


 Moon and Hak Ja Han [↔]

Marriage to Hak Ja Han [[edit](#)]

Moon married his second wife, **Hak Ja Han**, on 11 April 1960, soon after he turned 40 years old, in a ceremony called the Holy Marriage. Han is called "Mother" or "True Mother". She and Moon together are referred to as the "True Parents" by members of the Unification Church and their family as the "True Family".^{[3][49][50][51]} Jesus was divine but not **God**; he was supposed to be the second Adam who would create a perfect family by joining with the ideal wife and creating a pure family that would have begun humanity's liberation from its sinful condition.^[21] When Jesus was crucified before marrying, he redeemed mankind spiritually but not physically. That task was left to the "True Parents" – Moon and Han – who would link married couples and their families to God.^{[14][21][44]}

Blessing ceremonies [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Blessing ceremony of the Unification Church](#)

Blessing ceremonies have attracted a lot of attention in the press and in the public imagination, often being labeled "mass weddings".^[52] Some couples are already married and those that are engaged are later legally married according to the laws of their own countries.^{[53][54]} Meant to highlight the church's emphasis on traditional morality, they brought Moon both fame and notoriety.^{[55][56]}

36 couples participated in the first ceremony in 1961 for members of the early church in Seoul, South Korea. The ceremonies continued to grow in scale; over 2,000 couples participated in the 1982 one at New York's **Madison Square Garden**, the first outside South Korea.^{[15][21]} In 1997, about 30,000 couples took part in a ceremony in **Washington, DC**.^[57]

Moon said that he matched couples from differing races and nationalities because of his belief that all of humanity should be united:

"International and intercultural marriages are the quickest way to bring about an ideal world of peace. People should marry across national and cultural boundaries with people from countries they consider to be their enemies so that the world of peace can come that much more quickly."^{[6][15][44]}

Move to United States [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Unification Church of the United States](#)

In 1971, Moon moved to the United States, which he had first visited in 1965. He remained a citizen of the **Republic of Korea** and maintained a residence in South Korea.^[58] In 1972, Moon founded the **International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences**, a series of scientific conferences.^{[17][59]} The first conference had 20 participants, while the largest conference in Seoul in 1982, had 808 participants from over 100 countries.^{[60][61]} Participants included **Nobel laureates** **John Eccles** (Physiology or Medicine 1963, who chaired the 1976 conference)^[62] and **Eugene Wigner** (Physics 1963).^[63]

In 1974, Moon asked church members in the United States to support President **Richard Nixon** during the **Watergate scandal** when Nixon was being pressured to resign his office. Church members prayed and fasted in support of Nixon for three days in front of the **United States Capitol**, under the motto: "Forgive, Love and Unite." On 1 February 1974 Nixon publicly thanked them for their support and officially received Moon. This brought the church into widespread public and media attention.^[26]

In the 1970s, Moon, who had seldom before spoken to the general public, gave a series of public speeches to audiences in the United States, **Japan**, and **South Korea**. The largest were a rally in 1975 against North Korean aggression in Seoul and a speech at an event organized by the Unification Church in **Washington D.C.**^{[18][19]}

United States v. Sun Myung Moon [[edit](#)]

Main article: [United States v. Sun Myung Moon](#)

In 1982, Moon was convicted in the United States of filing false federal **income tax** returns and **conspiracy**. His conviction was upheld on appeal in a split decision. Moon was given an 18-month sentence and a \$15,000 fine. He served 13 months of the sentence at the **Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury** before being released on good behavior to a **halfway house**.^[64]

The case was the center of national **freedom of religion** and **free speech** debates.^[65] Prof. **Laurence H. Tribe** of the **Harvard University Law School** argued that the trial by jury had "doomed (Moon) to conviction based on **religious prejudice**."^[66] The **American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A**, the **National Council of Churches**, the **National Black Catholic Clergy Caucus**, and the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference** filed briefs in support of Moon.^[67] Many notable clergy, including **Jerry Falwell** and **Joseph Lowery**, signed petitions protesting the government's case and spoke out in defense of Moon.^{[68][69]}

