

주 미 대 사 관

김대중
1/5

번호: USW(F) - 0048

일시: 1980.11.20

수신: 장관 (미국, 정문, 애신)

발신: 주미대사

제목: 김대중 관련기사 보좌 (U.S.A. Today, All, 83.1.6)

INQUIRY

Majority in Korea longs for democracy

Issue: Oppression in Korea

Kim Dae Jung, 57, in the United States for medical treatment, is a former South Korean National Assembly member. He ran against President Park Chung Hee in 1971. For his opposition, he has frequently been detained or imprisoned, most recently in 1980. He was released in December. Kim was interviewed for USA Today by journalist Stanley Blumberg.



Kim Dae Jung

USA TODAY: You represent a political movement in South Korea that opposes the military dictatorship in Seoul. Why do you oppose it?

KIM: There are three major reasons. First of all, we love democracy. South Korea has not realized democracy. Safeguarding South Korea from invasion by North Korea cannot be achieved without total support of the people. For that reason, there has to be a democracy. Second, when the military dominates the country, the military becomes split. Power-greedy generals seize power and those ready to give their lives to safeguard the country feel left out, which weakens security. Third, it is the people who want democracy. Recently, one university professor conducted a national preference survey and discovered that 80 percent of the people rate achieving democracy above rehabilitating the economy, even though they would have to sacrifice economically. Recently, everybody, including church leaders, laborers, intellectuals and journalists, has been struggling in spite of all the pressures by the Chun Doo Hwan regime, to achieve democracy.

ocratic means, or are you planning for violent revolution?

KIM: It can be done through legal and peaceful methods. Therefore, with real patience, we have been trying hard to keep this course. If the Chun regime doesn't allow us to achieve this peacefully and keeps hindering us with oppression, young people will not stay quiet. They will rise up and try to find any means to achieve their goal. In that case, it will be very difficult for us to restrain them and persuade them to use peaceful means.

USA TODAY: Why is the U.S. government supporting the military government in Seoul?

KIM: The American Government seems to believe that only a military regime can be a guaranteed defense against communism, thereby assuring economic rehabilitation. But, the United States seems to be not quite aware of the zeal, desire, and ability of Korean people to establish a democracy. For centuries, Korean people have developed their ability to realize democracy quite well. The standard of the Korean people toward democracy today is no less than the American people's 200 years ago when you established your democracy. At the time of your

USA TODAY: Can a democratic government in South Korea be achieved by demo-

미국, 2000 운동, 기자, B.A.P. 기자, 7/2
강.자

Handwritten signature

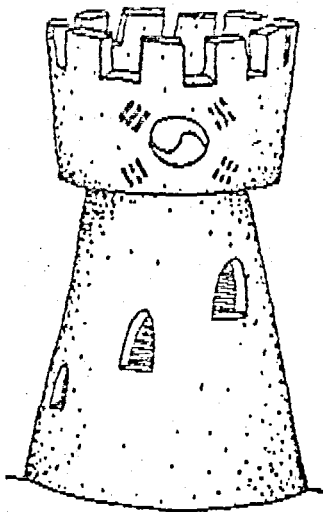
0003

independence, one-third of the people really fought for independence, one-third supported Great Britain and one-third was neutral. According to the study we referred to earlier, 80 percent of our people are anxious to have democracy, so we are quite ready.

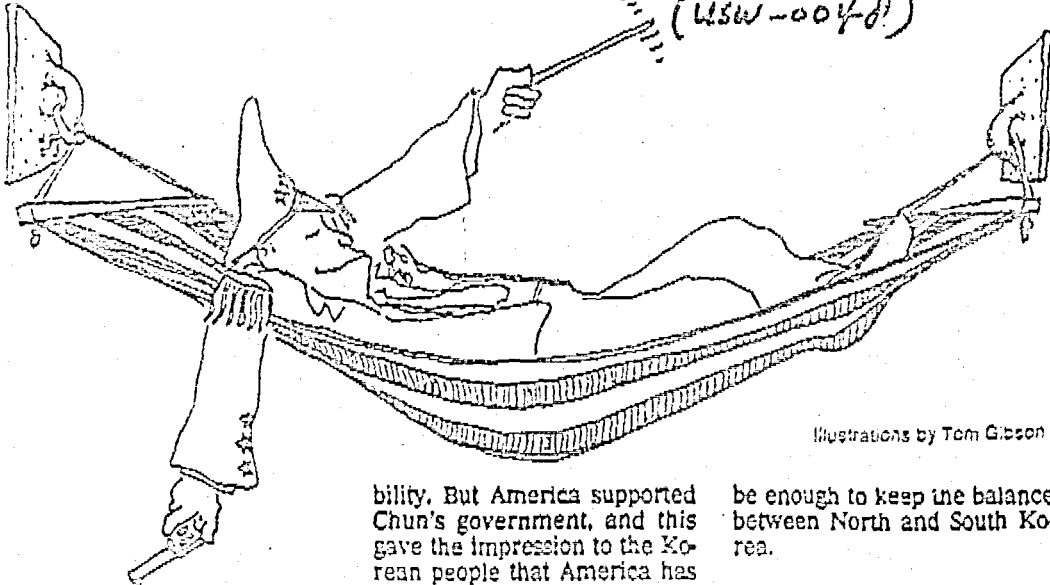
USA TODAY: Does the military support the United States gives your country contribute to the containment of communism in the Far East?

