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**TURKEY-ISRAELI RELATIONS ON THE GROUND
 OF THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT AND THE USA**

Keywords: The Republic of Turkey, Israel, The United States of America, The Middle East conflict, Palestinian problem, mutual relations

Açar sözlər: Türkiyə Cümhuriyyəti, İsrail, Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatları, Yaxın Şərq münaqişəsi, Fələstin problemi, qarşılıqlı münasibətlər

Ключевые слова: Турецкая Республика, Израиль, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Ближневосточный конфликт, Палестинский проблем, взаимоотношения

The end of the World War II that formed one of the most essential pages of the world history, and which gave a new direction to mutual cooperation and international security among states, simultaneously shaped good conditions to determine major powerful states on the map of the new world. So, after this war the main states that led to the Anti-Hitler coalition, had been established against Axis block – the United States of America and the Soviet Union (the USSR) began to conduct the policy, which was directed to preserve previous dominating positions and to strengthen these positions by obtaining new areas of influence.

In order to become major power and leading state, to possess the influence over the world politics, and to dictate the policy that replied to their own interests both the USA and the USSR thought considerable to subject to their influence the states, especially regions, which had an essential place on the world map as well. And one of these major and important areas was the Middle East.

The Middle East, which is situated in the junction of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and which area is crossed by the marine, air and mere ways was the region that had a strategic and political importance as well as became the “column” and platsdarm of the United States. So, the USA, utilizing her power of influence to the region and in order to demonstrate her military structure and political power in the international system began the activity to subject the Middle East region to her influence immediately after the beginning of “Cold War”.

The Middle East region, which is intersected by the shortest seaway from Western Europe to the Indian Ocean through Suez Canal and enriched by 2/3 of world oil resources initially, has been essential for its geographic positions and strategic priorities. So that, this region being the nearest one to the continent of Africa is situated in the suitable positions for industrial cities and major marines of Western Europe that need to the oil resources of the Middle East.

So, because of these and other causes, to subject the Middle East region to her influence became the main goal of the foreign policy of the US administration after the end of World War II. In order to implement this aim, the United States needed the “column”, and this “column” was the state of Israel.

The roots of the political relations between the USA and Israel based on geostrategically suitable situation of the Jews state for the United States as well as other alien elements. So that,

although the US administration influenced to the Jews state by supplying her with military and economic equipments, the administration and political office of this state depended on the state of Israel, namely, the Jews lobby, which always had a special role in the political scene of America. These evidences prove that, the bilateral relations between these two states served to mutual interests and dependence as well.

One of the most essential figures of the Middle East region is the state of Turkey as well. The Turkey Republic always was in the centre of attendance, especially because of her geostrategic and geographic positions among the western countries and its location in the intersection of the East and West, speaking frankly Europe and Asia, possession of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which are considered as the major straits for oil transition, as well as its surround with four main seas (the Seas of Black, the Mediterranean, the Aegean and the Marmara) shaped the condition to the development and the formation of the right of expression of this state on the political scene/international world. That's why, Turkey was always interested in the events, occurred in the Middle East region, as well as the conflict, arisen between Israel and Arabic states, and the Palestine problem; utilizing her special positions and political power, the administration of this state gave its attitude about the above mentioned issues. But this respect depended on various historical phases and periods: that is, Turkey criticized the actions, implemented by Israel sometimes softly, sometimes with rough political steps.

1. The history of bilateral relations between Turkey and Israel in the context of the Middle East conflict

When we clarify the attitude of the Republic of Turkey to the Middle East conflict, it's certainly very important to investigate the bilateral and mutual relations between Turkey and Israeli states, which should be considered as the main figure of the mentioned conflict. So that, The Republic of Turkey, which recognized the state of Israel that declared her independence in May, 1948 was the 31st state that did it (On March 28, 1949). Simultaneously, she became the first state among Muslim countries, which not only recognized the Jews state, but also established with her bilateral relations by sending the attaché to Tel-Aviv in January, 1950 and by appointing the ambassador Seyfullah Ersin there in March of that year. [11] The creation of such relations of Turkey administration with Israeli state, which hadn't been recognized by other world states, excluding The United States yet, and that hated by oppressed states was also closely related with the USA and namely the US administration was the encourager of these relations.