Washington Times [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Washington Times](#)

In 1982 *The Washington Times* was founded by **News World Communications**, an international media conglomerate associated with Moon which also owned newspapers in **South Korea**, **Japan**, and **South America**, as well as the **news agency United Press International**.^[70] The political views of *The Washington Times* have often been described as **conservative**.^{[71][72][73]} The *Times* was read by many Washington DC insiders, including **Ronald Reagan**.^{[74][75]} By 2002 Moon had invested roughly \$1.7 billion to support the *Times*.^[76] which he called "the instrument in spreading the truth about God to the world".^[77]

Twenty-first century events [[edit](#)]

In 2000, Moon sponsored a **United Nations** conference which proposed the formation of "a religious assembly, or council of religious representatives, within the structure of the United Nations."^[78]

In 2003, Moon sponsored the first **Peace Cup** international club **football** tournament.^{[79][80][81]} The **Los Angeles Galaxy**, which competes in **Major League Soccer**, played in South Korea in the Peace Cup.^[82] During the event **Pelé**, widely regarded as the best soccer player of all time and former Brazilian Sports Minister, met with Moon.^[83]

In 2009, Moon's autobiography, *As a Peace-Loving Global Citizen* (**Korean**: 평화를 사랑하는 세계인으로),^[84] was published by **Gimm-Young Publishers** in South Korea. The book became a **best-seller** in Korea and Japan.^{[85][86][87][88]} Said to be the inspiration of Gimm-Young CEO Eun Ju Park, a devout Buddhist, the book focused more on Moon's role as a Korean **patriot** and an international **peace advocate** than as a religious figure.^[89]

By 2010, Moon had given much of the responsibility for Family Federation for World Peace and Unification religious and business activities to his children, who were then in their 30s and 40s.^[90] In 2012, the South Korean press reported that Moon traveled worldwide in his **private jet** which cost \$50 million.^{[91][92]}

Illness and death [[edit](#)]

On 14 August 2012, after suffering from **pneumonia** earlier in the month, Moon was admitted to Saint Mary's Hospital at **The Catholic University of Korea** in Seoul.^[93] On 15 August 2012, he was reported to be gravely ill and was put on a respirator at the intensive care unit of St. Mary's Hospital.^[94] On 31 August 2012, Moon was transferred to a church-owned hospital near his home in **Gyeongju**, northeast of **Seoul**.^[95] after suffering multiple organ failure.^[96] Moon died on the morning of 3 September 2012 (1:54 am KST) at the age of 92.^[97]

Activities and interests [[edit](#)]

Politics [[edit](#)]

In 1964 Moon founded the **Korean Culture and Freedom Foundation**, which promoted the interests of South Korea and sponsored Radio Free Asia. Former **U.S. Presidents Harry S Truman**, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** and **Richard Nixon** were honorary presidents or directors at various times.^[98]

In 1972 Moon predicted the decline of **communism**, based on the teachings of the *Divine Principle*: "After 7,000 biblical years — 6,000 years of restoration history plus the millennium, the time of completion — communism will fall in its 70th year. Here is the meaning of the year 1978. Communism, begun in 1917, could maintain itself approximately 60 years and reach its peak. So 1978 is the border line and afterward communism will decline; in the 70th year it will be altogether ruined. This is true. Therefore, now is the time for people who are studying communism to abandon it."^[99]

In 1980, Moon asked church members to found **CAUSA International** as an anti-communist educational organization, based in **New York**.^[100] In the 1980s, it was active in 21 countries. In the United States it sponsored educational conferences for Christian leaders^[101] as well as seminars and conferences for **Senate** staffers and other activists.^[102] In


 Moon presides over a mass blessing ceremony in 2010 [↔]

1986, it produced a anti-communist documentary film *Nicaragua Was Our Home*.^[103] CAUSA supported the **Nicaraguan Contras** also reportedly helped finance a Bolivian military coup with connections to cocaine cartels which successfully overthrew a democratically elected government.^{[104][105]}

