

My life with True Parents

Young Hwi Kim
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Rev. Young Hwi Kim has had extensive experience serving in major providential organizations. Among the posts he has held, he was the second, fourth and sixth national leader of the Korean church, European regional president, chairman of the Tongil Foundation, chairman of the International Federation for Victory Over Communism, chairman of the Citizen's Federation for the Unification of Korea, president of the Washington Times and chairman of Sun Moon Education Foundation. Presently, he is the chairman of the Scripture Compilation Committee, and on May 12, he was appointed director of the Cheon Wi Won (the Cheon Il Guk parliament).

This testimony is based in part on Rev. Kim's testimony on his course of faith that was in the fifth volume of Testimony, a series of testimonies from early members that the FFWPU History Compilation Committee created in 2001.



Rev. Kim was born on September 29, 1928, in Dancheon County, South Hamgyeong Province, in what is today North Korea. He was the oldest son of Jung Geun Kim and Deok Ae Yeom. Even though his father was on a business trip the day he was born, he said he had a dream on that day. In the dream, the father was on a plain. The field was vast and a full moon could be seen in the sky. A white stone came down from the moon. Wanting to catch the white stone as it floated down, he started to run with all his might. Eventually, he caught it and went home with the stone. This was the dream he had.

Rev. Kim's father graduated from Waseda University in Japan, having majored in Political Economics. He always told young Young Hwi, "Study engineering. If you do, it will help the country to do well." His father and uncle had been operating big businesses from the days that the Japanese began occupying Korea. Their businesses

covered fields that others did not venture into much, including ironworks, vehicle repair, electrical appliance repair, a fishing net factory, fishing, mining, trade, etc. His father and uncle were so well-known in those days that no one in Dancheon County had not heard of them.

Childhood and Studies

Rev. Kim went to a public primary school in his hometown, Dancheon. When he was in fourth grade, his mother died. He attended a four-year middle school in Seoul. After Korea's liberation through Japan's defeat in World War II, he entered the top-level two-year preparatory department at Seoul University's Liberal Arts College, studying natural sciences. After completing this course, he entered the Department of Electric Engineering at Seoul University's College of Engineering. Rev. Kim's father was delighted. However, after Korea's liberation, the nation was divided at the thirty eighth parallel. No longer able to move to and fro between northern and southern Korea, his father could not continue his business. He had some land and assets in his hometown, but he had no means of reaching them anymore. [1]

Facing financial difficulties, Rev. Kim wanted to be of help to his family and got a job at the United States Information Service while attending preparatory courses at Seoul University. While in university, he lectured part-time at Dongyang Industrial Middle School and High School.

Around this time, the Korean War broke out. The whole family had to seek refuge, moving from Seoul to Busan, passing through Cheonan and Daejeon on the way. In Busan, they ended up settling in a Quonset hut that had been donated by the U.S. Army to serve as the dormitory of Korea Seminary in Busan's Bumin District. Rev. Kim's family settled in the room nearest the main door.

One night, the local police decided to pick up people to supplement the army troops. Their first target was the refugees' dwelling places. In the middle of the night, the police suddenly broke in to the Korea Seminary dormitory and started dragging young people out. The policemen, however, passed Rev. Kim's room without even glancing at it.

Soon after that, he took a job as a translator with a U.S. Army combat engineer battalion. From January 1951, he worked for the 378th U.S. Army Engineer Battalion on the front lines. They set off from Busan and worked in several locations in southern Korea. In September 1951, he had the opportunity to work at

the headquarters of the United Nations Civil Assistance Corps, Korea (UNCACK) in Seoul. In 1952, thinking he needed to complete his studies, he left his job, went down to Busan, and continued his studies, finally graduating in 1953.