In order to become the main centre of power in the Middle East region, American imperialism compelled Turkey that possessed major geopolitical position in the region to form relations with Israel, which implemented the role of "column" of the United States in the Middle East because of some causes; the main reason was related to the USSR. So that, after the end of World War II and the beginning of the "Cold War", the Soviet Union became the main foe of the USA and the main goal of the administration of this state in those years was to weaken and destruct the USSR, and to create and strengthen the alliance of Turkey and Israel for the struggle against international and regional problems as well. This policy especially, showed itself after the second half of 1950s openly.

It's also should be mentioned that, the state of Turkey had her special reasons to shape relations with the Jews state. So that, Turkey, which was the successor of the Ottoman Empire confronted with a number of problems as Armenian and Kurdish problems and the issue of Cyprus after the declaration of independence. Meanwhile, in order to solve her problems Turkey thought to take support from powerful states of the West, especially from the United States. And if we take into account the role of three main lobbies (Jews, Greek and Armenian) in the activity and policy of the US administration, then it can be easy to understand the officials of Turkey and their attempts to make

much deeper the relations with Israeli state, and simultaneously, to take the support of Jews lobby against Armenian and Greek lobbies as well.

The relations between Turkey and Israel were the part of the existence of Jews people in the lands of the Ottoman Empire and these relations go to former periods, speaking frankly to the XV century. So, in 1491, when more than 200 thousand Jews people were departed from Spain, the Ottoman Empire permitted them to settle in her lands, and beginning from the XVI century people, who were from the origin of Jews took the posts of doctor, politician and banker, were in the leading positions in trade and industrial spheres as well. [2, 683]

Turkey, which was the ally of the Western countries in the years of the "Cold War" did her best to preserve and develop the bilateral and mutual relations with Israeli state taking into account the above mentioned causes, simultaneously tried not to be intolerable against the Muslim Arabic countries – other main figures of the Middle East conflict, not to destruct the relations with these countries and to support them in such a difficult problem as the Palestine problem. So that, the Turkey government gave suggestions, directed to the suitable resolve of the problem for all sides of the conflict in every chance, given to her. For instance, in March, 1954, when the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Adnan Menderes visited to the United States, he called the Arabic states to recognize Israel as an independent country. Simultaneously, in 1955, during the establishment of the "Baghdad Pact" the Turkey administration suggested the Arabic states to invite the Jews state to this pact, if she agreed to withdraw her troops to the frontiers of the year of 1947 (but Israel didn't agree to do this). [3]

The first main tension that was created between Turkey and Israel was related to the Suez Crisis, invasion of the troops of Israel, England and France to Egypt. During this crisis the Turkey government again demanded the Israeli state to withdraw her troops to the frontiers of the year of 1947, as well as, did her best to encourage the Jews officials to establish relations with Arabic states. In this year Turkey recalled her ambassador back to Ankara and demanded the same thing from Israel, but secret circles said that, this was only a tactic act. So that, although the government of Turkey mentioned that, she wouldn't continue relations with Israel anymore, until "the Palestine problem wasn't solved", as these two states were situated in the same region and any event, taken place in the Middle East influenced them equally, both Turkey and Israeli administrations continued to strengthen and develop their mutual relations after above mentioned crisis. For instance, in 1958 the king of Iraq, Faysal was overturned by military man Abdulkadir Kasim. After this event the Israeli state felt herself in the blockade, Turkey administration was disturbed because of the permitting of the Molla Mustafa Barzani's return to Iraq by Kasim administration as well. At the result of it, again by the initiative of CIA, the agency of investigation and intelligence of the "elder brother" USA, and with the leading of the officials of Israel – the prime minister David-Ben-Gurion and the minister of foreign affairs Golda Meir, main intelligence organizations of the region, MOSSAD (Israel), MIT (Turkey) and SAVAK (secret police of Iran) signed the "Circle Pact". [1, 125] So, there had been created an alliance of Shah regime-Oligarchy-Zionism against Arabian nationalism (Nasirism), "Kurdish danger" and the Soviet Union in the region. Even after this, MOSSAD organized the military training to Cyprus Turks against Greeks, living there.

