CHRONOLOGY OF NORTH KOREA-SOUTH KOREA DIALOGUE
AND RELATED EVENTS

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Thanks,
Judy

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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.


1966. September 8. North Korea. P'ongyang 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.


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


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


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.


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


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.

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


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


1974. August 15. South Korea. Park states 3 principles for reunification:
- Conclusion of North-South nonaggression pact.
- Dialogue and exchanges to build mutual trust.
- Korea-wide democratic elections to achieve reunification.


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


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.


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.


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.


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


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


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.


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 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 Minister Qian Qichen rejects cross recognition idea in remarks to Japanese reporter.


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. 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 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. 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.

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.

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."

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


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


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 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 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 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


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

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


North Korea (14 August -- eve of 15th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation)
- Loose confederation based on all-Korea elections; or alternately, with personal full autonomy for both sides.
- Establishment of Supreme National Committee to coordinate cultural and economic development; alternately, lower-level Joint Economic Committee.
- Withdrawal of US forces; mutual force reduction to 100,000 men each.

South Korea (24 August)
- Unification through free and democratic elections under UN supervision.
- Creation of unified committee after elections.
- Economic and cultural exchanges after elections.
- Unified Korea must preserve democracy and civil rights.
1970-71

North Korea (12 April 1971)

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

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

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

2. Current Proposals


Initial Steps

- Democratization of South Korean politics.
- Repeal of South Korea's anti-Communist laws.
- A North-South conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations to discuss formation of the DCRK.

Organization of the DCRK

- The creation of a Supreme National Federal Assembly with equal representation for North and South.
- The creation of a Standing Committee under the SNFA to serve as a united government of the confederal state.
- Recognition and acceptance of the idelogies and systems of North and South.
- 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

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

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

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

Provisional Agreement on Basic Relations

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

Unification Formula

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