Joining the Unification Church

After graduating from Seoul University, he began his compulsory military duty, serving as a cadet in the Air Force, as an officer candidate, on April 10, 1953. After completing the officers' course at the school for airmen, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. During his commission, he received the Air Force Chief of Staff Prize. He was working at the Air Force Headquarters Strategy Department in Daegu. When he went home on a break in April 1955, his stepmother, Sun Hwa Kim, who was working as the director of the Women's Division in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs after having completed her master's degree at a Japanese Women's University, told him about a new church. After hearing that it was the Last Days and that the Second Advent of the Lord had occurred, he thought he had to visit the church at least once and thus went to the church in Seoul's Heung-in District with his stepmother. They attended a Wednesday worship service at which True Father gave the sermon.

After the service, his stepmother introduced him to True Father. After shaking hands, Father suggested that he study the Divine Principle. Because of this, Rev. Kim listened to Divine Principle lectures from Rev. Hyo Won Eu. After establishing this connection with the church, he went back to the Air Force. A bit later, the Air Force Headquarters in Daegu moved to Seoul, so he had to move too. Once in Seoul, whenever he had time, he went directly to the church in his uniform to listen to the Divine Principle.

In May 1955, as a project of the U.S. government's International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the Korean and U.S. governments joined hands in pursuing the construction of a thermal power generator. To put the plan into action, they held an examination to recruit university graduates that had majored in electrical or machine engineering. A fellow alumnus of his engineering college told him about the plan. He took the test and passed it. Being required to study in the United States, he was released from the Air Force and was made a member of the Air Force Reserve. In the United States, for eight months he studied the theories and skills needed to operate a thermal power generator. When he returned to Korea in February 1956, he visited True Father at Cheongpa District church to convey his greetings. A few months later, Father asked him to move into the church. So, he would work at the Korea Electric Power Corporation during the day and helped with the work at Cheongpadong church at night.

In the middle of all this, Rev. Kim's father tried to distance his son from the church and personally paid a visit to the Korea Electric Power Corporation to ask for help, which resulted in Rev. Kim being transferred to Samcheok, Gangwon Province, in October 1958. Even though the company provided a dormitory for its workers, Rev. Kim rented a house with two rooms in town, where he held worship services, thereby establishing the Samcheok Church. Despite problems caused by young Christian evangelists, around twenty people started attending the worship service. After Rev. Kim brought the entire family of elder Dae Man Heung into the church, the services moved to his home.

In the early 1960s, the third forty-day workshop was held at the headquarters church. Rev. Kim took sick leave to attend it. Later, he was transferred to Seoul, where he began working at the company headquarters. Around this time, Father spoke about the blessing. He asked Rev. Kim, "Will you receive the blessing with Dae Hwa?" Rev. Kim replied yes, and five days after True Parents' Holy Wedding, he participated in the Three-Couple Blessing Ceremony on April 16, 1960.

True Parents' First Visit to Japan

On June 12, 1967, True Parents, accompanied by Ye Jin nim, Hyo Jin nim, In Jin nim, Ms. Won Bok Choi and a group of top Korean church leaders under Rev. Hyo Won Eu, visited the church in Japan for the very first time. True Father had visited Japan on his first world tour in 1965 but without Mother. This was the first time that True Parents, accompanied by the True Children, went overseas together. It was also the first time for Korean top church leaders, to travel overseas as a group. In this sense, Rev. Kim believes that this trip was a meaningful one from a providential point of view. The group of church leaders included Rev. Hyo Won Eu, Won Pil Kim, Young Hwi Kim, Hwan Chae Hwang, Yo Han Lee, Gi Seok Lee, Yong Seok Choi, Gwang Ryeol Yu, Seong Gyun Moon, Chung Un Hwang (who joined them later) and others.

A big welcome rally was held for their arrival, and on June 17, a workshop at the Tokyo headquarters church began. Rev. Eu gave detailed explanations from the first page to the last page of the Exposition of the Divine Principle that had recently been published. Later, Rev. Kim gave a lecture, teaching the Divine Principle in a lecture style. After a few days of sightseeing, True Father asked the Korean church leaders, aside from Rev. Eu, to draw lots. Based on that, Father dispatched each of them to a different prefecture. Rev. Kim drew Kyushu, which is located at the southern end of Japan. Therefore, he went to Fukuoka, where the headquarters was situated. It took him a day by train from Tokyo to Fukuoka. He arrived on July 7.

