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Syrian Arab Republic
Ministry of Information
Damascus

The Joint Soviet - Syrian Arab
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The Joint Soviet -- Syrian Arab Statement

In response to an invitation by the government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a Delegation of the government of the Syrian Arab Republic paid an official visit to the Soviet Union during the period of April 18 - 25, 1966 led by Prime Minister Dr. Yussof Zayyin.

The Syrian Arab delegation comprised Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Ibrahim Makhos, Minister of Information, Culture and Acting Minister of Tourism, Mr Jamil Shayya, Minister of Defence Brigadier-General Hafiz Assad, Minister of Economy Dr. Ahmed Murad, and the S.A.R.'s Ambassador to the USSR Dr. Salah El-Deen Tarazi, besides a number of experts and consultants of the Syrian Arab government.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the honourable guests visited Moscow, the capital of the Union, and the cities of Leningrad and Volgograd and had the opportunity during these visits, which covered some of the country's major industrial and agricultural institutions and the Military Academy of Frunzi, to acquaint themselves with the life, work and accomplishments of the Soviet people in the fields of science, economy and culture.

In the meantime Premier Zayyin was received by the Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Mr. Brejnev with whom he had a cordial talk.

Premier Zayyin and his fellow-delegates also called on Mr. J. Podgorny, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and held several meetings with Soviet Premier A.N. Kossigin and other Soviet Leaders.

In the course of the talks between the two sides, the Soviet Union was represented by:

Premier A.N. Kissiging.

Deputy-Premier F.N. Novidov.

Foreign Minister A.A. Gromiko.

Minister of Industry and Communications A.F. Kojevnikov.

Minister of Energy and Electricity B.C. Neporojni.

Minister of Foreign Trade N. Patolichev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Foreign S.A. Skachkov

Economic Relations

Deputy Foreign Ministers F.F. Kouznetsov and F.C. Semienov

The USSR's Ambassador to the S.A.R. A. Barkovski and Head of the Near East Department at the Foreign Ministry A.R. Schiborin .

Syrian Arab Republic
Premier Yusuf Zayn
Deputy Premier and
Minister of Informa-
tion, Shayya,
Minister of Defense
Minister of Economic
Affairs and the SAR's Amb

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The Syrian Arab Republic, by:

Premier Yussof Zayyin,

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhos,

Minister of Information and Culture and acting Minister of Tourism Jamil Shayva,

Minister of Defense Brigadier-General Hafiz Assad,

Minister of Economy Ahmed Mourad,

and the SAR's Ambassador to the USSR Salah El-Deen Tarazi.

A genuine atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding prevailed during the talks, in the course of which opinions were frankly exchanged about the best ways and means for further promoting and consolidating friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the S.A.R.

The two sides reviewed all questions of common concern to them in the international situation and in the situation governing the Middle and Near East.

They also discussed the present relations between their respective countries and the future prospects of these relations and were, to their extreme gratification, reassured of the good and cordial state of relations which continued to exist between the S.A.R. and the Soviet Union in the two countries and the commonly waged fight for freedom, independence, progress and peace and against imperialist persecution in all its forms and aspects.

The Syrian Arab side expressed the S.A.R.'s deeply-felt sentiments, both on the levels of government and people, toward the people and government of the Soviet Union for the valuable and effective support and backing of the Arab people of Syria in their struggle toward their set socialist and national objectives and in its endeavours to develop the country's economy.

The Soviet side manifested its full understanding and appreciation of the great economic and social changes that had been going on, or planned out, in the S.A.R. with a view to pushing the country's development along a non-capitalist path. At the same time, the two sides were equally appreciative of the significant epochmaking march on the part of these pioneer Arab States which had chosen the path of complete national and social liberation, in harmony with the aspirations of their peoples and the urgent interests of their toiling masses.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the road of socialist transformation was the best and the soundest that could be followed for surmounting the phase of backwardness, for emancipating the toiling masses, for bringing about the prosperity of the productive forces and for sparking and releasing the potential and creative energies of the people, and that no real economic liberation, social progress or advancement could be conceived in the interest of the masses of the people unless some radical changes were effected in the fields of politics, economy and social structure.

