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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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# *Emorandum*

TO

Mr. T. W. Leavitt

FROM

J. G. Deegan

SUBJECT:

-MOON Sun-myung

REQUEST FOR DECLASSIFICATION SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN

JOSHUA EILBERG

1 - Legal Counsel Division (Attn:

> 8/13/76 DATE:

1 - Records Management Div. Intell. (Attn: J. M. Powers)

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

Den. AD Adm. \_\_\_ Dep. AD Inv. Asst. Dir.: Adm. Serv. Ext. Affairs \_ Fin. & Pers. . Gen. Inv. Ident. Inspection Legal Coun. Plan. & Eval. Rec. Mant. \_ Spec. Inv. Training \_ Telephone Rm. Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_

b7C

A classification review has been conducted of the documents transmitted with a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) dated July 12, 1976. This letter encloses a copy of a request from Congressman Eilberg for the INS administrative file relating to Reverend Sun-myung MOON. Included in that file were copies of two FBI reports classified "Confidential" which were disseminated by us.

The review of these two documents indicates that they no longer warrant classification. The originals of these two documents, which are 100-471615, serial 7, and 105-162770, serial 3, have been appropriately declassified and the appropriate field offices and agencies have been notified of such action.

These documents, prior to release, should be reviewed by the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section for appropriate processing in line with current provisions of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. 105-162770

ACTION:

UZ APR 6 1977

1. That the enclosed documents be processed by the FOIPA Section.

Enclosures (2 ENCLOSURE)

APPROVED:

Assoc. Dir. Depl'AD Adm.....

Dep. Karlay..... Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Serv.

Ext. Affairs...... Fin. & Pers.

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Laboratory. Logal Coun. Plan. & Ev Rac. Mgm Spec. Inv. Training.....

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RECEIVED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INTELLIGENCE DIV.

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Memorandum to Mr. Leavitt

Re: MOON Sun-myung

Request for Declassification Submitted by Congressman

Joshua Eilberg

2. After processing, the Legal Counsel Division should return these documents to appropriate officials.

b6 b7C

APPROVED:	Ext. Affairs.	Laboratory.	
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535 MAY 5, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 03-05-2013 BY ADG / J75J65T61

Title

MOON Sun-myung

Character

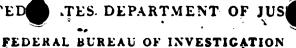
IS - KOREA

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

> San Francisco, California June 27, 1972

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK MAY 4, 1972, SPONSORED BY ONE WORLD CRUSADE

On July 30, 1969, a confidential source provided a copy of the 1969 summer program for the Mid-Peninsula Free University (MFU), Menlo Park, California. The program consisted of courses and instructors, listing the name of as an instructor.

> SF T-1 July 30, 1969

According to the MFU Spring Catalogue, 1970, the MFU was a non-profit college organized to imprint a vision of cultural revision in which a new society would develop within the shell of the old. They opposed laws against the use, possession, and sale of marijuana; supported opposition to the draft and conscription laws and continued imperialism by America and Russia, and demanded immediate cessation of American involvement in the Vietnam War.

> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN JS UNCLASSIFIED

105-162220- FR

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ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK
MAY 4, 1972, SPONSORED BY ONE
WORLD CRUSADE

A source provided a 1969 Summer Catalogue for the Free University of Berkeley (FUB). was listed as co-instructor in a course entitled the New Age."

SF T-2 July 25, 1969

The Fall, 1969 Catalogue for the Free University of Berkeley described the "Anyone organization as follows: may teach anything at the Free University of Berkeley. University gives no credits and grants no degrees. Course organizers receive no salary and teach/learn simply for the joy of doing so. Students learn/teach as their interest and discipline allow. Membership in FUB\*is determined by participation. All ages or types are welcome. FUB is self-supporting through a \$10 registration fee which entitles one to any number of courses"

On July 30, 1970, Inspector Berkeley Police Department Security Unit, advised that he is familiar with the Unified Family as being a religious organization which is run by a group of Orientals of college age. He stated it is a family type commune and he has not known the organization to be politically oriented in any matter. He stated the organization has a house located in the 2900 block of Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, and that neither himself nor any members of the Berkeley Police Department to his knowledge have had any problems with the organization or any members of the organization.

b6 b70

**△NTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION** UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK MAY 4, 1972, SPONSORED BY ONE WORLD CRUSADE

On August 3, 1970, was interviewed in the presence of stated that are members of the Unified Family and she described the Unified Family as a religious organization composed She stated that the group presents a of young people. fine physical appearance. However, she believes a practice and authoritarian religion has an answer for everything. She stated that she believed the religion practices the doctrine that the Koreans are to be the eventual rulers of the earth. She further indicated that the organization believed that spirits come into the world and take shape, and if a person is psychic he can see spirits. She stated that the leader of the organization in the Berkeley area/is CALIE ME WITTER 2 stated is presently studying with Unified Famile in Washington leadership of stated that she believed the Unified Family is in opposition to the U.S. Government, in that the Unified Family believes that there should be no separation of church and state. She further believes the group feels they have a direct communication with God, and therefore the people of the Unified Family should be the ones to lead the government. stated that she knows of no indication that the group plans to use violence in achieving their aims nor of any indication that they advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government. member that the Unified family is a blending of the Eastern and Western religions in a goal of establishing a true brotherhood among men. She stated the group has no opposition to the U.S. Government, and, in fact, supports the U.S. Government

in its war against Communism in Southeast Asia. She stated that the organization is against Communist and that it leaves

out the idea of God.

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ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK
MAY 4, 1972, SPONSORED BY ONE
WORLD CRUSADE

She stated that the Unified Family is under the directorship of Sun Myung Moon, a Korean who lives in Seoul, Korea, and founded the organization in about 1954. She stated that there are about 30 people which belong to the Unified Family in Berkeley, and there are about 30 families in other cities throughout the U.S.

She stated that the Unified Family believes in the U.S. Constitution because it advocates freedom of speech. However, she stated that the ideal government would be one which is headed by God.

Stated that in no way does the organization preach the overthrow of the U.S. Government nor do they believe in any type of violence.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNIND STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUTICE DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG San Francisco, California

June 27, 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 03-05-2013 BY ADG / J75J65T61

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ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT

LITTLE ROCK

MAY 4, 1972, SPONSORED BY ONE WORLD CRUSADE

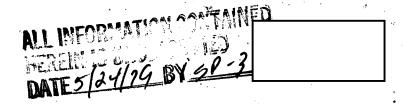
Character

Reference

San Francisco memorandum, dated

and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



Honorable Joshua Eilberg Chairman Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

August 26, 1976

1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc. Attn: Office of Congressional Affairs

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Congressman Eilberg:

This is in reference to your request to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for the immigration file of the Reverend Sun-Myung Moon. Documents originating with the FBI were located in the files of the INS and were referred to us for review.

These documents have been declassified and are being released to you in their entirety in accordance with the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a (b) (9).

Sincerely yours, EX-103

c. W. Kelley

REC-62 105-160

Clarence M. Kelley Director

Enclosures (4)

1 - Assistant Attorney General for Administration - Enclosure Attention: FOIPA Administrative Unit (Room 1134)

Congressman Eilberg wrote INS for material regarding Sun-Myung Moon. INS referred documents for us to declassify.
All material was released to Congressman Eilberg in their

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#### TENERAL COVIETA

Honorable Thomas J. McIntyre United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

PILITED STOT WILTER

OCT 2000

Dear Senator McIntyre:

Reference is made to your recent letter requesting information regarding this Service's current actions in relationship to Reverend S. M. Moon.

This Service has identified 955 nonimmigrant followers of Reverend Moon in the United States. Of this number, 248 have been issued Orders to Show Cause why they should not be deported. The Service has confirmed the departure of 227 and have reconfirmed reports that 167 other Moon followers who were nonimmigrants have departed. Only 5 followers were determined to have been granted permanent resident status, while 83 are applicants for permanent residence.

You may be assured that this Service will continue to investigate any allegations that nonimmigrant Moon followers are not complying with the conditionsof their admissions.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service for additional replies.

Sincerely,

FOR THE COMMISSIONER

ENCLOSURE

Executive Assistant

REC 79 EX 136

2 NOV 4 1977

CC: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Copy of letter under acknowledgment for your consideration.

> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AS, UNCLASSIFIED

CORRESPONDENCE

NG, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS HAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION

San State Control of

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

United States Sen WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 22, 1977

& Walteren, D.C. NORRIS COTTON FEDERAL BYTTUING

603-669-1232 MANCHUSTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03103

603-435-7720 PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMESHIRE 03801

S ELM STREET 603-889-3240 NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE 93060

Honorable Griffin Bell Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. - Attorney - General: --

Two years ago I wrote then Attorney General Levi regarding my concerns about problems various constituents had encountered with the Reverend S. M. Moon's Unification Church. At that time I received a status report from the Attorney General regarding current cases involving Reverend Moon.

Due to recent inquiries I would like to once again request whatever information you have regarding current Justice Department activities in relation to Reverend Moon. Specifically, are there any cases now pending in the Justice Department involving the Unification Church or Reverend Moon? Further, has either the FBI or IRS continued any investigation of Reverend Moon and if so, what is that status of their investigation?

Thank you for your assistance.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1977

CRIMINAL DIVISION

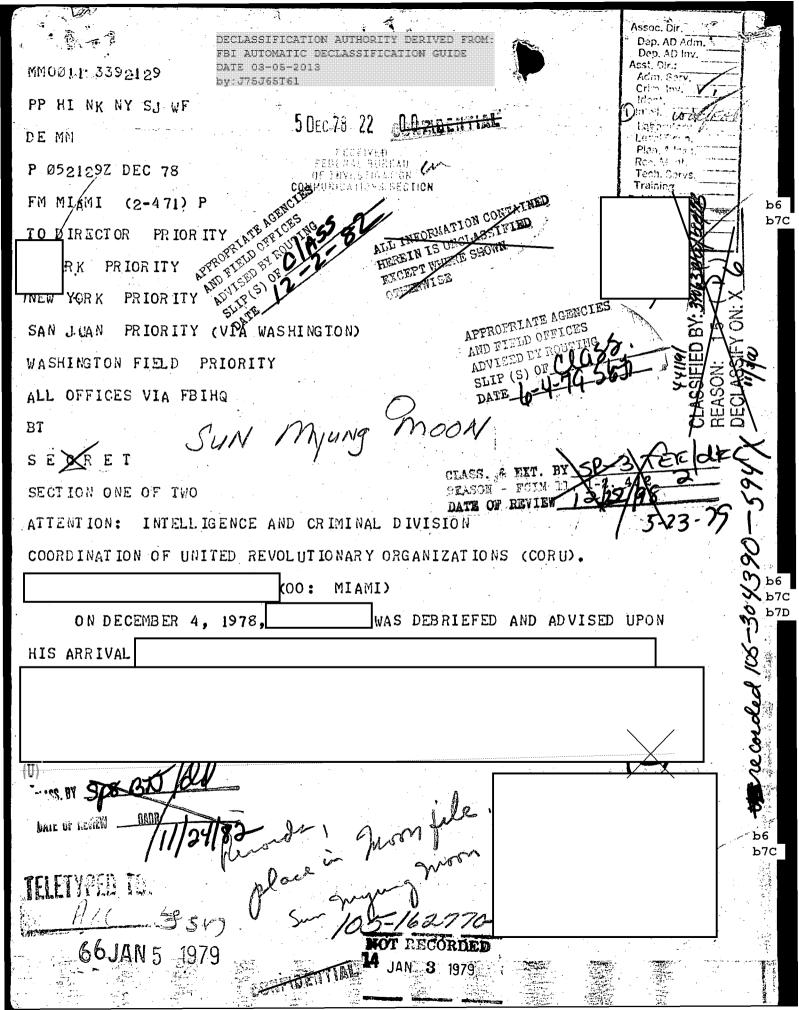
Thomas J. McThtyre United States Senator

