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CHRONOLOGY OF NORTH KOREA-SOUTH KOREA DIALOGUE
AND RELATED EVENTS



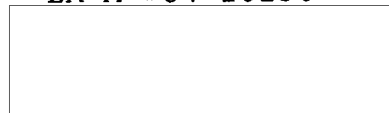
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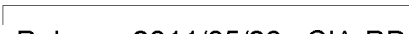
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AND RELATED EVENTS

1953. July 27. Armistice ends Korean War. Seoul fails to sign.

1954. April-June. Geneva Conference on Korean Question. Ends without progress (see appendix for proposals).

1954-57. North Korea. P'yongyang issues series of proposals on steps toward reunification.

1960. April 19. South Korea. Student Revolution forces Syngman Rhee to resign.

1960. August 14. North Korea. Kim Il-song proposes North-South Confederation (see appendix). Elements parallel North Korean proposals made during 1954-57.

1960. August 14. South Korea. Students call for united front to pave way for "nationwide" general elections; they urge newly instated Prime Minister Chang Myon to pursue positive unification policy.

1960. August 24. South Korea. Chang Myon calls for UN-sponsored elections to unify Korea.

1961. May 5. South Korea. National student League for Unification of the People calls for march to Panmunjom on 20 May for North-South student conference.

1961. May 16. South Korea. Park Chung Hee comes to power in military coup.

1961. November 15. South Korea. US-ROK joint communique calls for peaceful unification based on 1954 UNGA Resolution.

1962. October 23. North Korea. Kim Il-song repeats 1960 confederation proposal.

1963. January-July. North and South Korean sports delegates discuss joint team for '64 Olympics without success.

1963. October 15. South Korea. Park elected president.

1963. December 10. North Korea. P'yongyang proposes non-aggression pact, standing committee for cultural exchanges, conference of North-South representatives.

1964. June 3. South Korea. Park declares martial law in response to student protests against normalization talks with Japan.

1964. November 3. South Korea. Park states opposition to any unification formula except UN-sponsored elections.

1965. June 22. South Korea-Japan Basic Treaty signed.

1966. September 8. North Korea. P'yongyang calls for North-South conference of political parties and social organizations to discuss unification without outside interference; demands nullification of UN resolutions.

1966. November 2. South Korea-US. President Johnson visits ROK.

1967. May 3. South Korea. President Park reelected.

1968. January 21. North-South Korea. North Korean commandos attempt attack presidential mansion in effort to assassinate Park.

1968. January 23. North Korea-US. North Koreans seize USS Pueblo.

1968. November 4. North-South Korea. 100-plus North Korean commandos infiltrate East Coast, terrorize village.

1968. March 1. South Korea. National Unification Board established to handle North-South problems.

1969. July 25. US. President Nixon states intention to reduce US military presence in Asia.

1969. August 21-22. South Korea-US. Nixon-Park summit in San Francisco.

1969. September 20. South Korea-UN. UNGA passes pro-ROK resolution on Korean unification.

1969. November 21. US-Japan. Nixon-Sato communique notes common "vital interest" in South Korea's security.

1970. April 5-7. North Korea-China. Chou En-Lai visits DPRK, repairs Sino-North Korean relations in aftermath of Cultural Revolution.

1970. June 12. US. New York Times reports plans to reduce US troops in Korea; plan is officially announced July 4; US-ROK discussions on reduction open July 11.

1970. August 15. South Korea. Park calls for peaceful North-South competition; asks P'yongyang to renounce use of force as prelude to North-South contacts.

1970. December 24. South Korea. National Assembly legalizes trade with non-hostile communist countries.

1971. January 11. South Korea. Park's New Year's address warns of dangers of public discussion of reunification.

1971. January 18. UN. Secretary General U Thant calls on divided countries to enter UN.

1971. February 3. South Korea. Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung visits Washington; proposes 4-power agreement to guarantee security of peninsula.