In August 1985, seven years before the **fall of Soviet Union**, the **Professors World Peace Academy**, an organization founded by Moon, sponsored a conference in **Geneva** to debate the theme "The situation in the world after the fall of the communist empire."^[106] In April 1990, Moon visited the **Soviet Union** and met with President **Mikhail Gorbachev**. Moon expressed support for the political and economic transformations under way in the Soviet Union. At the same time the Unification Church was expanding into formerly communist nations.^[27] After the **dissolution of the Soviet Union** in 1991, some American conservatives criticized Moon for his softening of his previous **anti-communist** stance.^{[107][108]}

In 1991, Moon met with **Kim Il Sung**, the North Korean President, to discuss ways to achieve peace on the **Korean peninsula**, as well as on **international relations**, tourism, etc.^[28] In 1994, Moon was officially invited to the funeral of Kim Il Sung, in spite of the absence of **diplomatic relations** between North Korea and South Korea.^[109] Moon and his church are known for their efforts to promote **Korean unification**.^[7]

In 2003, Korean Unification Church members started a **political party** in South Korea. It was named "The Party for God, Peace, Unification, and Home." In its inauguration declaration, the new party said it would focus on preparing for Korean reunification by educating the public about God and peace.^[110] Moon was a member of the Honorary Committee of the **Unification Ministry** of the Republic of Korea.^[111] In 2012 Moon was posthumously awarded North Korea's **National Reunification Prize**.^[112]

In 2005, Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his wife, Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, founded the Universal Peace Federation (UPF), an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the **United Nations Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC). "We support and promote the work of the United Nations and the achievement of the **Sustainable Development Goals**." ^[113]

Moon's projects have been lobbied in the **National Congress of Brazil** by Brazilian MPs.^{[114][115][116]} Moon has held dialogues between members of the Israeli **Knesset** and the **Palestinian Parliament** as part of his **Middle East Peace Initiatives**.^[117]

Business [edit]

Tongil Group is a **South Korean** business group (**chaebol** "Tongil" is Korean for "unification," the name of the Unification Church in Korean is "Tongilgyo."), founded in 1963 by Moon as a **nonprofit** organization to provide revenue for the church. Its core focus was manufacturing but in the 1970s and 1980s it expanded by founding or acquiring businesses in pharmaceuticals, tourism, and publishing.^[11] Among Tongil Group's chief holdings are: The Ilwha Company, which produces **ginseng** and related products; Ilshin Stone, building materials; and Tongil Heavy Industries, machine parts including hardware for the South Korean military.^[13]

News World Communications is an international **news media corporation**^[8] founded by Moon in 1976. It owns **United Press International**, *The World and I*, *Tiempos del Mundo* (Latin America), *The Segye Ilbo* (South Korea), *The Sekai Nippo* (Japan), the *Zambezi Times* (South Africa), and *The Middle East Times* (Egypt).^[9] Until 2008 it published the Washington D.C.-based newsmagazine *Insight on the News*.^[6] Until 2010, it owned the *Washington Times*. On 2 November 2010, Sun Myung Moon and a group of former *Times* editors purchased the *Times* from News World.^[10]

In 1982, Moon sponsored the film *Inchon*, an **historical drama** about the **Battle of Inchon** during the **Korean War**. It was not successful critically or financially, and was criticized for its unfair treatment of the North Korean government.^[118]

In 1989, Moon founded **Seongnam Ilhwa Chunma**,^[119] the most successful soccer club in **Korean football**, having won a **record 7 league titles**, **2 FA Cups**, **3 League Cups**, and **2 AFC Champions League** titles.