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GROUPS. ADVISED THAT THE REVEREND MOON WAS DESIROUS OF
CREATING RADICAL ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUPS AROUND THE WORLD IN A
DISCREET MANNER, IN ORDER TO FIGHT COMMUNISM, INASMUCH AS THE
REVEREND MOON HAS EXPRESSED FEARS THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL
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COMMUNISTS. ADVISED THAT THE REVEREND MOON ORGANIZATION

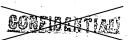




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PAGE FIVE MM 2-471 SE ORET
WISHES TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL AID TO ANTI-COMMUNIST TERRORISTS
AND IS WILLING TO UTILIZE THE CHURCH AS A COVER FOR ITS
ACTIVITIES. SUGGESTED THAT
AND ADVISED THAT THE REVEREND MOON ORGANIZATION IS WILLING TO
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A SMALL AMOUNT
OF MONEY HAS BEEN FURNISHED IN THE RECENT PAST TO
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APPROXIMATELY 85 PERCENT OF THE FINANCING BEHIND THE "ANTI-
COMMUNIST WORLD LEAGUE" IS PERFORMED WITH THE REVEREND MOON'S
MONEY. ALSO SUGGESTED THAT IN THE EVENT OF EMERGENCY
FUNDS, IS TO BE CONTACTED AFTER WHICH
WILL FURNISH THE MONEY TO FOR DISTRIBUTION
TO REITEREATED THAT THE DISCREET ACTION WAS NECESSARY



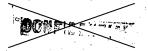


PAGE SIX MM 2-471 S E 0 R E T

SO THAT RADICAL ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUPS COULD NOT BE CONNECTED

TO THE REVEREND MOON ORGANIZATION.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MemorandumDIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 10/22/79 KANSAS CITY (97-92) - RUC -SUBJECT: ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REVEREND SUN MYUNG MOON AND/OR THE UNIFICATION CHURCH MR Re Washington Field Office airtel to Director, 10/11/79, with enclosed Bureau letter to Washington Field Office, 8/24/79. 105-162770-45 Kansas City indices negative on subjects referred to in the above-referenced communication. - Washington Field Office (97-2215) (P) (C-6) - Kansas City b7C DE-54 · 105 - 162720 - 46 INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREN S UKSLASSIFIED 76 OCT 24 1979 DATE 11/24/82-BY Sp8131/10d 1\*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

66NOV 191979

Even if one word helps it will be worth it in getting this "business" along with Scientology completely shut Jeden Enell thank you For your time US Yowr 7 NOV 20 1979 66DEC 6 1979 1-ENCLOSURE 13 Federal Bureau of Investigation Donald W. Moore Jr. [Criminal Investigation Division Washington D. C. 20535

Hello neighbor,

I'm going to be working in the community under a project of the Unification Church.

As a young person with hope, I want to volunteer my talent and effort to benefit this neighborhood. I have ideas that may inspire people to have a new sense of community purpose.

It is clear we face problems on many levels from
that of the family to the nation and world. The
answers are not simple. If people can come at the
right time with the right words and deeds they can
bring out goodness where only problems existed before.
You are not too inexperienced or too far along the
path to share your ideas, I welcome them. Together,
our vision and good actions will help someone and
even begin a change for the good in our society.

I will be by to visit you soon. May God bless you and your family.

Hord-Tues. Wod - Open Thurs. - Movies atalk

Sorvice 105-162770

Sincerelv.

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Dear	1	

Training \_ Public Affs. Off. Telephone Rm. \_ Director's Sec'y \_

MAIL ROOM

Your recent communication to Executive Assistant Director Moore enclosing material from the Unification Church has been brought to my attention. We understand your concern and appreciate your furnishing this information.

Sincerely yours.

William L. Bailey Assistant Director Numerous enclosures were furnished by correspondent regarding the Unification Church. This Bureau is fully aware of these pamphlets and they are therefore not being retained in Bufiles. Response discussed with Special Agent of the Personal and Property Crimes Section, Div! sion 6. 105-162770 ₩ 130V &O 1979 Assoc. Dir. Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_ Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_ Control of the second Asst. Dir.: Adm. Servs.\_ Crim. Inv. \_ Ident. RMATION CONTAINED Intell. Laboratory \_ Legal Coun. Plan. & Insp. Rec. Mgnt. \_ BYSPRANSIDA Tech. Servs.

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ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REVENEND SUM MYUME MADON AND/OR THE UNIFICATION CHURCH; FARA-ROK.

GRE MFO AIRTEL OCTOBER 11, 1979 CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

PIR MFO REQUEST, BOSTON HAS REVIEWED INSTANT FILE AND HAS STAPCHED INDICES BY REQUESTED NAMES'. IM RECTIPT OF RESULTS OF ALL PERTINENT INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY BOSTON RE THIS MATTER.

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
January 11, 1980



On January 9, 1980, Captain
Alachua County Sheriff's Office, Gainesville, Florida,
advised that his department had received a telephone
complaint on December 28, 1979, from
that she was concerned that her daughter,
was being held against her will at Camp
Mc Connell, near Gainesville, Florida. explained
that her daughter was at that camp with a religious group
called the Collegiate Group for Research of Principles, a faction of the Unification Church of Reverend Sun Myung
Moon. and
was concerned for her daughter's health.
was series for the months of t
Sheriff's deputies went to Camp Mc Connell to
contact on December 28, 1979, and were approached
by three conference attendees who wished transportation from
the camp. These individuals were taken to the Alachua
County Sheriff's Office and afterward deputies returned to
the camp to contact was interviewed
by Sheriff's deputies and stated, "After a period of mind
searching and confusion" that she wanted to leave. She
"appeared to be quite confused and have mixed emotions
about leaving".

Another individual also asked to be transported from the conference at that time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-162770-52

ENCLOSURE

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#### UNIFICATION CHURCH

On December 31, 1979, Sheriff's deputies accompanied County Health Inspectors on a health inspection of Camp Mc Connell and were approached by two conference attendees who requested transportation from the camp. A total of seven attendees of the approximate 220 to 250 requested transportation from the camp.

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Captain advised that the investigation by the Alachua County Sheriff's Office of this incident determined that no one was being held against their will at Camp Mc Connell and that there was apparently some misrepresentation of the true identity of the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles and of the activities to take place at the camp. Captain stated, however, that there were no apparent violations of any Federal, State or local laws.

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Asst. Sr.: 7...

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0-20 (Rev. 2-15-78)

KOREAN INVESTIGATION,

BY JIN ADAMS

WASHINGTON (AP) -- REV. SUN MYUNG MOON'S UNIFICATION CHURCH SAID TODAY IT DID WOT TRY TO BECOME AM INTERNATIONAL ARMS DEALER AND HAS MO OPERATIONAL TIES WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALS OF THE CHURCH HELD A NEWS CONFERENCE TO ISSUE A REBUTTAL TO A REPORT ISSUED LAST YEAR AT THE END OF A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION HEADED BY FORMER REP. DONALD M. FRASER, D-MINN.

AT A MEWS CONFERENCE, PAK BO HI, MOOM'S TOP ARMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, SAID THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORT'S CONCLUSION THAT THE CHURCH SOUGHT TO MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT AMERICAN N-16 RIFLES WAS LAUGHABLE.

MIMR. FRASER IS TRYING TO CREATE A FAWTASY OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION, PAK SAID. !! IT IS ALMOST LIKE A PARAMOID FAMTASY THAT MOOMIES! ARE GOING TO ARM THEMSELVES TO TAKE OVER THE WORLD.

THE UNIFICATION CHURCH BOUGHT A FULL-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT IN TODAY'S WASHINGTON POST, PICTURING FRASER'S HEAD ON THE BODY OF A CHICKEN. THE AD CHARACTERIZED THE FRASER INVESTIGATION AS "WILD PECKING AND MOISY CLUCKING! AND SAID THE CONGRESSMAN'S DEFEAT IN LAST FALL'S ZLICTIONS WAS AN ACT OF GOD 1 /05 -/6 NOT RECORDED

FRASER'S HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMETTED DID NOT ACCUSE MOON'S CHURCH OF MILITARY AIMS, BUT SAID THE ORGANIZATION OWNED A. OUTH KOREAN FIRM, TONG IL INDUSTRIES, WHICH MANUFACTURES AMERICAN M-15RIKLES AND SOUGHT TO EXPORT THEM.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SEP 4 97 107A

FBÍ/DOJ

THE CHURCH SAID IN ITS PUBLISHED REBUTTAL THAT TONG IL
MANUFACTURES PARTS FOR THE RIFLE. PAK SAID MANY COMPANIES IN SOUTH
KORKA, INCLUDING TONG IL, ARE REQUIRED TO DO DEFENSE WORK. HE
CONTENDED THE CHURCH IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE DEFENSE WORK.

FRASER'S SUBCOMMITTEE SAID IN AN UNRELATED CONCLUSION THAT ONE GOAL OF MOON'S CHURCH 'I'S ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLDWIDE GOVERNMENT ... WHICH WOULD BE GOVERNED BY MOON AND HIS FOLLOWERS. ...

WEIL SALONEN, PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH, SAID AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT \*\*WE BELIEVE GOD WILL LEAD US INTO A UNIFIED WORLD \*\*\* VERY MUCH LIKE THE UNITED STATES BECAME UNIFIED. \*\* HE DENIED MOON IS TRYING TO DEVELOP A WORLD ORDER.

FRASER'S SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATED PRIMARILY WHETHER MOON'S CHURCH IS AN AGENT OF THE SOUTH KOREAM GOVERNMENT. THE SUBCOMMITTEE CONCLUDED THAT THE CHURCH IS NOT AN ARM OF THE KOREAM GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT IT HAS OCCASIONALLY HAD OPERATIONAL TIES WITH SEGUL REGIME.

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	on 7/2/81 advising					——————————————————————————————————————	
	6/27/81 edition of	the New York	Times, page 1,	an artic	cle by RC		
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	that he is in poss	ession of mate	erial which he	nas gaine	ed in hiš	3	
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Transmitted .