1971. February 6. South Korea-US. Agreement reached on US troop reduction.

1971. February 24. South Korea. Seoul states opposition to simultaneous entry into UN with North.

1971. April 27. South Korea. Park elected to 3rd term; narrowly defeats Kim Dae Jung amid allegations of widespread voting fraud.

1971. July 8. South Korea. Seoul announces willingness to have direct contacts with P'yongyang and diplomatic relations with non-hostile communist states, including PRC and USSR.

1971. July 4. US. President Nixon announces plans to visit PRC in 1972.

1971. August 6. North Korea. Kim Il-song announces willingness to meet with Park and hold North-South meeting of political parties and social organizations.

1971. August 12. North-South Korea. South Korean Red Cross proposes talks to discuss separate families. North Korean Red Cross accepts proposal in principle.

1971. September 20. North-South Korea. First session of preparatory Red Cross talks.

1971. December 6. South Korea. Park declares state of national emergency owing to "changing international and domestic situation," particularly developments in North-South dialogue.

1972. May. North-South Korea. Reciprocal secret visits to P'yongyang (2-5 May) and Seoul (29 May - 1 June) by presidential envoys.

1972. July 4. North-South Korea. Joint communique reveals secret visits, announces agreement to suspend defamatory statements and broadcasts, form South-North Coordinating Committee to promote exchanges, open Seoul-P'yongyang hotline.

1972. August-November. North-South Korea. Red Cross Conference sessions met alternately in P'yongyang and Seoul.

1972. October-November. North-South Korea. South-North Coordinating Committee (SNCC) formed, holds first formal session in Seoul on 30 November.

1972. October 17. South Korea. Park declares nationwide martial law; unveils Yushin Constitution.

1973. March 10. North-South Korea. SNCC Executive Council holds first meeting in P'yongyang.

1973. June 23. South Korea. Park declares special foreign policy for peace and unification; calls for peaceful coexistence pending reunification and proposes dual entry into UN.

1973. June 26. North Korea. P'yongyang rejects dual UN entry; announces 5 principles for reunification of the fatherland:

- o Withdrawal of US troops, end to arms race.
- o Conclusion of DPRK-US peace treaty.
- o North-South cooperation and conference of political and social organizations.
- o Establishment of unified Koryo Federal Republic.
- o Entry into UN as single entity.

1973. July 10. North-South Korea. Red Cross talks stagnate after North rejects proposal for reiprocal visits to grave sites.

1973. August 8. South Korea. Kim Dae Jung is kidnapped in Tokyo.

1973. August 28. North Korea. P'yongyang withdraws from SNCC meetings, gives Kim Dae Jung kidnapping as reason.

1973. November 16. North Korea. P'yongyang demands suspension of special foreign policy and release of imprisoned communist sympathizers as precondition for resumption of SNCC talks.

1974. January 18. North-South Korea. Park proposes North-South nonaggression pact; rejected by North.

1974. March 3. North Korea. P'yongyang proposes peace treaty to US Congress.

1974. March 29. North-South Korea. Red Cross Conference winds up seventh round of talks; agrees to hold working-level meetings.

1974. July 10. North-South Korea. First working level meeting of Red Cross Conference.

1974. August 15. South Korea. Park states 3 principles for reunification:

- o Conclusion of North-South nonaggression pact.
- o Dialogue and exchanges to build mutual trust.
- o Korea-wide democratic elections to achieve reunification.

1974. November 15. South Korea. Seoul announces discovery of North Korean infiltration tunnel.

1975. May 29. North Korea. P'yongyang says it will not participate in 11th SNCC vice-cochairmens' meeting scheduled for 30 May.

1976. March 31. South Korea. Seoul proposes meeting of chief delegates to discuss deadlocked Red Cross talks. P'yongyang rejects proposal on 7 April.

1976. July 22-23. US. Secretary of State Kissinger proposes 4-way talks (ROK, DPRK, US PRC) to discuss Korean question. Seoul urges P'yongyang and Beijing to accept.

