

Summary

The political relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the era of President Sadat, one of the most important international relations and strategy in the Middle East, because in the relations between the content of one of the two superpower in the world, Egypt's power and influence in the broad policy that strategically important region of Middle East, and still a result that has clouded relations and influence in guiding the foreign policy of Egypt to the present time, although it has not been the Soviet-Egyptian relations, adequate attention from researchers and historians, the Egyptians, while in the care of the Westerners and Israelis.

We have made the most of the studies and research on the Israeli political relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt are subject to significant fraud and the heart of the historical facts, where a book first and foremost researcher Israelis Azepla Jr. to portray the Egyptian leadership in the era of Gamal Abd elNasser and Sadat following of Soviet policy, and that all important decisions in Egyptian policy was coming from Moscow, as the Israelis tried to explain the overwhelming defeat suffered by the Israeli army at the hands of the Egyptian Army in the early days of the war in October 1973, as a result of direct intervention of the Soviet Union in the war, which claimed David Kmahy, director general of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs earlier in his book 1967-1991 the last option, that the October war and the planning and implementation of Soviet sincere, and that the tension which prevailed in the Soviet-Egyptian relations in the period from 1970 to 1973 was just a plan of deceit to conceal Soviet military equipment in Egypt and Syria to war.

All this came to be the nucleus of the study to clarify the historical facts about Egypt's political relations with the Soviet Union, the impartiality and objectivity of the full face of the Israeli false writings, the study also came to meet the acute shortage of literature and academic studies of historical Egyptian-Soviet relations from 1970 to 1981, in addition to Arabic, the library lacks a comprehensive research on this subject, and most of the literature to the lack of available historical and neutral approach.

Study also discussed the Egyptian-Soviet relations from 1970 to 1981, the survey was limited to the political side of relations between the two countries, did not address the economic or social has been postponed to a future study, given the long period of research and the important political events reindeer, and the study was divided into an introduction and

six chapters and a conclusion then the list of sources and references, and presented the reasons for the choice of dealing with the subject of the study and the historical importance and the difficulties that the researcher during the preparation.

Chapter I deals with preparation of the brief history of Egyptian-Soviet relations since the 1923 political when Egypt decided to terminate the work of the diplomatic mission of the Government of tsarist Russia and the non-recognition of the legitimacy of the Soviet Union, and the Egyptian attempts since 1939 to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets and the suspension a result of the Second World War and the Soviet Union jointly , and to resume in 1943, the Soviets and the position of Egypt's pro-independence demands in international forums, and the evolution of the role of Moscow from the Palestinian issue since 1947, and assessment of the Soviet revolution of July 23, 1952, and the rapid development of the relations between the two countries during the reign of Abdul Nasser of Egypt.

The second chapter analyzes the Egyptian-Soviet relations in the first year of the rule of Sadat of Egypt, and assess the Soviet leadership for the new leadership in Egypt, Sadat and juvenile centers of power and the fact that their relations in Moscow, Egypt and the reasons for the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the international reaction to them, and the pressures on the Soviet and American against Sadat to prevent the fulfillment of the pledge in 1971 to be the crunch year in the Egyptian-Israeli conflict.

Chapter III illustrates the tension that has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union due to a lack of confidence of the Soviets in the political orientations of Sadat, and the failure to provide the Egyptian army offensive weapons and equipment to meet the Israeli army in the Soviet attempt to prevent the outbreak of war in the Middle East, and the impact of the policy of reconciliation between the poles on the bilateral relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, and Sadat's historic decision to get rid of the Soviet military presence from Egypt.

The fourth chapter explains the steps and stages used by the Egyptian leadership to prepare, process and planning for the war in October 1973, and to provide the necessary weapons for the battle to put pressure on the Soviets to obtain the most modern Soviet weapons and the completion of all the rest of the time available, as well as the preface, which was perpetrated by the political master the Egyptian diplomacy

even accept all the international crisis on the Middle East, Egypt's decision to use military force to liberate its occupied territories, after having exhausted all political and diplomatic means

Chapter V focuses on the stages of the war in October 1973, and explain all the details of a comprehensive policy that preceded the war a few hours in Washington and Cairo, Moscow and Tel Aviv, and American attempts to prevent a war before they flare up a few moments, and Israel was shocked by the impressive success achieved by the Egyptian army in the first phase of the war, and to compare political and military support provided by the poles of the warring parties, and its impact on the course of the fighting in the fields of fighting, the Soviet-American cooperation to end the war and the worsening international situation between the super-strength due to a breach of Israel to the international resolutions.

Chapter VI contains the phases of the peace process between Egypt and Israel under American auspices pure, and the rapid progress in relations between Cairo and Washington, and the return of diplomatic relations, in turn, tension and a marked deterioration in relations and the abolition of the Egyptian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Egyptian-Soviet Soviets to compensate for its losses in Egypt weapons and equipment, and their refusal to reschedule the debt of Egypt, and the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the end of Sadat's era.
