al-Nema, King Faisal, English and independence, Beirut, 1988, p. 179-180.


\(^{21}\) Aziz Jabr Chial, "Iraqi-Turkish Relations Reality and The Future", Al-Qadisiyah Journal of Law and Political Science, Qadisiyah University, No. 1, Volume 5, June 2012, p. 50

\(^{22}\) Ala Hamza Al-Fatlawi, op.cit, p.70.
ary instead of Consul General. Iraq asked Britain to continue its efforts to achieve this, in a desire to give the relations the diplomatic level it deserves. Turkey agreed to the Iraqi government's proposal. Two plenipotentiaries were appointed in Ankara and Baghdad in September 1929, Iraq was represented by Sabih Nashaat and Turkey in Iraq Tahir Lutfi.23

The Iraqi-Turkish relations were strengthened through visits by delegations from both countries, Iraqi Foreign Minister Nuri Al-Said visited Turkey on 10 September 1930 at the head of a Government delegation to Ankara following the increase of Kurdish movement on the Iraqi – Turkish border, and performed during his visit, which lasted ten days held talks with Turkish Prime Minister Ismet Inönü and Foreign Minister Tofik Rushdie Arras. The visit focused on the following points:

first, the issue of security on the Iraqi-Turkish borders according to the tripartite Treaty in 1926 in which the Turkish government pledged not to leave a trail of elements of corruption and rebellion in Iraqi mountainous areas bordering turkey. the Turkish Government supported its readiness to arm Turkish troops on the border if Iraq wished to carry out a campaign against Kurdish rebels to capture fugitives who were infiltrate across Turkish territory and handed over to Iraqi authorities.

Secondly: Nuri Al- said discussed the oil issue he pointed that the wealth in Iraq's oil production constitutes a greater than the interest received by Turkey and noted that Iraq's interest to ensure that this issue is resolved in such a way that it can invest it as soon as possible.24

23 Mona Hussein Abud, op. cit, p91.
Third: look at the possibility of holding a trade agreement between the two countries\textsuperscript{25}.

This visit contributed to the development of relations between the two countries and left positive impact in the hearts of Turkish officials, Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in a speech at the opening of the Turkish people's Party Conference on 10 May 1931 referred to these relations saying: "Turkey's relations with Iraq were in earnest and based on their desire for peace and cooperation."\textsuperscript{26} Either King Faisal King of Iraq was through improved relations between the two countries, saying: "Turkey was yesterday our enemy and now became our friend"\textsuperscript{27} and demanded to accelerate the organization of the political and commercial relations between the two countries.

In the mid of 1931 the Turkish Government informed first King Faisal's intention to make a private visit to Turkey, she welcomed the visit and suggested that the visit be official, President Mustafa Kemal addressed his official invitation to King Faisal I, on July 6, 1931 at the head of a government delegation that included Rustam Haidar Finance Minister and Tahsin qadri the private facilities of King Faisal where the reception was officially headed by President Mustafa Kemal exchanged the two parties friendly speeches expressed the desire of their Governments to consolidate and develop relations between the two countries in the interests of the Turkish and Iraqi people\textsuperscript{28}. The Turkish President Ataturk expressed his satisfaction at the visit by King Faisal I in Ankara saying: "That all geographical requirements and necessities of the moral and material interests necessitated cooperation between the Arabic countries and Turkey", Turkish newspapers praised the visit and wrote editorials articles emphasizing the depth of ties between The two countries and called for strengthened economically. joint statement which announced on 13 July was apparent clear change in

\textsuperscript{25} Aziz Jabr Chial, op.cit, p51.
\textsuperscript{26} Mona Hussein Abud, op.cit, p.91.
\textsuperscript{27} Arab World Newspaper, August 6, 1931.
\textsuperscript{28} Aouni Abdul Rahman Mustafa, op. cit,p.22.
Turkish policy towards Iraq by confirming the agreement of the parties to initiate trade agreements and treaties of friendship and good-neighborliness and to work to maintain security and order on their borders\textsuperscript{29}.

