



“アジアの明日を問う”国際会議 The International Conference For Asia Awareness

Asia in Crisis: Quest for a New Hope

Dec. 19-22, 1974



Korean Professors' Proclamation

The Professors' World Peace Academy

世界平和教授아카데미

創立趣旨文

人類는 오직 世界平和를 바탕으로 眞正한 幸福을 누릴 수 있으며 人間에게 주어진 崇高한 精神과 無限한 知能도 어디까지나 平和와 福祉를 위하여 寄與되어야 할 것이다.

비록 人類의 歷史가 眞理와 善을 追求하는 사람들의 슬기와 努力으로 創造와 繁榮을 위하여 漸進的이나마 發展해 왔다고 樂觀하지만 그 道程에서 人類는 흔히 理想과 當爲에서 벗어나 스스로의 尊嚴을 다쳤고 또한 人間은 責任을 다하지 못하여 昏迷속에 彷徨했음이 너무나 많았다.

한편 우리들의 現實을 살필 때 오늘의 知性과 良心은 크게 挑戰받고 있다. 오로지 人類福祉만을 위해 活用되어야 할 人間의 才能과 財物과 文化的 遺産이 地球 汗子석에서는 도리어 恐怖와 抑壓의 原動力으로 惡用되고 있다. 驚異의인 科學技術의 發展이 強壓과 專制의 道具로 轉落하기도 하고 萬人이 고르게 惠澤을 입어야 할 文化와 物質이 利己와 貪慾의 獨占物로 占有되기도 한다.

總體的인 利得과 調和를 忘却한 個別的이고 偏頗的인 開發은 豫測하지 못했던 여러가지 公害를 수반하였고 必로 地球와 自然의 破壞를 杞憂하기에 이르렀다.

오늘의 人類社會는 나와 남의 문제를 놓고 酷甚한 矛盾과 不條理에 빠지고 있다. 利己와 利他, 個人과 全体, 民族과 人類, 나라와 世界가 調和되지 못하고 相反되는 利害속에서 苦惱하고 있다.

또한 오늘의 人間은 東·西를 막론하고 精神의 갈등과 價値觀의 昏迷속에서 靈과 肉, 精神과 物質, 理想과 現實 등 여러 矛盾을 調和시키지 못하고 있다.

이에 뜻을 같이하는 우리 教授들은 知性과 良心을 가지고 眞理와 善에 이르는 길을 探究하고 아울러 「人類의 福祉 및 새文化 發展에 이바지할 것」을 目的으로 「世界平和教授아카데미 (The Professors World Peace Academy)」를 創立하는 바이다.

비록 各者의 專攻分野는 다름지언정 學問의 終局的인 目的은 世界平和와 人類福祉에 歸一하는 바, 온 世界의 教授들은 共同的인 廣場인 본 「아카데미」를 中心으로 넓게 交流하며 緊密히 協同하고 誠實하게 學術活動을 展開해 나갈 것을 다짐함과 동시에 우리는 世界 人類에게 學問에 대한 投資가 가장 有益하고 바람직하고 알찬 結實을 招來할 것임을 實踐的으로 보여주고자 한다.

1973. 5. 6.

大韓民國 서울에서

創立總會

會員現況

—1975年 3月 20日 現在—

- 計 366名
- 가나다順
- 學校는 入會時 所屬임
- ◎住所變更時는 곧 事務局으로 連絡해주시기 바랍니다.

- 創立總會全景●
- 1973年 5月6日 서울 시내 뉴-코스모스호텔 코스모스홀에서 全國의 163名 教授가 참석한 가운데 創立總會가 開催되었다.
- A general view of the Founding General Meeting ●
- On May 6, 1973, in Seoul, at the New Korea Hotel-Cosmos Hall, the Founding General Meeting of P.W.P.A was held by 163 Professors who came together from all over the country.

發起趣旨文

오늘의 世界는 高度의 科學文明을 자랑하고 있으면서도 崇高한 精神의 빛을 附合시키지 못한채 어둠과 昏迷속에 彷徨하고 있다. 이에 하나의 眞理와 絶對善을 行動으로 具顯하여 全人類의 平和와 福祉 및 새文化 創造에 이바지하고자 우리 發起教授 一同은 國內外 學者들과 協同하고 交流하며 아울러 誠實하게 研究한 業績을 널리 普及하기 爲한 共同的인 場으로 世界平和教授아카데미 (The Professors World Peace Academy) 의 創立을 發起하는 바이다.

1973年 4月 7日

世界平和教授아카데미 發起人一同

經過錄

1972年(7. 28, 8. 8) 國際勝共聯合 및 原理研究會 周旋으로 開催된 第2, 3次 「韓日教授親善세미나」에 參預했던 兩國 教授間에 世界平和를 爲한 知性的인 役割과 새로운 指導理念의 必要性이 強調되었으며 이를 爲한 世界的인 學術研究協體의 構成이 論議되었다.

이러한 뜻에 對하여 平素 平和世界의 具顯에 盡力해 온 文鮮明先生의 깊은 理解와 協助를 얻게되어 그 뜻을 더욱 具體化 시키게 되었다. 그리고 純粹하게 學問研究에 精進하며 平和世界 建設에 積極 寄與할 良心的인 學者들의 活動에 뜻을 같이하는 國內外 여러 教授들의 呼應을 받아 그 發起의 첫 모임을 갖게 되었다. 그後 2次(73. 2. 27, 4. 7)에 걸친 發起委員會와 七次(73. 3. 1, 3. 5, 3. 10, 3. 29, 4. 15, 4. 16, 5. 3)의 創立準備委員會에서 定款草案, 事業計劃 등 諸般 基礎事項이 審議 決定되어 創立總會를 開催하게 되었다.

The Promoting Prospectus

In spite of our highly developed, scientific civilization, due to a lack of moral sense, the people of the world are now perplexed and are in confusion and darkness. Hereby we professors came to promote The Professors World Peace Academy to contribute to the creation of a new culture, and to the peace and welfare of all mankind through the realization of one truth and of sovereign good.

Promoting Professors
April 7, 1973

Motive and Progress

At the 2nd and 3rd Korean-Japanese Professors Goodwill Seminars in July and August in 1972(7.28, 8.8), sponsored by the International Federation for Victory over Communism(IFVC), and the Korean Collegiate Association for the Reasearch of Principle(K-CAR P), the role of intellectuals in establishing world peace, and the necessity of a new guiding idea among the professors of these countries were emphasised.

Therefore the organization of a worldwide conference for academic research was discussed.

With the deep understanding and cooperation of Mr. Sun Myung Moon, who has devoted his life to the establishment of a peaceful world, this idea came to be further actualized. Thus the first promotional meeting was brought about through the response of conscientious professors, at home and overseas, agreeing to make a positive contribution to the establishment of a peaceful world through genuine academic research.

There were two promotional meetings and seven(7) founding preparatory meetings, and the draft of the Articles of Association and plans for initial undertakings were examined and adopted in the preparatory committees.

On this basis this founding general meeting of the academy came about.



會務報告 (1974. 3부터 1975. 2까지)

一. 出版活動

1. 「아카데미 論叢」(第二輯, 1974年度) 發行
論文 18篇(人文·藝術 8篇, 社會 7篇, 自然 3篇) 收錄, 4·6倍版, 312P, 1000部)
2. 會報「廣場」發行
月 1回(10號~21號, 每月 25日), 4500部씩 發刊
3. 第 1次 國際學術會議 報告書 發刊
祝辭 및 論文 10篇과 討議內容 收錄, 크라운版, 195P, 600部

二. 國際學術會議 主催 및 參加

1. 第 1次 韓·中·日 國際學術會議 開催
日時: 1974年 4月 22日~27日
場所: 大韓民國 서울 「아카데미 하우스」 및 世宗호텔
主題: 「世界平和와 아시아」
參加者: 韓國 16名, 日本 16名, 中國 9名 計41名外 出席者 多數
2. 第 2次 韓·中·日 國際學術會議 參加
日時: 1974年 7月 23日~27日
場所: 中華民國 台灣省 台北市
主題: 「아시아의 安全과 自由世界」
參加者: 韓國 17名(中國 40名, 日本 20名)
3. 第 3次 韓·日·中 國際學術會議 參加
日時: 1974年 12月 19日~24日
場所: 日本 東京
主題: 「아시아의 危機와 새로운 希望」
參加者: 韓國 17名(日本 20名, 中國 16名)
4. 第 3次 國際統一科學會議 參加
日時: 1974年 11月 21日~24日
場所: 英國 London
主題: 「科學과 絕對的 價値」
參加者: 韓國 4名(23個國 145名 外 出席者 155名)

三. 月例教養講座

1. 1974年 6月 1日: 「韓國文學의 古典과 現代」
——白 鐵 博士
2. 1974年 7月 5日: 「系統工學과 사이버네틱스」
——金煥權(光云工大), 朴相禧(延世大), 高興化(中央大)
3. 1974年 8月 24日: 「家族法 改正에 關하여」
——鄭範錫(建國大), 奇世勳(辯護士), 金斗憲(建國大)
4. 1974年 9月 21日: 「人間教育」
——李奎浩(延世大), 金丁煥(高麗大), 金恩雨(梨花女大)