KIM: The opposite is true. The proof is clearly seen in the cases of China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In all those countries, America supported a military dictator instead of democratic forces, in the name of anti-communism and stability, but we all know that those countries are lost to communism. Korea is on the same track. There are two kinds of national crises: one is the attack from outside, and the other is from within. When you look at Communists and their way of doing things, they are really faithful to their ideology. There isn't any difference between what they say and do. But military dictators say one thing and do something else.

They advocate democracy but in reality they are carrying out fascist rule, and corruption follows. The government becomes an object that people hate and that instability results in a defeat. America is supposed to be a democratic country, helping democratic forces throughout the world. When it helps military dictators, instead, people get disappointed and lose their willpower to stand against the Communist enemy. Therefore, even though America poured their armaments and money into these countries, they were not able to win over communism.



(USW-004-d)



Illustrations by Tom Gibson

We are afraid that the same thing might take place in Korea.

USA TODAY: Visitors to your country in 1975 noticed wide-scale public support for the United States. Does this support continue?

KIM: Except for a very small minority, the people support and expect a great deal from America. The last few years, a considerable number of people have been disappointed with, and critical of, American policy toward Korea. Some of them are heading in a direction that may endanger their movement. The minority that makes critical remarks against American policy is small, yet the majority of the people really cannot deny what they are saying, and this is somewhat disturbing.

USA TODAY: Why the erosion of support?

KIM: Since 1945, particularly, and throughout the early part of 1950, when the Korean war took place, America helped with freedom and democracy in Korea. At the time of Park Chung Hee's assassination, America openly proclaimed its support of democratic forces in Korea. Since May 1980, when Chun Doo Hwan took power in the military coup d'etat and massacred the democratic forces in Kwangju, America hasn't reprimanded it. American Gen. Wickam was commander-in-chief there, and the Korean troops that did the killing in Kwangju were under his administrative control. While the chain of command did not prevent the massacre, it was not Gen. Wickam's direct responsibility.

But America supported Chun's government, and this gave the impression to the Korean people that America has not kept its promise to support democratic forces in Korea.

USA TODAY: During your visit to America, will you be soliciting Washington's support for a democratic government in Seoul?

KIM: Restoring democracy is a matter that we Korean people have to do ourselves. However, Korea is so closely related with America militarily and economically, that American moral support is indispensable.

USA TODAY: Do you consider the Communist regime in North Korea a threat to the existing government in the South?

KIM: As long as there is a military dictatorship in South Korea, there is going to be dissatisfaction among the people. So long as that is the case, the regime in the North will seek to use the people's dissatisfaction. That is why recovery of democracy is an absolute necessity.

USA TODAY: Do you favor a continuing United States military presence in your country?

KIM: As long as there is no democratic government in South Korea, we need the American military forces stationed there in order to prevent the recurrence of military action in Korea.

USA TODAY: Are you advocating a supply of additional American arms to build up South Korea's military potential?

KIM: I don't know the facts about how the North and South Korean governments compare militarily. However, by principle, American support should

be enough to keep the balance between North and South Korea.

USA TODAY: While you were in Japan, you were kidnapped by the Korean CIA and taken to a prison in South Korea. What did Seoul hope to accomplish by kidnapping you and taking you back?