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further advised that he is willing to disclose his identity in this matter and come forward as a witness in any judicial matter or trial for the Department of Justice. He further advised that he has no reluctance to any reference being made to his prior confidential relationship with the FBI. believes that over the years since that his identity as a source of information for the Government has surfaced as a result of articles that have been written and claims that have been made by extremist groups and he has no hesitancy about admitting any relationship with the FBI or any other agency of the Government and in fact added that he is proud of this relationship and if there is any way he can assist the Government he will do so.

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is of the opinion that information he has furnished in the past has been accurate and helpful to the Bureau.

added that although he is willing to disclose his identity and further to testify should it be necessary, for the United States Government, that he would prefer to keep his contacts at this time with the FBI at Boston only because he feels comfortable in this position.

Boston is furnishing the attached LHM for a possible dissemination to the Department of Justice and/or INS. Boston is also submitting this information under the possibility that the enclosed information would be of investigative interest to the Bureau.

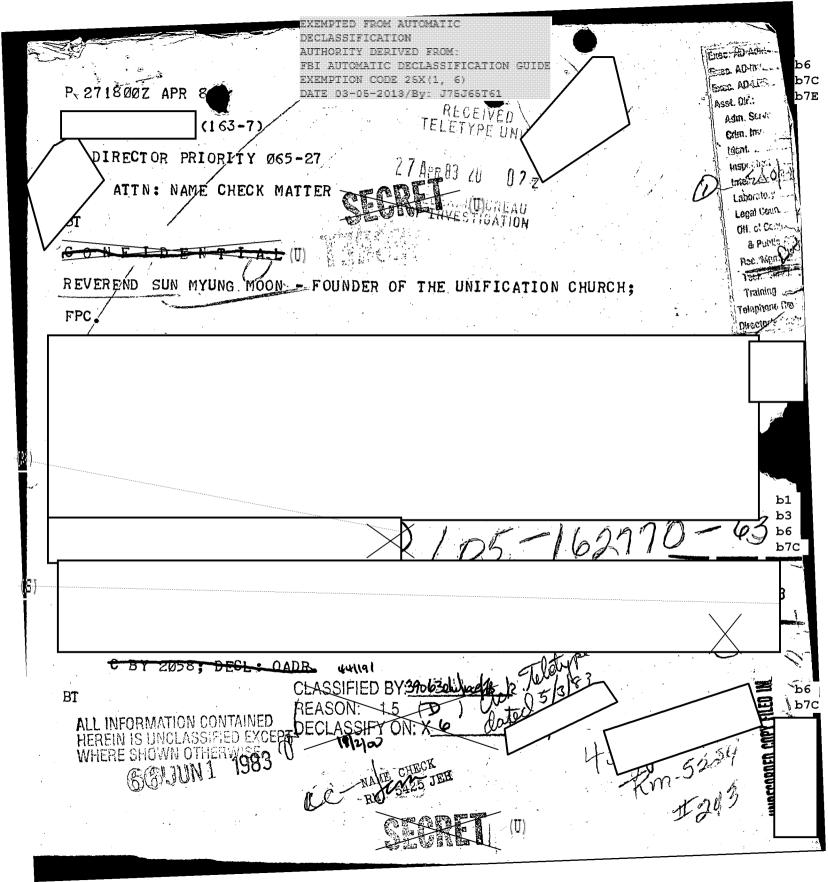
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum

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	REVEREND SUN MYUNG MOON - FOUNDER OF THE UNIFICATION CHURCH; F	PC.						
	THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" IN ITS	50						
	ENTIRETY.							
	REURTEL APRIL 27, 1983.							
	BUFILES REVEAL THAT REVEREND SUN MYUNG MOON, FOUNDER OF THE BUNIFICATION CHURCH {UC} WAS THE SUBJECT OF A BRIBERY INVESTIGATION							
EPT	BY THE FBI IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND JANUARY, 1975. THIS	1 1 ON						
ANNE O EXO	INVESTIGATION WAS PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THIS	<u> </u>						
	BUREAU THAT REVEREND MOON OF THE UC ALLEGEDLY MADE ILLEGAL	b6 b7C						
	PAYMENTS AMOUNTING TO \$150,000 TO EMPLOYEES OF AN AGENCY OF THE							
25.05 25.05	EEDERAL GOVERNMENT.							
当高岩	FACTS IN THIS MATTER WERE PRESENTED TO THE ASSISTANT U.S.							
<b>TIS</b>	ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK JHO ADVISED THAT UPON	· Coloff						
	AT 5/3/83 5224/4 4892							
	1 - MR. MOORE, ATTN: 1 - MR. JOHNSON							
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CONTINUATION SHEET

## PS\*AGEHERWO DE DOLL C-ONFIDENTIAL III

- A REVIEW OF THE INITIAL COMPLAINT AND THE RESULTS OF THE
- 20 INVESTIGATION BY THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY INVOLVED, THE ALLEGATION
- 18 DID NOT CONTAIN ANY SUBSTANTIALITY OR CONCRETENESS WHICH WOULD WARRANT AN INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER.
- DURING THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED MATTER, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE UC IS A JUDEA-
- UORLD AND SET UP MISSIONS ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. THE
- 12 UC IS ACTIVE IN MOST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.
- THE UC WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1954 IN THE FAR EAST AND HAS TO NUMEROUS TRAINING CENTERS IN THE U.S.
- \_ MEMBERS OF THE UC HAVE SOLICITED FUNDS FROM THE PUBLIC

  8 THROUGHOUT CITIES OF THE U.S. AND MANY OF THE SOLICITERS WERE

  ARRESTED BY THE LOCAL POLICE FOR SOLICITING WHEN LOCAL ORDINANCES

  6 WERE VIOLATED.
- THE UC WAS INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1961. REVEREND

  4 MOON ENTERED THE U.S. IN 1972 AS A B-1 VISITOR AND HIS STATUS

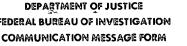
  WAS ADJUSTED TO PERMANENT RESIDENT ON APRIL 30, 1973.
- BUFILES REVEAL THAT MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, DEPARTMEN'

  OF JUSTICE, AND THE FBI HAVE RECEIVED NUMEROUS REQUESTS FROM

  DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



3 PAGE

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGEARTHEREE E\*DE HQ OOLL C ON FIDENT

IRATE PARENTS REGARDING THE RELIGIOUS CONVERSION OF THEIR

20 CHILDREN TO BELIEFS EXPOUSED BY SUN MYUNG MOON AND HIS FOLLOWERS

18 THE REQUESTS RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WHICH HAS ADVISED THAT

16 SUCH ACTIVITY DOES NOT INVOLVE THE VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL

STATUTES.

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12 SPECIFIC INFORMATION OR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ABOVE, THE BUREAU WILL ATTEMPT TO FURNISH THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION THEY

10 REQUEST.

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TELETYPE TO [163-7] PRIORITY |
RE: REVEREND SUN MYUNG MOON - FOUNDER OF THE UNIFICATION
CHURCH: FPC.

NOTE: CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO CONFORT WITH THE (5) CLASSIFICATION PLACED UPON IT BY THE

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS A LIMITED REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES CONCERNING THE UC AND REVEREND MOON AND IS NOT TO BE FURNISHED IN RESPONSE TO A NAME CHECK.

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#### Notre Dame Law School Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

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O Enel./

December 12, 1983

OUTSIDE SOURCE

John Glover Federal Bureau of Investigation 9th & Pennsylvania Avenues, NW Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Glover,

Enclosed for your information is a preliminary memorandum I have prepared on the Moon case. This memo is not at all a comprehensive analysis of the case. It merely discusses one of the several aspects in which the case poses a serious threat to religious freedom in America.

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Notre Dame Law School

Notre Bame, Indiana 46556

John Glover Federal Bureau of Investigation 9th & Pennsylvania Avenues, NW Washington, DC 20530

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DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

November 22, 1983

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/00 - BS20130/4/2/36

MEMORANDUM

Re: United States v. Sun Myung Moon

This memo is to provide you with my reaction to the Moon case. I have done considerable research into the matter, and I am convinced that what I initially had assumed was merely a tax prosecution depending on the usual issues of wilfulness, etc., actually is a very significant case with respect to the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals framed the basic issues in the case as follows:

Under the government's theory of the case, Moon failed to report interest income earned on the Chase Manhattan Bank accounts that he purportedly owned and income recognized as a result of a distribution of Tong Il stock to him at no cost. Appellants' principal contentions at trial were that the Chase accounts and Tong Il stock belonged to the Church, that Moon merely held these assets as the nominee, agent, and/or trustee of the Church, and that therefore he was not taxable on either the Chase interest or Tong II stock distribution. United States v. Sun Myung Moon (2d Cir., Sept. 13, 1983), 6383-84.

Or, as Judge Oakes pointed out in his dissent, "the key issue was whether the funds were given to Moon for his own use or for that of his international church movement, and whether, even though some of the funds were utilized for his own living purposes, the donors intended to permit such use."

The issue, therefore, was whether money was given to Moon for a religious purpose and whether his use of that money was within that religious purpose. The basic principle that heretofore has governed this sort of issue was clearly stated by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in that state, in Holy Spirit Association v. Tax Commission of the City of New York, 55 N.Y. 2d 512, 518-19, 450 N.Y.S. 2d 292 (1982):

105-162770-66

In determining whether a particular ecclesiastical body has been organized and is conducted exclusively for religious purposes, the courts may not inquire intoor classify the content of the doctrine. dogmas, and teachings held by that body to be integral to its religion but must accept that body's characterization of its own beliefs and activities and those of itsadherents, so long as that characterization is made in good faith and is not a sham. On this principle it must be concluded that the Unification Church has religion as its "primary" purpose inasmuch as much of its doctrine, dogmas and teachings and a significant part of its activities are recognized as religious, and in good faith it classifies as religious the beliefs and activities which the Tax Commission (Commission) and the court below have described as political and economic.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

When, as here, particular purposes and activities of a religious organization are claimed to be other than religious, the civil authorities may engage in but two inquiries: Does the religious organization assert that the challenged purposes and activities are religious, and is that assertion bona fide? Neither the courts nor the administrative agencies of the State or its subdivisions may go behind the declared content of religious beliefs any more than they may examine into their validity. This principle was firmly established in Watson v. Jones, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 679, 728, 20 L.Ed. 666, when the Supreme Court declared that "[t]he law knows no heresy, and is committed to the support of no dogma, the establishment of no sect." That court again condemned the judicial pursuit of any such investigation in Board of Education v. Barnette....[55 N.Y. 2d at 518-19, 521]

The Court of Appeals in <u>United States v. Sun Myung Moon</u> dismissed the Holy Spirit Association case as "inapposite" because: "That case dealt with the inquiry that a court may conduct when determining whether a religious organization is entitled to a real property tax exemption under New York law. The principles there enunciated upon which appellant relies are relevant in that context and do not serve as precedent in a federal criminal prosecution." [Majority opinion, at 6400]

In a similar vein, the Court of Appeals rejected the basic neutral principles doctrine:

Finally, contrary to defendant's argument, the failure to charge that assets which came from church sources to be used for church purposes are not taxable to Moon, did not violate the "neutral principles" approach outlined in Jones v. Wolf, 443 U.S. 595 (1979). In <u>Jones</u> the Supreme Court held that the First Amendment prohibits the resolution of intra-church property disputes by civil courts interpreting religious doctrine, and required that civil courts defer the resolution of such issues to the highest hierarchical church organization. This "neutral principles of law" approach is one of several approved methods of resolving church property disputes between groups within the church. Id. at 602. The doctrine has no application to the facts of this case. [Majority opinion, at 6401]

There are some precedents for limited determinations by the courts in special situations as to whether an organization is religious in its purposes and activities, for example, with respect to eligibility for exemption under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code. Whatever the validity of those precedents, which do not govern the Moon case in any event, the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Moon case would confer upon the Internal Revenue Service and the courts an undefined and expansive power to determine the content of sincerely held religious beliefs.