5. 1974年 10月 26日: 「現代藝術의 問題點」
——金允植(서울大), 李 逸(弘益大), 羅運榮(延世大)
6. 1974年 11月 23日: 「生命科學」
——河斗鳳(서울大), 南相烈(慶熙大), 朴相允(成均館大)

四. 招請懇談會

福田信之 博士(日本 筑波大副學長, 日本 世界平和教授 아카데미 副會長) 招請 懇談
主題: 「大學教育의 問題點」
日時: 1974年 11月 1日
場所: 市內 코리아나 호텔

五. 會議

運營委員會議 11回, 編輯委員會議 11回

六. 親睦會

1. 野外親睦會
時: 1974年 8月 22日
處: 京畿道 清平湖畔
參席者: 80名
2. 忘年會 및 會員 合同出版紀念會
時: 1974年 12月 27日
處: 新聞會館
內容: 博士學位取得 및 回甲祝賀, 出版紀念
參加者: 110名

七. 資料交換

1. 國內外 443個團體(60個國)와 資料交換
2. 圖書受贈 및 購入: 277卷

八. '75年度 아시아國際學術會議 豫備「세미나」 開催

日時: 1974年 2月 21日
場所: YMCA 호텔
主題: 「變遷하는 世界와 아시아의 未來像」
參加者: 18名

九. 會館 및 事務局 運營

Annual Report During March 1974—February 1975

- 1 Publications Activity
- 2 International Academic Conference and Participation
- 3 Monthly Lecture Series Presented
- 4 Invited Panel Discussion
- 5 Executive Meetings

6 Fellowships: Outings

- End of the Year Party
- 7 Research Material Exchange at Home and Abroad
- 8 Preliminary Seminar on 1975 Asian International Academic Conference
- 9 Report on Academic Building and the Administration

'75年度 事業計劃

一. 國內 學術活動

- 1) 學術「세미나」 2回
- 2) 地方 學術 講演會
- 3) 「아카데미」 月例教養 講座
- 4) 研究補助費支給(細部規定은 追後制定함)

二. 國際 學術活動

- 1) 아시아 學術會議開催
日 時: 7월 21日~25日
主 題: 「變遷하는 世界와 아시아의 未來像」
招請國: 日·中·印·比·「말」聯·泰·伊 등
- 2) 國際會議參加
i) 第 4次 國際統一科學會議(美國 New York)
ii) 日本 PWPA 主催·아시아 學術會議(沖繩)
iii) 筑波大學主催 高等教育問題세미나
iv) 其 他
- 3) 外國人 著名人士 招請講演會(年 2回)

三. 出版 活動

- 1) 「廣場」發刊(月 1回, 60페이지 內外, 4500部)
- 2) 「아카데미論叢」 第 3輯 發刊(國內外論文 30篇, 1000部)

Plans for 1975 Activities

- 1 Academic Activity at Home
- 2 International Academic Activity
- 3 Publications Activity

- 3) 單行本 刊行(細部 規定은 별도 발표함)
- 4) 「세미나」報告書 및 會議資料 其他 發刊

四. 調查 活動

圖書, 研究資料, 國內外機關 團體의 刊行物 등의 調查, 蒐集 및 國內外 交流

五. 會 議

- 1) 定期總會(3月 23日)
- 2) 理 事 會
- 3) 評議委員會
- 4) 編輯委員會
- 5) 會員親睦會(出版紀念, 回甲 및 博士學位祝賀會, 野外親睦會 등)

六. 「아카데미」賞

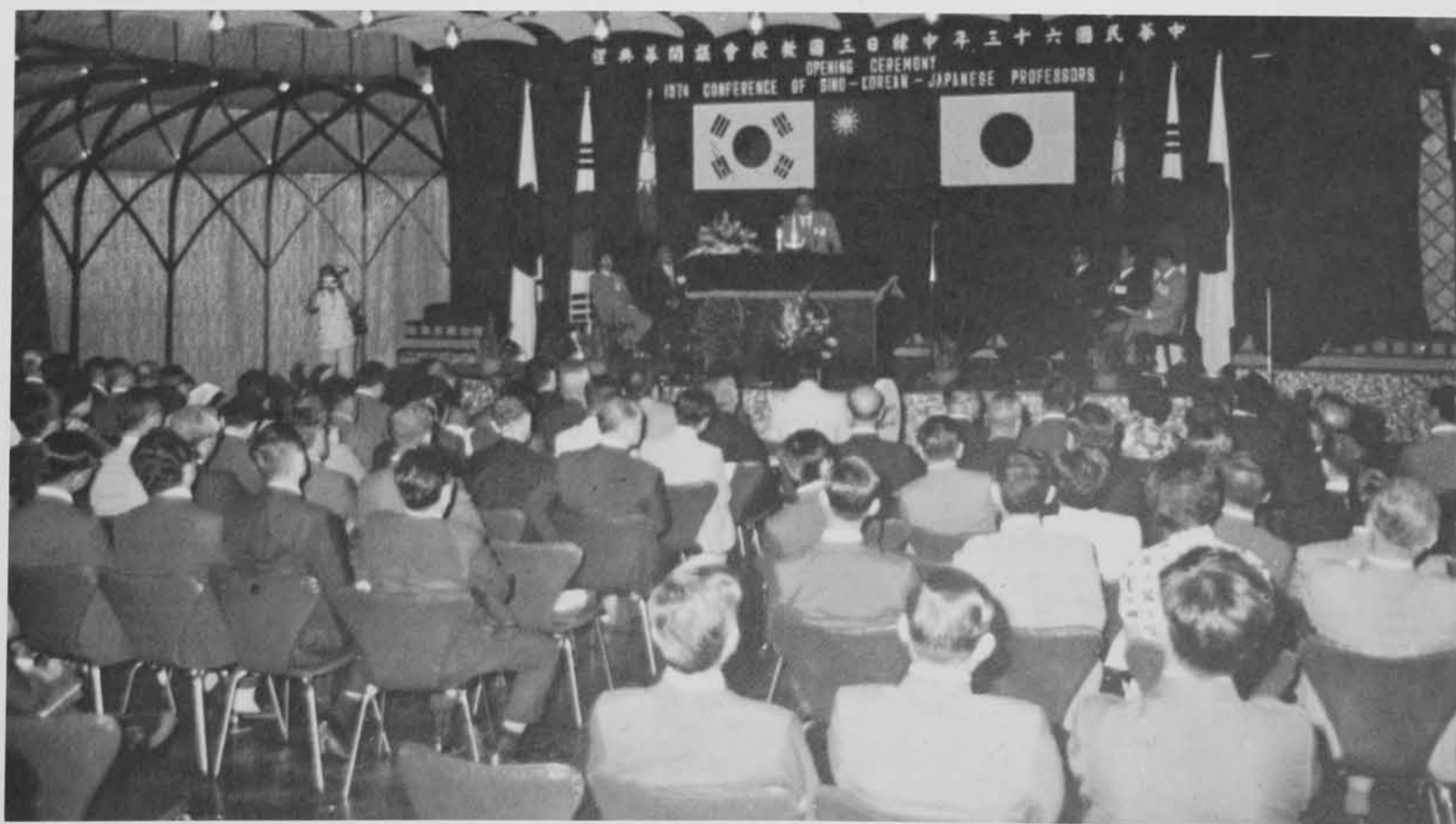
學問 諸 分野에서 研究, 著作 등 功勞가 至大한 者 2人을 選定하여 學術大賞을 施賞함 (1人當 300萬원)

七. 會館 및 事務局 運營





Annual meetings of The Professors World Peace Academy



熱狂的歡呼속 1泊2日

포오드美大統領 滯韓 畫報

東 亞 日 報

1974年11月23日 土曜日



訪韓 첫 食事 미제 2사단을 방문한 「포오드」 美大統領이 야외에서 가진 점심식사에서 닭요리를 맛있게 먹고 있다. 옆에 흑인사병이 줄거로 모습으로 바라보고 있다. <미제 2사단에서 金順廉기자>



「우리大統領 최고」 미 2사단 실내체육관에서 태권도 시범을 관람한 「포오드」 대통령에게 장병들은 기념패를 전하면서 감지순가락을 높이들어 「우리대통령 최고」라고 환호성을 일러냈다.

沿道에 온 歡送人波
의 환호를 받으며 김대중(왼쪽)은 환영단 <세종대원>의 환영을 받는다.



惜別의 악수나누는 兩國元首 「포오드」 대통령의 離韓하기 직전에 美 대통령과 朴 대통령의 악수를 나누고 있다.



보이스카우트 무궁화金章 수여
트 이왕이차 청와대에 들른 「포오드」 대통령에게 보이스카우트 무궁화金章을 수여하고 있다.

The Rising Tide

DECEMBER 15, 1974

Jack Anderson Visits Korea

Nationally-known columnist Jack Anderson, during a stay of several days in South Korea, reported that "democracy is not dead in South Korea," and that South Korea faces a real and formidable threat from North Korea, both from an arms build-up along the DMZ and subversion through infiltration from Japan.