During the subsequent war, occurred between Israel and Arabic states in 1967, and called "Six days War", although the Turkey administration declared her neutrality, she made the policy that supported the Arabic countries, didn't allow the military troops, served in NATO to attack to these states as well as sent the food aid to Jordan, Egypt and Syria in the years of the war. Also the Turkey Republic voted for the Palestine in the session, called by UN Security Council, related to the war, demanded from the Israeli state to return Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and Golan hills to Syria. In 1967 the prime minister of Turkey Suleyman Demirel and the king of Jordan Abdullah made a report together in Ankara, and demanded from the Jews State to withdraw her troops from the concurred regions as well as to implement the resolutions of UN Security Council about Kudus. [5] After that,

S. Demirel mentioned the negative attitude of his state against the expansion policy of Israel during the visit to the USSR. Generally, this historical phase should be characterized as the period when Turkey implemented equal policy both to Israel and Arabic states.

In 1973, the Arabic states invaded to Israeli lands during the holy holiday of Jews people, "Yam-Kippur" and because of it, this war was called the "Yam-Kippur War". At the beginning of this war, the main ally of Israel, the United States wanted to use the military area of Turkey, called Injirlik, but she encountered with the rough attitude of the administration of this state. Instead of it, Turkey officials permitted to use the air ways of the state by Soviet planes that carried food and military equipments to Arabic countries. [4] After the end of "Yam-Kippur War" the Turkey Republic continued the relations both with Israeli and Arabic states as well. In the second half of 1970s the conflict in the Middle East region entered to the phase of regulation by the initiative and efforts of the United States, this success also influenced to Turkey-Israeli relations. So, in these years both states continued the cooperation of investigation, and in 1974, when Turkey concurred Cyprus, the intelligence service of two states went on their bilateral cooperation. Simultaneously, during the reign of Bulent Ecevit government, in November, 1975, the project of resolution prepared by Arabic states in the United Nations (UN) and called "Zionism is equal to Racism" was approved by Turkey Republic. Besides of it, in the same year the administration recognized Palestine Liberation Organization (LBO) as an official representative of Palestinian nation as well as, after the Camp David negotiations of 1978, there was opened the office of FLO in Ankara. [5] In those years Turkey also bought Safir missiles, Hetz tanks and Uzi weapons from the Israeli state. According to all these evidences, there is shown that, during the spoken years the Turkey administration both strengthened the relations with Israel, but at the same time supported the Arabic states and became against the Jews state in the Palestine problem as well. The list of the evidences according to this issue can be enlarged. So that, during the Israeli-Egypt peace negotiations of 1979, the Republic of Turkey demanded from Israel to withdraw her troops to the frontiers of the year of 1967 and to include FLO to the round table of peace negotiations. Simultaneously, Turkey developed relations with the Jews state openly in these years, namely in 1980s; although Turkey officials were against the military force of Israel against the Palestinians during the First Intifada and the administration recognized the state of Palestine in 1988, the years of 1982-1983 should be evaluated as years of tight cooperation of MIT-MOSSAD as well. The main reasons of this cooperation were to liquidate the organization of ASALA, worked in Lebanon and to use the support of Israel against the being found guilty of Turkey in the "genocide", related to the Armenian problem. All these evidences gave birth to such thoughts that, both Israel and Turkey always needed to each other in every aspect and they couldn't destruct mutual relations, but had to strengthen and develop them as well.

2. The development of mutual and bilateral relations between Turkey and Israel

After 1990, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of the "Cold War"-the ideological war, which began immediately after the end of World War II, and the changes, occurred in the international system confronted Turkey with the danger of losing role of "front state" that had been supported and needed both the United States and NATO for many years. Meanwhile, in order to gain the belief not only the USA, but also the European countries again, Turkey administration needed to choose a new political way and this way consisted of the participation of this state in the process of regulation of the Middle East conflict and the balance of power deeply, as well as the development of bilateral and mutual relations with Israeli state. So that, because of the problem, occurring with Greece (Cyprus problem) and the document of Human rights (Armenian problem), it became aggravated to buy weapon and technological equipments from European Union and the United States for Turkey Republic. Simultaneously, as it was mentioned above, this republic was compelled to take the support of Jews lobby against Armenian and Greek ones in the US administration and Congress as well.