The church is the largest owner of U.S. sushi restaurants and in the **Kodiak** region of Alaska, is the area's largest employer.^{[120][121]} The church owns the only automobile manufacturing plant in **North Korea**, **Pyeonghwa Motors**, and is the second largest exporter of Korean goods.^{[122][123][124][125]}

In 2011, construction of \$18 million Yeosu Expo Hotel was completed; the hotel located at Moon-owned The Ocean Resort in **Yeosu**, the venue of the **Expo 2012**.^[126] The opening ceremony was attended by the governor of the province.^{[126][127]} Another one, The Ocean Hotel, was completed in February 2012.^[128] Moon-owned Yeongpyeong Resort, The Ocean Resort and Pineridge Resort are scheduled to host the **Expo 2012**,^{[129][130]} **2018 Winter Olympics**^{[131][132]} and **Formula 1**.^[133] Moon also managed the FIFA-accredited **Peace Cup**.^[134] The FIFA itself has funded more than \$2m for the Peace Cup since 2003.^[135]

Race relations [edit]

Moon took a strong stance against **racism** and **racial discrimination**. In 1974 he urged Unification Church members to support an African American president of the United States: "We have had enough of white presidents. So, let's this time elect a president from the Negro race. What will you do if I say so? There's no question there. We must never forget that we are brothers and sisters in a huge human family. In any level of community, we must become like a family."^[136]

In 1981 he said that he himself was a victim of racial prejudice in the United States (concerning his prosecution on tax charges in **United States v. Sun Myung Moon**), saying: "I would not be standing here today if my skin were white or my religion were **Presbyterian**. I am here today only because my skin is yellow and my religion is Unification Church. The ugliest things in this beautiful country of America are religious bigotry and racism."^[137]

Several African American organizations and individuals spoke out in defense of Moon at this time including the **National Black Catholic Clergy Caucus**, the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference**, the **National Conference of Black Mayors**,^[138] and **Joseph Lowery** who was then the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.^[20]

In a later controversy over the use of the word "**Moonie**" by the American news media, which was said to be offensive, Moon's position was supported by civil rights activists **Ralph Abernathy**,^{[139][140][141]} and **James Bevel**.^[142]

In 2000 Moon and **The Nation of Islam** leader **Louis Farrakhan** got together to sponsor the **Million Family March**,^[143] a rally in **Washington D.C.** to celebrate family unity and racial and religious harmony; as well as to address other issues, including abortion, capital punishment, health care, education, welfare and **Social Security** reform, substance abuse prevention, and overhaul of the **World Bank** and **International Monetary Fund**.^[144] In his keynote speech Farrakhan called for racial harmony.^[145]

Dance [edit]

In 1962, Moon and other church members founded the **Little Angels Children's Folk Ballet of Korea**, a children's dance troop which presents traditional **Korean folk dances**. He said that this was to project a positive image of **South Korea** to the world.^[146] In 1984, Moon founded the \$8-million **Universal Ballet** project, with Soviet-born Oleg Vinogradov as its **art director** and Moon's daughter-in-law **Julia** as its **prima ballerina**. It was described by *The New York Times* as the top **ballet** company in Asia.^[147] In 1989, Moon founded Universal Ballet Academy which changed its name later to **Kirov Academy of Ballet** in **Washington, D.C.**^[148]

Honorary degrees and other recognition [edit]

Moon held **honorary degrees** from more than ten universities and colleges worldwide;^{[149][150][151]} at least one of which, the **University of Bridgeport**, received significant funding from his organizations.^[152] He was a member of the Honorary Committee of the **Unification Ministry** of the **Republic of Korea**.^[153] In 1985, he and his wife received **Doctor of Divinity** degrees from **Shaw University**.^[154]

In 2004, at event in the **Dirksen Senate Office Building**, in **Washington, D.C.**, Moon was honored as the **Messiah**. This attracted much public attention and was criticized by *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* as a possible violation of the principle of **separation of church and state** in the United States. Some of the political figures who had attended the event later told reporters that they had been misled as to its nature.^{[155][156]}

Several months after his death, an award named after him and his wife (**Sunhak Peace Prize**) was proposed, inheriting his will to "recognize and empower innovations in human development, conflict resolution and ecological conservation." Its laureates receive a certificate, a medal, and US \$1 million.^[157]