Anderson came to Korea at the urging of Christian leaders who asked him to make a "personal appeal" to South Korean President Chung Hee Park for clemency on behalf of twelve religious leaders who had been jailed for anti-government activities under a set of "emergency decrees" established by Park last year.

In the meeting with President Park, Anderson reported that Park responded affirmatively to his appeal, saying that he would give it "careful consideration." However, the South Korean president stressed that the imprisoned Christians had not been arrested for criticizing the government but for violating the law. "Many vocal critics openly denounce his regime, he said, yet they are not sent to jail," Anderson reported.

Anderson said that Park "vigorously denied" charges that the emergency decrees were imposed "for the sole purpose of stifling dissent."

Anderson reported that Park showed him "documentary evidence" of "an alarming North Korean military buildup, the discovery of an infiltration tunnel under the demilitarized zone, almost daily incidents along the truce line, and acts of subversion within his country." Park added that many countries had to adopt emergency measures when their security was threatened. "Even the United States suspended the civil rights of Japanese-Americans on the West coast and threw them into concentration camps after the bombing of Pearl Harbor."

The evidence shown to Anderson indicated that "North Korea has been amassing men and weapons for a possible resumption of the Korean War. A total of 813 fortified gun positions have been spotted inside the North Korean half of the demilitarized zone in outright violation of the truce agreement. Some of the larger guns could bombard Seoul itself." Anderson mentioned a "propaganda barrage," which has now reached 800 hours of broadcasting against South Korea, which is "designed to support an underground effort to overthrow the Park regime and

replace it with a government that would be acceptable to North Korea."

Anderson reported, based on his own sources, that "U.S. intelligence not only has confirmed the military buildup but the underground operation to subvert the Park regime. Unquestionably North Korea is developing and directing an underground organization inside South Korea. Communist agents are infiltrating into the country, some by secret landings on the long coast line, but most through the large Korean community in Japan."

Anderson was assured by South Korean Christians that the jailed Christians were anti-Communist, but also admittedly anti-Park. The jailed Christians contend that Park "has turned South Korea into a dictatorship and that they are fighting for elementary freedom." Anderson reported. The religious leaders conceded, however, that the Church has far more freedom in South Korea than in North Korea.

Kim Joon Gon, president of the Korean Campus Crusade for Christ, told Anderson, "in the United States you have 100 per cent religious freedom, in South Korea we have 80 per cent religious freedom. In North Korea, they have zero percentage."

The Korean Christian leaders also told Anderson that the jailed Christians represented a "minority" of "Liberation Christians who believe the church must side with the oppressed and work to change society." He said the majority of Korean Christians "agree that the church must side with the oppressed, but believe it must keep out of politics."

In another dispatch from Seoul, Anderson reported his impressions of life in South Korea, based on a four-day trip around the country with non-governmental friends as guides, compared with reports about life in North Korea from people who had visited there. Anderson reported:

"The intelligence reports depict North Korea as perhaps the world's most oppressive, monolithic society. Although dissidents tried early this year to challenge the absolute authority of Kim Il Sung, they were ruthlessly cut down on Feb. 15.

"The cruel Kim keeps his subjects in line through the National Political Security Bureau, which conducts secret surveillance on all branches of government and walks of life. NPSB advisers exercise politi-

cal control, serving as Kim's eyes and ears, over the army down to the company level and over the bureaucracy down to the section level. They also reach into every neighborhood in North Korea.

"Most able-bodied men who work in the factories and fields, are pressed into a labor-peasant military reserve, which is given intensive, mandatory training to keep it combat-ready. Another 700,000 youths likewise must drill five hours each week, with a full month of active duty each year.

"The visitors to Pyongyang describe the North Korean capital as bleak and cheerless. The people on the streets had a haunted look, reported the visitor. There was little traffic except for government cars."

In contrast, Anderson found opposition leaders fearful of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, "but that 'no one was the least afraid to criticize the government in their homes and offices. And even the harshest critics agreed that the KCIA was by no means as omnipresent as the NPSD."

Anderson described further evidence of freedom and prosperity in South Korea that he saw during his travels:

"Outside of Seoul, I found people seemingly oblivious of the government. South Korea's major cities are bustling, prosperous places, the people friendly and cheerful, the streets jammed with honking, careening civilian auto traffic."

He also mentioned seeing well-stocked department stores, electric lines strung to homes in even the poorest villages, and a modern shipyard and a huge steel mill producing high-quality ships and steel for export.

"South Korea's growth rate, now at an astonishing 15 per cent, is the highest in the world. The people, clearly, are more free, more prosperous and altogether better off than their cousins north of the 38th Parallel," Anderson observed.

He concluded by saying, "The democratic processes clearly have been curtailed, but democracy is not dead in South Korea. And economically, the country has made astonishing progress under President Park!

A significant victory was won at the United Nations as the U.N.'s powerful Political and Security Committee voted 61 to 42 with 32 abstentions to endorse a U.S.-sponsored resolution which would maintain U.N. troops in South Korea. The

General Assembly was expected to follow the Committee's recommendation before the break for the Christmas holidays.

The action of the Political and Security Committee followed a heated debate and procedural battle to determine whether the U.S.-backed resolution or a Communist sponsored one calling for the withdrawal of U.N. forces in Korea would receive priority.

The U.S.-backed proposal holds open the possibility that U.N. forces in Korea will be dissolved, but puts responsibility for such action on the U.N. Security Council, "pending negotiations and conciliation between the two Korean governments." The U.S. maintains veto power on the Security Council, thus assuring no precipitous withdrawal without U.S. consent.

Human Rights Committee Scores Success

Informed diplomatic sources in Washington gave credit to the American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Repatriates for influencing a number of third-world nations to side with the U.S. on the issue. The Committee had conducted a 700-person 7-day fasting demonstration in front of the U.N. protesting North Korean refusal to give freedom of travel to thousands of Japanese women now living in North Korea with their repatriated Korean husbands.

The pro-U.S. vote represented a major shift in relation to other U.N. proceedings, where the U.S. and other western nations had been facing a series of serious setbacks, culminating in U.S. Ambassador John Scali's scathing denunciation of what he called the "tyranny of the majority" in the U.N. A vote against recognizing Cambodia's ousted Prince Sihanouk provided a similar victory for the U.S. Both votes were interpreted to demonstrate continuing fear of Communist Chinese dominance on the part of smaller third-world nations.

The Korea vote in particular signified a repudiation of Kim Il-Sung's attempt to portray himself as the emerging leader of left-wing third-world nations through the "Juche" idea of independent Marxist-Leninist revolution.

Spokesmen for the Human Rights Committee, with which FLF is affiliated, told the Rising Tide that third-world delegates with whom they came in contact

were often "shocked and surprised" at the documentation the Committee produced on the denial of human rights in North Korea. "Kim Il-Sung had passed himself off as a humanitarian among many third world nations," a Committee member said.

Priority Issue

The procedural struggle in the U.N. centered around a question of priority. A draft resolution by Bolivia had been introduced on September 3, followed by one by Algeria on September 16. The Bolivian resolution was later amended by the Saudi Arabians. Communist bloc countries argued that the Algerian question should be voted first.

Committee rule #131, however, states that "if two proposals relate to the same question, the committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they were submitted."

The Netherlands representative argued that the Bolivian proposal retained priority according to precedents. Committee Chairman Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina, however, agreed to allow a vote on a Cuban proposal to vote on the Algerian resolution first. The Cuban proposal was defeated 48-50-33.

The procedural battle then shifted to whether or not the committee should vote on the Algerian resolution after passing on the Saudi-amended Bolivian proposal. Both the Soviet Union and China argued that the Algerian proposal could be voted on, even if the Bolivian one were passed. (The Algerian proposal would have the General Assembly go on record as saying it was "necessary to withdraw all foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations Flag.")

The committee then voted to pass the Saudi Arabian amendment by 57-43-35, and immediately went on to pass the Bolivian draft resolution 61-42-32.

A proposal by Barbados to table the Algerian motion was defeated 48-57-30, a minor defeat for the United States. However, the Algerian motion then failed to pass on a tie vote, 48-48-38.

According to U.N. sources, the General Assembly rarely rejects proposals by the Political Committee, which includes representatives of all U.N. nations. It thus appears that U.N. forces will be able to be maintained on the Korean peninsula for at least another year.

THE KOREA TIMES

SEOUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1974

Summit Strengthens Ties

U.S. Reaffirms Defense Pledges

U.S. President Gerald R. Ford reaffirmed yesterday the American determination to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed attack against the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty of 1954.

At the same time, the U.S. Chief Executive assured the Korean government that the United States has no plan to reduce the present level of the U.S. military strength in Korea.

The U.S. reassurance to aid Korea at a time of armed invasion, which was combined with no U.S. troop withdrawal program, came in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the first round of summit talks between President Park Chung-hee and his U.S. counterpart Ford at Chong Wa Dae.