The Fukuoka church was renting a big building that had originally been used for housing Kyushu's power company employees. Rev. Kim called all the Kyushu members together and started a one-week Divine Principle workshop the next day. On July 14, True Father, who was touring Japan with Ms. Won Bok Choi, visited the Fukuoka church. During his two-day stay, True Father spoke a lot to the members and sometimes they entertained one another and had some fun.

The day after True Father left, Rev. Kim started making a Japanese version of a Divine Principle study guide. He compiled the Japanese study guide based on the version of Divine Principle used in Korea. [2] He persuaded several typists to type it out using carbon paper and then used a mimeograph to make duplications of the copies and made corrections on them. This was in 1967. The process took quite a long time because they were using an old type of typewriter, which was slow. In addition, because Japanese members did not know the Divine Principle very well during those days, Rev. Kim had to do the corrections himself. [3]

The summer of 1967 was extremely hot in Japan. Kyushu prefecture was even warmer as it is situated in the southern part of Japan; hence, working in that heat was quite difficult. Having only one mid-sized fan, staff members had to wet towels, squeeze water out and put it around their heads to cool themselves while working. Because they had to type the manuscript, correct it, duplicate it and bind it within the church, it took around sixteen days to make a thousand copies. The book had a total of 232 pages, 122 pages in part one and 110 in part two. The entire process was conducted as fast as possible in order to give a copy to each member partaking in the summer witnessing course that was scheduled to start from August 1.

Having exhausted himself in the intense heat to complete the work in time, Rev. Kim fell sick. Recovering took a long time. The Korean church leaders returned to Tokyo by plane on August 1 and returned to Korea on the next day. True Parents returned to Korea on August 12.

After some time, Mitsuharu Ishii, one of the first Japanese blessed members, visited Korea for the first time. Father placed Mr. Ishii under Rev. Kim's care and instructed them to remain together 24 hours a day for forty days. Rev. Kim ate and slept with Mr. Ishii and concentrated on educating him in the Divine Principle and conveying to him everything about our church.

Rev. Kim's Public Life Begins

Before the Korean headquarters formally established itself as an organization, the Seonghwa Youth Association was in charge of the tasks the headquarters today undertakes, but it was not very organized. In October 1960, the headquarters body was first set up; Rev. Hyo Won Eu remained the president of HSA-UWC and Rev. Kim became the head of the General Affairs Department. The first seven-year course came to an end in 1967, and it was during the second seven-year course on July 24, 1970, that Rev. Eu passed away. Rev. Kim was appointed president of HSA-UWC after Rev. Eu. He served as the second, fourth and sixth HSA-UWC presidents, laying the cornerstone of the providence and strengthening our foundation.

When True Father talks about his world tours, Rev. Kim particularly remembers the circumstances when True Father was leaving Korea for the third world tour on December 5, 1971. Rev. Kim and Ms. Won Bok Choi were to accompany True Parents on this third world tour. True Parents planned to first go to the United States to carry out some providential work and then tour other countries. They had applied for a U.S. visa, but because they could not receive it in Korea, they had to go to Japan to get one.

True Parents were going through the departure procedure at Gimpo Airport to get on the plane to Japan when the person in charge realized that the head of the Passport Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had mistakenly not stamped the official seal on Father's passport. As a result, True Parents could not board the plane they had intended to take. Rev. Kim then told True Parents, "Since it will be difficult to depart today, I think you should go home. We will make the necessary preparations again." However, True Father replied, "I won't go home. I'll wait here at the airport." He asked Rev. Kim to do everything possible to leave Korea that day.

Being a Sunday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was closed. So, he had to call the head of the Passport Division at his home and explain their situation. Upon hearing the situation, the man cancelled his plans to go out and told Rev. Kim that he would go to his office. So Rev. Kim and the public relations division head at the headquarters took a taxi to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they were able to receive the stamp. Thus, they got on the last plane to Japan. That very same night, the Yushin Constitution, which introduced marital law, was proclaimed and leaving the country was banned. Rev. Kim said, "My mind goes black whenever I think of what might have happened if the head of the passport division had not been home that day."