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active conditions require
economic, commercial, cultural
rights, mutual respect for
affairs.

Such cooperation

The two sides were positive that both the Soviet Union and the S.A.R. had all the objective conditions required for carrying on their cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, cultural and other fields on the basis of complete equality in rights, mutual respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

Such cooperation, it was agreed, would be in harmony with the interests of both peoples and would serve the cause of bringing about the unity of struggle among the national and progressive forces in the Arab Homeland.

The two sides discussed the prospects of realizing such cooperation between the two countries in the nearest possible future, and practical schemes were considered with this aim in view.

The Syrian Arab side declared the desire to set up a dam and a hydroelectric station on the Euphrates river, and with a spirit of genuine understanding the Soviet side readily responded to that desire and expressed its agreement to assist the S.A.R. in the construction of the projected dam by undertaking the necessary studies and plans and providing the construction tools and power equipment and such other needed materials, and to provide the technical assistance needed in installing, testing and operating the machines and equipment of the project and, furthermore, to offer the needed funds and send Soviet experts to the S.A.R. for the carrying out of these works in agreement with the Syrian Arab side.

The Soviet side also undertook to offer assistance in preparing a staff of Syrian Arab technicians for the project.

Upon the expressed desire of the Syrian Arab side other aspects of economic and technical cooperation were discussed, and the Soviet side agreed to send a group of technicians to Damascus in the near future to follow up the investigation and study certain construction projects which the S.A.R. government intends to carry out during the coming development plan.

The two sides also exchanged views on the possibility of promoting trade between the two countries and expressed their extreme satisfaction at the long-term Trade and Payment Agreements which had lately been concluded in Damascus and which had been put into force as from April 21, 1966 with the exchange of their relative instrument subsequently effected in Moscow.

2. The government of the Soviet Union and the S.A.R. declare their firm determination to carry on the fight, alongside all peace-loving nations in the interest of easing international tension, consolidating peace and forestalling a new world war, and in confirmation of their firm adherence to the principle of co-existence among states of different social systems, the two sides declare that every people has an absolute and inalienable right to choose whatever political, economic, or social system it may consider consonant with its true hopes and aspirations.

The two sides discussed the prospects of realizing such cooperation between the two countries in the nearest possible future, and practical measures were considered with this aim in view.

The Syrian Arab side declared the desire to set up a dam and a hydroelectric station on the Euphrates river, and with a view to coming up with the Soviet side readily responded to their desire and expressed its agreement to a Soviet S.A.S. in the organization of the project and in maintaining the necessary studies and investigations, and to provide the technical assistance needed in hydroelectric power and organization of the machine and equipment of the project and, furthermore, to offer the leadership and send Soviet experts to the S.A.S. for the carrying out of these investigations with the Syrian Arab side.

The Soviet side also understood that cooperation in realizing the project of the Syrian Arab side was of mutual interest for the project, and that the Soviet side was ready to send a group of technical specialists in the near future to follow up the investigations and study of technical aspects of the project, which the S.A.S. government intends to carry out during the next few years.

The Soviet side also expressed views on the possibility of realizing such cooperation in the field of hydroelectric power and expressed their interest in the investigation and technical assistance which had lately been concluded in Damascus and other cities in the Syrian Arab side in 1956 with the emphasis of their relations.

The cooperation of the Soviet Union and the S.A.S. in the field of hydroelectric power and technical assistance, and the realization of the project of the Syrian Arab side, is of mutual interest for the project, and that the Soviet side was ready to send a group of technical specialists in the near future to follow up the investigations and study of technical aspects of the project, which the S.A.S. government intends to carry out during the next few years.

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The two sides, having noted the growing significance assumed by the Resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in its 20th. session, prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of other countries and encroachment upon their independence and sovereignty, are convinced that a firm and unswerving implementation of this Resolution should be considered one of the most urgent international tasks.