1976. August 18. North Korea-US. NKPA soldiers attack UN Command tree-cutting squad at Panmunjom, killing 2 US officers.

1976. August 30. North Korea. P'yongyang severs North-South hotline.

1976. September 30. US. Secretary Kissinger in UNGA speech proposes North-South meeting in preparation for 4-way talks.

1977. January 12. South Korea. Park offers food aid to North, states nonopposition to US troop withdrawal if nonaggression pact is concluded.

1977. February 1. North-South Korea. North rejects proposal by South's SNCC cochairman to discuss nonaggression agreement.

1977. February 11. North-South Korea. P'yongyang rejects Seoul's offer to hold 8th full dress Red Cross meeting in Panmunjom if P'yongyang can't agree to meeting in Seoul.

1978. March 19. North-South Korea. P'yongyang postpones working level Red Cross talks indefinitely.

1978. June 23. South Korea. Park proposes civilian consultative body on North-South economic cooperation.

1978. October 23. Japan-China Peace Treaty signed.

1979. January 19. South Korea. Park calls for resumption of South-North talks without preconditions.

1979. January 1. US-China. Relations normalized.

1979. January 23. North Korea. North proposes 4-point program for opening a National Congress.

1979. February-March. North-South Korea. Seoul's SNCC delegates meet with Democratic Front for the Unifications of the Fatherland to discuss reopening of the SNCC talks; discussions fail.

1979. July 1-10. South Korea-US. Presidents Carter and Park propose tripartite meeting to reopen North-South dialogue and reduce tensions; Park calls on North to resume Red Cross talks.

1979. October 26. South Korea. Park Chung Hee is assassinated by KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu.

1979. December 12. South Korea. General Chun Doo Hwan leads successful coup against Army command.

1979. December 21. South Korea. Interim President Choi Kyu Ha calls for resumption of South-North dialogue.

1980. January 11. South Korea. ROK Amateur Sports Association proposes sports exchanges with North and joint teams for international meets.

1980. January 12. North Korea. Premier Yi Chong-ok proposes meeting with ROK Prime Minister Shin Hyon Hwack. DPRK Vice President Kim Il sends letters to ROK leaders proposing conference on reunification.

1980. January 24. North-South Korea. ROK Prime Minister Shin proposes working level meetings to arrange prime minister's conference; first working level session held at Panmunjom on 6 February.

1980. May 17-27. South Korea. Nationwide martial law is declared following widespread demonstrations against military government; Kim Dae Jung is arrested; riots in Kwangju are quelled by army.

1980. August 27. South Korea. General Chun Doo Hwan retires from Army, is elected president by National Assembly.

1980. September 12. South Korea. ROK Red Cross chairman urges counterpart to resume plenary meetings.

1980. September 24. North Korea. P'yongyang unilaterally declares suspension of working-level contacts for prime minister's meeting.

1980. October 10. North Korea. Kim Il-song presents proposal at 6th Congress of NKWP to form a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo (see appendix) but refuses to discuss idea with Chun government.

1981. January 12. South Korea. President Chun's new year policy statement proposes North-South summit without preconditions, P'yongyang rejects proposal.

1981. February 2. South Korea-US. Reagan-Chun summit in Washington.

1981. February 6. North Korea. P'yongyang rejects UN Secretary General Waldheim's support of Seoul's proposed North-South summit proposal.

1981. June 5. South Korea. Chun repeats summit offer; suggests sports, academic and cultural exchanges as "trustbuilding measures."

1981. June 19. South Korea. ROK olympic committee proposes forming joint team for 1984 games.

1981. June 25 - July 9. South Korea. Chun tours five ASEAN countries.

1981. August 6. North Korea. DPRK political parties and social organization propose conference with counterparts to acceleration unification. ROK government leaders are not invited.

1981. September 30. South Korea. Seoul selected by IOC to host 1988 summer Olympics.

1981. November 25. South Korea. Asian Games Federation selects Seoul as site for 1986 games; P'yongyang withdraws candidacy shortly before voting.

1982. January 22. South Korea. Chun's new year policy statement unveils formula for South-North reconciliation; invites P'yongyang to participate in consultative conference for national reunification to draft a unification constitution.