True Parents' Entry into the USA

True Parents and their entourage were welcomed by members of the church in Japan and stayed at the church as they went through visa application procedures at the United States Embassy in Japan. However, since applicants could only get visas from a U.S. embassy located within the applicant's country, they could not get visas in Japan. Just in time, Rev. Kim found that one of his middle school alumnus, Seo Myeon Choi, was the director of the Korean Cultural Research Center in Tokyo; Mr. Choi's close friend, who was Canadian, worked as an administrative official at the Canadian Embassy in Japan. Through that friend, True Parents and their entourage were able to get visas for Canada; soon, they left Tokyo for Toronto.

In those days, there was no direct flight from Tokyo to Toronto; hence, they had to stop at Los Angeles, stay there for a night and then take a plane to Toronto the next day. In this manner, True Parents and those with them had to pass by Los Angeles on their course; receiving a transit visa, they entered the United States and stayed there for a night. Many members of the Los Angeles church came to welcome True Parents with bouquet of flowers at the airport. They had a big church, which does not exist any longer, in Pasadena, near Los Angeles. [4] The members held a welcoming party and after dinner, Father spoke until late at night. The next morning, Father and his entourage departed from the church, boarded a plane and went to Toronto.

While staying at the church in Toronto, Canada, they applied for visas once more at the U.S. consulate in Toronto. A few days passed by without hearing anything. After inquiring why, they were asked to come to the consulate the next day. The entire group did so. While waiting in a big room full of visa applicants, the consul general came out and pointing to Father yelled, "That person is a communist, so I cannot give him a visa."

It was then that the group realized why the U.S. Embassy in Korea had denied them visas. Father, who had rallied church members in Korea to give lectures on gaining victory over communism, was well known by all Korean citizens as an anti-communist leader. They were dumbfounded to hear the consulate general call Father a communist. Father immediately called the church in the U.S. and asked them to rally senators and congressmen with close ties to us to protest at the U.S. Department of State. The efforts paid off, and the Department of State itself issued visas for the whole group. They were able to leave for the United States the next afternoon, December 18, riding on a small Allegheny Airlines plane. They finally entered the United States through Washington National Airport.

Workshops and a Speech Tour

True Parents entered the United States at the end of 1971; the United States' church was then established on the East Coast and West Coast. The East Coast church covered areas around Washington DC and New York. The missionary in charge was Miss Young Oon Kim. The West Coast, which was based in San Francisco, had missionary Bong Chun Choi (Sang Ik "Papasan" Choi) as its leader. True Parents first stayed at Upshur House in Washington DC after they arrived and spent every night speaking to the members. Later, while moving to and fro between Washington DC and New York, they observed a few things and decided, sometime later, that seven-day workshops be conducted for all members in the United States.

True Parents nominated Rev. Young Hwi Kim as the Divine Principle lecturer and missionary David S. C. Kim as the person in charge of organization. However, the church in those days did not have a building with a big hall, accommodations, kitchen facilities or a cafeteria for a workshop. They had to rent the building of an existing church to carry out the workshops. In this way, several workshops could be held in Washington DC and New York, enabling all members to go through the workshop. After concluding the workshops on the East Coast, the team moved to the West Coast and held a seven-day workshop at the San Francisco church. David Kim didn't go to the West Coast so a local member was assigned to do his work.

The San Francisco church building was owned by the church and had a suitable hall, accommodations and kitchen facilities for a workshop. Under the guidance of the missionary Bong Chun Choi (Sang Ik "Papasan" Choi), members at the San Francisco church had a band, some solo singers and a choir. The church would have a banquet and hold concerts at the same time or give lectures, inviting well-known figures to the events. They had established good relations with figures in society. Just as on the East Coast, several seven-day workshops were held in San Francisco.