In a rather lengthy communique, which covered wide areas of Korea-U.S. relations from such matters as defense to U.N. policies, and promotion of economic cooperation, the two top leaders agreed that implementation of the modernization program for the Korean armed forces "is of major importance to the security of the Republic of Korea and peace on the Korean peninsula."

"The two Presidents agreed that the Republic of Korea forces and American forces stationed in Korea must maintain

(Text on Page 2)

a high degree of strength and readiness in order to deter aggression," the communique said.

President Ford took note of the increasing share of the defense burden which Korea is able and willing to assume, affirming the readiness of the U.S. to continue to render appropriate support to the further development of defense industries in Korea.

According to the communique, in the Park-Ford summit, President Park explained in detail the current situation on the Korean peninsula, describing the threat to peace and stability of hostile acts by north Korea, which was exemplified most recently by the construction of an underground tunnel inside the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone.

Discussing up-to-date developments of the overall situation on the Korean peninsula, including the stalemated south-north dialogue, the President described constant efforts being made by the Republic of Korea to maintain a dialogue with north Korea designed to reduce tensions and establish peace on the Korean peninsula and to lead eventually to the peaceful unification of Korea.

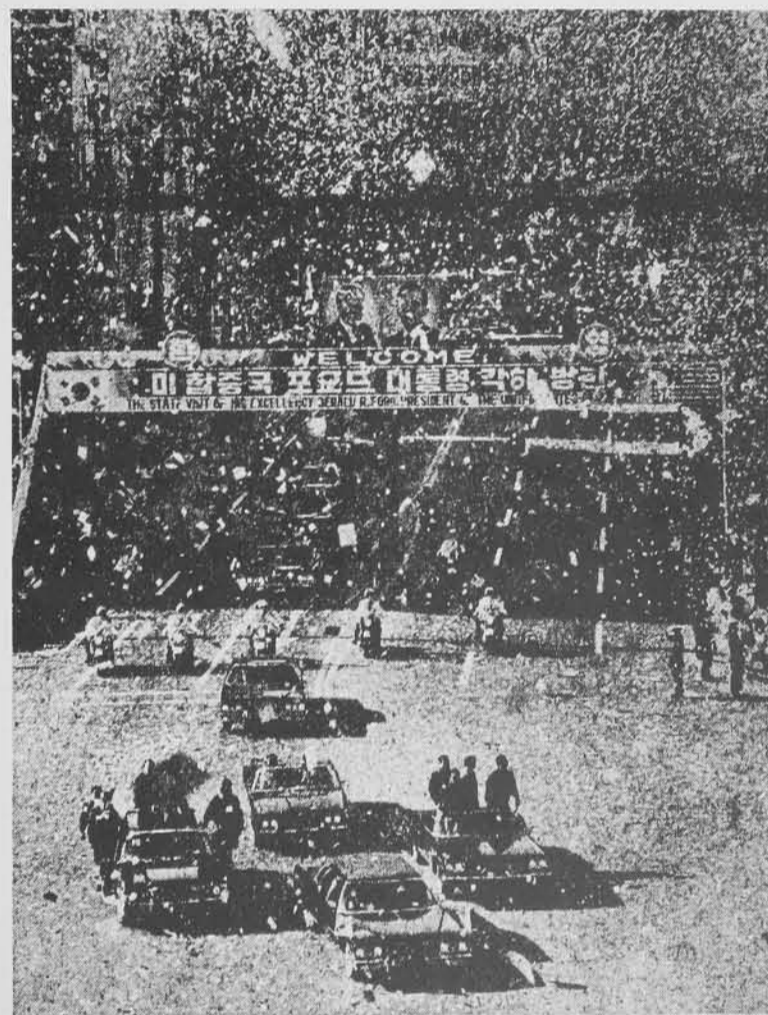
"President Park affirmed the intention of the Republic of Korea to continue to pursue the dialogue despite the failure of the north Korean authorities to respond with sincerity thus far."

The communique said, "President Ford gave assurance that the United States will continue to support these efforts by the Republic of Korea and expressed the hope that the constructive initiatives by the Republic of Korea would meet with positive responses by all concerned."

Touching on the current U.N. General Assembly consideration of the Korean question, the two Presidents agreed on the importance of favorable General Assembly action on the draft resolution introduced by the U.S. and other member



President Park Chung-hee, right, and U.S. President Gerald R. Ford wear smiles during their summit meeting dealing with a wide range of issues of mutual concern at Chong Wa Dae yesterday.



Under showers of colorful ticker tape from enthusiastic welcomers, the presidential limousine carrying Presidents Park Chung-hee and Gerald Ford, third in the center lane, veers into the Seoul City Hall Plaza leading to the Chosun Hotel where the visiting U.S. president is to stay overnight.

countries.

"Both expressed the hope that the General Assembly would base its consideration of the Korean question on a recognition of the importance of the security arrangements which have preserved peace on the Korean peninsula for more than two decades," the communique said.

The two Presidents agreed to continue close cooperation and regular consultation on security matters and other subjects of mutual interest, taking note of significant political and economic changes in the situation in Asia in recent years.

President Ford explained that the U.S., as a Pacific power,

is virtually interested in Asia and the Pacific and will continue its best efforts to ensure the peace and security of the region.

Examining the impact of recent international economic developments, they agreed that the two countries should continue to foster close economic cooperation for their mutual benefit, and that they should guide their economic policies toward each other in the spirit of closer interdependence among all nations.

They shared the view that coordination of their policies on new problems confronting the international community is necessary, expressing mutual satisfaction over the continuing

growth of substantial bilateral economic relations beneficial to both countries.

"They agreed that continued private foreign investment in Korea by the United States and other foreign countries is desirable," the communique said.

It added, "It was agreed that international efforts should focus on the reduction of trade distortions, establishment of a framework for ensuring stable food supplies, and realization of stable supplies of energy at reasonable prices."

President Ford invited President Park to visit the United States and Park accepted the invitation, agreeing that his visit would take place at a time of mutual convenience.

Park, Ford Emphasize Need for ROK Security

President Park Chung-hee and U.S. President Gerald R. Ford discussed a wide range of problems yesterday covering measures to promote mutual friendship and cooperation with the focus on Korean national security in view of the persisting Communist provocations from the north.

After a two and a half hours' meeting, Chong Wa Dae spokesman Kim Sung-jin told reporters that the two Presidents also exchanged a wide range of views on the international situation as well as various internal problems of their respective countries.

According to spokesman Kim, President Park explained to his American counterpart the situation on the Korean peninsula and related security matters involving the construction of an underground tunnel system.

President Ford responded that his government would give "prompt and effective" assistance to Korea in case of armed attack on the south by the north Korean Communists, the presidential spokesman quoted him as saying.



Korea by the United States and other foreign countries is desirable," the communiqué said. It added, "It was agreed that international efforts should focus on the reduction of trade distortions, establishment of a framework for ensuring stable food supplies, and realization of stable supplies of energy at reasonable prices."

President Ford invited President Park to visit the United States and Park accepted the invitation, agreeing that his visit would take place at a time of mutual convenience.

President Park and his first daughter, Keun-hye, received President Ford and his party in front of the Chong Wa Dae main hall and took them inside the presidential mansion for talks.

Earlier in the airport ceremony, President Park said in his welcoming remarks that Ford's visit here would add strength to the traditional friendly relationship between the two countries and would lay the foundation for enduring peace and everlasting prosperity in Asia.

"Your country has given unfailing support to our endeavors for self-help, which have progressed in the face of many trials and challenges. As a result our two nations have further strengthened our cooperative ties in all fields of human endeavor," Park continued.

The American president responded in his arrival statement, "I am here to reaffirm our friendship and to give it new life and meaning."

"Nothing binds nations closer than to have fought side by side for the same cause. Two times we stood together, here and in Vietnam, to preserve the peace and stability of Asia and the world. We can never forget this," he stated.

Ford added: "Let us now join to preserve peace and prevent any recurrence of hostilities. That is our continuing commitment which I today reaffirm."

On hand at the airport were Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil, Speaker Chung Il-kwon, Chief Justice Min Pok-ki, and other Korean and foreign dignitaries as well as hundreds of citizens, including members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Seoul.

The summit talks were attended by Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil, Foreign Minister Kim Dong-jo, Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Hahn Pyung-choon and Chong Wa Dae secretary-general Kim Chung-yum.

From the U.S. side were Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Philip Habib, American Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Sneider and Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs.

President Park was quoted as explaining Korea's efforts for the prevention of war on the peninsula and a series of steps taken for the settlement of peace in Korea and for unification of the country.

However, the Korean President assured President Ford of continued endeavor of the promotion of the stalled south-north dialogue, despite much difficulty in the face of the constant threats from the north, the spokesman said.

President Ford assured the Korean President of his government's continued assistance to such Korean endeavors.

The spokesman described their talks as being conducted in a most cordial and discreet atmosphere. He disclosed that

More Stories, Photos on P. 3, 12

the U.S. President expressed deep gratitude for his heartfelt welcome by the Korean people, which he said would be helpful for the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the two nations.

