

June 3, 1978

**TELEGRAM 066.712 from the Romanian Embassy in
Pyongyang to the Romanian Ministry of Foreign
Affairs**

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Summary:

A Mozambican delegation visits the DPRK to learn how to build a socialist society.

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TELEGRAM 066.712

To: the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (First and Third Directorates)
From: the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang

Subject: the visit of the Mozambican party and governmental delegation to the DPRK

Date: June 3rd, 1978
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On May 14-21, 1978 a Mozambican party and governmental delegation, led by Samora Machel, the president of FRELIMO, the president of the Popular Republic Mozambique made an official visit to the DPRK, at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

On the occasion of an audience granted to Victor Nanu at the [North] Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ri Seong-guk [sic], a head of department, said that the aforementioned visit took place in good conditions, yielding positive results for both parties.

Starting from the fact that 'the Mozambican government is pursuing an independent policy, that Mozambique is a sovereign country which is building socialism, that the FRELIMO party is a Marxist-Leninist party, the DPRK has had close relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique,' which, until now, have materialized, primarily, in frequent visit exchanges at various levels.

At the same time, and for the same reasons, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 'has been providing and is ready to continue providing Mozambique with support in the building of the new society.'

The Korean interlocutor said that the main purpose of the visit of the Mozambican delegation was to take note of the Korean experience regarding the methods and paths used by the DPRK to build the socialist society, to discuss and choose concrete methods of collaboration and mutual support between the two countries. Although endowed with important natural resources, Mozambique inherited a very low general level of development, as a result of colonial domination. For these reasons, the People's Republic of Mozambique currently needs many cadres, especially technicians and engineers.

Throughout the visit, President S. Machel sought to learn more about the Korean experience in training the cadres and asked for the support of the Korean government on this issue. The Mozambican delegation could have a first-hand experience of the DPRK's practices on matters related to planning and coordinating economic activities, organizing the work [force], especially in agriculture, [and on matters related to] the results obtained in the work aimed at establishing a new society, etc.

At the end of the visit, the following documents were signed: a friendship and cooperation treaty between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Mozambique, a joint communique, a cultural and technical-scientific cooperation agreement, a commercial agreement, and an economic and technical cooperation convention.

With respect to some of Victor Nanu's questions, the Korean diplomat added that the documents signed [by the two sides] were 'framework-documents.' On the occasion of the conversations between the two presidents, it was agreed that afterwards,

frequent delegation exchanges would take place, with the aim of studying and analyzing cooperation possibilities, ways, and methods, and respectively, to provide Mozambique with the support [it needs] in the agreed-upon fields, so that afterwards the necessary documents are signed, and the things agreed upon in principle on the occasion of the aforementioned visit materialize.

The Koreans think that the visit was useful, that it represents a 'new phase and an important contribution to the consolidation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea-Mozambique friendship and cooperation.'

Signed
Ambassador Dumitru Popa