

Daniel-Joseph MacArthur-Seal, Dilek Barlas, William Hale (Eds.), From Enemies to Allies: Turkey and Britain, 1918–1960, Routledge, London 2022.





British–Turkish relations were transformed in the first half of the 20th century, from a state of belligerence during the First World War, through a period of heated confrontation over the fate of Mosul and trade and business access to the new Republic of Turkey, to rapprochement and financial cooperation in the 1930s, and finally a formal military alliance under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The edited collection

provides a selection of important chapters by senior and early-career scholars from Britain, Turkey, and the wider world. The chapters use new sources to address issues as diverse as the Turkey–Iraq frontier, colonial governance in Cyprus, the legal rights of foreigners in Istanbul, commercial relations through the era of the Great Depression, contested neutrality in the Second World War, and the search for new alliances in the Cold War. Knowledge of this tumultuous transition and its impact on public memory is key to understanding points of tension and cohesion in present-day UK-Turkey relations. The chapters in this book were originally published in the journals Middle Eastern Studies and the Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies.



Behçet Kemal Yeşilbursa, Anglo-American Defense Projects in the Postwar Middle East: Cold War or Imperialism?, Lexington Books, New York 2023.

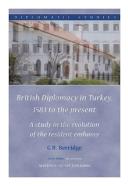


This book aims to explore Anglo-American defence policies in the Middle East between 1945 and 1955 and the attempts of these two Western powers to contain the Soviet expansion towards the region. It does not attempt to offer a comprehensive history of British and American policies in the Middle East. Instead, it aims to explore those policies with a particular focus on the problems of Middle East defence. It also seeks to determine the aims behind the proposals of MEC, MEDO, NTDC and BP,

their failings, and the struggle that was undertaken against them by hostile countries, such as Egypt, India and the Soviet Union. It examines the events surrounding their formation, development and collapse. Furthermore, it explores the policies of the regional countries, namely Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Thus, it poses the questions of how the participating countries perceived the question of Middle East defence, what their basic aims were, and what problems they faced while trying to achieve these aims and implementing their chosen solutions.



G. R. Berridge, British Diplomacy in Turkey, 1583 to the Present: A Study in the Evolution of the Resident Embassy (Diplomatic Studies), Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands, 2009.



Since the early twentieth century the resident embassy has been supported to be living on borrowed time. By means of an exhaustive Historical Account of the contribution of the British Embassy in Turkey to Britain's diplomatic relationship with that state, this book shows this to be false. Part A analyses the evolution of the embassy as a working unit up to the First World War: the buildings, diplomats, dragomans, consular network, and communications. Part B examines how, without any radical

changes except in its communications, it successfully met the heavy demands made on it in the following century, for example by playing a key role in a multitude of bilateral negotiations and providing cover to secret agents and drugs liaison officers.



Behçet Kemal Yeşilbursa, Anglo-American Defense Projects in the Postwar Middle East: Cold War or Imperialism?, Lexington Books, New York 2023.



This book aims to explore Anglo-American defence policies in the Middle East between 1945 and 1955 and the attempts of these two Western powers to contain the Soviet expansion towards the region. It does not attempt to offer a comprehensive history of British and American policies in the Middle East. Instead, it aims to explore those policies with a particular focus on the problems of Middle East defence. It also seeks to determine the aims behind the proposals of MEC, MEDO, NTDC and BP,

their failings, and the struggle that was undertaken against them by hostile countries, such as Egypt, India and the Soviet Union. It examines the events surrounding their formation, development and collapse. Furthermore, it explores the policies of the regional countries, namely Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Thus, it poses the questions of how the participating countries perceived the question of Middle East defence, what their basic aims were, and what problems they faced while trying to achieve these aims and implementing their chosen solutions.



G. R. Berridge, British Diplomacy in Turkey, 1583 to the Present: A Study in the Evolution of the Resident Embassy (Diplomatic Studies), Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands, 2009.



Since the early twentieth century the resident embassy has been supported to be living on borrowed time. By means of an exhaustive Historical Account of the contribution of the British Embassy in Turkey to Britain's diplomatic relationship with that state, this book shows this to be false. Part A analyses the evolution of the embassy as a working unit up to the First World War: the buildings, diplomats, dragomans, consular network, and communications. Part B examines how, without any radical

changes except in its communications, it successfully met the heavy demands made on it in the following century, for example by playing a key role in a multitude of bilateral negotiations and providing cover to secret agents and drugs liaison officers.