Once, while a workshop was being conducted, a malignant influenza quickly spread, killing many people. There were many members that also caught the virus. Among them, some took part in the workshops. At times, some sick members would lie down in the back of the hall, covered in blankets as they listened to the lectures. Rev. Kim also caught the flu around the same time but continued to lecture even though he had high fever. One day, he fainted while giving a lecture. A few moments later, he came back to his senses and continued lecturing. With God's help, the workshop finished without any tragic incidents having occurred.

One important activity True Parents carried out in the United States during their third world tour was Father's seven-city speaking tour. In the beginning of 1972, Father went to Lincoln Center, New York City, where he personally reserved a lecture hall. He also decided on the other times and places he would give speeches.

However, one problem was who would interpret for Father. Rev. Kim heard that Father asked the American members who should interpret for him. Rev. Kim had stayed for eight months in the United States as a technology trainee on behalf of the Korean government in 1955; however, he had no experience living with regular American citizens and had never experienced social life in the United States. Hence, he never imagined himself interpreting Father's speech. During a rally of members, they told Father that they had heard several Koreans interpret for him and that they thought Rev. Kim's interpretation was easy to understand and had liked it. In the end, this heavy burden ended up falling on Rev. Kim's shoulders. Rev. Kim told Father that he could not do it because he wasn't that familiar with everyday terms used in the United States, but Father asked him to give it a try. Rev. Kim didn't have much choice but to accept. [5]

Father started his seven-city tour on February 3, 1972. Father spoke in each city for three days. New York City was first. The next city was Baltimore, where Father stayed for three days. The third was Washington DC. After concluding the first speech, Dr. Bo Hi Pak, who had not appeared until then, joined Father's group and took care of the interpretation until the end of the tour.

Workshops in Europe and Japan

Before moving on to other countries after concluding the speaking tour, Father wanted to form a touring revival group in the United States, so he convened those members that would become part of the group. The group was educated in the Divine Principle again through a seven-day workshop under Rev. Kim and was then divided into three teams. The teams came under the leadership of missionaries Young Oon Kim and David S. C. Kim. Dr. Joseph Sheftick drove and attended Father during his speaking tour. Father bought three second-hand buses [6] and repaired them for the revival teams to use. He named the revival teams the One World Crusade. He then divided the U.S. into three regions making each team responsible for carrying out activities in one region.

Later, Father and all those who were with him left the United States for the United Kingdom. In London, Father gave speeches for three days, March 20–22. Then, they went to Essen, West Germany, where he gave speeches for three more days, March 28–30. While staying in West Germany, Father convened all our top leaders Europe in Essen. There, they all went through a seven-day workshop in English from Rev. Kim. Since there were some leaders who could not understand English, they met separately in order to hear the lectures through a second interpretation.

Following this, Father toured Germany, France, Italy, Israel, Greece, India, Thailand and Taiwan before arriving in Japan. There, Father called all the elite Japanese members to the Moriyama Training Center in Nagoya, where they received a seven-day Divine Principle workshop. Here again, Rev. Kim gave lectures in Japanese and was in charge of the entire workshop. After the workshop, participants formed the Japanese One World Crusade and took charge of revival activities in Japan.

True Parents Settle in U.S.

After the third world tour, True Parents returned to Korea in May 1972. In September, True Parents left again for the United States. This time again, Ms. Won Bok Choi and Rev. Kim attended True Parents on their visit. True Parents stayed at the Belvedere residence, which had recently been purchased by the members in the United States. True Parents took care of all the details regarding the new house from the installation of new carpets to choosing the telephone; they decided the type and color of the carpets that were to be used in each room and would even go to the stores in person to choose necessary furniture and the television.

On the grounds was a building with an all-purpose space with offices and a repair facility. They renovated the building as a workshop center and designed it so that worship services and workshop lectures could be given there. After this renovation, Belvedere became a workshop center, for seven-, twenty-one, forty- and even one-hundred-day workshops. Whenever a big church rally was held, it was held on the Belvedere grounds. In order to strengthen activities in America, Father guided the national leaders in Germany, England, Austria, France and Italy to send members to the U.S.