Before the two top leaders got down to their business talks, they exchanged gifts.

Following the summit talks, President Ford attended a reception and ensuing state dinner given by the Korean President in honor of the state guest.



U.S. President Gerald Ford, seen below the Korean national flag at center, is almost enveloped in a crowd of citizens who extended their whole-hearted welcome to the

president at the City Hall Plaza yesterday. President Ford got out of the car to shake hands with the welcomers. He flew in here from Japan at 10 a.m. for a 23-hour visit.

Over One Million Crowd

Welcome Showers Ford

'Flying White House' Brings Him

Air Force One, which flew U.S. President Gerald Ford to the Kimpo International Airport yesterday is called the Flying White House.

Air Force One was so named first in 1962 by the late president John Kennedy. Former presidents Johnson and Nixon took over in succession the Boeing 707 plane and it now has been flying for 12 years.

The presidential plane carried former U.S. president Nixon on his series of state visits to Peking and Moscow in 1972 and saw Lyndon Johnson sworn in following the Kennedy assassination in 1963.

The U.S. president uses the front door of the plane. Upon his first step on the ramp, the third engine immediately operates, which lights up the fourth one before president enters the plane.

A communications room which constantly and directly connects the plane and the White House is furnished at the right of the cockpit.

Presidential guards are seated in a row at one side inside the Air Force One.

Luxurious presidential compartment is divided into living room and bedroom with two single beds. The President mostly uses the bedroom on flying, while the living room is often used for conferences.



U.S. Air Force One is seen on the tarmac of Kimpo airport while U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, speaks in a plane-side welcoming ceremony.

303 Alien Scribes Cover U.S. President Trip Here

A total of 303 journalists of foreign press organizations are covering U.S. President Gerald Ford's visit to Korea, the Culture-Information Ministry said yesterday.

They include 154 pressmen accredited to the White House who are accompanying President Ford from Washington.

Others are 93 foreign reporters based in Tokyo, Hongkong or other places who were specially assigned to cover Ford's tour, and 56 journalists working for foreign news media based in Seoul.

A press center was established in the Ballroom of the Chosun Hotel with 20 overseas telephone lines, 22 telexes, five reception desks

for international telegrams and radio photo and facsimile services.

Communications facilities were also installed at Kimpo International Airport, the National Cemetery in Tongjak-dong, and the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division Headquarters for the convenience of the newsmen.

Korean Delicacies Highlight State Dinner

The state dinner yesterday for visiting U.S. President Gerald R. Ford and his entourage was composed mostly of traditional Korean delicacies, such as "kujol pan," "sinsullo" and fried sliced fish.



Scores of cameramen and their heavy equipment are positioned on a platform prepared for their coverage of the arrival of U.S. President Ford at the Kimpo International Airport yesterday.

Citizens Get Presidential Handshakes

More than one million Seoul citizens yesterday extended the heartiest welcome to U.S. President Gerald Ford while he and President Park Chung-hee drove in a limousine from Kimpo Airport to the Chosun Hotel.

The presidential motorcade parade, which lasted about 50 minutes from 10:40 a.m., was interrupted several times by swarming crowds on the Kimpo Highway.

Many were carrying signs which read: "We Like You, Ford," or "Welcome Ford." Some chanted: "Long Live President Ford."

President Ford got out of the car at the Sinchon intersection and shook hands with welcoming citizens and students for about five minutes with a smile on his face. He walked some 100 meters. President Park walked along with President Ford.

Along With Park

Asked if he had seen similar crowds at Grand Rapids, Mich., when he visited his home town after his inauguration, Ford said: "Yes, but on a smaller scale."

The welcoming mood was highlighted when the motorcade reached Sosomun street near City Hall. Confetti showered from buildings over the passing motorcade.

When the motorcade arrived at City Hall Plaza, President Ford accompanied by President Park got out of the car again and walked some 100 meters toward the Chosun Hotel exchanging handshakes with students and citizens.

The two presidents got in the car near the entrance of the hotel. They arrived at the front door about 15 minutes behind schedule.

For the passage of the presidential motorcade, road traffic was totally cut off between the airport and the hotel. Many commuting citizens had to walk to their offices from 9 a.m. when the traffic cutoff took effect prematurely.



U.S. President Gerald Ford smiles and waves his left hand to Seoul citizens welcoming him while reviewing with President Park Chung-hee, left, an honor guard of the Korean Armed Forces at Kimpo International Airport upon President Ford's arrival here yesterday for his two-day state visit.



U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, center, surrounded by the crowd, shakes hands with young Seoul citizens near the entrance to the Chosun Hotel where he and his suite are staying on his way to the hotel from Kimpo International Airport yesterday.



U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, right, is greeted by Miss Park Keun-hye, first daughter of President Park Chung-hee and hostess of Chong Wa Dae, yesterday when the U.S. Chief Executive arrived at the presidential mansion for the first of his summit meetings with Park.



President Park Chung-hee, right, of Korea and Gerald R. Ford of the United States toast in a banquet the Korean Chief Executive gave in honor of his U.S. counterpart at the Capitol last night. The two leaders and other invited Korean and U.S. guests later viewed a Korean folk arts performance.



U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, left, reads an arrival statement following a welcoming statement by Korean President Park Chung-hee, which highlighted the 40-minute airport welcoming ceremony.



U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, second from left, makes a silent prayer at the grave of the late First Lady, Mrs. Park Chung-hee, at the National Cemetery yesterday. Standing at his right is Defense Minister Suh Jyong-chul.

THE KOREA TIMES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1974



U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, surrounded by soldiers, munches a piece of fried chicken at an improvised mess hall at Camp Casey when he visited there yesterday.



A crowd of schoolgirls line the sidewalk in front of the Seoul City Hall, carrying amusing and interesting signs welcoming President Ford. The president arrived here at 10 a.m. yesterday.



President Park Chung-hee of Korea and Gerald R. Ford of the United States, both facing camera at center, sit side by side at the Korea-U.S. summit conference at Chong Wa Dae yesterday afternoon. Clockwise from left are Philip C. Habib, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs; Richard L. Snelder, U.S. ambassador to Korea; Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state; Ford; Park; Kim Jong-pil, prime minister; Kim Dong-jo, foreign minister; and Hahn Pyong-choon, ambassador to the United States.

Historic Ford Visit to Seoul

A Warm Welcome to U.S. President Gerald R. Ford

— STATEMENT —

Mankind faces a crisis today. Bewildered by terrible scientific techniques, man is engulfed in a vicious cycle of extreme egotistical materialism devoid of spirit and ethics.

We professors, in pursuit of the truth and goodness, should not be disappointed at nor remain indifferent to this situation, but should devote ourselves to the salvation of mankind, social salvation and world peace with good wisdom and brave action.

Man has his body, externally, and his spirit internally. Human life is comprised of the essential life of a being and its expression in life with all its particularities and divergences. All men are alike in the fact that they all live and all have spirits, but are different in their living styles and bodies.

Therefore, crises can be overcome and world peace achieved only if people look at their points of similarity.

Man should be saved. To do this, first of all, individuals should be complete by establishing harmony between their essential inner life and living styles and between their spirit and flesh. And then individuals should be united together to build families, societies, states and a world of truth, goodness and beauty.

In view of these facts we have found that the principle capable of bringing world peace on the basis of such a completion of mankind is the Divine Principle advocated by the Korean Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

His Divine Principle is a principle capable of leading from darkness and sorrow to "light and joy." At the same time, the principle is a peace principle capable of bringing together divided south and north Korea and our world divided into east and west, north and south. The principle also points out the Korean

nation's historic mission and the mandate of the history of man.

The world should be unified, but before this, religions would have to be unified. The Divine Principle is aimed at achieving this goal. The principle is a great one which has Christianity as its center and yet includes the essence of other religions such as Buddhism, Confucianism, and the truths of all ages and countries.

The principle which is pursuing world unification in the present reality of space and following the tradition of history is derived from the particularity of the Korean cultural heritage, and is also the nation's ideal as a way to achieve national unification. That means as a way to realize the 5,000-year inherited idea of worshipping the Heavenly God and expressing our consciousness of being one brethren.

The Divine Principle also represents a code of practical conduct adequate to the new time. In this respect, the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity is a cradle for making complete individual persons and families, and also the basis on which the unification of states and the world can be achieved.

The believers in this principle, through completion of their personal characters, become sincere and loyal to the observance of ethics and morality, and are prepared to sweat for the benefit of their people and state.

They also advocate freedom and democracy; reject Communist autocracy; are thorough in their respect for every human being, and devoting themselves to international cooperation and world peace.

Though it has been only 20 years since Rev. Moon founded the Holy Spirit Association for Unification

of World Christianity, the history he has created in conjunction with God has thrived to the extent that the association has developed into a worldwide religious organization, which now has over two million believers in 41 countries.

Noteworthy, Rev. Moon has visited every state in the United States since 1972, proclaiming the "Day of Hope" and urging American citizens to awake and to return to God. Throughout the crusade, the Reverend received honorary citizenship certificates from 73 American cities. Also in response to his campaign, 126 state governors and mayors have proclaimed the days on which Rev. Moon visited a "Days of Hope and Unification."