1982. February 1. North-South Korea. National Unification minister proposes 20 pilot projects to build trust between South and North. P'yongyang rejects idea on February 10.

1982. March 18. South Korea. Student radicals firebomb US Cultural Center in Pusan to protest US support for Chun government.

1982. August 12. South Korea. ROK Red Cross urges North to resume Red Cross meetings on problem of separated families.

1982. August 15. South Korea. Chun announces that Koreans living in any communist country can freely travel to and from the ROK.

1982. October 13. South Korea-USSR. Soviet officials visit ROK for first time to attend international conference.

1982. December 16. South Korea. Chun suspends imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung; announces that Kim will go to US for "medical treatment."

1983. January 1. North Korea. Kim Il-song tells Japanese reporter it is inconceivable that China or the Soviet Union could recognize the "illegitimate" authorities in Seoul.

1983. January 11. South Korea-Japan. Chun-Nakasone summit in Seoul; announce agreement on Japanese economic assistance package to ROK; Chun raises cross-recognition issue with Nakasone.

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1983. January 18. North Korea. P'yongyang proposes "working-level" meeting between North's political parties and social organizations and counterparts in South, including the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

1983. February 1. South Korea. National Unification minister proposes South-North conference of representatives of government, political parties, and social organizations to discuss summit meeting and "other issues."

1983. February 6. South Korea-US. Foreign Minister Lee and Secretary of State Shultz discuss cross-recognition. Secretary Shultz on 8 February moots 4-power cross recognition as possible tension-reducing measure.

1983. February 25. North Korea. North Korean pilot defects to South in MIG-19.

1983. February 26. US. Asian presses carries reports that US has relaxed diplomatic guidance on contacts with North Koreans.

1983. March 11. South Korea. National Unification minister states South and North must compete in development race "to win the right" to decide unification issue.

1983. April 5. China. PRC Vice Foreign Ministermin Qian Qichen rejects cross recognition idea in remarks to Japanese reporter.

1983. April 9. North Korea. Kim Il-song asks Egyptian president to convey P'yongyang's desire for direct dialogue with US to Prime Minister Nakasone.

1983. April 26. South Korea. National Unification minister announces preparation of draft constitution for a unified Korea.

1983. April 12. USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa publicly rejects cross-recognition idea.

1983. April 27. South Korea. Seoul says P'yongyang's team will be warmly welcomed at 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics.

1983. May 1. South Korea. Inter-Parliamentary Union confirms annual meeting in Seoul in October over P'yongyang-led opposition move.

1983. May 9. South Korea-China. South Korean and Chinese officials conclude unprecedented direct negotiations to resolve skyjack incident.

1983. June 29. South Korea. Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk unveils "Nordpolitik" for expanding contacts with Beijing and Moscow.

1983. July. South Korea. Month-long program to reunite South Korean families separated since Korean War is televised nationwide.

1983. July 6. South Korea. ROK Red Cross proposes resumption of North-South talks on divided families.

1983. July 15-30. South Korea. Seoul publicly demonstrates nervousness about US "smile strategy" toward North Korean diplomats and possibility of US support for cross-trade proposals to break logjam on cross-recognition.

1983. July 24. North Korea. P'yongyang agrees to reconvene Red Cross meetings if South Korean Red Cross demands US troop withdrawal and Chun's resignation.

1983. September 1. South Korea-USSR. Soviets shoot down KAL jetliner over Sakhalin Island.

1983. September 9. North Korea. Kim Il-song suggests that joint chairmen and committee members on North-South Confederal Standing Committee could assume their positions in rotation.

1983. September 28. China-US. Deng Xiaoping raises Korea issue with Secretary Weinberger; endorses P'yongyang's confederation proposal. []

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1983. October 9. North Korea. P'yongyang orchestrates bombing in Rangoon that kills 17 South Korean officials; Chun narrowly escapes.

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1983. October 11. North Korea-US. [] Beijing informs US of North Korean proposal for talks with US on Korea issue without preconditions. Chinese claim they received proposal on October 8.