KIM: Park was threatened by criticism outside the country for violating the constitution and betraying his repeated promise to run only three times for president. When I ran against Park for president in 1971, I really won, but the results were changed through forgery and manipulation. Park intended to avenge this unhappy experience and to cut off criticism of his dictatorial government which threatened his regime. The government intended to kill me, not take me back to Korea. While I have no actual proof, I believe that the American government found out about the scheme and

quickly intervened to save me.

USA TODAY: It was reported in the Japanese press that the American CIA warned the Koreans not to kill you. Do you believe this report, and, if so, does that mean the CIA had prior knowledge of the attempt?

KIM: I don't know if the CIA knew ahead of time. I do know that when things happened, the American government acted immediately and rescued me.

USA TODAY: But you were still taken to a prison in Seoul.

KIM: At the time that I was returned, I was under house arrest for a month and then freed. Three years later, I was imprisoned and spent a total of five years in prison and one year under house arrest. Out of 9½ years since the abduction, I was in prison 6½ years and had three years of relative freedom, although I was constantly watched.

USA TODAY: Do you plan an extended stay in the United States, and if so, will you engage in political activity while in America?

KIM: As soon as my medical treatment is over, I hope to go back to Korea. Therefore, I have no plan to engage in any political activity in America. However, if I cannot return to Korea soon, I may do some study in one of the universities. While I will not engage in political activities, I will be continuously working with the people in Korea for the recovery of democracy and human right.

South Korea

- 1948: Republic of Korea was formed with Seoul as capital and Dr. Syngman Rhee as president.
- 1950-1953: U.N. forces, predominantly U.S. personnel, responded to North Korean invasion. Communist Chinese later joined North Koreans and so-called U.N. police action continued until armistice described 38th parallel as boundary between North and South Korea.
- 1960: College students forced Rhee's resignation and a caretaker cabinet was formed. Yun Bo Son was elected president.
- 1961: In an army coup, Gen. Park Chung Hee became chairman of ruling junta.
- 1962: Park was elected president.
- 1979: Park was assassinated by chief of Korean CIA. Choe Gyu Ha was elected president, but new government was overthrown by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, who reinstated martial law.
- 1980: Government of President Chun announced political purge that banned more than 800 people from running for public office until 1988. Kim Dae Jung was high on list.
- 1981: Martial law was lifted.

발 신 전 보

번호: WUS-24 일 시: 0107 1430 전보종별: _____
 수신: 주 미국 대사. 총영사
 발신: 장 관 (미북)
 제목: USA Today

대 : USW(F)-0048

USA Today 의 창간일, 소재지, 발행부수, 성격,
 관부 인적사항등 상세 조사 보고 바람. 끝.

양 고 재	83 년 1 월 2 일	부 미 과	기안자 <u>김동영</u>	과 장 <u>김동영</u>	국 장 <u>전결</u>	차 관	장 관 <u>[Signature]</u>
-------------	-----------------------------	-------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------	---------------------------

발신시간: **0008**

외 신 과	접수자 <u>[Signature]</u>	과 장 <u>[Signature]</u>
-------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

8

김재영
13

KOREAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

CLASS _____ PRIORITY _____
 USW - (H) 0130 _____ TIME 01131712 _____
 TO 장 관 FROM 주 미 텍 사
 SUBJ. USA TODAY 관관 석환

연 : USW - 103

1. 김대중의 7.6 자 USA TODAY 특권 기사에 대하여 양관 수석
 양보관 텍리 영의의 편지 석환을 통해 편지장 앞으로 김의 발송
 하였음을 보고함.
2. 편 석환은 편지장 참고응우로서 동지 개제 투전이 아님을 확인함.

(핵심, 미보, 영공)

공	비	83	관	장	관	관	관	관	관	관
관	주	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관
관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관	관

등록 미주 경로. 정관. 13. 11

CLEARANCE:

DESK

COUNSELOR

MINISTER

AMBASSADOR

0047

47

KOREAN INFORMATION OFFICE
EMBASSY OF KOREA
1414 TWENTY-SECOND STREET, N.W. (SUITE 101)
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037
(202) 296-4256

January 13, 1983

Me. John J. Curley
Editor, USA Today
P.O. Box 500
Washington, D.C. 20044

Dear Mr. Curley,

I should like to comment on the interview with Mr. Kim Dae Jung which appeared in USA Today on January 6. A number of statements were made in the course of the interview which I feel duty-bound to address. This letter is not intended for publication. It is, instead, designed to be helpful by calling attention to some of the realities of present-day Korea which have not yet found their way into western media.