On Sept. 18, 1974, the Reverend spoke on the "New Future of Christianity" to an enthusiastic audience of more than 40,000 who gathered at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

On Oct. 8 this year, he was invited to the U.S. Congress and delivered a speech titled "The Will of God and the United States" to more than 180 U.S. political figures including senators and representatives. At present, Rev. Moon is continuing his evangelistic travel, visiting eight major cities in the U.S.

Belief must be practiced. And the will and love of God must be spread throughout the world. Belief is a practice which realizes the very Divine Principle and unifies the world into harmony with truth, goodness and beauty.

The International Conference for Unified Science, the Collegiate Associations for Research of the Principles and the Institutes of Unification Thought are all academies of scholars inspired by the Divine Principle who search for truth and endeavor to bring forth peace.

The International Foundation for Victory over Communism, active in many nations, the medical service activities, Japan's Save-the-Nation League, the Japanese campaign to promote free travel for the Japanese wives who were repatriated with their Korean husbands to north Korea, the One World Crusade in the United States and the Freedom Leadership Foundation are all vanguard organizations striving to protect their peoples and states and also to unite the free, democratic world.

The members are largely youths who work hard, even sacrificing themselves, to serve the will of God in all corners of the world. They are good workers participating in the construction of a unified world flourishing in "Light and Joy," by reaching out to people with the Divine Principle.

As intellectuals who are supposed to be well educated in academic fields and in virtue, we altogether deeply understand and appreciate the above-mentioned workers' sincere and enthusiastic desire and conduct, and would like to step toward a unified world and peace, along with them.

However, we cannot but deplore a handful of people who turn their faces away or intentionally slander and defame the Holy Spirit Association, which is spreading the light of this great principle and way of life, which has come out of Korea, to the world.

We hereby publish this statement, knowing that on the way we will have to do away with all our prejudices and biases and awaken once and for all to take the lead in the effort for national growth and world peace along the way of national consensus and cooperation among the entire world people.

November 15, 1974

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Dong-hee Choi, Korea Univ.

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Ki-won Kim, Chung-Nam N. Univ.
Daesuk Han, Seoul N. Univ.
Sham-shu Kim, Soek-Myung Women's Univ.
Wee-Huh, Dongguk Univ.
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“Proclamation” to Appear Nationwide

To appear in newspapers in all fifty states prior to the Directors Conference is the advertisement signed by one hundred Korean professors recently placed in Korean newspapers, “Proclamation on the activities being undertaken by the Unification Church.” Says the ad (in part):

“Its members are truly ethical and moral through their perfection of character; and they offer themselves with full

dedication and with blood and sweat for the cause of their nation and its people. They are consistent in respect for mankind, devoted in the safeguarding of democracy, adamant frontiersmen against communist totalitarianism, and they have dedicated themselves to the end of international cooperation and world peace.

“We, as intellectuals, knowledgeable of the world’s great teachings and

virtues, support these genuine and earnest ideals and activities with the deepest understanding, and we urge others to join us in pursuing a unified world and peace for mankind.”

New Hope News

December 23, 1974

Newspapers That Carried The Proclamation of the Korean Professors

Name of the newspaper	City and State
Phoenix Gazette	Phoenix, Arizona
Anchorage Daily Times	Anchorage, Alaska
Arizona Republic	Phoenix, Arizona
Arkansas Democrat	Little Rock, Arkansas
Los Angeles Times	Los Angeles, California
Denver Post	Denver, Colorado
Hartford Courant	Hartford, Connecticut
Morning News	Wilmington, Delaware
Evening Journal	Wilmington, Delaware
Washington Post	Washington, D.C.
Atlanta Journal	Atlanta, Georgia
Miami Herald	Miami, Florida
Honolulu Star Bulletin	Honolulu, Hawaii
Idaho Statesman	Boise, Idaho
Chicago Tribune	Chicago, Illinois
Indianapolis News	Indianapolis, Indiana
Des Moines Register	Des Moines, Iowa
Wichita Eagle	Wichita, Kansas
Courier-Journal	Louisville, Kentucky
The Times-Picayune	New Orleans, Louisiana
Portland Press Herald	Portland, Maine
The Sun	Baltimore, Maryland
The Evening Sun	Baltimore, Maryland
Boston Evening Globe	Boston, Massachusetts
Boston Globe	Boston, Massachusetts
Minneapolis Tribune	Minneapolis, Minnesota
St. Louis Post Dispatch	St. Louis, Missouri
Independent Record	Helena, Montana
Omaha World-Herald	Omaha, Nebraska
Review Journal	Las Vegas, Nevada
Manchester Union Leader	Manchester, New Hampshire
Newark Star-Ledger	Newark, New Jersey
Albuquerque Journal	Albuquerque, New Mexico
Raleigh Times	Raleigh, North Carolina
News and Observer	Gowanda, New York
Argus-Leader	Sioux Falls, South Dakota
The Forum	Fargo, North Dakota
The Oklahoma Daily	Norman, Oklahoma
Columbus Evening Dispatch	Columbus, Ohio
Oregonian	Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia Inquirer	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Providence Journal	Providence, Rhode Island
The State	Columbia, South Carolina
The Tennesian	Nashville, Tennessee
Austin American-Statesman	Austin, Texas
Salt Lake Tribune	Salt Lake City, Utah
Burlington Free Press	Burlington, Vermont
Charleston Gazette	Charleston, West Virginia
The Gazette	Alexandria, Virginia
Wyoming Eagle	Cheyenne, Wyoming
Laramie Daily	Laramie, Wyoming
New York Times	New York, New York

The New York Times

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1974

PROCLAMATION

on the activities being undertaken by the Unification Church

Today, mankind is in crisis. As a result of the high development of science and technology, man is inescapably locked in a vicious circle of an extremely self-centered and materialistic way of life that defies spirituality and morality. However, we professors and all academicians who are in constant pursuit of truth should not yield to disappointment; rather, we should participate in activity for the recovery of mankind, salvation of society, and the realization of world peace.

Man consists of "body" and "spirit" as his outer form and inner entity, respectively, and our life connotes both "life," which is universally common, and "lifestyle," which is the expression of varied circumstances. All men commonly share "life" and "spirit," but their "lifestyles" and "bodies" vary to some extent. Therefore, the surmounting of today's crises and the establishment of world peace can be achieved only at the common level of life and spirituality.

Mankind needs salvation. First, individuals must be perfected through harmony between "life" and "lifestyle," and between "spirit" and "body." Such individuals can meet and unite to form families of truth, goodness and beauty, which eventually will develop into such a society, nation and world. This consistent principle to attain world peace upon the foundation of individual perfection is the *Divine Principle* disclosed by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon.

Reverend Moon was born in Korea, a country that can well represent and indemnify the agonies and disasters of all mankind today. His *Divine Principle* has thus brought forth light and happiness out of darkness and sorrow. It is also the principle of peace which will enable the world, shattered and scattered in all directions, to unify once again. Thus, it contains both the historical mission of the nation of Korea and the goal and desire of all mankind.

The world must become unified; but before that can take place, all religions, which are the guiding principles in our "life," must become unified. *Divine Principle* is instrumental and essential to accomplish this purpose. Its scope is of the greatest magnitude in that it comprehensively contains the essence of the world's great religions, including Buddhism, Confucianism, and certainly Judaism and world Christianity, and also encompasses all non-religious truth.

This unified pursuit of the harmonization of space and the summation of all tradition of time is a manifestation of the awareness of ideological subjectivity, which can be attributed to the characteristics of the cultural tradition of Korea. It is also an explicit development of the essential "ideal of God" and the ideals of "reverence for Heaven" and "brotherly love," all of which we have cherished throughout our nation's five-thousand-year history.

Divine Principle is the working guide for effective practical action for this new age. Accordingly, the Unification Church is the cradle of individual and family perfection in the smaller sense, and it can then be viewed as the foundation of national and world unity in the larger sense.

Its members are truly ethical and moral through their perfection of character; and they offer themselves with full dedication and with blood and sweat for the cause of their nation and its people. They are consistent in respect for mankind, devoted in the safeguarding of democracy, adamant frontiersmen against communist totalitarianism, and they have dedicated themselves to the end of international cooperation and world peace.

It is a small wonder that after a mere 20 years since Reverend Moon established the Unification Church, the "work which is wrought together with God" has made truly remarkable progress, until today it embodies more than two million members in 41 countries worldwide.

Especially noteworthy is that Reverend Moon in 1972 launched a crusade to more than fifty cities throughout the United States, urging the once-great Christian nation to return to God. He has received honorary citizenships from 73 cities, and 153 governors and mayors have proclaimed the "Day of Hope and Unity," commemorating his efforts. On September 18, 1974, some 40,000 people overflowed Madison Square Garden, where he delivered his message on "The New Future of Christianity." On October 8, he was invited to Capitol Hill, where he spoke about "America in God's Providence" before an audience of 180 leaders of Congress. He is presently conducting a speaking tour in eight major cities across the American continent.

