

The delegation was received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Mozambican parliamentarians also had meetings and conversations with L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

During its stay in the USSR the Mozambican delegation visited the Ukrainian SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the city of Leningrad, where it saw the organization and functioning of organs of state power and also economic, social, and cultural building and other aspects of Soviet people's life in the conditions of restructuring.

During the conversations, which were held in an atmosphere of genuine comradeship and mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Mozambican relations and the current world situation.

The Soviet side briefed the Mozambican guests on the development of the Soviet Union's revolutionary restructuring during its latest stage, the preparations being made by the CPSU and all Soviet people for the 19th all-union party conference, and the multifaceted activity of soviets in the center and at the local level.

In its turn, the Mozambican delegation told the Soviet side about preparations for the Fifth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Congress, to be held in 1989. They also talked about the tasks and main areas of activity of the people's assemblies aimed at mobilizing all social strata of society, successfully implementing the program of economic revival, and fully eliminating the armed groups operating on the orders of the apartheid regime.

The delegation expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the unconditional support and multilateral aid they have given and continue to give to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Soviet side reaffirmed its solidarity with the Mozambican people in their efforts to strengthen the national independence won in a difficult struggle and in the task of building a new society free from exploitation of man by man.

The Soviet and Mozambican parliamentarians noted with satisfaction that a high level of cooperation between the two countries has been reached in various spheres and expressed the mutual desire to expand and deepen this cooperation in the interests of the two countries'

Statement on Mozambican Delegation's Visit

*PM180827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 88
Morning Edition p 5*

[“Joint Report on Official Visit to the Soviet Union by Delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique”—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A Mozambican People's Assembly delegation led by S. Shambuka [name as published], member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, visited the Soviet Union 1-11 April 1988 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

peoples. The sides were unanimous that the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J.A. Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, held during his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in August 1987 are an important means of improving Soviet-Mozambican cooperation and making it more effective.

During their discussion of the current world situation, the sides confirmed the community of their positions on the most serious international problems and expressed their mutual commitment to the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The Soviet and Mozambican parliamentarians advocated introducing new political thinking into the practice of international relations in solving the problems facing mankind.

The Mozambican delegation highly appraised the Soviet Union's efforts to promote initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. They expressed the opinion that the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Washington in December 1987 was a historic event in international life, as it led to the signing of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which opens up real prospects for beginning an extensive, dynamic disarmament process and strengthens mankind's hopes of a secure future.

In this connection the Soviet and Mozambican representatives particularly noted the importance of the forthcoming Moscow Soviet-U.S. summit and the achievement of an accord to halve Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons while observing the ABM Treaty.

The sides emphasized that an equally important role belongs to all countries' parliaments in solving the complex of disarmament problems—a process in which all states and peoples must constructively participate.

The two countries' parliamentarians expressed the belief that ensuring universal peace and security also requires the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of a new, just international economic order. They noted the close link between disarmament and development, stressing that a solution to the disarmament problem would make it possible to channel additional resources into many vital socioeconomic and cultural tasks facing all states.

The Soviet and Mozambican parliamentarians devoted particular attention to the persisting hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, including in southern Africa. In this connection the sides advocated a just political settlement of these conflicts with full consideration for the legitimate interests of states and the right of people to decide their own future on a sovereign basis. The sides decisively condemned the racist Pretoria

regime for its policy of aggression and destabilization with regard to Mozambique, Angola, and other "front-line" states, its continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia, and the escalation of repression within its own country.

The Soviet and Mozambican parliamentarians expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit by the Mozambican People's Assembly delegation to the USSR and consider them to be an indisputable contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The sides expressed the belief that the continued development of interparliamentary ties between the two countries will help to deepen Soviet-Mozambican cooperation in all areas.

The Mozambican parliamentarians thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet for the warm, cordial reception extended to them on Soviet soil.

On behalf of the Mozambican People's Assembly, the head of the Mozambican delegation invited a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay an official visit to Mozambique at a date to be decided later. The invitation was accepted with thanks.