Your interviewer refers to Korea as a "military dictatorship" and Mr. Kim speaks of the military dominating Korea. Neither description is accurate. Without arguing over what can be some admittedly fine points in the definition of a military dictatorship, I would point out first that the key positions in President Chun's administration are occupied by civilians. There is no military personnel assigned in the government.

Our present Prime Minister is an internationally recognized scholar and educator. Indeed, he has been for many years the president of one of Korea's best known universities and has dedicated his life to training our youth.

The second position in the Cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister and head of the Economic Planning Board is held by a highly respected economist. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is a career Korean diplomat who has held Ambassadorships in India and Tunisia. He has also been our chief negotiator in dealing with North Korea on the question of peaceful reunification.

I could go on, but the point, I think, is clear. The substantive, policy-making positions of cabinet rank (and indeed at the subministerial level) are held by civilians and persons of great competence in their chosen fields.

I should also point out that the present constitution of Korea, as amended about a year and a half ago, contains several carefully drafted provisions which prevent military intervention in Korean politics. Military involvement in Korean politics has been effectively foreclosed by these provisions.

0048

48

Finally, most close observers of Korea have been struck by the fact that, as the country has developed economically --- and especially over the past eight to ten years --- it has evolved into a society which is truly multi-polar politically. The growth in importance of the business sector, for example, has created a force of great influence politically as well as socially. Similarly, labor, as the country has advanced, has become a major force in the political and social life of the country. The same is true of our intellectuals.

The situation is, therefore, one of great dynamism in which all these forces interact constantly and we welcome this as a confirmation of our democratic maturity. If there ever was a day in which the Korean military exercised supremacy in Korean politics, that day has gone. We now have a situation of mature political relativity in which all the forces which make up the country politically engage in a vigorous interplay. This places a high premium on acquiring democratic consensus and this we welcome too.

At another point in the interview, Mr. Kim is quoted as saying, "when you look at Communists and their way of doing things they are really faithful to their ideology. There isn't any difference between what they say and do."

This, I suggest to you, is a statement of almost unbelievable naivete from a man who is frequently perceived in the west as a politician of some sophistication. I wonder if the freedom fighters of Afghanistan have any difficulty in distinguishing between Soviet ideological adherence to the often-voiced communist principle of non-intervention and the fact that they are now fighting for their lives against a brutal Soviet invasion.

✓ Closer to home, it would be interesting to learn how Mr. Kim squares his statement with the fact that the North Korean ruler Kim Il-sung, has chosen to establish a dynasty with his son as his successor in an effort to solve the problem of orderly succession which has bedeviled all communist regimes. Other world communist parties have found it very difficult to endorse the dynastic method adopted by Kim Il-sung in defiance of communist theory. Indeed, his choice of this method has proved an embarrassment to communists elsewhere.

✓ In general, both Mr. Kim and his interviewer betray a set of perceptions of Korea which are old-fashioned and outdated. When President Chun acceded to office under very unusual and unstable circumstances, he had two broad policy options open to him. He could have responded to the regrettable unrest of 1979

0049

49

and 1980 with repressive measures. Or he could have adopted a more Lincolnesque approach and strove to bind up the nation's wounds after our bitter internal struggles and turmoil.

He chose the latter course and his first two years as President have produced a liberalization of Korean political and social life which has been unprecedented in recent Korean history. Indeed, Mr. Kim's release from prison was a part of President Chun's efforts toward national reconciliation and the restoration of national unity.

Many of the liberalizing reforms President Chun has undertaken have gone unreported in the western media and this is regrettable because if they are not properly understood, it is easy to persist in the old-fashioned view of Korea which is apparent throughout this interview.

This has been a long letter and I apologize for its length, but it is a sincere effort to be helpful and call attention to some aspects of Korean life which are not widely understood. I hope it will assist the editors of USA Today in making their already estimable newspaper better informed about Korea.

Indeed, if you feel it would be helpful, we are prepared to welcome a staff member of USA Today whom you might designate, to visit Korea. We would be happy to facilitate him in Korea and make available to him Korean officials of the highest rank for interviews. He would also be completely free to contact whomever else he might wish to visit and see.