Namely, because of these evidences, the 90s of XX century became the phase of the strengthening of alliance and mutual relations of Turkey and Israel in the history. During this period Turkey administration used the good conditions, created at the result of concordance of Israel and Arabic states, and developed the relations with the Jews state in the sphere of strategic cooperation. So that, the warm circumstances, awakened after the Madrid conference and Oslo agreements increased the hope of regulation of the conflict in the Middle East; Israel shaped diplomatic relations with 15 Arabic states, as well as participated in the economic conference of the Middle East and North Africa. Subsequently, Turkey administration heightened the representatives both Israel and Palestine to the level of ambassadors. After the Gulf War of 1991, there were organized the first official visits to Israel by the Republic of Turkey during 1992s. In 1994, the representatives of Israeli state-Ezer Weizmann and Shimon Peres made an official visit to Turkey and met with S.Demirel. During the meeting it got into agenda to sell the water of the spring of Monovqat to Israel. Namely, in the same year the prime minister of Turkey Tansu Chiller visited to Israel. Her citation of "...the lands which were promised to you are your rights..." heightened the oligarchy of Turkey in the eyes of Israeli officials and strengthened the cooperation of MIT-MOSSAD-CIA as well. [7] In 1996, the president of Turkey S.Demirel made an official visit to Tel-Aviv and during this visit there were signed several agreements in economic, political and military spheres between two states. Turkey had already become the strategic ally of the hegemonic of the world, the USA and her "watch dog" in the Middle East region, Israel. According to this strategic relation, in 1996 there were signed several agreements, such as "the military training agreement" (February 22, 1996), the agreements of "free trade", "the protection of investments together", and "economic and technical cooperation" (March 14, 1996), the agreement on "The defense industry" (August 28, 1996), as well as Turkey bought 100 missiles from Israel, and Israel won the "Military modernization" program, implied for five years and cost 150 million US \$. [8] As it's shown from the mentioned evidences, the tight cooperation with Israeli state coincided to the reign of Radical Islamic Party in Turkey and above mentioned agreements influenced essentially to mutual bilateral relations between these two states by opening marine and air boundaries of Turkey to Israel as well.

3. Turkey-Israeli mutual relations, aggravating day by day

Turkey-Israeli mutual and bilateral relations, which developed and strengthened deeply in 90s of the XX century, began to weaken and aggravate from the first years of the XXI century. The main reason of this change was the new incline, occurred in the Israeli administration, namely in her foreign policy as well. So, in 2001, by the leading of radical right Likud party the government of coalition and its leader Ariel Sharon took Israel back to the former foreign policy, "directed to the cruelty in the captured lands". In 2000, the Second Intifada that was implemented in the conquered lands and targeted killing policy of the Jews officials against the Palestinian leaders also inflamed this policy. Opening fire to the Palestinian participants of demonstration and organizing the invasion to the ships of Palestine during the Second Intifada by the Israeli state was encountered with discontent by several states as well as the official Ankara and the president of the Republic of Turkey Ahmad Necdat Sezer accused the above mentioned actions in the Assembly of ISEDAK (The Economic Cooperation of the Islamic Conference) organized in Doha, the capital of Qatar, in 2000. Simultaneously, in 2004 he appreciated the assassination of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, one of the well known leaders of the Hamas party as a "terror act" as well. [3]

After the mentioned change, taken place in the administration of Israel, the Republic of Turkey began to the policy of approach to the Arabic states, namely which leded to the creation of problems with the Jews state. So that, the visit of Halid Meshal, the leader of Hamas party to Ankara in February 16, 2006 and abrupt reaction of the Turkey administration about killing of civil people in Lebanon during the Israeli-Hezbollah war were encountered with disagreements by the Israeli

government. The new war, begun against the Hamas party under the name of "Cast Lead", on December 27, 2008, and the operations implemented in Gaza region by Israel strained the bilateral relations between Turkey and this state as well.

In January, 2009, during the above mentioned war there was organized the subsequent summit of World Economic Forum in Davos and the leaders of all countries over the world came to participate in this Conference. During this summit there was carried out the meeting, called "Gaza, the sample for the Middle East" and, in which the prime minister of the Turkey Republic Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the Israeli president Shimon Peres, secretary of the UN Ban-Ki-Moon and the secretary of Arabian Union Amr-Musa participated. In the meeting, there happened a serious argue between Turkey and Israeli officials that pushed to the deterioration of bilateral relations of these states as well. So that, during his speech the prime minister of the Turkey Republic mentioned that, Israeli administration applied the military force to Gaza region and the international world stayed neutral to these wild operations, and after this the prime minister demanded Israel to restrain the besiege of Gaza. To the question of Shimon Peres, "...What would you do if the missiles were thrown to your heads?..." Erdogan replied in such words: "You speak very loudly. It is because of your sin. And I think, you know to kill best of all; it is obvious that, how you murder the innocent babies and children. There are two officials in your country that were ministers in the past and mentioned that, they would be very happy if they entered to Palestine on the tanks. It is crime to murder the people, who haven't any sins and the 6th article of your holy book "Tevrat" also stresses that, "don't kill" and calls the people to the peace". This speech of Erdogan that became famous in the mass media under the name of "one minute" and his saying to the moderator of the meeting, the correspondent of the paper of "Washington Post", David Ignatius, who didn't allow the prime minister of Turkey to tell his considerations at all that, "...you don't let me to speak. Then Davos completed for me, I'll never come here again..." [9] shocked everyone in the international scene, as well as intensified Turkey-Israeli relations much more deeply. After this occurrence although the ambassador of Israel in Turkey, Gaby Levy mentioned that, the bilateral relations would return to its former level, the events, which were occurring said the reverse of this consideration.