Because the jury found, consistent with the court's instructions, that Moon used <u>some</u> of the funds for his personal purposes, the <u>entire fund</u> was treated by the court as his property; he was bound to pay income tax on the interest it earned and the church was wholly deprived of whatever interest it theretofore had in the fund.

The bottom line here is seen in the Court's conclusion that, "in this criminal proceeding the jury was not bound to accept the Unification Church's definition of what constitutes a religious use or purpose." [Majority opinion, at 6400]

Without having to multiply citations or quotations, it can be clearly seen that this case has ominous implications for religious freedom. Consider, for example, the Christian schools which have successfully resisted efforts in various states to subject their educational activities to state regulation through accreditation. The central element in the defense of those schools is the fact that they regard education as part of their Education is as much a part of their religious activity. religious ministry as is a Sunday prayer service in church. The conduct of those schools has been protected therefore by the full power of the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment, as that amendment has been applied to the states by the Supreme Court, and by similar provisions of state constitutions. And courts have generally deferred to the religious group's judgment on this point, pursuant to the principles now rejected by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in the Moon case. If the theory adopted by the Court of Appeals is allowed to stand. there is a grave danger that courts will take it upon themselves to conclude that education, despite the good faith belief of the religious group, is not a religious activity, that it is secular and that it can be regulated as fully as any other secular activity. Similar developments are foreseeable with respect to other activities of churches, such as social service, summer camps for youth, public information activities, government liaison, etc.

There is serious reason for concern, therefore, about the principles declared by the Court of Appeals in this case. concern, moreover, is not at all dependent upon one's view of the Unification Church or of Reverend Moon himself. Whatever his personal character and his intent in the transactions at issue in this case, the central significance of the case is that the courts convicted Moon and affirmed that conviction by tearing down one of the most important protections afforded by the First Amendment against governmental domination of religious It is absolutely essential that this case be heard by the Supreme Court and that the erroneous principles employed by the Court of Appeals be rejected by the Supreme Court. It would be unfortunate if some religious leaders, because of antipathy to Reverend Moon and the Unification Church, remained on the sidelines in this important contest.

Professor of Law

b6 b7C

# The Star-Ledger

Newark, N.J. Friday, November 4, 1983

The Newspaper for New Jersey

## Moon conviction imperils religious freedom

In May of last year, a federal jury in New York found Rev. Sun Myung Moon guilty of filing false income tax returns. In July, U.S. District Judge Gerald L. Goettel sentenced him to 18 months in prison. On Sept. 13 of this year, the U.S. Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 vote, affirmed the conviction.

I have read a transcript of oral argument, and I have read most of the briefs in the case, including a brief filed by half a dozen religious organizations in Moon's behalf. Viewed simply as a matter of criminal law, the record does not establish Moon's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Viewed as a matter of constitutional law, the record raises most serious issues under the First Amendment.

Let me quote from the brief filed by various Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Unitarian and Catholic associations, led by the National Council of Churches: "(We) stress that (our) filing of this brief is motivated not by any particular sympathy for Rev. Moon, nor by any agreement with his faith." I share the disclaimer. "(We) are motivated, nevertheless, by deep alarm at the means by which defendant Moon's conviction was secured, and by the consequences for religious liberty should the conviction be allowed to stand."

Rev. Moon is head of the Unification Church. To his 3 million followers in more than a hundred nations, Moon is more than merely "head" of the church. He is in effect



its living messiah, the very embodiment of this religious movement.

The government's principal charge against Moon had to do with bank accounts maintained in his name at Chase Manhattan in New York. Over a period of three years (1973-75), the accounts earned more than \$100,000 in interest. The government contends that this interest was personal income to Moon, on which he should have paid income taxes. The defense contends that Moon held these assets merely as trustee for the Unification Church.

There was indeed some evidence that Moon regarded the Chase accounts as peculiarly subject to his own discretion. During the three years, the church maintained other bank accounts that plainly were for church purposes only. But the defense established that Moon did in fact pay personal income taxes on money drawn from the Chase accounts for personal purposes. For my own part, while the issue is not free from doubt, the arrangement sounds to me remarkably

like similar fiscal arrangements in other churches.

Moon is widely hated and his movement is widely feared. For these reasons, Moon asked to be tried not by a jury that might be prejudiced but rather by a judge who presumably would be impartial.

The government resisted Moon's motion for one reason above all others: It was to punish Moon for making a speech and for buying full-page ads to denounce the government's motives in selectively prosecuting him. The right to a trial by jury is the right of an accused; he can waive that right if he wishes. It is almost unheard of for the government to insist that a jury be impaneled against a defendant's motion. In the Moon case, the government acted from pure vindictiveness.

At the heart of the case is an establishment of religion, coupled with the right of Moon's followers freely to exercise their religion by entrusting large sums of money to their supposed messiah. Moon's lawyers, led by Professor Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard, do not suggest that ministers are exempt from the tax laws that apply to everyone else. Their contention is that religious beliefs must be taken into account in both civil and criminal contexts, and that by studiously excluding religion from the case, Moon was denied a fair trial. It is not necessary to like this Korean guru to say, as I must, that he got a bum rap. It is small wonder that other churches are alarmed.

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#### Notre Dame Law School Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

DIRECT DIAL NUMBER b6 b7C December 12, 1983 OUTSIDE SOURCE William Webster Federal Bureau of Investigation 9th & Pennsylvania Avenues, NW Washington, DC 20530 Dear Mr. Webster, Enclosed for your information is a preliminary memorandum I have prepared on the Moon case. This memo is not at all a comprehensive analysis of the case. It merely discusses one of the several aspects in which the case poses a serious threat to religious freedom in America. Very truly yours, 441191 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Professor of Law THE COUNTY 12 JAN 20 1984 超MAR ₹ 189A

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	Correspondence Unit	•
	Office of Congressional and Public Affairs	
	Legal Counsel	
	Legal Counsel (LCD) has reviewed the letter  Director from Professor of Law, Notre Day School, dated 12/12/83, which concerns the tax prosecutous against Sun Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Attached to letter is a memorandum which considers a	me Law ition Church. lers the loon case. sub-
	tax violations related to his handling of church relat	
	In the last paragraph of the memorandum the need for the Supreme Court to review this case bed First Amendment issues involved in the Moon case. The is not related to issues involving or questioning Bure operations and therefore is of little interest.	e memo
7	LCD recommends that Correspondence Unit cord note receipt of letter and indicate his views we letter advise Professor that issue discussed is not a matter within the FBI's purvisand commenting on such would be inappropriate.	vere
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) -	105-162770	-68
	1 - Legal Research Unit	12 JAN 20 1984
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FILE

CUISIDE SOURCE

Professor Notre Dame Law School Notre Dame, Indiana 46556 Dear Professor

Judge Webster asked me to thank you for your December 12th letter enclosing your preliminary memorandum regarding the Reverend Sun Myung Moon case. It has been reviewed with interest and I want to thank you again for the interest and concern which prompted you to write.

Sincerely

Roger S. Young Assistant Director in Charge

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#### LAWRENCE J. SMITH

16TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

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## committee on Judiciary Congress of the United States

SUBCOMMITTEES: CRIME

IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND INT'L. LAW

ABUSE AND CONTROL

COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS

House of Representatives

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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Washington, B.C. 20515

May 8, 1984

r. William Webster

Jirector

F.B.I.

9 & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. Webster:

Several constituents have asked me for information on the World Conference on Economic and Social Order. They believe this ogranization has direct links to Rev. Moon's Unification Church.

After examining material on the Conference, I believe there is strong evidence to back this claim of connections between the Conference and Moon Church. is very active in the effort conviction of the Moon Church. Second. of the Moon Church, is the World Conference. Enclosed you will find material on the World Conference and activities. It is very likely that many of the individuals who participated in the World Conference are unaware of the ties to the I believe the links between the World Conference and the Moon Church need further investigation and would like the FBI to look into the matter. I anxiously await any information you have ďn idea about FBI inquiries into the matter ruly · ENCLOSURE ATTACHED LAWRENCE Member of LJS: Enc 1ENCLOSURE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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## IMF Negotiating for \$6 Billion Loan

NEW YORK—Several industrial nations and Saudi Arabia are negotiating a loan of \$6 billion for the International Monetary Fund, The New York Times reported.

The money would be used by the lending agency to shore up resources that are being depleted by increasing numbers of loans to developing countries that have been hit by the recession.

The Times quoted a monetary fund official Saturday as saying "there are active discussions" between the fund staff and the governments of West Germany, Japan, Britain and Switzerland.

The United States is monitoring the emergency loan discussions but under present plans, would not participate in the package, the newspaper quoted officials as -saving.-

According to the Times, the IMF already has more loan commitments than it has money. Therefore, the emergency \$6 billion loan is necessary if it is to carry out present loan plans. 7

The IMF's borrowed resources have come primarily from Saudi Arabia, which said in 1980 that it would lend the fund \$4 billion a year for the next two, and possibly three, years. Because of a decline in oil prices, the Saudis have indicated reluctance to lend the \$4 billion for a third year, but say they will lend \$3 billion if industrial counties match the sum, officials said.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, a conference of international monetary experts, academicians, bankers and businessmen from 26 countries urged IMF members to immediately and unconditionally approve a rise in the agency's resources.

The World Conference on Economic and Social Order (WCESO), chaired by Robert Anderson, who served as U.S. treasury secretary in the Eisenhower administration. ended a one-week meeting Saturday. The group develops proposals for consideration by governments aimed at dealing with the world's troubled financial situation.