Faith is practice. It is to fill the world with God's "will" and His "love" in abundance. It is the practice of the *Divine Principle* to lead mankind into a harmony of oneness through truth, goodness and beauty. "The Little Angels," a Korean dance troupe that introduced the original beauty of Korea, was the fruit of this *Divine Principle*. The International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences, the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles, and the Unification Thought Institute are true assemblies of scholars whose concern is to pursue truth and to realize peace.

The International Federation for Victory over Communism, with branch offices in almost every free nation, the International Cultural Foundation, the International One World Crusade, and the Freedom Leadership Foundation in the United States are bodies of activities that are forerunners for the safeguarding of the nation and the free democratic world.

Today many of their young members are scattered throughout the world, literally sacrificing themselves to bring salvation to the world and to build the unified world of "light and happiness."

We, as intellectuals, knowledgeable of the world's great teachings and virtues, support these genuine and earnest ideals and activities with the deepest understanding, and we urge others to join in pursuing a unified world and peace for mankind.

It is regrettable that a small minority of Koreans have misinformed or maliciously slandered the Unification Church, which was begun in their own country, born among their very own brethren, and is making this greatest truth available to all corners of the world. Reportedly, such slander also has been spread in America, misleading the honest public of this frontiersland. Maleficent false rumors, such as the one that the CIA influences the church, have been disseminated; yet it is highly improbable that the CIA of any government could exert influence on such a deeply religiously-oriented endeavor. These charges are truly senseless and are to be lamented.

We hereby proclaim this statement with the most sincere wish and appeal that all support be rendered to this most worthy cause, so that the prosperity of all nations and world peace may be brought into reality.

November 15, 1974

SUPPORTING KOREAN PROFESSORS

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Ki Kun Chang (University of Seoul)
Tae Whan Chang (Korea University)
Jae Gwan Cho (Kon-Kuk University)
Kyu Tae Cho (Choong-Puk University)
Nam Ki Cho (Chosen University)
Sung Sool Cho (Choong-Nam University)
Chang Kyu Choi (University of Seoul)
Dong Hee Choi (Korea University)
Jae Won Choi (Han-Kuk Social Works Univ.)
Kwang Pil Choi (Dan-Kuk University)
Kyu Nam Choi (Joong-Ang University)
Soong Bom Choi (Choong-Puk University)
Byung Hak Chung (Seok-Myung Women's Univ.)
Dae Kyo Chung (Kon-Kuk University)
Dae Sung Chung (Choong-Puk University)
Han Taek Chung (University of Seoul)
Yoo Se Chung (Tong-Kuk University)

Jung Ok Ha (Kuk-Min University)
Dae Suk Han (University of Seoul)
Kon Sook Han (Han-Yang University)
Sang Joon Han (Kyung-Puk University)
Tae Soo Han (Han-Yang University)
Woo Hoh (Tong-Kuk University)
Sung Wha Hong (Kon-Kuk University)
Doo Il Hyun (Kon-Kuk University)
Moon Soon Im (Kon-Kuk University)
Hyun Kyu Ju (Kon-Kuk University)
Soo Won Kang (University of Seoul)
Suk Tae Kang (Kon-San Normal University)
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Yong Sam Kim (Choong-Puk University)
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Doo Yong Kim (Kon-San Normal University)
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Yong Kyu Lee (Dan-Kuk University)
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Byung Oh Um (Hong-Ik University)
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Jung Oo Lo (Kyung-Hee University)
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Oo Shik Moon (Hong-Ik University)
Sang Lak Oh (University of Seoul)
Hong Nam Pak (Han-Yang University)
Kwang Soh Pak (Joong-Ang University)
Myun Yong Pak (Kon-Kuk University)
Ro Shik Pak (Kyung-Hee University)
Yong Jin Pak (Hong-Ik University)
Dae Hyun Paik (Kon-Kuk University)
Joong Suk Soh (Kyung-Hee University)
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Byung Taek Yang (Kyung-Hee University)
Jong Hyuk Yoon (Hong-Ik University)
Se Won Yoon (Kyung-Hee University)
Ul Soon Yoon (Dong-Kuk University)
San Koon Yu (Myong-Ji University)

In Zusammen
arbeit mit:

IOWC
International
One World Crusade

ICF
International
Cultural Foundation

CARP
Collegiate
Association for the
Research of Principles

Auflage: 80 000 Exemplare



Eine Welt

ZEITUNG DER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR VEREINIGUNG DES WELTCHRISTENTUMS E.V.

„... die neue Hoffnung
für das Christentum“

Februar 1975

UNIFICATION CHURCH INTERNATIONAL

2. Jahrgang – Nummer 2

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Donnerstag, 30. Januar 1975 Nr. 25 5

Herausgegeben von Bruno Duchamps, Jürgen Eick, Fritz Ullrich Fack, Joachim Fest, Johann Georg Reißmüller, Erich Walter

40 Pfennig D 2955 A

Diese Proklamation von 100 koreanischen Professoren ging um die Welt. Beginnend in Ostasien, über Amerika, erscheint sie jetzt in den größten Zeitungen Europas. Am 30. 1. 1975 wurde sie in der *Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung* veröffentlicht.

PROKLAMATION

über die Tätigkeit der Vereinigungskirche (Unification Church International, in Deutschland:
Gesellschaft zur Vereinigung des Weltchristentums, e. V.)

Die Menschheit befindet sich heute in einer Krise. Als Resultat der hohen Entwicklung von Wissenschaft und Technik ist der Mensch in einer äußerst selbstsüchtigen und materialistischen Lebensweise gefangen, die jeder Geistigkeit und Moral widerspricht. Wir Professoren und Akademiker sollten uns bei unserer beständigen Suche nach Wahrheit nicht durch Enttäuschungen entmutigen lassen; vielmehr sollten wir teilnehmen an Bemühungen zur Rettung der Menschheit, zur Erlösung der Gesellschaft und zur Verwirklichung des Weltfriedens.

Der Mensch besteht aus „Körper“, der äußeren Gestalt, und „Geist“, dem Inneren Wesen, und unser Leben bedeutet sowohl „Leben“, das allen gemeinsam ist, und „Lebensart“, die der Ausdruck individueller Lebensgestaltung ist. Alle Menschen haben das „Leben“ und den „Geist“ gemeinsam, aber ihre „Lebensart“ und ihre „Körper“ sind individuell verschieden. Die Lösung der heutigen Krise und der Weltfrieden können deshalb nur auf der allen gemeinsamen Ebene von „Leben“ und „Geist“ erreicht werden.

Die Menschheit braucht Erlösung. Zuerst müssen Einzelpersonen durch die Harmonie zwischen „Leben“ und „Lebensart“ und zwischen „Geist“ und „Körper“ vervollkommen werden.

Solche Menschen können sich zu Familien der Wahrheit, des Guten und der Schönheit verbinden, aus denen sich dann eine ebensolche Gesellschaft, Nation und Welt entwickeln. Diese logischen Prinzipien zur Erlangung des Weltfriedens auf der Grundlage der persönlichen Vollkommenheit sind die **Göttlichen Prinzipien**, die Reverend San Myung Mun offenbart hat.

Reverend Mun ist in Korea geboren, einem Land, das sehr wohl das Leid und das Unglück der ganzen Menschheit repräsentieren und wiedergutmachen kann. Seine **Göttlichen Prinzipien** haben Licht und Glück in die Finsternis und Sorge gebracht. Sie sind auch die Prinzipien des Friedens, durch die unsere zerschlagene und zerrüttete Welt wieder vereinigt werden kann. Sie umschließen sowohl die historische Mission der Nation Korea als auch das Ziel und die Sehnsucht der gesamten Menschheit.

Die Welt muß vereint werden; ehe dies jedoch erreicht werden kann, müssen sich alle Religionen vereinigen, die uns die Prinzipien des „Lebens“ lehren. Die **Göttlichen Prinzipien** sind das einzige Mittel, diesen Zweck zu erfüllen. Ihr Anwendungsbereich ist außerordentlich groß, denn sie enthalten umfassend das Wesen der großen Weltreligionen, wie des Buddhismus, des Konfuzianismus und natürlich des Judentums und des Weltchristentums und begreifen jede andere, nichtreligiöse Wahrheit ein.

Die Bestrebung, räumliche und zeitliche Entwicklungen zu harmonisieren und zusammenzufassen, drückt das Bewußtsein um die ideologische Subjektivität aus, die zu den Merkmalen der kulturellen Tradition Koreas gehört. Dies ist auch ein deutlicher Ausdruck des unentbehrlichen „Gottesideals“ und des Ideals der „Ehrfurcht vor dem Himmel“ und der „brüderlichen Liebe“, also der Ideale, die wir alle in den 5000 Jahren der Geschichte unserer Nation gepflegt haben.

Die **Göttlichen Prinzipien** sind die „Arbeitsanweisung“ für wirkungsvolles, praktisches Handeln in diesem neuen Zeitalter; deshalb ist die Vereinigungskirche die Wiege für die persönliche und familiäre Vollkommenheit im engeren Sinne und kann darauf aufbauend als die Grundlage der nationalen Einheit und der Einheit der Welt im weiteren Sinne angesehen werden.