When the international critical scientists and politicians considered that, the strain, happened in Davos Forum was much more serious occurrence in the Turkey-Israeli bilateral relations from the 90s of the XX century until that time, the mutual relations of these states again destructed with a new event. So, by the support of Charity Foundation of the organization of "Free Gaza", in order to stress their disagreement against the tragedy, occurring in Palestine and to give an aid to civil people, living here, the ship of "Mavi Marmara" (at first, 9 ships), which consisted of namely Turkey citizens, as well as 33 other countries, such as Greece, Morocco and Ireland leaved the port of Antalya with 10 thousand tonnage of medical and construction materials under the slogan of "Our direction is Gaza, Palestine and our load is humanitarian aid" on May 28, 2010. The major goal of this movement was to incline the public opinion and international world to the blockade of Gaza region as well, and obviously it was encountered with discontent by Israeli government. The minister of foreign policy of Israel, Avigador Lieberman mentioned that, their administration wouldn't prevent this action by any measures and stressed that, they would stop this ship in the port of Ashdod. So, on May 31, 2010 the Israeli naval army besieged the civil ship, consisted of the representatives from the USA, Great Britain, Australia, Greece, Canada, Malaysia, Algiers, Serbia, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and Germany, and the deputies of Turkey Parliament (TBMM); there was implemented an operation, resulted with the murdering of 9 civilians (4 of them were Turks) and the injuring of 30 people (among them were the leader of Radical Islamic Movement in Israel, Sheikh Raid Salah and the head of the Lebanon Humanitarian Mission, Khani Suleyman). [12] After this event that strained the mutual relations between two states much more, everybody was interested in how the Turkey administration would give the reaction to this occurrence, which "road map" she would prepare as well as in what sphere the Republic of Turkey would continue the bilateral relations with Israel. So,

after the speech of the Prime Minister Erdogan, "...Although Israel wants to be justified, such action should be appreciated as a state terrorism as well..." [10], the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey Ahmed Davudoghlu mentioned that, the Israeli government had to apologize officially from Turkey and she shouldn't forget that this action would not stay without reply. Official Ankara also appealed to UN Security Council to punish the guilty men that committed crimes against innocent people. A.Davudoghlu, who stressed this citation in the emergency session of UN Security Council, added that, Israel should stop the blockade of Gaza region as well. After the session of UN Security Council, in the mass media conference, organized on June 1, 2010 the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey mentioned that, official Ankara sent to Israel 7 planes in order to dispatch the civil citizens of Turkey, who were encircled and kept in the port of Ashdod, and if it was necessary, these planes would participate in saving of other foreign citizens too. After the long term (12 hours) discussion, the UN Security Council made a decision, stressing that, the incident should be investigated and some members of this Council recalled Israel to stop the economic blockade of Gaza region as well.

After the happened crisis and made resolutions there were announced the articles of "road map" of the Republic of Turkey, related to the latest activity of Israel by the leading of R.T.Erdogan, on June 15, 2010. So that here were mentioned:

- Political steps will be implemented against Israeli state, but not Israeli nation;
- There will be never implemented such attempts as, not giving visa to Israeli citizens and not permitting to swim the Israeli ships in Turkish marines;
- The main step will be the weakening of diplomatic relations. So that if Israel continues her policy, Turkey will not send an ambassador there and will demand the same thing from Israel as well;
- Israel will be in the black list of Turkey and Israeli companies will not participate in any state projects;
- Turkey will not permit and will prevent Israel to enter in any international water and energy projects that are essential for this state;
- Turkey will begin the company in order to isolate Israel from the international world and will appeal to the law norms for the investigation of the invasion to "Mavi Marmara" as well; [12]