Recent agreements by international lending and financial institutions:

#### World Bank

 A \$52.7 million loan to Brazil to aid small towns in the state of Parana with public services and social facilities. The project is the first attempt by a Brazilian state to carry out capital improvements in small towns as part of a comprehensive urban development effort, which already includes a metropolian region and several medium-size cities. By making these fowns more attractive, the Brazilian government hopes to induce migrating rural people to settle there rather than in congested cities.

• \$2.85 million to Comoros from International Development Association formulate a national population program to slow down-population growth, estimated at 3 percent a year. This is the first population project assisted by the World Bank in Co-

• A \$19.1 million IDA credit to Haiti for continuing rural areas development activities launched under an earlier IDA-assisted project. The main features of this second rural development project are the rehabilitation of two small existing irrigation systems with a total irrigated area of 460 hectares and the development and maintenance of irrigation facilities already serving 920 hectares of farmland in Northern Haiti.

 A \$4.5 million loan from IDA to finance the expansion of petroleum exploration in Zaire's coastal basin and hire technical experts for the country's Department of Mines and Energy. The experts will improve the availability of reliable statistical information and set up a petroleum unit within the department.

Export-Import Bank

The Export-Import Bank-last week submitted proposals for a transaction to Congress for review. The Ex-Im Bank will provide assistance to support the sale by the Boeing Corp. of six 747-300 and four 757 jet aircraft and related spare engines and parts to Singapore Airlines Ltd. with a U.S. export value of \$941.4 million, Ex-Im Bank assistance would take the form of a direct credit of \$253.8 million and financial guarantees of \$425.8 million.

-By Mark Murphy

Closing prices of selected issues on foreign exchanges last week are listed below. Montreal and Toronto exchange prices are in Canadian dollars except for the issues quoted in three floures, which are Canadian conto.

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#### LEVEL 2 - 4 OF 4 STORIES

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August 27, 1983, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Business News

LENGTH: 172 words

DATELINE: GENEVA, Aug 27

KEYWORD: Monetary

BODY:

International monetary experts, academicians, bankers and businessmen from 26 countries have urged members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to immediately and unconditionally approve a rise in IMF resources.

This was one of the recommendations from the World Conference on Economic and Social Order (WCESO) which ended a one-week meeting here yesterday.

Its chairman, Robert Anderson, who served as U.S. Treasury Secretary from 1957-61, told a press conference today his group, which develops proposals

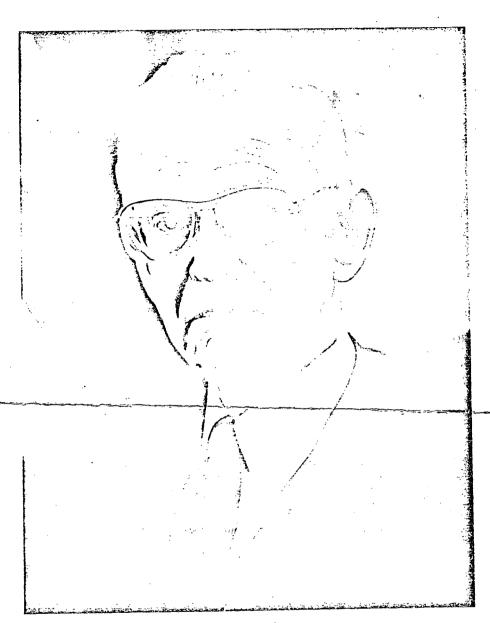
#### (c) 1983 Reuters Ltd., August 27, 1983

for consideration by governments aimed at dealing with the world's troubled financial situation, had also issued a series of other recommendations.

They include urging a greater participation by the World Bank in resolving the debt crisis of developing countries and giving new authority to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to monitor and expose protectionist and neo-protectionist measures which inhibit trade.

It also called for the establishment of an international investment insurance agency.

> 441191 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



Robert B. Anderson

Conference Chairman

## Government Urged to $oldsymbol{Back\ Moon's\ Appeal}$

By Fred Barbash

An unusual effort is under way to persuade the government to switch sides and join in asking the Supreme Court to review the federal tax-fraud conviction of the Unification Church's Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The effort-believed to equal or exceed such activity in any recent case—is part of a broader campaign among religious and civil liberties organizations as well as Moon to have the Supreme Court take the case on the grounds that it raises fundamental issues of religious liberty and church autonomy.

Among those involved in the campaign are Robert B. Anderson, a treasury secretary during the Eisenhower administration; Robert Keith Gray, head of a prominent Washington public relations firm retained by Anderson; the Los Angeles-based public relations firm of Madison Fielding, retained by the Unification Church, and Moon's lawyers, including Harvard Law Prof. Laurence H. Tribe, former Internal Revenue Service commissioner Mortimer Caplin, former deputy attorney general Harold Tyler and former U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia Charles

Vice President Bush, White House counsel Fred F. Fielding, Attorney General William French Smith and Solicitor General Rex E. Lee have been contacted. Bush, Fielding and Lee have received briefings from Anderson. Lee said he has also received dozens of letters about the Moon case, more mail than on any other.

None of the government officials has taken a position.

The government is being urged to ask the high court to review Moon's appeal or, at the minimum, to say it has no objection to it, something it does infrequently.

If it took either step, the government's position would probably be that, although it won the case in the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the is-

## More Traditional Faiths Ask High-Court Hearing

sues are so important that Supreme Court ought to resolve them. The justices often give great weight to the views of the government in such situations.

Moon appealed the 2nd circuit's decision to the Supreme Court on Jan. 27. Should the court refuse to review it, he faces an 18-month prison term and a \$25,000 fine.

Efforts to influence the government on a Supreme Court case are not uncommon. Liberal and conservative organizations, as well as business interests, periodically seek government support on controversial cases. However, the intensity of this effort appears greater than usual.

The decision in the Moon case rests with the solicitor general's office, which enjoys a high degree of autonomy. It generally tries to insulate itself from direct contact with the White House on Supreme Court cases. Communications on such cases generally go through the attorney general.

Lee said that this insulation has been maintained on the Moon case. His meetings with Anderson and Tribe, he said, are appropriate and are part of a policy of meeting with any responsible person who wants to discuss a controversy.

Moon and an associate, Takeru Kamiyama, were convicted on July 16, 1982, on tax and obstruction of justice charges in connection with the filing of income tax returns. After a six-week trial, a jury found that Moon had failed to report more than \$100,000 in interest earned on more than \$1.7 million deposited in accounts in his name.

A central contention of the defense was Moon's claim that the Unification Church owned the money and that he was merely holding it for the church.

The property was given by religious followers to their religious leader to hold and use for purposes advancing their religion," Tribe has told the Supreme Court.

Two issues involving religious liberty are being raised in the appeal.

Tribe argues that allowing a jury to determine the proper handling of church property violates the First Amendment's religion clauses. "Such ad hoc substitution of lay standards for religious would profoundly violate the axiom that only government neutrality and deference toward determinations internal to churches and their membership are consistent with the religious freedom and the church-state separation contemplated" by the Constitution.

Tribe also contends that Moon was unconstitutionally denied a trial before a judge—a "bench trial"-rather than a jury trial. Moon sought a bench trial on the grounds that he and his religion were so unpopular that a fair trial before a jury was impossible. Questions answered by jurors before the trial indicated that some identified him with "brainwashing" children, cultism and unusual money-raising activities.

The first issue, involving religious property, is

the source of most of the concern among other religious organizations.

They say they fear unrestricted government entanglement in their internal affairs if the decision is allowed to stand. Among those supporting Supreme Court review in friend-of-the court briefs are about two dozen religious organizations, including the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), the American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A., the National Association of Evangelicals, the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Anderson is among the leaders of the effort to seek Supreme Court review. He has organized a committee called Americans for Religious Liberty to press the issues raised in the Moon case, as well as other church-state issues, including a controversy over certification of a religious school in Ne-

Anderson hired Gray and Co., whose president, Robert Keith Gray, headed President Reagan's inaugural, to assist. Gray has written Attorney General Smith about the issue. Anderson has met with Bush, Fielding and Lee.

"The vice president has had a briefing from Secretary Anderson," said a Bush spokesman. "We've talked about it at a number of senior staff meetings," she said. "He is aware of what's going on, including The Washington Post editorial on the subject the Post editorialized in favor of Supreme Court review of the Moon case on Dec. 29, 1983] and is staying well informed," she said, though Bush has expressed no view so far.

"Many religious groups and others have expressed an interest in the case," she added.

Fielding said that, in addition to meeting with Anderson, he has received "a lot of communications, urging that we at least take a look at it. They are saying that this is something much more than the one case," and that broader policy issues are involved. Fielding said he has assigned the matter to a staff member for review.

Anderson said he became interested in the Moon case when a friend asked him to look at the 2nd circuit ruling that rejected the appeal.

"I got very concerned because I think that, under the terms of the ruling, it imposes a burden on every religious organization," he said, adding it subjects them to "ex post facto" examination of whether collected money is used for religious pur-

Many persons involved, as well as the briefs filed at the court, appear anxious to separate themselves from Moon and his church.

The difficulty," Gray said, "has been to separate the emotions relative to the Moon involvement from the issues as they apply across the religious spectrum."

The activity in Washington began about five months ago when a public relations firm retained by the Unification Church, Madison Fielding Corp., began contacting reporters about the case.

Later, the firm helped organize a news conference by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Atlanta-based civil rights organization, at which the SCLC's president, the Rev. Joseph Lowery, announced the filing of a friend-of-the-court brief.



resident of the Newport authenticator Nickey Atbmarine Newport News.

## Writers Win Polk Awards

mendations by a 130-member of advisers made up of former winmedia executives, writers and acaians. The prizes will be presented

New York Times reporters, Jo-Lelyveld, who won the foreign reg category for coverage of South and Philip Taubman, who won reign affairs reporting category for verage of covert U.S. military opns in Central America. Both were us Polk winners

pert Frump and Timothy Dwyer of hiladelphia Inquirer won the Polk. for national reporting for their sen unsafe vessels in the U.S. mariOther Polk Award recipients were:

Other FOIK AWARD recipients were:

• Paul Lieberman and Cella Dupper of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution in the regional reporting category for their series,

\*Keolin: Georgia's Lost inheritance.\*

• Jim McGeorgia's Lost inheritance.\*

• Jim McGeorgia's Lost inheritance in the local reporting category for the series, "The Face of Terror.\*

• Damis Camire and Mark Review of Ghumeth News Service in the economics reporting category for the series, "FmHA: The Golden Yoke.\*

• Marcia Srepanek and Stephen Frankin of the Detroit Free Press in the consumer reporting category for a series on unsafe autos.

unsafe autos.

• Don McNeill of CBS News in the network relevision re-porting for coverage of the Soviet Union.

• John Fostol and Ward Lucas of KBTV News, Denver, in the local relevision reporting category for the program "Theff

by Contract."

- "Vielnam: A Television History," produced by WGBH, Boston, and aired on the Public Broadcasting System, in the documentary frievision category.