I would be happy to hear from you about this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Jin Bae Rhee
Acting Director
Korean Information Office

0050

50

USA Today 개요

1. 창간일 : 82.9.15. (미국 최대의 신문 재벌 Gazette사에서 발간)

2. 발간부수 및 배포지역 :

현재 워싱턴 및 볼티모어 대상으로 20만부 발간,
5년내 전국을 대상으로 235만부 발간 목표

3. 편집자 : J.J. Curley

4. 성향

가. 주로 경제, 체육, 문화등 생활정보 보도

나. 미국민의 생활 문화 보도중심으로 대중층을 독자로 겨냥

다. 경제난은 Money 라는 제목으로 생활 경제 감각 중심 편집

라. 국내정치 및 국제정세 관계는 사실보도 및 화제 중심기사 선호

* 출처 : 해외공보관 의신과 조사무관 (720-4728, 2396)

5. 기타 : TV화면을 연상케 하는 칼라 편집

공	미	83	담	당	파	장	국	장	차	관	장	관
람	주	년										
국	원	12										
	일	월										

0056

56

1. 17. 柳光錫氏에게 通報完

III 급 비밀

관리 번호 83-82

~~발신전보~~

번호: WUS-121 일시: 81/11/2032 정보종별: 지급
수신: 주 미국 대사·총영사
발신: 장관 (미국)
제목: VOA 의 김대중 관계 보도

1. 제 1 차관보는 1.17. 크리브랜드 주한 미대사대리에게 VOA 가 82.12.24 김대중 도미후 워싱턴 도착성명 (82.12.25) 및 연설 (83.1.11. 및 1.16) 기자회견(1.16) 등 김대중의 체비동정과 김대중의 육성녹음등을 방송한데 대해 민간방송도 아니며 미행정부의 견해를 반영하는 VOA가 김의 육성까지 방송하는 것은 한미관계에 긴장을 조성시키는 요인이 된다고 지적하고 이의 즉각 시정조치를 취해줄 것을 요청하였음.

2. 동 대사대리는 VOA 가 김대중 사건을 그렇게 보도해서는 안될것으로 생각한다고 말하고 국무성에 시정조치를 취하도록 건의 하겠다고 하였음.

3. 귀관도 국무성과 ^{고위층에게} 접촉, VOA 의 김대중 보도와 관련 대한국 비판성향의 보도를 즉각 중지할것을 강력 요청하고 그결과 보고 바람.

4. 참고로 VOA 의 김대중 보도일시 및 내용은 다음과 같음.

보도일시 (한국시간) 내 용 (현지일자)

82.12.25. 06:30 워싱턴 도착성명 (82.12.23)

앙고재	83년 1월 11일	미국	기안자	과장		국장	차관	장관	발신시간: 0058
			송영환						접수자
									위신과



83.1.11.06:30

83.1.16.06:30

83.1.16.08:30

전국 기독교교회협의회 연설 (83.1.10)
북미한국인권연합주최 김현장,
문부식 구명집회 (83.1.15)
일본 조일신문 및 TBC 방송 기자
회견내용 (83.1.15)

83.1.18 (화)

미국주방. Baltimore 국제비대사관 뉴스연동 종료.
이동참사관도 VOA의 권리가 보장된다는 견해 피력
미국주방 각. 1.17. 국제비대사관 강연시연설회 종료
이동참사관, 동경으로 VOA의 증개조 설치할 예정
(나쁜 예행일) 비록의 일과제정일 회행

예고문외 외저 일반문서로
재분류 1987 12.7 서명

예고 : 83.12.31. 일반

0059

미국외소리방송(V.O.A)

김대중관련내용 보도에따른문제점검토

1983. 1

0086

jt

1. 상 황

미국 정부의 해외 선전방송인 V.O.A 에서는 82.12.24 김대중
 도미후 워싱턴 도착 성명(82.12.25) 및 연설(83.1.11, 1.16)
 기자회견(1.16) 등 체미동정을 김대중 육성 녹음 등으로 한국어
방송 시간 (매일 06:30, 08:30, 22:30 3회)에 보도

2. 보도 내용

보도일시	내 용	비 고
82.12.25 06:30 (한국시간)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 자유, 정의 및 인간의 존엄성 보장만이 조국의 안보를 강화하고 평화적 통일을 성취할 수 있는 유일한 길이다. ◦ 나는 앞으로 어떻게 하면 한국민의 뜻 에 충실하게 살 것인가에 모든 나의 신념과 행동의 기준을 두겠다. ◦ 최대 소망은 가까운 장래에 고국에 돌아 가 국민을 위해 인생을 보내고 싶은 것이다. 	82.12.23 22:00(현지) 워싱턴 도착 성명