Thus, it is important that a clear change was taking place on the surface of Turkish foreign policy towards Iraq after the resolving the dispute over Mosul, whose solution was the main key to explain the nature of the relations between the two countries\textsuperscript{30}. Following the visit of King Faisal Prime Minister Nouri Al-Said visited Turkey on the 16th of December 1931 and signed three agreements concerning residence, Commerce and extradition. In 1932 an economic Treaty was signed granting both countries the most-favored-nation treatment in terms input and output fees, and then the relations between two countries witnessed important developments, especially on the economic sphere. Iraq’s import of Turkish goods in (1932) saw a marked improvement, Until the sudden death of King Faisal I in August 8th 1933 to make matters worse and complicated in the internal situation of Iraq has left his departure a vacuum in the political life of Iraq both internally and externally\textsuperscript{31}.

\textbf{Iraqi-Turkish Relations 1933-1938}

Turkey, after the death of King Faisal I and prince Ghazi bin Faisal received Iraq's throne witnessed the development of the internal situation in Iraq very closely, especially in light of the young Kings inexperience in the affairs of government and the stabbing of veteran politicians. Turkey has expressed its dissatisfaction with what happened there and tried to intervene through advice and opinion to confirm this situation. during a special session in Ankara in 1935 between Turkish President Mustafa Ataturk, and Foreign Minister Nuri Al-said and Naje Shawkat Iraq's commissioner in Ankara the agreement

\textsuperscript{29} Abdul Razzaq al-Hasani, History of The Iraqi Ministries, part 3, Baghdad, 1988, p. 144.

\textsuperscript{30} Aziz Jabr Shail, op.cit, p. 51

\textsuperscript{31} Iraqi Chronicle Newspaper, April 4, 1932.
was reached that Nuri Al- said would cooperate with yaseen Al- Hashimi to approve the internal political situation in Iraq and forming of the Ministry headed by yaseenAl- Hashimi in which Nuri Al-said as miniter of Foreign affairs and Naje Shawkat Interior Minister, and Rashid Eali Al- Qailani as minister of Justice or financial Minister as he desired and it is shared by Jamil Al-madfai and Naji Al-Suwaidi, but rivalry between politicians has hampered the agreement. the Iraqi Government announced that its policy towards Turkey will not change. As indicated by the telegram of the Iraqi Government to the Turkish Government ,which stressed that “What matters in Iraq in its primarily policy to reassure Turkey’s men and public opinion that Iraq, a friend of Turkey and does not affect any change of Government in Iraq these fraternal friendship based on brotherly accounts opposite, and agree their common inte-
rests in international politics”.32

On the other hand, Turkey had entered on the mediation line between Iran and Iraq since early in 1934 and it will continue, as we shall see, during the following years, the minister of Iraq commissioner in Turkey Naji Shawkat met with Turkish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Shukri Siraj oglu asking him to mediate between Iraq and Iran to remove dispute between the two parties Stressing that Iraq wasn't a factor in stirring up the dispute, but Iran raised for reasons that did not have the income of, such as cut off water from Iraq cities Mandali and zerbatia and violations on the border and insistence on not the recognizing of the Constantinople Protocol, and asked Naji Shawkat of the Turkish official to draw the attention of Iran Shah Reza Pahlavi, , Who had an invitation to visit Turkey, and Iranian Foreign Minister to it and confirms to them, the possibility of the Turkish Government to resolve differences amicably but Turkish efforts didn't succeed33.

33 Aouni Abdul Rahman Mustafa, op.cit,p,37.
In August 1934, the Iraqi Government asked the Turkish Government to mediate once more to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute through minister of Iraq commissioner in Turkey, who met in Ankara Turkish Foreign Minister. The Turkish Foreign Minister replied that his Government would seek to end dispute between the two parties, and it's not like the survival differences between two neighbors so the Turkish government asked to hold negotiations between the two sides, and both sides had agreed to the Turkish request. Where direct negotiations were held between the parties.