- "The Amicus Journal, buildshed by the Natural Resources Defense Courcil, in the special interest recording category,

- Yousef M. Ibrahim of the Wall Street Journal for coverage of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' deliberations, in the special award category.

- William Shirer, lournalist, author and historian in the special career ayard category.

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#### Wrong Connection

Fred Barbash's article "Government Urged to Back Moon's Appeal" [March 4] erred in describing Americans for Religious Liberty as a group organized by former Treasury secretary Robert Anderson "to press the issues raised in the Moon case."

Americans for Religious Liberty has no connection whatever with Mr. Anderson or the Moon case: ARL was founded three years ago to defend church-state separation and oppose the main threats to it—tax aid for sectarian schools, constitutional—amendments to allow government-sponsored group prayer in public schools or to deny women freedom of conscience on abortion, sectarian intrusions into public schools such as "creationism," etc.

Mr. Anderson and others attempted to set up an organization using our name, but abandoned the use of our name as soon as we advised them of our prior use of it.

EDD DOERR

Executive Director, Americans for Religious Liberty Silver Spring

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### (c) 1983 Reuters North European Service, AUGUST 27, 1983 AUGUST 27, 1983, SATURDAY

LENGTH: 292 words

HEADLINE: WORLD MONETARY CONFERENCE URGES INCREASE IN IMF QUOTAS

DATELINE: GENEVA, AUG 27

KEYWORD: WORLD MONETARY

BODY:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY EXPERTS, ACADEMICIANS, BANKERS AND BUSINESSMEN FROM 26 COUNTRIES HAVE URGED MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) TO IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY APPROVE A RISE IN IMF RESOURCES.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER (WCESO) WHICH ENDED A ONE-WEEK MEETING HERE YESTERDAY.

ITS CHAIRMAN, FORMER U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY ROBERT ANDERSON, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY HIS GROUP, WHICH DEVELOPS PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENTS AIMED AT DEALING WITH THE WORLD'S TROUBLED FINANCIAL SITUATION, HAD ALSO ISSUED A SERIES OF OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

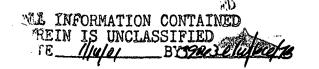
(c) 1983 Reuters North European Service, AUGUST 27, 1983

THEY INCLUDE URGING A GREATER PARTICIPATION BY THE WORLD BANK IN RESOLVING THE DEBT CRISIS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND GIVING NEW AUTHORITY TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT) TO MONITOR AND EXPOSE PROTECTIONIST AND NEO-PROTECTIONIST MEASURES WHICH INHIBIT TRADE.

IT ALSO CALLED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT INSURANCE AGENCY TO GUARANTEE INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

ANDERSON SAID THE CONFERENCE ALSO CALLED FOR A LOWERING OF REAL INTEREST RATES.

ON IMF QUOTAS, THE CONFERENCE STATED IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT FAILURE TO AGREE ON THE IMF'S REQUESTED INCREASE IN ITS QUOTAS OF 32 BILLION DOLLARS OR THE ATTACHMENT OF CONDITIONS TO THEM THAT WOULD IN ANY WAY COMPROMISE OR LIMIT THE USE OF SUCH FUNDS "WOULD CAUSE OTHER NATIONS NOT TO APPROVE THEIR RESPECTIVE QUOTA INCREASES." "THE CONFERENCE VIEWS WITH ALARM THE GROWING TIDE OF PROTECTIONISM IN THE WORLD," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING: "THE PROTECTIONIST TREND MUST BE REVERSED IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN A SOLUTION OF THE DEBT PROBLEM AND TO AID IN THE WORLD'S RECOVERY FROM ECONOMIC STAGNATION."



### III. New Approaches to International Lending

The accumulation of unprecedented debts and the resulting debt-service difficulties have severely tested the structure of international financial institutions developed at Bretton Woods after World War II to deal with the world monetary system. New questions are also raised about the role and responsibility of commercial banks in lending to less developed countries, and the responsibility of governments and international financial institutions for the stability of such banks.

New instrumentalities and new approaches to international lending are clearly needed to cope with the massive movements of funds involved and to assure the stability of the system.

As part of a comprehensive approach to the international debt situation, the World Conference on Economic and Social Order has endorsed these further proposals:

(1) A broad-based international insurance agency should be created to insure private investment in developing countries.

While various governmental and private agencies insure against political risk and currency inconvertibility, an internationally-based agency would gain greater acceptance in the developing countries. Since the various studies for such an agency by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United Nations have not reached fruition, the conference suggests that a new effort be made to form an international insurance agency which would bring together capital-exporting and capital-importing countries, as well as the various national agencies currently engaged in this task.

The agency would be funded initially by the member countries until the fees charged reduce the need for such national contributions. The agency should be empowered to originate insurance, to coinsure or to reinsure national or private companies. An international investment insurance agency would have the distinct advantage of standardizing investments, contracts, fees, and controls on disbursements, and of eliminating hidden export subsidies that have encouraged injudicious lending.

The mutual confidence between borrowing and lending countries through their joint administration would also have distinct political advantages. A working group under the leadership of the Global Economic Action Institute should be established to formulate details of such an organization.

(2) Export-financing agencies of the industrial countries should be empowered to make loans for projects repayable in kind rather than in cash. Repayment of the loans in cash should be delayed until the project financed by the loans begins to earn the means of repayment.

The export-financing agencies which acquire the goods used in repayment could dispose of these goods through private intermediaries. This arrangement would save the developing country from having to come up with cash immediately, a requirement which depletes that country's ability to finance other development and to achieve general economic growth.

Additionally, in assessing the credit-worthiness of a borrower, the financing agency should consider not only the immediate ability of the developing country to generate foreign exchange but also the value of readily-accessible proven reserves and other recognized and available assets of the borrowing country. For example, proven mineral reserves or standing timber could be utilized as security for loans.

Currently, developing countries are often forced to sell their commodities in depressed markets, at distressed prices, to satisfy current-account requirements. The more they sell, the less they earn. The proposed switch would enable them to fund their needs on an asset basis, and improve their credit ratings by conserving proven reserves. World creditors would be assured of repayment on the basis of recognized assets.

(3) New instrumentalities should be created to help transform short-term paper into long-term productive investments.

The massive movement of short-term paper in international markets today—estimated at many billions of dollars and growing—frustrates national monetary policy, destabilizes exchange rates, and threatens long-term confidence in the dollar. The following steps would be useful:

— A private multinational development-banking entity should be created for the purpose of recycling expatriated funds back to the developing countries of origin.

The flight of private capital is a serious problem for many developing countries. A new entity which could offer solidly-backed bearer shares and convertible debentures to the holders of such wealth would help retain capital in those countries. The entity could be backed by governments—perhaps by central banks. The entity could then invest in development projects.

Such a development bank could play a constructive role in finding the proper balance between austerity and indulgence for the refinancing of developing economies. The creation of such a bank was envisioned in the 1983 report of the Bank for International Settlements.

- -Open-special windows at the IFC and IDA, or set up new supra-national institutions, that would work closely with the central banks of less-developed countries to borrow or guarantee development loans on the international money market.
- Appropriate institutions should be created on a regional basis to borrow from financial markets and finance investments in productive projects, provide export credit, and act as a clearing agent for trade agreements among member countries.

Mechanisms for arbitrating investment disputes should be improved and supported, especially with respect to compliance with the arbitrators' decisions. Risk insurance would make long-term investments more attractive to the commercial lending community.

## IV. National Policies to Foster World Economic Stability

Improved methods of funding international development, and new instrumentalities for fostering development in the less-industrialized nations, would be limited in their effectiveness unless policies are developed among major industrial nations to reduce real interest rates and the volatility of exchange rates of major currencies.

National policies should be guided by consistent, long-term principles recognized and accepted among the major nations. The following four major policy areas are most relevant:

#### (1) Monetary policy

The achievement of an appropriate balance between the demand for and supply of money and credit should be the prime objective of monetary policy. Some countries may seek to formulate the goal of monetary policy in terms of a stable relationship between the supply of money and the growth of real national income defined in terms of trend. Other countries may wish to put more emphasis on influencing interest rates and the availability of credit. The approach adopted and the techniques used to achieve the basic objectives should be left to the political and monetary authorities in the various countries. In instances where the money supply is adopted as a guide, reliance should be placed on quarterly or even annual money supply figures, and weekly statistics should be deemphasized. The short-term focus caused by paying too much attention to volatile weekly figures can have very destabilizing effects.

#### (2) Fiscal policy

The deficit of the public sector should be in a proper relationship with the flow of savings, taking into account the demand for savings by the private sector.

Lack of commitment to this principle in the United States and other countries has led to excessive capital market borrowing. This in turn has brought about a "real" rate of interest which is far too high and fundamentally detrimental to private investment.

Policies which foster investment, in preference to immediate consumption, should be encouraged.

#### (3) Wage policies

A sound relationship should be maintained between increases in wage rates and improvements in productivity in order to avoid inflation arising from increased costs of production.

#### (4) Trade policy

The widespread emergence of protectionist measures is an alarming trend which would severely undermine productivity and growth throughout the world and jeopardize the international financial system. It is absolutely necessary to reverse the trend and return to the principles of GATT. Every nation should declare and pursue anti-protectionist policies.

#### (5) Policies to restore profitability

In addition to high interest rates, which are a major obstacle to investment, there appears to be another, more deep-seated structural phenomenon apparent throughout the OECD, namely a long-run secular decline in capital investment profitability. Part of this decline may be due to increased labor costs above increased productivity, as well as increased money costs due to high interest rates.

The expectations of slow growth may discourage investment, which in turn produces slow growth. A study of this long-run decline in profitability should be promptly undertaken by either international financial institutions, and the OECD, or an appropriate research institution.

#### (6) Coordination of policies among major nations

Consultation and coordination of policies is indispensable to achieving greater stability in foreign exchange rates and in achieving lower interest rates. The institutional framework for such coordination has not been working satisfactorily and needs to be improved.

The United States, United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan have a particular responsibility, as the nations representing the most important currencies, to create an "island of stability" as an anchor to all world currencies.

## V. Policies To Prevent Recurrence of Excessive World Debt

Policies must be adopted to assure that a buildup of nearly-unmanageable large debts does not occur again. These include:

— Establishing international banking guidelines which could aid lending institutions in setting limits on sovereign loans to developing countries. Such guidelines should be recommended and monitored by the IMF.

Nations should come to acknowledge that their economic sovereignty can be threatened by excessive accumulation of debt. On the other hand, international agreement on the acceptable limits of debt that should be accumulated by countries in specified circumstances is no more threatening than the imposition by lenders of similar standards on borrowers in domestic capital markets. In this area, prevention would be less injurious to the national interest of developing countries than the cures required by crisis management.

Achievement of this objective would require improved disclosure of total existing debt by all countries.

— Helping developing countries assess the pace at which development can realistically be achieved within the monetary and fiscal resources of the developed countries. Private institutions, however, should not be infringed. Commercial banks should be free to make their own decisions regarding loans, and private investors should be free to pursue their own investment policies.