Die Mitglieder der Vereinigungskirche sind durch die Vervollkommenung ihres Charakters ethisch und moralisch hochstehend; mit ganzer Hingabe, mit Blut und Schweiß opfern sie sich für ihre Nation und für ihr Volk. Sie sind beständig in ihrem Respekt für die Menschheit, hingebungsvoll in der Erhaltung der Demokratie, unerschütterliche Kämpfer gegen den kommunistischen Totalitarismus und haben sich dem Ziel der internationalen Zusammenarbeit und der Erreichung des Weltfriedens verschrieben. Es ist ein kleines Wunder, daß nur 20 Jahre nach der Gründung der Vereinigungskirche durch Rev. Mun die „Arbeit, die für Gott geleistet wird“, so erstaunliche Fortschritte gemacht hat, daß die Kirche heute mehr als zwei Millionen Mitglieder in 41 Ländern der Welt zählt.

Besonders bemerkenswert ist, daß Rev. Mun in den Jahren 1972 bis 1974 einen „Kreuzzug“ durch mehr als fünfzig Städte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika führte und damit die einst so große christliche Nation aufforderte, wieder zu Gott zurückzukehren. Er ist heute Ehrenbürger von 73 Städten, und 153 Gouverneure und Bürgermeister haben zum Gedenken seiner Bemühungen den „Tag der Hoffnung und Vereinigung“ proklamiert. Am 18. September 1974 überfluteten über 40 000 Personen den Madison Square Garden, New York, als Rev. Mun seine Botschaft über „Die neue Zukunft des Christentums“ brachte. Am 8. Oktober 1974 wurde er in das Kapitol eingeladen, wo er über das Thema „Amerika in der Vorsehung Gottes“ vor 180 führenden Persönlichkeiten des Kongresses sprach. Zur Zeit hält er Vorträge in acht großen Städten der USA.

Glaube heißt Handeln. Es bedeutet, die Welt mit dem „Willen“ Gottes und Seiner „Liebe“ im reichsten Maße zu erfüllen. Das Praktizieren dieser **Göttlichen Prinzipien** führt die Menschheit zur Harmonie in Einheit durch Wahrheit, Güte und Schönheit. Die „Kleinen Engel“ („The Little Angels“), eine koreanische

Tanzgruppe, die die ursprüngliche Schönheit Koreas zeigt, entstand auf der Grundlage dieser **Göttlichen Prinzipien**. Die „Internationale Konferenz für die Einheit der Wissenschaften“ („International Conference for the Unity of the Sciences“, I.C.U.S.), die „Hochschulvereinigung für die Erforschung von Prinzipien“ („Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles“, C.A.R.P.) und das „Institut für Vereinigungsphilosophie“ („Unification Thought Institute“, U.T.I.) sind wahre Vereinigungen Gelehrter, deren Anliegen es ist, Wahrheit zu finden und Frieden zu verwirklichen.

Die „Internationale Föderation für den Sieg über den Kommunismus“ („International Federation for Victory over Communism“, I.F.V.C.), mit Zweigstellen in fast jeder freien Nation, die „Internationale Kulturstiftung“ („International Cultural Foundation“, I.C.F.), der internationale „Eine Welt Feldzug“ („International One World Crusade“, I.O.W.C.) und die „Stiftung Freedom Leadership“ („Freedom Leadership Foundation“, F.L.F., USA) sind aktive Vorläufer für den Schutz der Nationen und der freien demokratischen Welt.

Heute sind viele der jüngeren Mitglieder über die ganze Welt verstreut und opfern sich im wahren Sinne des Wortes, um der Welt die Erlösung zu bringen und eine vereinigte Welt des „Lichtes und des Glückes“ zu schaffen.

Wir als Intellektuelle und Kenner der großen Lehren und Tugenden der Welt unterstützen diese ehrlichen und ernsten Ideale und Tätigkeiten mit dem tiefsten Verständnis; wir rufen jeden dringend auf, sich mit uns in dem Streben zu vereinigen, eine vereinigte Welt zu schaffen und den Frieden für die Menschheit zu erringen.

Es ist bedauerlich, daß eine kleine Gruppe von Koreanern die Vereinigungskirche auf Grund falscher Informationen oder aus Boshaftigkeit verleumdet hat, obwohl sie ihren Ursprung in ihrem eigenen Land hat, unter den eigenen Brüdern entstand und die größte Wahrheit der ganzen Welt zugänglich macht. Sogar in Amerika gab es Verleumdungen, die das ehrliche Volk dieses Landes irreführten. Böswillig falsche Gerüchte, wie etwa, daß die Kirche von der CIA beeinflusst wird, wurden verbreitet. Es ist aber sehr unwahrscheinlich, daß die CIA irgendeiner Regierung auf eine so tiefreligiöse Bewegung überhaupt einen Einfluß nehmen kann. Diese Behauptungen sind wirklich unsinnig und bedauerlich.

Wir proklamieren diese Erklärung mit dem ehrlichen Wunsch und der dringenden Bitte, daß diese äußerst edle Sache mit allen Kräften unterstützt wird, damit Wachstum für alle Nationen und der Frieden der Welt verwirklicht werden können.

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Byung Taek Yang
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Jong Hyuk Yoon
(Hong-Ik University)
Se Won Yoon
(Kyung-Hee University)
Ul Soon Yoon
(Dong-Kuk University)
San Koon Yu (Myung-Ji University)



New York, 18. September,
Madison Square Garden:

„Ein Polizist an einer Barrikade: Alles was ich
sah, war ein Meer von Menschen.“

(NEW YORK TIMES)

gebunden werden. Wer wird dies tun? Wer wird
die Herzen der Jugend Amerikas entflammen?
Wird es der Präsident tun? Werden wohlhabende
amerikanische Geschäftsleute es tun? Werden es
die amerikanischen Kirchen tun?

Ich weiß, daß Gott mich hierher nach Amerika
sandte. Ich kam nicht, um hier ein luxuriöses
Leben zu führen. Keineswegs! Ich kam nicht
nach Amerika, um meinen eigenen Vorteil zu
suchen, sondern weil Gott mich sandte. Die
Zukunft der ganzen Welt ist von Amerika ab-
hängig und für Gott und die Welt steht eine
Menge auf dem Spiel. Irgendjemand muß nach
Amerika kommen und Gott davon abhalten,
dieses Land zu verlassen.“

„Irgendjemand muß beginnen, und er muß
jetzt beginnen.“

„Ich habe eine Jugendbewegung ins Leben
gerufen, welche wahrscheinlich die einzige ihrer
Art in der Geschichte der Vereinigten Staaten
ist. Dies ist eine neue Pilgrim-Bewegung. Ist es
nicht seltsam, daß ein Mann aus Korea eine
amerikanische Jugendbewegung für Gott ins Le-
ben ruft? Wenn ein Mitglied Ihrer Familie krank
ist, kommt ein Arzt von außerhalb in Ihr Haus.
Wenn Ihr Haus brennt, kommt die Feuerwehr
aus der Umgebung. Gott geht oft eigenartige
Wege, um Seinen Zweck zu verfolgen. Wenn in
Amerika niemand ist, das Nötige zu tun, gibt es
keinen Grund, warum nicht jemand von außer-
halb diese Rolle übernehmen sollte. Amerika
gehört denen, die es am meisten lieben.“

Hunderte junger Leute aus Europa und Asien
verließen ihr Land und ihre Familien, um in die-
ser neuen Pilgrim-Bewegung den Gründungsgeist
Amerikas wieder wachzurufen. Sie möchten
Gott nach Amerika zurückbringen, weil sie wis-
sen, daß sie der Welt helfen, wenn sie Amerika
retten. Diese Bewegung ist also nicht für Amerika
allein entstanden, sondern für die ganze Welt.
Mit anderen Worten: Die Bewegung für die Er-
rettung der Welt muß in diesem Land beginnen.“

Aus Mitgliedern der Internationalen Vereinigungskirche bildeten sich die „New Hope Singers“
und die „Korean Dancing Angels“. Sie begleiteten Rev. Mun bei seinen „Day of Hope“-Touren.

FORTSETZUNG VON SEITE 1

Übergang zur internationalen Ebene

Heute sind überall deutliche Zerfallserscheinun-
gen zu sehen. Wie steht es mit Amerikas jungen
Leuten? Wie steht es mit dem Drogenproblem
und der Jugendkriminalität? Was bedeutet der
Zerfall der Familien? Ich hörte, daß drei von vier
Ehen in Scheidung enden und die Regierung des
Staates Kalifornien mehr Scheidungsurkunden
als Heiratsurkunden ausstellt.“

„Die Zukunft Amerikas ist abhängig von ihren
jungen Menschen, doch die Kirchen haben ver-
sagt, die Jugend Amerikas zu beleben. Wir brau-
chen in Amerika eine geistige Revolution – eine
Revolution des Herzens. Der Individualismus
muß an eine auf Gott ausgerichtete Ideologie