0087

86

<p>83.1.11 06:30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 한국대 민주정부의 수립이 한국의 국익은 물론 미국에게도 도움이 될 것이다 ◦ 나의 식방은 세계 일본의 압력과 기독교 회 활동의 덕택이며, 나머지 정치범들의 식방을 위해서 이와같은 압력은 계속되어야 할 것이다 * 이어 아나운서는 "김대중은 신병 치료를 할 예정이고, 한국에서의 민주주의를 위해 계속 공개담연을 할 예정으로 있다"고 보도 	<p>83.1.10 전국 기독교 회협의회 연설</p>
<p>83.1.16 06:30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1.15 워싱턴에서는 한영의 한국인이 숨진 바 있는 부산 미문화원 방화사건과 관련 사형선고를 받은 김연장, 문부식 두 피고인의 구명을 위한 집회 각 미국의 인권 및 그회단체 주최로 열렸다 	<p>83.1.15 "북미 한국 인권연찬" 주최 김연장, 문부식 구명을 위한 집회</p>

0088
87

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 이 집회에서 김대중은 인심을 통핵 한국인들은 민주주의 사명을 완수하지 못하고 있다고 전제하고 김현강, 문부식 씨의 생명구출은 한국의 자유를 신봉 하는 모든 사람의 양심을 구출하는 것과 같다고 말하였다 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 로이탁, AP 통신 등도 상기 집회에서 김대중이 행한 인심내용을 보도
<p>83.1.16 08:30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 김대중은 10년전 동경에서 자신을 납치 한 것은 당시 박정희 대통령의 지시를 받은 한국의 중앙정보부 요원 이라고 비난 하였다 김대중은 동경의 한 호텔에서 납치 당하였는데 그것은 현재 없어진 한국 중앙정보부 육원들의 소행이라는 혐의 를 받고 있다 동인은 반체제활동 혐의로 2년전에 사형 선고를 받아 그후 감형 되었으며 형집행 	<p>83.1.15 . 일본 조일신문 및 TBC 방송 기자회견 내용 등</p>

0089

	<p>정기미 미국으로부터 출국이 허용 되었다</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 김태중은 15일 워싱턴에서 부산 미문화원 방과사건과 관련 사법신고를 받은 두 한국인의 구명을 위해 일련 집회에서 연설 하였다 	
--	---	--

<p>* 한국인 방송 시간 30분간이 <u>세계 각국의 인권운동, 반적제운동, 종교</u> <u>행사 등 관련사항을 다수 포함시키고</u> 있는 것이 특이</p> <p>3. 보트로 인한 자금 영향(문제점)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 미국무성 산하 동 방송기관(VOA)의 <u>대한비판 성향의 보도</u> 지속으로 <u>우방 및 공산권 등에 대해 한국 이미지 저상.</u> ◦ 김태중 <u>추종 세력</u>의 동 방송 내용 <u>녹음 전파로 가파세력</u> 권속에 <u>참여</u> * <u>한복관, 박윤식, 권노갑, 강호직</u> 등이 <u>주동학이</u> 동 방송 내용 녹음 <u>전파로 추종 세력</u> 이관 방지
---	--

0090

89

- 추종 세력은 김대중의 견제도 인식, 대정부 비판활동 함박이

전기 우리

- 어마 제아, 불순 세력에 대해 동 내용 고지, V.O.A 의 김대중 감언

보도 내용 정적 유도

* 7.14 김영삼 추종 구 신민 출신의원 선택모임시 거론

- 김대중 제미 동점 일체 보도 관계에도 불구하고 국내에 김대중 선전

효과 초래

- 향후 종교단체, 학원소요 등 문제성 집회시 동 보도내용 수시

거론 가능

- 국내 비판 세력 자극 고무. 끝.

0091

90

III ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ III

오 찬 기 록

- 1. 일 시 : 83.1.20.12:00-14:00
- 2. 장 소 : 주한 미국 대사관 Cleveland 공사관저
- 3. 참석자
 - 가. 아측 : 제 1 차관보, 미주국장
 - 나. 미측 : Cleveland 공사, Blakemore 참사관
- 4. 내 용
 - 가. 김대중 동정

Blakemore: 한국측으로부터 받은 "미국의 소리" 방송 내용을 어제 국무성에 타전하였음. 본인으로서는 "미국의 소리"가 두 가지 잘못을 저질렀다고 생각되는바, 방송에 김대중 육성을 삽입한 것과 해설자가 "김대중은 미국에서의 신병치료가 끝나는 대로 귀국하여 정치활동을 할것이다"고 말한것임. 이문제는 매우 다루기가 어려우나, 조치후 결과를 회보해 드리겠음.