### VI. Conclusion

Debtor and creditor nations have an equal interest in the effective functioning of the international monetary system. Policies that result in punitive action against either debtors or creditors for past misdeeds would only make the situation worse for all. Swift action is needed based on policies designed to reduce immediate financial strains and assure more prudent international lending in the future.

### VII. Disagreement

The proposals in this report reflects only a concensus. Individual participants sometimes disagreed with the recommendations and will speak for themselves from time to time.

#### **AFRICA**

#### Ivory Coast

M.T. Diawara, Chairman, Club of Dakar

#### Senegal

Dr. Alassane Ouattara, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of West African States

Alwyn B. Taylor, General Director, African Center for Monetary Studies

#### South Africa

Gerald Muller, Chairman, Operating Companies of Nedbank Group, member, Board of Union Acceptances Ltd.

#### *EUROPE*

#### England

Henry Arton, Managing Director, Solana Industries Limited

Dr. Friedrich A. Hayek, Economist, Nobel laureate

Lord Lever, Chairman Royal Academy Fundraising Trust, former Undersecretary Department of Economic Affairs

Dr. S. M. Shukri, Managing-Director-and-Chief-Executive, Allied Arab Bank Limited, former Deputy Director, Arab Bankers Association

#### France

Georges Berthoin, European Chairman, Trilateral Commission, International Chairman, European Movement

Dr. Yves Laulan, Chief Economist, Societe Generale, former Chief Economist, NATO

Partial list. Continents, nations, and individuals are listed alphabetically.

#### Greece

Minos Zombanakis, Chairman, INA International Holdings and INA Universal Corporation, Member, International Advisory Board of Chemical Bank

#### Italy

Professor Giovanni Magnifico, Central Director of Operations, Bank of Italy, Member of the EEC Monetary Committee

#### **Netherlands**

Dr. Jelle Zijlstra, former President of the Dutch Central Bank, former President and Chairman, Bank for International Settlements, former Prime Minister

#### Switzerland

Hans Baer, President, Bank Julius Baer and Company

Dr. Karl Brunner, Professor of Economics, University of Rochester

Harry-Gion Flepp, A. Sarasin and Cie, Bankers

Orio Giarini, Secretary General, International Association for the Study of the Economics of Insurance

Dr. Ziad Keilany, Chief Economist, D.M.I., Geneva, Advisor to His Royal Highness, Prince Mohamed Al-Faisal Al-Saoud, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Fritz Leutwiler, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President, the Bank for International-Settlements, Chairman, Governing Board of Swiss National Bank

Martin Nathusius, Jean Monnet Foundation

Dr. Henri Rieban, Chairman, Jean Monnet Foundation

Wolfgang Somary, Ltd. Partner, A. Sarasin and Cie, Chairman, Intercultural Cooperation Foundation

Jan Tumlir, Director of Economic Research and Analysis, G.A.T.T.

#### West Germany

Dr. Ernst Albrecht, Minister-President, Lower Saxony

Professor Hans A. Fischer-Barnicol, Director, Institute of Intercultural Research

Dr. Horst Schulmann, Participant, personal representative for Chancellor Schmidt for economic summits, former Chairman, Monetary Committee, European Communities

#### THE FAR EAST

d.

#### Hong Kong

Bernard Asher, General Manager, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Lord Horace Kadoorie, Chairman and Director, numerous public companies

#### Japan

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Koei Narusawa, Economic Advisor to the President, Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

Takashi Hosomi, President, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, former Vice-Minister of Finance

#### Korea

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Dr. Duck Woo Nam, former Prime Minister, former Minister of Finance

Dr. Il Sakong, Government consultant on Economic Affairs, former Senior Staff Economist, Presidential Council on Economic and Social Affairs

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#### Kuwait

Dr. Usameh Jamali, Director, Public Relations and Information, OAPEC

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Claude Vanden Broeck, Senior Vice President, Prescott, Ball and Turben

Dr. Mose Durst, President, World Conference on Economic and Social Order

David Gould, Senior Executive, Price Waterhouse

Richard Holman, Advisor, Publisher, The Wall Street Transcript

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Eliot Janeway, Founder and Publisher, Janeway Publishing and Research Corporation.

S. I. Kim, Vice President, World Conference on Economic and Social Order

Dr. John C.H. Lee, Chairman, Lee Financial Resources Inc., former President, Overseas Investment Corporation.

Dr. Allen Meltzer, John M. Olin Professor of Political Economy and Public Policy at Carnegie-Mellon University. Consultant to the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Michael Ratliff, Appalachian Oil Company

Gunter Reimann, Founder and Publisher, International Reports

Dr. Robert Weintraub, Senior Economist, Joint Economic Committee Washington, D.C., former Senior Economist, Senate Banking Committee

Arnold Weiss, Partner, Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, former General Counsel, Inter-American Development Bank, former office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Edwin Harley Yeo III, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Co former Undersecretary, Treasury for Monetary Affairs

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#### Costa Rica

Samuel Yankelewitz, Chairman of the Board, Banex

#### Brazil

Paulo Pereira Lira, Member, Board of Directors, Polienka S.A., former Governor, Central Bank

#### Venezuela

Dr. Alfred Machado G., Advisor, Central Bank, Commissioner, Ministry of Finance, former President, Central Bank





## Statement of Purpose

The Global Economic Action Institute was organized by the World Conference on Economic and Social Order. Its original mission will be to:

- 1. Print and distribute the first report of the World Conference on Economic and Social Action to legislative bodies, central banks, universities, international institutions, and other related institutions, as well as to the interested general public.
- 2. Provide a forum for monetary authorities from every sector of the free world to address today's global economic challenges.
- 3. Serve as a coordinating agency for members to directly assist those in positions of responsibility to avoid potentially dangerous world economic situations.
- 4. Work to maintain and strengthen a sound monetary system. This will encourage capital accumulation and investment, and will contribute to the growth of the developing countries and the further development of industrialized nations.
- 5. To generate and implement responsible proposals to insure and enhance the economic and social order of all free developing and developed-nations.

# GLOBAL ECONOMIC ACTION INSTITUTE



## Founding Members

The following is a partial list of founding members of the Global Economic Action Institute:

#### Robert B. Anderson, Chairman

Robert Allen, United States

Henry Arton, England

Bernard Asher, Hong Kong

Dr. Andrew Brimmer, United States

Dr. Karl Brunner, Switzerland

M.T. Diawara, Ivory Coast

Dr. Adolfo Diz, Argentina

Dr. Mose Durst, United States

Khodadad Farmanfarmaian, Iran

Ernesto Fernandez-Hurtado, Mexico

Dr. Hans A. Fischer-Barnicol, Germany

Takao Fukuchi, Japan

Dr. Alfredo Machado, G., Venezuela

·David Gould, United States

Dr. Friedrich A. Hayek, England

Dr. Takashi Hosomi, Japan

Dr. Usameh Jamali, Kuwait

Mohamed Said Al Juneidi, Kuwait

Dr. Sung Jae Koh, Korea

S. I. Kim, United States

Yves Laulan, France

Dr. John C. Lee

Lord Harold Lever, England

Dr. Paulo Lira, Brazil

Professor Giovanni Magnifico, Italy

Gerald Muller, South Africa

Dr. Duck Woo Nam, Korea

Koei Narusawa, Japan

Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Canada

Dr. Alassane Ouattara, Senegal

Gunter Reimann, United States

Dr.-Il-Sakong, Korea-

Dr. Horst Schulmann, West Germany

Nasio Shansab, United States

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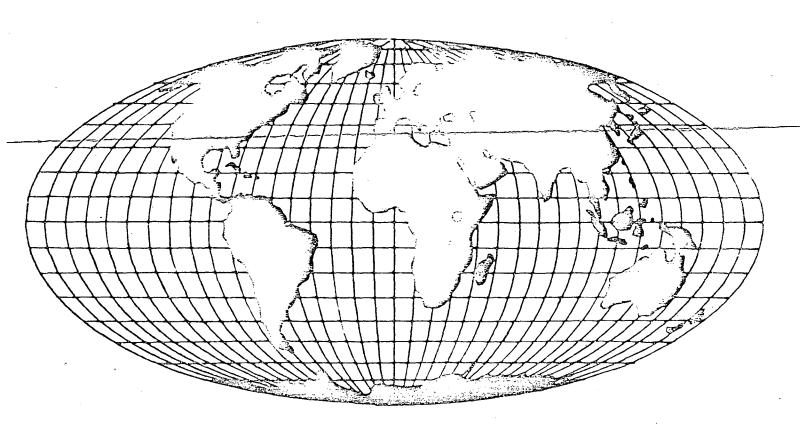
# WORLD CONFERENCE

on

## ECONOMIC

and

# SOCIAL ORDER



#### Intercontinental Hotel Geneva

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED August 21-26, 1983

#### Statement of Purpose

The welfare, stability, prosperity, and future of mankind depend upon the maintenance of a sound global financial system of central banks, commercial banks, and other financial institutions. The ultimate goal of government is to provide freedom and economic well-being for people. Sound economic institutions are indispensable to our free way of life and our traditions of self-government. It is only by means of a free and healthy economic system that world commerce can flourish. The World Conference on Economic and Social Order is designed to promote and insure such a stable economic environment. At the conclusion of our conference, we hope to offer proposals that may-be helpful in insuring both economic and social order, for we recognize that one cannot exist without the other.

# WORLD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC and SOCIAL ORDER INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

Geneva August 21 - 26, 1983



Midway between the international airport and the city, the Hotel Intercontinental Genève, like its prestigious neighbour the United Nations, is exceptionally well-located.

#### My Most Respected Colleagues:

I welcome each of you to the "World Conference on Economic and Social Order."

I know many of you agree that, given the urgency of the global monetary situation, this could well be one of the most important meetings of the decade. The following is a plan to make our stay most productive.

We plan, as a matter of effective procedure, to establish a series of small committees, each being asked to draft as early as possible, a proposed course of action for the solution of a specific problem. As soon as a draft is prepared by the committee, it will be circulated to every member of the conference for comments and suggestions.

It is hoped that before the last full day and a half of the meeting, drafts on every proposed recommendation will be in the hands of each member of the conference, so that we can each give adequate consideration to the final proposals before adjournment.

I have given much thought to the implementation of proposals generated by the conference, once our meeting has adjourned. There will be many avenues open to us, and I will be anxious to hear your recommendations on this point. The recommendations of the Conference will be published and made available to all international monetary institutions and any other interested organizations. Also, we intend to form, with your help, an institute capable of bringing these ideas to the attention of the various national governments of the world. We further hope to use existing organizations as vehicles by which to educate the voting publics of the World.

It is my hope that as each of you shares my feelings of urgency and seriousness, we can pool our collective insights, creativity, and influence to overcome a series of problems that threaten our global society.