Moon was posthumously awarded North Korea's **National Reunification Prize** in 2012^[112] and a meritorious award by **K-League**.^{[158][159]} On the first anniversary of Moon's death, North Korean leader **Kim Jong-un** expressed condolences to Han and the family saying: "Kim Jong-un prayed for the repose of Moon, who worked hard for national concord, prosperity and reunification and world peace."^[160]

In 2013, **Zimbabwean Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai** stated: "I remain greatly inspired by people like Reverend Dr. Sun Myung Moon, whose work and life across continents continue to impact positively on the lives of millions of others in the world."^[161]

Criticisms [edit]

Moon's claim to be the **Messiah** and the **Second Coming of Christ** has been disputed by both Christian and Jewish scholars.^{[162][163]} The *Divine Principle* was labeled as **heretical** by Protestant churches in South Korea, including Moon's own **Presbyterian Church**. In the United States it was rejected by ecumenical organizations as being non-Christian.^[3] Protestant commentators have also criticized Moon's teachings as being contrary to the Protestant doctrine of **salvation by faith alone**.^{[164][165]} In their influential book *The Kingdom of the Cults* (first published in 1965), **Walter Ralston Martin** and **Ravi K. Zacharias** disagreed with the *Divine Principle* on the issues of the divinity of Christ, the **virgin birth of Jesus**, Moon's belief that **Jesus should have married**, the necessity of the **crucifixion of Jesus**, a literal **resurrection of Jesus**, as well as a literal **second coming of Jesus**.^[166] Commentators have criticized the *Divine Principle* for saying that the **First World War**, the **Second World War**, the **Holocaust**, and the **Cold War** served as **indemnity conditions** to prepare the world for the