Because hundreds of members came to the U.S. in groups, problems arose at the airport. Father and church leaders went to New York's Kennedy Airport to welcome the first group from Europe. The plane carrying them arrived, but the members were not coming out. They waited for some time. After a long discussion, customs officers at the Immigration Bureau let the members in.

As soon as the members arrived, Father asked them all to go through a Divine Principle workshop. When the accommodations, kitchen facilities and other necessities were ready, a seven-day workshop at the Belvedere Training Center was held. Again, Rev. Kim gave the lectures. Workshops were conducted several times because the European members came in different groups at different times.

In 1972, Mother got permanent residency in the United States and Father got this in March 1973. Later, Father asked Ms. Won Bok Choi to apply for permanent residency. Since Rev. Kim was accompanying True Parents, he asked them whether he should apply, too. True Father asked him what would happen to Korea if everyone came to the U.S. and told Rev. Kim not to apply. A forty-day workshop was conducted in Belvedere. During this time Rev. Kim made a Divine Principle study guide in English as he gave the lectures. Women at the church typed it out and then it was copied and made into a book. On May 1, 1973, the book, covering the first part of the Divine Principle in 199 pages, was released as the Divine Principle Study Guide. Hundreds of copies were distributed to the workshop participants. Members in the U.S. used the book to study the Divine Principle and practice giving lectures.

After the forty-day Divine Principle workshop, Rev. Kim conducted a hundred-day Divine Principle workshop under True Father's instructions. However, Rev. Kim, whose visa expired, had to leave the country and Rev. [Ken] Sudo gave the lectures in his place. Rev. [Theodore] Shimmyo, who later became the head of the Unification Theological Seminary (UTS), then translated the second part of the Divine Principle Study Guide, which Rev. Kim had made in Japan, into English, and published that.

The Rally to Save the Nation

The Rally to Save the Nation was held in Korea in 1975. In order to participate in this rally, hundreds of members from Japan and other countries took passenger ships from Japan and entered Korea through Busan Port. Father had told Rev. Kim to stand at the dock and give a welcoming address in English to all foreign members, welcoming them to Korea. Rev. Kim greeted the members saying, "This is the very dock through which UN forces came to Korea to save it during the Korean War. You have come here as soldiers of Heaven to save Korea." Foreign members were asked to enter Korea through Busan because the plan was to consolidate our forces and move up to Seoul from there.

Rev. Kim went down to Busan with Father to welcome members; they then had to fight internally and externally with the opposing Christian forces, defeat the opposing forces and move up to Daegu, Deajeon and then Seoul. Wherever they went, they rented a stadium and conducted a large scale revival rally. Established churches greatly opposed them, but the members confidently fought with all their strength under the determination that they had to defeat the opposing force no matter what. Thus, they gained victory.

Finally, on June 7, 1975, the Rally to Save the Nation was held in Yeouido Plaza in Seoul. Rev. Kim was in charge of the rally. They made plans to rally a certain number of people and were able to rally around 1.2 million. Rev. Kim gave welcoming remarks on that day and Father gave the keynote speech. The rally was a complete success. Father then said, "I have finally fulfilled all my responsibilities toward Korea."

Rev. Kim, however, feels it could have been better; Father had asked someone to set up a meeting with President Chung Hee Park, but they couldn't meet in the end. Father went to the meeting place, but he could not meet the president because the president's closest aides opposed the meeting. If President Park had met Father and realized who he was, Rev. Kim believes that history would be different. Rev. Kim always regrets that; he is saddened by the fact that they didn't meet.

A Dedicated Chairman

Rev. Kim's reflections in Testimony covered his life until 1975, in the middle of his term as the second president of HSA-UWC. As for the different incidents that happened after this, he plans to convey them to us at another opportunity. Presently, Rev. Kim is completely dedicating himself to the compilation of the third volume of the Cheon Il Guk Scriptures, Champumo Gyeong, as the chairman of the Cheon Il Guk Scripture Compilation Committee.