1983. November 6. China reports both Burma's announcement blaming the North Korean's for the Rangoon bombing and P'yongyang's official denial of the charges. Moscow reports only the North's denial.

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1983. November 7. US retracts more relaxed guidance on contacts with North Korean officials.

1983. December 6. North Korea-US. [] Chinese pass to US officials a second North Korea proposal stating it agrees to participation of Seoul authorities in its talks with US.

1984. January 2. South Korea. [] US and South Korea responses to North Korean offer indicate preference for 2-way talks (North-South) or 4-way talks (North-South-PRC-US).

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1984. January 7. South Korea. South Korean press leaks story of P'yongyang's December 6 proposal.

1984. January 10. North Korea. P'yongyang announces its talks proposal; Chinese publicly endorse it.

1984. January 11. South Korea-US. State Department and ROK Ministry of National Unification reaffirm position that two Korean sides must resolve inter-Korean questions directly. Seoul indicates willingness to attend a larger 4-party conference (including China) or 6-party conference (including Japan, USSR) for the purpose of reducing tensions.

1984. January 24. North Korea. Premier Yi Chong-ok sends letter to "Seoul authorities" urging participation in 3-way talks.

1984. January 31. US. Asst. Secretary of State Wolfowitz in Asian Society address makes clear US preference for 4-way talks but does not foreclose further consideration of 3-way modality.

1984. February 9. China. Premier Zhao Ziyang at press conference says that "China has not thought about participation in talks and the DPRK has not suggested our participation."

1984. February 14. South Korea. Prime Minister Chin Iee Chong's letter to North Korean Premier Kang Song-san calls on P'yongyang to apologize for Rangoon bombing, and urges "meeting between the highest authorities of North and South Korea" followed by possible multilateral talks.

1984. February 22. China. [] Deng Xiaoping tells Brzezinski and others from Georgetown Center that a confederation of two systems in one state might be applicable to the Taiwan and Hong Kong questions as well as Korea.

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1984. February 27. North Korea-US. [] North Korean representative to the MAC proposes talks with US to reduce tension to his US counterpart. South Korea is to be excluded.

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1984. March 7. North Korea. Reply to Prime Minister Chin's letter of 14 February is passed in second exchange at Panmunjom. P'yongyang claims it is not wedded to particular talks format, but language casts Seoul as a junior partner; states Seoul has ceded control of its army to US.

1984. March 10. South Korea Prime Minister Chin releases statement on the North's response of 7 March; restates Seoul's support for South-North talks or an expanded multiparty formula.

1984. March 15-16. US. US solicits Chinese views on statement by Foreign Minister Wu to Secretary Shultz in January regarding Chinese assisting talks on Korea "from the sidelines." []

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1984. March 19. South Korea. Yonhap news agency cites a Foreign Ministry source that Seoul will not take part in 3-way talks even if North Korean apologizes for Rangoon and promises to treat the South as an equal.

1984. March 20. US. Deputy Asst. Secretary of State Monjo testifies before House subcommittee on Asia and Pacific affairs; spells out US position on tripartite talks.

1984. March 23-26. Japan-China. Prime Minister Nakasone visits China. {Nakasone has been asked to push ROK position favoring bilateral Korean talks as well as South Korea's interest in expanding contacts with China. (S)- Premier Zhao Ziyang tells Nakasone that South Koreans will be allowed to visit relations in China; Chinese previously had permitted a small number of Chinese to visit relatives in Korea. Hu Yaobang urges development of Japanese-North Korean ties, with China as possible go-between; Nakasone offers only "humanitarian contacts."

1984. March 26. South Korea. Yonhap press service quotes President Chun as saying that he wants to see reunification during his term of office.

1984. March 27. China. Hu Yaobang tells Nodong Sinmun delegation he will visit North Korea in early May.

1984. March 30. North Korea. P'yongyang proposes joint team for Los Angeles Olympics in letter passed at Panmunjom.

1984. April 2. South Korea. Seoul agrees to explore joint team for olympics in letter passed at Panmunjom, proposed 9 April meeting at Panmunjom; letter raises Rangoon incident.