2. ^ News desk (2 September 2012). "Religious Leader, Media Mogul Rev. Sun Myung Moon Dies at Age 92" [↗]. *PBS NewsHour*. 1996–2013 MacNeil/Lehrer Productions. Retrieved 20 June 2013.
3. ^ a b c d Unifying or Dividing? Sun Myung Moon and the Origins of the Unification Church [↗] George D. Chryssides, University of Wolverhampton, U.K. 2003, Since doctrine looms large in Christian thought, it is understandable that its objections to Unificationism are principally on doctrinal grounds. Although the Christian counter-cult literature does not always expound Unification teachings fairly, it is almost unanimous in identifying the respects in which Unificationism diverges from mainstream Christianity: it is unbiblical; teaches erroneous doctrines of God, Christ and salvation; Divine Principle usurps the status of the Judaeo-Christian Bible; it teaches that Jesus did not fully accomplish his mission and that a new messiah is needed to complete it; it introduces new rituals and forms of worship; and it is spiritist. As new religions progress, they occasionally gain acceptance into the mainstream fold, as happened with Seventh-day Adventism, and, even more strikingly, with the Worldwide Church of God. At the turn of the 21st century, however, Unificationism seems no more likely to gain recognition by mainstream Christians.
4. ^ Moon's death marks end of an era [↗], Eileen Barker, CNN, 2012-9-3, Although Moon is likely to be remembered for all these things – mass weddings, accusations of brainwashing, political intrigue and enormous wealth – he should also be remembered as creating what was arguably one of the most comprehensive and innovative theologies embraced by a new religion of the period.
5. ^ a b Xaykaothao, Doualy (3 September 2013). "Sun Myung Moon, Unification Church Founder, Dies" [↗]. *NPR (National Public Radio)*. Retrieved 16 June 2013. "The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder of the Unification Church, has died at the age of 92 in Korea. Unification church members viewed him as a messiah, despite allegations of cult-like behavior and financial fraud. Moon was known for presiding over mass weddings and starting the conservative newspaper *The Washington Times*."
6. ^ a b c Hyung-Jin Kim (2 September 2012). "Unification Church founder Rev. Sun Myung Moon dies at 92" [↗]. *USA Today*. ISSN 0734-7456 [↗]. Retrieved 2 September 2012. "The Rev. Sun Myung Moon was a self-proclaimed messiah who built a global business empire. He called both North Korean leaders and American presidents his friends, but spent time in prisons in both countries. His followers around the world cherished him, while his detractors accused him of brainwashing recruits and extracting money from worshippers."
7. ^ a b Sun Myung Moon's Groundbreaking Campaign to Open North Korea [↗], *The Atlantic*, Armin Rosen, 6 September 2012, But for all the focus on the eccentric mogul's quirks and U.S. investments, his role in North Korea may turn out to be his most enduring legacy, a fascinating story of how one man opened one of the very few cracks in this modern hermit kingdom.
8. ^ a b c "Who Owns What: News World Communications" [↗]. *The Columbia Journalism Review*. 2003-11-24. Retrieved 2008-02-02. News World Communications is the media arm of Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. Holdings Newspapers and Magazines GolfStyles Magazine Middle Eastern Times The Segye Ilbo (South Korea) The Sekai Nippo (Tokyo) Tiempos del Mundo (Online Only) The World and I Wire Service United Press International (UPI)
9. ^ a b "Yahoo Finance - Business Finance, Stock Market, Quotes, News" [↗]. *biz.yahoo.com*. Retrieved 28 January 2018.
10. ^ a b Shapira, Ian (3 November 2010). "Moon group buys back Washington Times". *Washington Post*. p. C1.
11. ^ a b Kim, Hyung-eun (12 April 2010). "Business engine of a global faith" [↗]. *Joong Ang Daily*.
12. ^ Kirk, Don (2 May 1998). "Reverend Moon's Group Wants to Talk Investment : Seoul Nods At Church's Foray North" [↗]. *New York Times*. "The Unification Church, whose Tongil Group ranks about 35th in size among South Korean conglomerates, appears to have Seoul's permission to discuss possible investments with North Korea. Tongil, which means "unification" in Korean, owns factories and a chain of small stores in the South."
13. ^ a b Kirk, Donald (2 May 2010). "Sons rise in a Moon's shadow" [↗]. *Forbes*.
14. ^ a b Hagerty, Barbara Bradley (2 September 2012). "Rev. Moon, A 'Savior' To Some, Lived A Big Dream" [↗]. *NPR.org (National Public Radio)*. Retrieved 19 June 2013.
15. ^ a b c d Urquhart, Conal (2 September 2013). "Sun Myung Moon, founder of the Moonies, dies in South Korea" [↗]. *The Guardian*. London. 2013 Guardian News and Media Limited. ISSN 0261-3077 [↗]. Retrieved 12 June 2013. "Moon was born in what would become North Korea in 1920 to a family that followed Confucian beliefs, but when he was 10 years old the family converted to Christianity and joined the Presbyterian church."