Sometimes, when Rev. Kim meets younger members, he refers to a Korean saying and how it relates to the realization and establishment of a substantial Cheon Il Guk. This saying points out that even if the time for heaven comes, it won't be successful without the formation of the right environment on earth. This has a converse: even if the right environment exists on earth, Cheon Il Guk cannot be established if members of the organization or group have no harmony among themselves. Harmony between people is very important.

No matter how much we emphasize true love for harmony between people, if we do not remove the three great evils that restrain harmony between people, we cannot expect harmony to bloom. There cannot be harmony where there are lies or corruption or where the principle has not been established. Let us all refrain from fabricating lies, such as exaggerated or false reports. Second, leaders must be humble, be

serious when handling public money and cut off all corruption. Finally, we should always maintain the principle as we deal with all our work; thereby ensuring that everything is done fairly. Rev. Kim conveys his heart and words of comfort to all members for their hard work as they completely invest themselves for the fulfillment of Vision 2020.

Notes:

1. Russia troops occupied northern Korea and U.S. troops occupied southern Korea in 1945. In March 1946, Russia suddenly shut off access to the north by barring all transportation across the Thirty-Eighth Parallel, the line of latitude that ran through the nation's midsection.
 2. It had been published in Korea and first distributed to members on May 1, 1966
 3. *Exposition of Divine Principle* was published in Japan on October 2, 1967
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Notes from Gary Fleisher:

4. We met True Parents' flight at Los Angeles International Airport. I recall Father being very serious and Mother being bashful. Rev. Kim knew me from my visit to Korea in 1970. He held my hand as we walked through the airport. We attracted a lot of odd looks from those in the airport, as men did not hold hands in the USA in those days.

My recollection is that the South Korean intelligence agency had informed the US Immigration Service that Father was a suspected Communist agent. It is my understanding that the South Korean intelligence agency was controlled by fundamental Christians, who were actively opposed to Father and used their positions to block Father's way whenever they could. David Kim was desperate to do something to get Father admitted to the USA and asked me to find contacts to help Father enter America. I believe that Young Oon Kim already had members in Washington DC working on the problem. The work of the members in Washington DC resulted in Father being granted a visa while he was in Toronto. On December 18, 1971 Father returned to the USA.

The place Father and Mother stayed on December 11 and 12, 1971 was not in Pasadena and it was not a church building. It was a large house on Courtney Avenue just north of Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles, CA. (I think that the address was 1764 Courtney Avenue.) The house is still standing, but no longer owned by the church.

In Los Angeles Father spoke twice, once on the day he arrived and once on the day he departed. The day after Father left I transcribed the *Question and Answer* session that he held after his talk on December 12, 1971.

Everyone was very serious as True Parents left Los Angeles for Toronto on December 12. It was a matter of life and death for Father to be admitted to the USA.

5. I was in New York in late January 1972 when Father asked us who should interpret for him when he spoke publically for the first time. My recollection is that most members recommended Bo Hi Pak, but that Father chose Young Hwi Kim.

Won Bok Choi, Young Oon Kim and Young Hwi Kim all told me that they were apprehensive about translating for Father. They were all worried about somehow misrepresenting Father's meaning. Even missing some minor detail was fearful to each of them. Understanding the magnitude of Father's mission, they were worried about translating for Father.

I recall that on more than one occasion after of Father's speeches in New York in early February 1972, Rev. Kim asked Father to have Dr. Bo Hi Pak do the translation. Father did not want to change translators; he wanted Rev. Kim to translate.

In the next city, Philadelphia, Father bought Rev. Kim a new suit to give him more confidence in publicly translating. While Father was choosing a suit for Rev. Kim, a tailor asked me who Father was. When I told him it was Sun Myung Moon, he knew Father's name, a rarity at that time. The tailor was a member of a spiritual group that knew of Father from his 1965 sittings with Arthur Ford. The tailor bought eight tickets so his group could hear Father speak. That night Father told everyone how he sold eight tickets.

6. There were only two buses purchased, not three. I drove the busses during Father's 7-city Day of Hope speaking tour in 1972. The cities where Father spoke were New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington DC, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Berkeley.