1984. April 6. North Korea. P'yongyang agrees to 9 April meeting at Panmunjom on olympic team, warns South against raising political issues.

1984. April 9. North-South Korea. Olympic committee representatives meet for two hours, break up after South raises Rangoon, 1978 kidnapping cases.

1984. April 10. North Korea. DPRK olympic committee spokesman blames breakup of 9 April talks on South; Seoul issues countercharges.

1984. April 12. South Korea. Seoul delivers note via liaison officers at Panmunjom suggesting 18 April for further talks on joint team.

1984. April 14. North Korea. P'yongyang says it will participate in sports talks if South Koreans don't bring up "political issues."

1984. April 17. South Korea. Seoul passes letter justifying references to Rangoon bombing.

1984. April 19. North Korea-China. P'yongyang and Beijing announce that Hu Yaobang will visit North in early May.

1984. April 20. North Korea. P'yongyang passes letter at Panmunjom proposing that sports talks reconvene on 26 April.

1984. April 24. South Korea. Seoul proposes that sports talks resume on 30 April.

1984. April 28. North Korea. Broadcasts agreement to 30 April meeting for sports talks; no letter is passed at Panmunjom.

1984. April 29. North Korea-USSR. P'yongyang, Moscow announce that Kim Il-sung will visit Soviet Union in late May.

1984. April 30. North-South Korea. Second round of sports talks lasts 4 1/2 hours; restatement of basic positions; sides agree to determine schedule for next meeting through consultations in writing.

1984. May 4. North Korea-China. Hu Yaobang arrives in P'yongyang.

1984. May 8. USSR announces it will boycott Los Angeles Olympics.

1984. May 9. South Korea. Seoul passes letter proposing third round sports of talks during 11-14 May timeframe.

1984. May 12. North Korea. Letter turned over at Panmunjom rejects South Korea's offer of 9 May; says Seoul must drop demand that P'yongyang apologize for Rangoon.

1984. May 14. South Korea. Seoul's olympic committee chairman says sports talks virtually halted.

1984. May 18. South Korea. Olympic committee chairman sends letter to North proposing third meeting "behind closed doors" at Panmunjom on 23 May (date Kim Il-song is to arrive in Moscow).

1984. May 23. North Korea. Letter delivered at Panmunjom proposes next session of sports talks be held at Panmunjom on 25 May. Kim Il-song arrives in Moscow.

1984. May 25. North-South Korea. Third meeting at Panmunjom to discuss joint sports team, meeting ends after 2 1/2 hours with both sides trading accusations.

1984. May 29. South Korea. Letter passed at Panmunjom proposes fourth meeting at Panmunjom on 1 June; says North Korean actions such as Rangoon bombing and kidnappings are directly connected to safety of ROK sportsmen; charges that North wants to create excuse to boycott Los Angeles games.

1984. June 1. North Korea. Letter passed at Panmunjom claims Seoul's demands for apology is responsible for stalled talks; notes "it will be difficult" to send a single team to Los Angeles Olympics; asks for positive reply from Seoul.

1984. June 2. North Korea. On final day for applications to Los Angeles Olympics, P'yongyang announces it will not participate; cites concern over safety of sportsmen and stalled North-South sports talks; does not refer directly to Soviet boycott.

1984. June 22. North Korea. Yomiuri Shimbun reports Kim Il-song's message to Nakasone via Sihanouk on 31 May. Kim reportedly wants to reduce tensions, won't invade South, and is serious about tripartite talks.

1984. June 25. China. Zang Xianshan, Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Assn., tells Japanese Socialist Party delegation that China would be in no position to support North if it launches attack on South, but would intervene if South launched the attack.

Appendix - Competing Reunification Proposals

1. Historical Proposals

1954. April. Post Armistice Geneva Conference (ends without progress).

North Korea

- o Establish All Korea Commission (AKC); equal representation for P'yongyang and Seoul.
- o Elections for all Korea National Assembly supervised by AKC.
- o All foreign troops to withdraw within six months.