After the invasion of Israel to Turkish ships some states of the world as the US, England, Chine, Brasilia, Iran, France, Ireland and Norway also mentioned their discontent to these occurrences. For instance, there were organized the demonstrations of protest in several countries; On June 12, 2010, when the president of Israel made a visit to the South Korea the protesters met him with the slogans of "murderer". Meanwhile, on June 1, 2010 the representative of Foreign Relations of European Union, Catherine Ashton repeated the policy of EU, related to Turkey and demanded to begin the investigation of the occurred incident from the United Nations.

The Turkey administration, which waited for the official apology from the Israeli government after the invasion to the ship of "Mavi Marmara" confronted with the new negative event, implemented by Israeli officials. So that new cinema crisis, began with mutual speech, was strained with rough action of the ministry of foreign affairs of Israel.

On January 11, in the speech of R.T.Erdogan in front of the mass media with Saad Hariri, the prime minister of Lebanon, the prime minister of Turkey stressed that, "...Yesterday Gaza was bombed again. What is the reason of this bombing?" After this speech, in the same day the prime minister of foreign affairs of Israeli state Dany Ayalon called the ambassador of Turkey in Tel-Aviv, Oghuz Chelikkol to the ministry, according to the cinema of "Wolves valley" and the diplomatic events, happened in this movie. Here the prime minister also said his consideration and replied to the speech of Erdogan in such words: "The Turks are the last men, who can give advice us" But the main crisis occurred one day later, with the information, expanded in Israeli mass media on January 12. So that when the ministry of foreign affairs of Israel invited Turkish ambassador to their office, the vice-

minister D.Ayalon offered a sit to Chelikkol on the lower and smaller sofa than they sat themselves, as well as didn't put anything to eat or to drink on the table. During the meeting Israeli official spoke in their own language and said that "...We want that, everybody sees that he sits under us and there is nothing except the flag (Israeli flag) on the table". [6]

This diplomatic impoliteness was encountered negatively not only by Turkish, but also by Israeli officials as well. So, the military officials criticized Ayalon, and the mass media of Jews state mentioned that, this event was the policy of the ministry of foreign affairs A.Lieberman and the ministry of foreign affairs did its best to prevent the visit of the minister of defense, Ehud Barak to Turkey in the nearest days and to break mutual relations between Turkey and Israel with this action. Meanwhile official Ankara called the ambassador of Israel in Turkey, Gaby Levy to the ministry and remembered him that, everybody had to know his bound. The ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey A.Davudoghlu gave his attitude to the occurred problem more roughly and stressed that there couldn't be any dialog with Israel. I say openly: There can be the difference of consideration among states, they can criticize their policy, but each country has the responsibilities, which she should implement as well. We are waiting for the needed step from the ministry of foreign affairs of Israeli state. [6] Simultaneously, the paper of "The Jerusalem Post" wrote that, O.Chelikkol would go to Ankara for speaking soon, and it might be that, he wouldn't return. And indeed, on January 13, the president of the Republic of Turkey Abdullah Gul mentioned that, "...If the problem isn't solved till this evening, the ambassador will come back to Turkey". At the result of all these occurrences and citations, in the same day the ministry of foreign affairs of Israel A.Lieberman stressed that, his country wanted to solve the problem, occurring with Turkey; Israel was eager to make dialog and she didn't want to destruct mutual relations with official Ankara as well. Then the Prime Minister R.T.Erdogan mentioned that, "...We have gotten the reply that wanted. Nevertheless, further, Israel should be more attentive in her activities." So, the subsequent crisis happened between Turkey and Israel was also solved, and Ankara intensified the preparation process, related to the visit of E.Barak, minister of defense of Israeli state. But it was also clarified that the bilateral and mutual relations between these two countries will never return to the former positions.

During the research of the mutual relations between Turkey and Israeli states, there were obtained several results. So that Turkey and Israel, which were considered the main figures of the Middle East region and that were the "columns" of the West, as well as the United States during the "Cold War" and the decline of the Soviet Union (USSR), the huge empire of its time entered to the period of evolution of their relations in the 90s of the XX century, signed treaties, agreements and alliances in different spheres, and again on the ground of the Middle East conflict (Gaza War, "Cast Lead" operation, Diplomatic strain in Davos Forum and "Low sofa" crisis) their relations weakened and strained in the latest years. But, why does Israel choose former ally as a target?

