

APPENDIX

THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INTRA-KOREAN RELATIONS

Dec. 1, 1943 The Cairo Declaration adopted by the Allies

- The United States, Great Britain, and China agree that “in due course Korea shall become free and independent.”

Aug. 15, 1945 Korea liberated from Japan.

Nov. 14, 1947 Korean resolution adopted at the U.N. General Assembly

- The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) formed to monitor national elections

Jul. 17, 1948 Constitution of the Republic of Korea promulgated

Aug. 15 The Republic of Korea and its government inaugurated.

Sept. 9 The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and its government inaugurated.

Dec. 12 Korean resolution adopted at the U.N. General Assembly

- The Republic of Korea recognized as the only legitimate state on the Korean peninsula.

Jun. 25, 1950 The Korean War breaks out with a full-scale invasion by North Korea.

Jul. 27, 1953 Armistice Agreement signed.

Apr. 26, 1954 Post-Korean War Political Conference held in Geneva

-14-point unification proposal presented by the South Korean foreign minister

Aug. 14, 1960 Idea of a Korean confederation first introduced by North Korea.

Aug. 27 South Korean Prime Minister Chang Myon proposes

- all-Korea general elections under the monitoring of the U.N.

Aug. 15, 1970 South Korean President Park Chung-hee announces the Idea for Peaceful Unification (the August 15 Declaration)

- The President invites North Korea to join in a “bona fide” competition and expresses his willingness to present drastic and practical measures for unification.

Aug. 12, 1971 President of ROK National Red Cross proposes a Red Cross talks on issue of separated families.

Sept. 20 The first preliminary meeting for the Red Cross talks convened

Sept. 22 Direct telephone line opened between the two Koreas

Jul. 4, 1972 The South-North Joint Communiqué announced simultaneously in Seoul and in Pyongyang.

- The two Koreas agrees on the three basic principles for unification— independence efforts, peaceful means, and great national unity—and on the creation of the South-North Coordinating Committee.

Aug. 29-Sept. 2 The first round of Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang

Sept. 12-Sept. 16 The second round of Red Cross talks held in Seoul.

Nov. 30-Dec. 2 The first meeting of the South-North Coordinating Committee convened in Seoul.

Jun. 23, 1973 President Park announces the Special Foreign Policy Statement Regarding Peace and Unification.

- “[South Korea] shall not object to [its] admittance into the United Nations together with North Korea if the majority of the member states of the United Nations so wish.”

Aug. 28 North Korea declares unilateral suspension of intra-Korean dialogue.

Jan. 18, 1974 President Park proposes a mutual non-aggression agreement.

Aug. 18, 1976 North Korean soldiers axe down two U.N. Commission officers in the joint security area of the DMZ.

Feb. 27, 1979 The first round of Intra-Korean Table Tennis Talk held.

Feb. 6, 1980 The first working-level preparatory meeting for talks between prime ministers held at the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room in Panmunjom.

Jan. 12, 1981 South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan proposes exchange of visits between the highest authorities of the two Koreas.

Jan. 22, 1982 President Chun proposes the Formula for National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification.

Apr. 9, 1984 The first round of intra-Korean athletic talks held.

Sept. 29-Oct. 4 The DPRK National Red Cross delivers aids for South Korean flood victims.

- Rice, fabrics, cement, and medicine.

Nov. 15 The first round of intra-Korean economic talks held.

Jul. 23, 1985 The first preliminary meeting for intra-Korean parliamentary talks convened.

Sept. 20-23 Simultaneous cross-visits of Seoul and Pyongyang by separated families and performing artists.

- A total of 65 families or 92 people meet with their families.

Oct. 8-Oct. 9 The first intra-Korean athletic talks held in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Jan. 20, 1986 North Korea declares indefinite postponement of all intra-Korean dialogue in a protest against the ROK-US Team Spirit joint military exercise.

Jul. 7, 1988 South Korean President Roh Tae-woo announces the Jul. 7 Special Presidential Declaration

Mar. 9, 1989 Intra-Korean athletic talks held.

- Discussion over forming a single national team for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games

Sep. 11 President Roh proposes the Korean National Community Unification Formula.

Sept. 4, 1990 The first round of intra-Korean high-level talks held in Seoul

Oct. 16 The second round of intra-Korean high-level talks held in Pyongyang

Mar. 25-May 9, 1991 A single Korean national team formed and entered the World Table Tennis Championship.

May 6-Jun. 28 A single Korean national team formed and entered the World Junior Soccer Championship.

Sept. 17 Both Koreas join the United Nations.

Dec. 10-Dec. 13 The fifth round of intra-Korean high-level talks held in Seoul

- Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation (the Basic Agreement) adopted.

Feb. 18-Feb. 21, 1992 The sixth round of intra-Korean high-level talks held in Pyongyang; the Basic Agreement goes into effect; Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Mar. 12, 1993 North Korea announces its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Jul. 6 South Korean President Kim Young-sam announces the Three-phased Unification Formula and Three Principles for Unification Policy.

Oct. 5 The first working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys to resolve the pressing intra-Korean issues, including North Korean nuclear threat, made in Pamunjom.

Mar. 19, 1994 The working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys suspended after the eighth contact.

Jun. 10 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) adopts a resolution to invoke sanctions against North Korea.

Jun. 13 North Korea announces its withdrawal from IAEA.

Jun. 28 Preliminary contact for intra-Korean summit held in Panmunjom.

- Agreement on intra-Korean summit signed; the Summit scheduled to be held in Pyongyang from Jul. 25 to 27.

Jul. 9 Kim Il-sung dies.

- Two days later, North Korea announces indefinite postponement of intra-Korean summit.

Aug. 15 President Kim proposes the Three-phased Formula for Building Korean National Community.

Oct. 21 The Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea signed.

Mar. 7, 1995 President Kim delivers a speech in Berlin.

- Willingness to provide grain and raw materials to North Korea expressed

Jun. 17-24 Intra-Korean vice-ministerial talks on rice aids held in Beijing.

- South Korea agrees to donate 150,000 tons of rice for the North Korean flood victims.

Jun. 25 Shipment of rice aids begins.

- *Sea Apex* loaded with 2,000 tons of rice leaves the South Korean port of Donghae.

Aug. 15 President Kim proposes the Basic Principles for Settling Peace in the Korean Peninsula.

Nov. 9 South Korea becomes a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

Dec. 15 Agreement on Supply of Light-water Reactor Project signed between the KEDO and North Korea in New York.

Apr. 16, 1996 Joint proposal for the four-party talks among South and North Korea, the United States, and China made at the ROK-US summit held in Cheju Island.

Jun. 11 South Korean Deputy Prime Minister for National Unification Kwon O-Kie announces food aids to North Korea.

- \$3 million worth of food donated to relieve North Korea's flood damage.

Aug. 15 President Kim announces his government's position in support of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Sep. 18 A group of North Korean Commandos infiltrate the South Korean territory using a submarine.

Oct. 15 The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopts the presidential statement regarding the submarine infiltration incident.