Both sides noted aspects of the new imperialist attack to which the peoples of some countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are exposed and the reactionary moves which are being supported by this attack.

The two sides declare their solidarity with the Arabs of Palestine and support their lawful right to pursue their just struggle against Zionism, which is used by the imperialist powers to increase the degree of tension in the Middle and Near East.

The two sides declare their determined support for the fight of the Arab people in Aden and South Arabia and all the Protectorates against foreign occupation by imperialist states.

The two sides affirm their firm support for the Arab people of Yemen and for their full right to strengthen and consolidate their republican regime.

The two sides strongly denounce the interference of American imperialism in South Vietnam's fight for freedom; they also denounce the aggression of American imperialism against the People's Republic of Vietnam, which constitutes a serious danger to world peace.

The two sides declare their support for the indivisible right of the people of Vietnam to self-determination and the evacuation of foreign troops from their land and they demand the immediate cessation of the aggressive air-bombardment to which the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is subjected.

Both sides support the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the plan of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

The imperialist attempts aimed at interference in the internal affairs of states, at regaining previously lost positions and at imposing various kinds of exploitation and neo-colonialism will meet with certain failure inasmuch as the peoples who overthrew imperialism are firmly fighting for national liberty, progress, and the stamping out of economic and social under-development and the solidarity of all peace-loving states and freedom-loving peoples is the only way for defeating imperialism.

The two sides appreciate the great importance of the positive role which non-aligned states play in fighting imperialism and in exerting efforts aimed at reducing tension, confirming peace and strengthening cooperation between states.

The two sides refer to the continuous efforts exerted by imperialist states and reactionary forces to divide and suppress the liberation forces in the Arab

The two sides agree that the fundamental principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes is the basis of the present negotiations. It is the duty of all states to observe this principle and to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. The two sides also agree that the principle of self-determination of peoples is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of peaceful relations between states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of peaceful relations between states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of peaceful relations between states is an essential principle of international law. The two sides agree that the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is an essential principle of international law.

world; they affirm that the welding of progressive national forces in the Arab world is a necessary pre-requisite for standing against these efforts and for winning a victorious battle against dismemberment, under-development and all kinds of imperialism.

The two sides affirm that the new pact projects which are being prepared by the reactionary and imperialist forces in the Arab region under the motto of the 'Islamic pact', which has absolutely no relation to the Arab region but is directed against the interests of the Arab and Moslem masses and will only serve the interests of the reactionary oil monopolies and imperialism.

The two sides condemn all kinds of racial discrimination and denounce the criminal acts committed by the Smith regime. They support the right of the African and Zambian people to their native land and to real independence; they also condemn the racial acts in South Africa, support peoples fighting for freedom in Angola, Mozambique and other parts of the world, and will exert efforts to achieve a speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration concerning the granting of independence to countries and peoples still under colonial domination.

They support the fight of liberated countries against oppressive pacts and treaties imposed upon them by colonial countries as well as the fight of these countries aimed at eliminating foreign military bases in their territories.

The two sides referred to the importance of consolidating European security in establishing world peace and exchanged views concerning this point.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and of the Syrian Arab Republic are opposed to the armament race of the Western imperialist powers, which creates tension in international relations and hinders economic progress in all countries; they will do their utmost to stop this race and to achieve complete and full disarmament under strict international control; they also support the convening of a world disarmament conference.

The two sides will work for the speedy conclusion of an international treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, which will bar countries not possessing these weapons from the possibility of obtaining them.

The two sides are agreed that the establishment of areas free from nuclear weapons in the various parts of the globe contributes towards consolidating world peace.

3: The Governments of the Soviet Union and of the Syrian Arab Republic are of the opinion that the visit of Doctor Yussuf Zayyin and the Syrian delegation to the Soviet Union and the results of the successful friendly talks between the two sides will help toward a continued strengthening of the traditional Soviet-Arab Syrian friendship and will serve the interests of the Arab and Soviet peoples and the cause of peace, national independence and freedom.