84. ^ "네이버 책 :: 네이버는 책을 사랑합니다" [↗]. naver.com. Retrieved 14 October 2009.
85. ^ "문선명 자서전, 전국 목회자에 발송" [↗]. Newspower.co.kr. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
86. ^ "문선명 총재 자서전 100만부 돌파" [↗]. News.mk.co.kr. Archived from the original [↗] on 15 July 2012. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
87. ^ "신경숙 소설 3위로 상승" [↗]. News.mk.co.kr. Archived from the original [↗] on 22 July 2012. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
88. ^ "덕혜옹주 4주 연속 1위" [↗]. 4000news.com. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
89. ^ George D. Chryssides. "As A Peace-Loving Global Citizen": A Review of the Autobiography of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon" [↗] (PDF). *cesnur.org*. CESNUR. Retrieved 28 January 2018.
90. ^ Sons Rise in a Moon Shadow [↗], *Forbes*, 12 April 2010
91. ^ 통일교 과천 교회 박준철 현직 목사 탈퇴 기자 회견 54가지 비리 목록 [↗] (in Korean). *Aspire7.net*. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
92. ^ 통일교 과천 교회 박준철 현직 목사 탈퇴 기자 회견 54가지 비리 목록 [↗]. *Happyhondol.org*. Archived from the original [↗] on 26 November 2013. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
93. ^ Yoon, Sangwon (15 August 2012). "Unification Church Says Leader Moon Is 'Gravely Ill'" [↗]. Bloomberg L.P. Retrieved 16 August 2012.
94. ^ "The Rev Sun Myung Moon" [↗]. *The Daily Telegraph*. London. 3 September 2012. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
95. ^ Brown, Emma (2 September 2012). "Sun Myung Moon dies at 92; Washington Times owner led the Unification Church" [↗]. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 2 September 2012.
96. ^ Sun Myung Moon illness 'irreversible': Unification Church [↗]. *The Raw Story*. 31 August 2012. Retrieved 4 September 2012.
97. ^ "The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder of The Times, dies at 92" [↗], *Washington Times*, 09/02/2012.
98. ^ "Korean denies influence peddling" [↗]. *Bangor Daily News*. Retrieved 21 March 2012.
99. ^ *The Way of Restoration* [↗], (April, 1972)
100. ^ "Moon's 'Cause' Takes Aim At Communism in Americas", *The Washington Post*, 28 August 1983.
101. ^ Sun Myung Moon's Followers Recruit Christians to Assist in Battle Against Communism [↗] *Christianity Today* 15 June 1985
102. ^ Church Spends Millions On Its Image [↗], *The Washington Post*, 1984-09-17. "Another church political arm, Causa International, which preaches a philosophy it calls "God-ism," has been spending millions of dollars on expense-paid seminars and conferences for Senate staffers, Hispanic Americans and conservative activists. It also has contributed \$500,000 to finance an anticommunist lobbying campaign headed by John T. (Terry) Dolan, chairman of the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC)."
103. ^ Public TV Tilts Toward Conservatives [↗], *Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting* "While conservatives dismiss Bill Moyers' world-class documentaries on our constitutional checks and balances as "propaganda," they never mention PBS's airing of unabashed right-wing agitprop films such as Nicaragua Was Our Home (the pro-contra film produced by Rev. Sun Myung Moon's CAUSA, which funded the contras after Congress' ban)...."
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107. ^ a b "Washington Times updates style guide, conservatives up in arms" [↗]. *Salon.com*. 2008-02-27. Retrieved 2013-07-01.
108. ^ a b News and Curiosities [↗], *Prospect*, September 2006
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112. ^ a b "Moon Sun Myung Awarded National Reunification Prize" [↗], *Korean Central News Agency*, 7 September 2012, archived from the original [↗] on 29 July 2014, retrieved 13 September 2012
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18. ^{a b} Richard Quebedeaux, *Lifestyle : Conversations with Members of Unification Church*[ⓘ]. Books.google.com. Retrieved 9 October 2012.
19. ^{a b b} "Moon Festival Draws 50,000 to Monument", *Washington Post*, 19 September 1976.
20. ^{a b} Introvigne, Massimo, 2000, *The Unification Church Studies in Contemporary Religion*, Signature Books, Salt Lake City, Utah, ISBN 1-56085-145-7, excerpt[ⓘ] Archived[ⓘ] 29 April 2003 at the Wayback Machine
21. ^{a b c d e} Schoifet, Mark (2 September 2012). "Sun Myung Moon, Church Head Who Ran Business Empire, Dies"[ⓘ]. *Business Week*. Bloomberg News. Retrieved 12 June 2013.
22. ^a A+E Networks. (September 2013). "Sun Myung Moon.biography"[ⓘ]. Biography.com. Retrieved 16 June 2013.
23. ^{a b c} Richard Greene; K.J. Kwon; Greg Botelho (3 September 2013). "Rev. Moon, religious and political figure, dies in South Korea at 92"[ⓘ]. CNN. Retrieved 16 June 2013.
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External links [edit]

- **Official website of the American Unification Church**
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