Political chaos and political rivalry, which we referred to, led to the overthrow of Baker sidqî in 29 October 1936, the first military coup in the history of modern Iraq, the Turkish Government initially looked at the coup with great concern, Turkish Foreign Minister tevfik Rushdie Arras contacted with Taha Al-Hashimi, the chief of staff of the Army in the ministry of yassin Al-Hashimi who was on a visiting Turkey when the coup took place, Taha Al-Hashemi expressed his regret for the army's intervention in politics and considered it a sad things. For its part, the Turkish press took care of the news of the coup as the headlines that took the news published in different images and their impact on Iraq's foreign policy. Also the the minister of Iraq commissioner in Turkey met the Turkish Foreign Minister after receiving the approval of the new Government headed by Hekmet Suleiman, assuring that the Government change in Iraq will not affect the existing friendship between Iraq and Turkey. Accordingly, the Turkish Foreign Minister tevfik Rushdie Arras told the Turkey Minister Plenipotentiary in Baghdad that the Turkish Government is interested in Iraq's political turmoil that Iraq is going through two issues, the stability of political situation in Iraq and the maintenance of British friendship.

34 Ibid, p38.
The Turkish reservation about the coup didn't last long, as it was followed by great support when the Turkish Government felt that the plans and programs of the new government meet with goals and interests of Turkey to secure its supply lines of supply in the events of a new world war, especially that the new Prime Minister Hikmat Suleiman was leaning to dealing with the Turks more than his tendency to deal with Arab countries and he was influenced by the experience of Kemalist and tried to transfer to Iraq, and ruled Hikmat Suleiman Iraq's relationship with Turkey and Iran, saying: “Iraq is surrounded by two strong countries are walking hard on the road to progress, which is behind them and has to follow them”. Hikmat Suleiman said in his Foreign ministry's platform on the arbitration of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Republic of Turkey and work to accelerate the signing of the non-aggression pact between Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. Bakar Sidqi the real power holder after the coup, was influenced by Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his policy.

So the political instability which had been witnessed in Iraq after coup of Bakar Sidqi did not affect in the Iraqi-Turkish rapprochement, this stage witnessed the exchange of delegations and official visits, especially the visit of Iraqi Foreign Minister Naji Al-Aseel to Turkey on April 21, 1937, to discuss a number of common issues including The provisions of chapter II of the Iraqi-Turkish-British Treaty signed on 5 June 1926, as chapter II of the Treaty ends on 18 July 1936, which confirms the determination of the final borders between the two countries, the Ministry of Hikmat Suliman began negotiations between the parties, Turkey's political and Press circles have shown interest in the Iraqi Foreign Minister's meeting with Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, praising the directive of Iraqi policy and relations of friendship between the two countries. When Naji Al-Aseel

36 Abdul Amir Hadi al-Akam, Hikmat Suleiman and his role in Iraqi politics 1889-1964, Baghdad, N.D,P. 64.
37 Abdul Razzaq al-Hasani, History of Ministries, P.3, p. 263.
returned to Iraq the documents were presented to the House of Representatives and the Senate, which accepted the agreement.\(^{38}\)

For its part, Turkey has sent a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Tofik Rushdie Arras to Iraq on 22 June 1937. The official communiqué issued after the conclusion of his talks, which included his meeting with Bakr Sidqi’s emphasized the strength of bilateral relations and its policy towards different issues and expressed their desire to prevail good-neighborly relations between them and their neighboring countries.\(^{39}\) During that interview, the Turkish Minister tried to persuade Bakr Sidqi to leave politics to the Prime Minister and devote him to the Army, as was the case with the chief of staff of the Turkish Army, but Bakr Sidqi didn’t care about the advice.\(^{40}\)

During this time there was a major political development had been announced. The signing the (Saad Abad) charter on 8 July 1937 between Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, especially after Turkey solved the border problems between Iraq and Iran. The British Government has encouraged Turkey to join Saidabad Charter. It seems clear that the western allied capital state, notably "Great Britain" were encouraging in the mid-1930s a number of countries in the region that were associated with it or close to it politically." Political alliance" of Islamic states in the form of multilateral pact that it was united against the dangerous communism of its people.\(^{41}\)