Prime Minister Dr. Yussuf Zayyin extended, in the name of the President of State and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an invitation to Mr. Podgorny, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Mr. Kosygin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. They accepted the invitation thankfully; and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, on the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States, during the period from 1945 to 1950.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., is a political party which was organized in 1919. It is a member of the Comintern, the Communist International, which was organized in 1919. The Comintern was a political party which was organized by the Soviet Union to coordinate the activities of Communist parties in other countries.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., has been active in the United States since its organization in 1919. It has been active in the United States since its organization in 1919. It has been active in the United States since its organization in 1919. It has been active in the United States since its organization in 1919.

Text of the Protocol Signed by the Syrian
Arab Republic and the Government of the Soviet
Union Concerning the Financing of the Euphrates
Dam Project

As a result of the recent visit to the Soviet Union of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by Prime Minister Doctor Yussof Zayyin, and after the talks that took place between the Syrian Arab side and the Soviet side, a special protocol was signed concerning the contribution of the Soviet Union and the supplying of what the building of the Euphrates Dam Project needs of technical experience, tools, equipment and machinery and the erection of hydro-electric stations on the dam: all of which to be covered by a long-term loan, to be given by the Soviet Union to the Syrian Arab Republic to the value of 120 million roubles, which is the equivalent of 500 million Syrian pounds. The Protocol was signed by Mr. Kossigin, Prime Minister of the Government of the Union of the Soviet Republics and head of the Soviet delegation to the talks, on behalf of the Soviet Union, and Doctor Yussof Zayyin, Prime Minister of Syria and head of the Syrian delegation, on behalf of Syria. Below is the text of the Protocol.

Protocol Between the Government of the Syrian Arab
Republic and the Government of the Union of the
Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Cooperation in Building
the Euphrates Project for Irrigation and the Generation
of Electric Energy.

In response to the wish expressed by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for cooperation with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in building the Euphrates Project for irrigation and the generation of electric energy, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, prompted by the friendly feelings existing between the two countries and because the erection of the irrigation-electricity project on the Euphrates river is an important step in the carrying out of the progressive economic and social plans which are currently being executed by the Syrian Arab Republic, and in pursuance of a mutual desire to develop and increase economic and technical cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual economic interests, non-interference in the internal affairs, and complete respect for the sovereignty and national dignity, of the two countries, they signed this protocol concerning the following :

Article 1. The Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to cooperate with the Syrian Arab Republic in building the first stage of the irrigation-electricity project on the Euphrates river which comprises a dam, an electricity generating station and a line for transmitting electric energy.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the subject of the land described in the foregoing.

The land described in the foregoing is situated in the County of [County Name], State of [State Name]. It is bounded on the north by [Description of North Boundary], on the east by [Description of East Boundary], on the south by [Description of South Boundary], and on the west by [Description of West Boundary].

The land is owned by [Name of Owner], who is the holder of the title to the same. The title to the land is derived from [Description of Title Origin].

The land is subject to the following conditions:

- [Condition 1]
- [Condition 2]
- [Condition 3]

The land is situated in the [Township Name] Township, [County Name] County, [State Name] State. It is bounded on the north by [Description of North Boundary], on the east by [Description of East Boundary], on the south by [Description of South Boundary], and on the west by [Description of West Boundary].

The land is owned by [Name of Owner], who is the holder of the title to the same. The title to the land is derived from [Description of Title Origin].

The land is subject to the following conditions:

- [Condition 1]
- [Condition 2]
- [Condition 3]

The land is situated in the [Township Name] Township, [County Name] County, [State Name] State. It is bounded on the north by [Description of North Boundary], on the east by [Description of East Boundary], on the south by [Description of South Boundary], and on the west by [Description of West Boundary].

The land is owned by [Name of Owner], who is the holder of the title to the same. The title to the land is derived from [Description of Title Origin].

The land is subject to the following conditions:

- [Condition 1]
- [Condition 2]
- [Condition 3]