South Korea

- o Establish elected national legislative; representation proportional to population.
- o Supervision of elections on North by UN; in South under existing ROK constitution.
- o Chinese forces to withdraw prior to elections.
- o UN forces to remain until restoration of political stability.
- o UN guarantee for integrity and independence of unified Korea.

1960. August.

North Korea (14 August -- eve of 15th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation)

- o Loose confederation based on all-Korea elections; or alternately, with personal full autonomy for both sides.
- o Establishment of Supreme National Committee to coordinate cultural and economic development; alternately, lower-level Joint Economic Committee.
- o Withdrawal of US forces; mutual force reduction to 100,000 men each.

South Korea (24 August)

- o Unification through free and democratic elections under UN supervision.
- o Creation of unified committee after elections.
- o Economic and cultural exchanges after elections.
- o Unified Korea must preserve democracy and civil rights.

1970-71North Korea (12 April 1971)

- o Conference of all political parties, North and South to discuss confederation.
- o Confederation as transitional step, leaving separate social systems intact prior to complete reunification.
- o Offer to begin North-South talks at any time at Panmunjom or in third country.
- o Resignation/ouster of DRP government as precondition to negotiations (dropped after President Nixon visited China).
- o Withdrawal of US troops.

South Korea (15 August 1970 -- 25th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation)

- o Gradual removal of North-South barriers.
- o Peaceful competition in various fields.
- o Nonopposition to North's presence at UN debate on Korea issue if P'yongyang accepts authority of UN.
- o Dialogue conditional on end to North Korean provocations and renunciation by P'yongyang of efforts to overthrow government in Seoul.

2. Current Proposals

North Korea. Formation of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) (Announced by Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the North Korean Workers Party. October 1980)

Initial Steps

- o Democratization of South Korean politics.
- o Repeal of South Korea's anti-Communist laws.
- o The conclusion of a US-North Korean peace treaty and withdrawal of US troops from South.
- o A North-South conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations to discuss formation of the DCRK.

Organization of the DCRK

- o The creation of a Supreme National Federal Assembly with equal representation for North and South.
- o The creation of a Standing Committee under the SNFA to serve as a united government of the confederal state.
- o Recognition and acceptance of the ideologies and systems of North and South.
- o Separate regional governments in North and South with local autonomy within the limits of the interests and demands of the entire nation.

Administrative Guidelines for the DCRK

- o Adherence to independent national policies.
- o Pursuit of democracy and great national unity
- o Economic cooperation . . . development of independent national economy.
- o Cultural and educational cooperation.
- o Traffic and communications between North and South.
- o Pursuit of economic well-being for the entire people.
- o Creation of a combined national army.
- o Protection of the national rights and interests of overseas Koreans.
- o Coordination of foreign activities.
- o Peaceful, nonaligned foreign policy; friendly relations with all countries.

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South Korea. Peaceful Unification Through National Reconciliation and a Democratic Process (Issued by President Chun Doo Hwan in his 1982 new year's policy statement).

Initial Steps

- o A South-North summit meeting to discuss reunification issues without preconditions.

Provisional Agreement on Basic Relations

- o South-North relations to be based on equality and reciprocity, pending unification.
- o South and North shall renounce violence and resolve problems through dialogue and negotiation.
- o South and North shall not interfere in the other's political order and social institutions.
- o South and North shall maintain existing armistice arrangements pending measures to end military confrontation.
- o South and North shall progressively open their societies to each other --including free travel and technical, cultural, and economic cooperation.
- o South and North shall respect the other's treaties until unification is achieved.
- o South and North shall appoint plenipotentiary envoys to deal with liaison issues.

Unification Formula

- o Formation of a Consultative Conference for National Reunification (CCNR) to draft a unified constitution.
- o A democratic referendum throughout North and South to ratify the constitution.
- o Democratic general elections under the constitution to form a unified government.
- o Establishment of a unified democratic republic pursuing the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty, and well-being.

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