

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

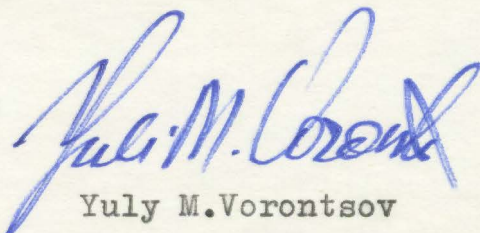
Received from  
Sokolov 9/8/75 26  
7:00 PM

September 8, 1975

Dear Brent:

Attached is the message I discussed with  
you on the telephone.

Sincerely,



Yuly M. Vorontsov  
Charge d'Affaires of  
the Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics

Lieutenant General  
Brent Scowcroft  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs



First of all I would like to say from the outset that we did not have in mind to campaign against a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement and have no intention to do so. And it is not at all some campaigns that matters.

But nobody can expect us to abandon our principled position on the Middle East settlement which is based on the known UN decisions including, in particular, the Security Council Resolution 338, and not least of all on the Soviet-American understanding of October, 1973, and we have already drawn the attention of the President to this fact.

We are deeply convinced that a really lasting and durable peace in the Middle East can be established only through the joint efforts of all the interested parties, including the USSR and the US, and only by solution of the key questions: withdrawing of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied by them in 1967, securing the lawful rights of the Palestine people and ensuring the independence and security of all the states of the area.

We have repeatedly explained this principled position of ours to the US side including at the personal meetings with the President in Vladivostok and Helsinki.

Yes, the possibility also of partial measures of settlement was not excluded by us either - we confirm it now as well. But to be effective and in fact leading to the general settlement such measures should be a product of joint efforts of all the interested parties and should take into account positions of each of them but not be a result of actions of only some of the countries as was the case with the new Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

It is also quite natural therefore that the Soviet Union has no intention to be a party to any actions which would approve the



decisions prepared without its participation and without the participation of other Arab states and contrary to its opinion of the necessity of joint actions. This hardly needs special clarifications.

Let's be frank, we were surprised at the determination of the US side not to allow participation of the Soviet Union in the discussions of the questions which by the previously reached agreement should have been the subject of joint consideration with obligatory participation of both the United States and the Soviet Union, which was not once solemnly confirmed at the Soviet-American meetings.

One more point. We could not be but surprised also at an attempt contained in the President's message to somehow tie together the question of the Soviet Union's attitude to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement with some other questions including the negotiations on the strategic arms limitation and also some economic problems such as trade in grain and oil. Such an approach cannot promise any positive results from the point of view of the general interests of the Soviet Union and the United States.

We on our part have always been of the opinion that our countries are equally interested in solution of both the questions mentioned by the President and a number of other major problems. We are convinced that precisely such an approach - and only such - can be productive and corresponds the best to the interests of relations between our countries, and we consistently adhere to such a course. We instruct A.A.Gromyko during his stay in the United States for the session of the United Nations to discuss with you, Mr. President, and with Secretary Kissinger the questions of possible effective measures aimed at ensuring lasting peace in the Middle East.