It has several causes: So that, it is essential to seek the main reason of the strain between two states in the coalition government of Israel; because the post of the minister of foreign affairs in the administration belongs to the person, who stressed in his speech, that "Gaza should be bombed" – Avigador Lieberman. Simultaneously, the Arabic states of the region, especially Egypt couldn't raise their voices in the Gaza problem because of the hostilities, leaded by the United States and Israel. The only state that can freely raise her voice and aggravate the positions of Israel in the international world is the Republic of Turkey.

On the other hand, the Israeli government worries about that, Turkey begins to play an important and constructive role in the Middle East region and under this frame she found the way of solving about the nuclear crisis of Iran together with Brasilia. So, such action destructed all future plans of Israeli state that wanted to implement military force against Iran as well. That's why the official Tel-Aviv did her best to weaken the role of Turkey in the region by shaping such crisis as "Mavi Marmara", "Low sofa" and etc.

It is also important to stress that the Israeli state would never commit such steps without the support of her "elder brother", the United States and other Western countries as well. So, as the US and Western countries understand well, the Republic of Turkey is the sole Turkish country, which is the most developed state, situating in European continent. Meanwhile, after the liquidation of Abdullah Ojalan, the major leader of Kurdish Terroristic Organization and the weakness of PKK, Kurdish Party, and the West seek new opportunities to destruct the Turkey Republic and on the basic of these possibilities stays the state of Israel.

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YAXIN ŞƏRQ MÜNAQIŞƏSİ ZƏMINİNDƏ TÜRKİYƏ-İSRİL MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİ VƏ ABŞ

"Yaxın Şərqlə münaqişəsi zəminində Türkiyə-İsrail münasibətləri və ABŞ" mövzunu əhatə etmiş məqalə dünyanın geostrateji cəhətdən əhəmiyyət kəsb edən əsas regionlarından sayılan, Avropa, Asiya və Afrika qitələrinin qovşağında yerləşən, bu qitələrlə bağlı olan quru, hava və dəniz yollarının ərazisindən keçdiyi Yaxın Şərqlə regionunda tüğyan edən ərəb-İsrail münaqişəsini və bu münaqişə zəminində regionun əsas güc mərkəzlərindən sayılan, dünya siyasətində öz maraqlarını diqtə edən və müasir dövrümüzün fəvqəldövləti sayılan Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatlarının regiondakı əsas müttəfiqləri sayılan Türkiyə ilə İsrail arasındakı münasibətlərin araşdırılmasını nəzərdə tutmuşdur. Bu tədqiqat Yaxın Şərqlə münaqişəsinin (Fələstin probleminin) tarixini araşdırmaqla yanaşı, regiondakı müasir vəziyyəti, konfliktin Türkiyə-İsrail münasibətlərinə təsirini və bu məsələ ilə bağlı Birləşmiş Ştatların mövqeyinin açıqlanmasını, ikitərəfli əlaqələrin inkişaf mərhələlərini, son zamanlarda iki ölkə arasındakı münasibətlərin pisləşməsinə təsir edən amillərin tədqiqini əhatə etmişdir.

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ТУРЕЦКО-ИЗРАИЛЬСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ И США В КОНТЕКСТЕ БЛИЖНЕВОСТОЧНОГО КОНФЛИКТА

Статья «Турецко-Израильские отношения и США в контексте Ближневосточного конфликта» посвящена исследованию влияния политики США на турецко-израильские отношения в сфере Ближневосточного конфликта. Находящейся на стыке Евразии и Африки Ближний Восток имеет важное геостратегическое значение, так как является средоточием сухопутных, морских и воздушных сообщений Старого Света. США, являющейся основной сверхдержавой нашего времени и основным силовым центром мировой политики вынуждена проводить сбалансированную политику в отношении своих союзников на Ближнем Востоке—Израилю и Турции, которые занимают противоположные позиции в Ближневосточном конфликте. В статье наряду с изучением истории Ближневосточного конфликта (Палестинской проблемы) подвергаются детальному анализу современная ситуация в регионе, влияние конфликта на турецко-израильские отношения, главные причины ухудшения отношений Турции и Израиля, основные направления политики США в отношении Турции и Израиля для осуществления своих стратегических интересов в регионе.

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