The parties themselves signed a separate protocol and the formation of a joint Council to meet every year and Secretarial, it was agreed to prevent the sending of weapons and the contribution of the war from Iraq and neighboring countries to Kurdish areas in Turkey. they agreed that the Turkish Government undertakes to assist the Iraqi

\(^{38}\) Ibid, p.265.
\(^{39}\) Safaa Abdul Wahab Mubarak, coup 1936 in Iraq, unpublished master’s thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts, University of Baghdad, 1973, p. 240.
\(^{40}\) Aouni Abdul Rahman Mustafa, op.cit, p. 39.
Government diplomatically and when necessary with the weapon. the Iraqi Government will meet with military missions to Turkey to receive military training assets in its institutes ⁴².

For his part, Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk praised (Saad-Abad) charter as “an important new step in the policy of friendship and rapprochement pursued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry towards the Eastern countries which have an impact on the peace decision and its good results on the signatory countries” ⁴³. As Turkey prepared to welcome Bakr Sidqi to attend Turkish military exercises, reports of his assassination were received at Mosul airport on 11 August 1937.

During his meeting with the Iraqi Minister in Ankara Naji Shawkat, after the assassinating of Bakr Sidqi, the Turkish Foreign Minister expressed his fear that the incident would lead to the resignation of Hikmat Suleiman and the deterioration of the relations between the two countries especially that Hikmat Suleiman supported the policy of rapprochement with Turkey and under his ministry singed Saad Abad charter. the Iraqi Official replied that he did not think that any government would change its friendly policy towards Turkey ⁴⁴. Iraq’s foreign policy is the same policy adopted by King Faisal I to develop relations with its neighbors. The Iraqi Government meets the same goals, and it differs in the way it is applied, and no Iraqi Government can overstate its relationship and maintain friendly ties with Turkey ⁴⁵. And that the Iraqi Government will submit the agreements to National Assembly for approval and actually ratified the Charter of Saidabad and strengthen relations with Turkey ⁴⁶.

⁴² Hanna Azzo Behanan, "Turkish-British Relations 1923-1938", Center for Regional Studies No. 20, pp.. 125-126.
⁴³ Samir Abdel Wahab Abdul Karim, op.cit, p. 15.
⁴⁴ Jassim Mohammed Daish, op.cit,p.
⁴⁵ Aouni Abdul Rahman Mustafa, op. cit, p. 31.
⁴⁶ Abdul Wahab Abdul Karim, op.cit, p. 17
After that there were not marked significant events that dominated the Iraqi-Turkish relations after the signing Saidabad Charter until the death of the Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk on 10 November 1938.

**THE CONCLUSIONS**

The importance of Iraqi-Turkish relations is highlighted as having overlapping dimensions, Iraq had been under Ottoman control since 1534, and this control continued until the end of the First World War in 1918, Iraq and Turkey have gathered during this period of nearly four centuries many From cultural, economic and religious ties where these relations have been characterized by development in various fields.

After the announcement of the British mandate on Iraq and the making of the Iraqi state in 1921, relations between the two countries were characterized by differences resulting from the demand of both the province of Mosul and the right of each side, but the dispute was resolved soon and diplomatic relations began to improve after the signing of the Treaty of Ankara between Britain and Iraq Turkey in 1926, as a result of improved relations between the two sides, resulted in Turkey's recognition of the Iraqi state in 1927 and the strengthening of relations between the two sides through mutual visits between the two sides, particularly the king's Faisal I visit to Turkey.

After the death of King Faisal I of Iraq, the Turkish government tried to intervene to solve some internal problems and offered its mediation to intervene in the solution of problems between Iraq and Iran- The Turkish government expressed reservations over the 1936 Bakr Sedki coup, but quickly supported the coup ministry for pursuing a policy of rapprochement with the Turkish government due to the admiration of the Turkish prime minister as well as the signing of the( Saad Abad) charter by the two countries. - After the failure of the coup of Bakr Sedki did not indicate significant events between the two countries until the death of President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.
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