국 장 : 미국정부의 견해를 반영하는 "미국의소리"가 여사한 방송을 하는것은 양국관계를 저해하는 요인이 될것이라는 점을 재차 강조하는 바임.
 어제까지는 모르고 있었으나, 최근 요미우리 신문은 김대중이 1.13. 워싱턴 근교에서 "슈스미쓰" 부차관보와 오찬을 함께 했다고 보도한 바 있음.

제 1 차관보:

공	미	83년 1월 20일	담	담	과	장	국	장	차	관	장	관
람	주	20일	725	502								

0092

III ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ III

Blakemore: 미측은 이에 대해 사전에 알지 못했음.

국 장 : "슈스미쓰"가 김대중을 만날 필요도 없었고,
그런일로 한.미간에 불필요한 오해가 유발되는 일이
없도록 각별히 유의해 주기 바람.

차관보 : 1.19.자 아사히 신문은 일본정부가 경시청
직원을 파견, 사정 청취를 하는 문제에 대해 미국정부와
이미 비공식적 협의를 하고 있다고 보도하였음.

Cleveland: 본인이 알기로는 사전 협의는 없었으며,
다만 주미 일본 대사관 직원 한명이 국무성을 방문,
김대중이 수락하고 경시청이 직원을 파견할 경우 미측이
이를 여하히 처리할지에 관해 의견교환을 한 바 있으나
일본정부로부터 그 이상의 요청은 없었음.
미측은 김대중이 여사한 신문에 응하지 않을 가능성도
있지 않겠느냐는 희망을 가지고 있음.

나. 국무장관 체한일정

Blakemore: 국무장관이 경제문제에 지대한 관심을
가지고 있어 2.8. 아침 남덕우 전총리, 김재익 경제수석,
김만제 전KDI 원장, 김기환 KDI원장, 최선래
(주)럭키 사장 및 이경훈 대우실업 사장과의 조찬을
주선중임.

III ~~급비밀~~
CONFIDENTIAL

조찬시 한국경제에 관한 주제로 의견교환을 가질
예정인 바, 한국이 외채문제를 어떻게 하여
그토록 훌륭하게 다루어 왔는가에 대해 특별히
문의할 것임.

2.8. 국무장관을 위한 대사주최 만찬에는 100여명을
초청할 예정이며 이중 한국인은 30-40명이 될것임. 끝.

여고문에 외거 임한문서로 72
제분류 1983.12.31서경

예고 : 83.12.31. 일반

- 3 -

III ~~급비밀~~
CONFIDENTIAL

0094

93

관리 번호 03-1-1

III 급 비밀 CONFIDENTIAL

20011231

0/4

외무부

착신전보

번호 : USW-248

일시 : 01201757

종별 원본

수신 : 장관(미북)

발신 : 주미 대사

제목 : VOA 김대중 보도규제

대 : WUS-127

연 : USW-247

1. 당관 노창희 공사가 금 1.20. SHOESMITH 부차관보와 오찬시 대호 VOA 의 김대중관계 방송사실을 알리면서 동 방송의 대한비판 보도를 즉각 중지토록 조치해줄 것을 요청하였음.

2. 동 부차관보는 상급 이에 관한 보고를 받지못하였으나 문제의 SENSITIVITY 를 이해하며, USIA 를 통해 한국정부의 입장을 알려주고 그러한 일이 없도록 강력히 권고하겠다고 약속하였음.

3. 연이나 동 부차관보는 VOA 가 행정적으로는 USIA 산하에 있으나 방송편집 내용등에 관해서는 독립되어있기 때문에 국무성의 정치적 지침을 그대로 따르지 않고 저항하는 경우가 종종있음을 양해해달라고말하고 최근에도 중국문제에 관해 국무성 입장과 다른 방송을하여 국무성이,중공,대만 양측 으로부터 비난을 받은 사례가 있다고 말하였음

끝

예고: 일반(83.12.31.)

예고문외 외저 일반문서로 재환류 19/5 .12.31 서경

관	리	부	장	부	차	관	보	사	관	장	관

미주국 • 차관 • 김대중 • 김대중 • B A

III 급 비밀 CONFIDENTIAL