Warmest Regards,

Robert B. Anderson

KalaTID, anderson

#### WORLD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

The following list presents some of the issues we hope to address in the course of our meeting. There will undoubtedly be other important questions which arise through the discussions, and we hope to identify and respond to those as well.

- 1. The role of Central Banks in the current debt crisis.
- 2. Commercial banks: Internal and external debts. How do we insure the banking system?
- 3. How do we maintain appropriate capital flows to less developed countries during the current debt crisis?
- 4. Should we establish a world-wide insurance system for investments in less developed countries?
- 5. How do we deal with the debts of less developed countries so as to extend the payments of interest and principal? Should we consider pooling the debts by areas and adequately securing the pool, or other such mechanisms.
- 6. What is the role of the World Bank and Monetary Fund in the current crisis? Should we consider any other-international-institutional-mechanisms?
- 7. How do we maintain world trade liquidity and reasonably stable exchange rates?
  - a) Should there be an International Agency?
  - b) Should we have an international agreement on the intervention of central banks to maintain exchange rate stability?
- 8. Is there a role for gold in the monetary system and do we need a world agreement on gold ownership and use?
- 9. Should consideration be given to a common currency in view of the dollar reserves in all central banks? If no common currency is possible, should there be a supplemental currency?
- 10. How do we secure productive investment of the large amount of floating capital around the world?

#### Daily Schedule

7:30 A.M. - 9:00 A.M. - BREAKFAST

9:00 A.M. - 10:30 A.M. — MORNING SPEAKER(S)

10:30 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. - BREAK

11:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. — CONVENING OF TASK FORCES

12:00 P.M. - 1:00 P.M. — FORMULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1:30 P.M. - 2:30 P.M. — LUNCH

2:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. - BREAK

3:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M. — AFTERNOON SPEAKER(S)

4:00 P.M. - 4:30 P.M. — BREAK

4:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M. — CONVENING OF TASK FORCES

5:30 P.M. - Adjournment FORMULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Special Events

#### Sunday, August 21

12:00 P.M. - 6:30 P.M. - REGISTRATION

7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M. - INTRODUCTORY RECEPTION

#### Monday, August 22

8:15 A.M. - 8:45 A.M. — CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

-8:45 A.M. - 9:45 A.M. — KEYNOTE SPEAKER -

#### Thursday, August 25

6:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. — SPECIAL RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES

TOP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

**HEADQUARTERS** 

#### Friday August 26

2:30 P.M. — PLENARY SESSION AND FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

4:30 P.M. - Adjournment ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING; PROPOSAL OF THE CREATION

OF PERMANENT INSTITUTE

The detailed program for the meetings, including the names of speakers, their subjects of discussion, and timing, will be available to each participant at the beginning of the conference.

#### WORLD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

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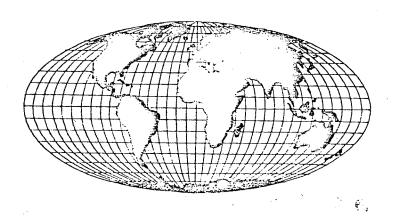
Conference Office 535 5th Avenue Suite 1004 New York, New York 10017

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# WORLD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

#### FIRST REPORT

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC ACTION INSTITUTE

#### World Conference On Economic And Social Order

Geneva, Switzerland August 22 - 26, 1983

#### FIRST REPORT

Published by:

Global Economic Action Institute 535 5th Avenue, Suite 1004 New York, New York 100. Telephone (212) 370-0800 Telex RCA 220402 First Edition: September 1983

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#### Introduction

The World Conference on Economic and Social Order, held in Geneva, Switzerland August 21 to 26, 1983, brought together many of the world's leading authorities on the international economy. The monetary experts, bankers, businessmen and academicians from 23 countries came together, under the chairmanship of Former Secretary of the United States Treasury Robert B. Anderson, out of their common, urgent concern for the state of the world monetary system and the economy. A list of those who attended can be found at the end of this report.

The conferees believe that the unprecedented debt of the developing countries and the issuance of all national currencies against principally dollar reserves poses a potential threat to international finance, trade, and economic growth, and requires a global response from all nations.

After a week of deliberations, some recommendations were produced for consideration.

#### **Summary of Proposals**

- 1. Where possible, debtor nations' short-term debts should be lengthened.
- · 2. Private banks must not be used for capital transfers between nations.
- 3. Capital transfers to less developed countries must be done by sovereignties or international institutions.
- 4. The requested increase in authorizations by the IMF should be immediately approved by all countries without conditions.
- 5. The capitalization of commercial banks should be greatly increased.
- 6. Commercial banks should set aside much larger loss reserves.
- 7. The IMF should provide contingency plans for each debtor nation in case economic recovery is not sustained.
- 8. An international insurance organization, including both insured and insurers, should be established.
- 9. Debtor nations should prepare to convert some assets to service existing debts.
- 10. Export financing agencies of governments should be empowered to make project loans with repayments in kind.
- 11. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, (G-A.T.T.) should be-strengthened and empowered to monitor and expose the nature of protectionist and neo-protectionist measures.
- 12. International mechanisms must be instituted to prevent violent movement in exchange rates.
- 13. The United States must accept a large measure of responsibility in protecting dollar stability, since dollars are the principal reserves of all central banks.
- 14. A Global Economic Action Institute will be established bringing together leading monetary experts, bankers, businessmen, and academicians to implement these and other appropriate recommendations through international action.

#### The World Currency System

The Conference took into consideration that the principal reserves of all of the central banks of the world are United States dollars.

The universal use of dollars as reserves in the central banking system imposes upon the United States a special responsibility to maintain stability in the intrinsic worth of the dollar as a place to store long-term value.

The Conference noted that instability and dollar inflation is immediately exported to countries who hold dollar reserves as a basis for their own currencies.

The fiscal and monetary policies of the United States are central to the maintenance of a stable international economy.

The Conference does not believe it is practical to consider the reinstitution of gold as the principal reserve against which all currencies can be issued.

The Conference believes there is no realistic substitute for the dollar as central bank reserves against which other currencies are issued.

The Conference expressed the hope that the United States would pursue fiscal and monetary policies consistent with the important role of the dollar in the international monetary system.

The following constitutes the First Report of the World Conference on Economic and Social Order.

#### I. Overview

The World Conference on Economic and Social Order believes the enormous debt of developing countries threatens to cause a worldwide banking crisis and economic upheaval. This urgent problem requires the immediate attention of the major industrial and debtor nations, as well as leaders of the private banking system.

Additional remedial action is required within the next several months.

Although the threat is real and imminent, the world economic system is capable of solving the debt problem. Debt levels of developing countries are large in relation to the resources of the international banking system. Banks collectively do have large capital resources, but the latter are not sufficient to absorb simultaneous loan losses from many developing countries. Yet, the total debts are not large in relation to total world assets. There is currently a surplus of world liquidity in the system.

The challenge is to marshal the resources of the world economic system to help resolve the international debt problem.

Attempting merely to "muddle through" exceptionally high debt levels risks serious consequences. Any assumption that "the storm has passed" would not be justified. The \$750 billion debt of the developing countries is straining the worldwide monetary and economic system. Swift action is needed, based on the realistic cooperation of governments, legislatures, and financial institutions around the world.

The ability of the developing countries to resolve their debt problems is hampered by:

- inadequate governmental support for the international lending agencies;
- excessive volatile foreign exchange rates;
- dependence by central banks on the dollar, the value of which is being threatened by large structural budget deficits in the United States;
- net capital exports by some developing countries during critical growth years, as a result of demands for debt repayment;
- rising protectionism and economic nationalism; and
- persistent inflation.

Debtor nations must be held accountable for their debts. But the repayment of these debts is being made necessarily difficult by the over-reaction of some financial insitutions. Adjustment programs—spearheaded by the International Monetary Fund—should not set unrealistic balance of payments targets which could result in premature transfer of resources from developing countries to creditor countries. Such a result would hamper the economic growth on which the developing countries must depend to work their way out of debt.

#### II. Immediate Actions Needed

The debt problem requires immediate action by both the governmental and private institutions involved. These actions include the following:

(1) Debtor nations should be permitted to rearrange their existing debt obligations from short term debt to much longer term debt than is currently being negotiated.

This should be done under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. These debt rearrangements should be based on a realistic recognition of the adjustment capacity of each debtor country, and should seek to enhance political stability within these countries.

(2) Fundamentally, the private banking system should not be asked to support by itself the structure of international debt and the necessary level of international trade by unilaterally committing additional depositors' funds to developing countries. Governments must also immediately take additional responsibility for ensuring the stability of the world monetary system.

Of foremost importance is the prompt response of members of the International Monetary Fund to the Fund's request for a \$32 billion increase in member quotas. These funds should be approved by all countries without limitations or qualifications.

If IMF resources at any time prove inadequate to assure stability of the international financial system, the IMF should promptly be authorized to borrow additional funds in the market.

The World Bank and the Bank for International Settlements should become much more active-in-resolving-the-current debt-problem. The World Bank cannot afford to ignore the debt problem; its own loans are in jeopardy. The World Bank and multilateral regional development banks could well expand their sectoral (as distinct from project) loans. The World Bank's capital may have to be increased, or its gearing ratio adjusted, to enable it to meet the current challenge. Continued close collaboration with the IMF is essential.

Governments should also assure increased funding for the International Development Association, since current debt problems have further diminished the small amount of commercial credit available to the world's desperately poor nations.

The International Finance Corporation should increase its efforts to provide a larger share of capital import requirements through equity investment. International lending agencies should encourage developing countries to remove impediments to direct private investment. The developing countries should be more responsive to the offers of private investors to take at least limited equity positions in various enterprises.

(3) The IMF should immediately draw up a contingency plan for each debtor nation, to encourage that nation's continued economic stability in economic recovery in industrialized countries, which is critical to world economic recovery, is not sustained.

(4) The IMF strategy to design stabilization programs should strive to find the right balance between imposing excessively onerous adjustment programs on the debtor countries and being too lenient and thereby postponing the required policy changes in debt repayment.

In striking the balance, the adjustment program should not set balance of payments targets which, in effect, could result in a premature transfer of resources by a developing country to the creditor country, to the prejudice of its economic growth objectives.

(5) Private banking systems in the leading lending nations should continue to expand substantially the amount of reserves set aside to cover loan losses.

But these reserves need to be increased over a time span sufficiently long to assure that lendable funds are not diminished. Appropriate regulatory steps to enable banks to absorb loan losses over a reasonable period of time are recommended.

(6) To strengthen the capital position of the major commercial banks holding the debt of developing countries, the banks should be authorized to issue new shares of preferred stock for purchase by large industrial corporations and investors. These issues should, if necessary, be supported by limited central bank assurances.

The present lull in corporate demand for capital and commercial loans presents an opportunity for major international commercial banks to acquire sizable injections of new resources to strengthen capital accounts. This use of corporate liquidity to help revitalize worldwide private-sector activity would be a far better use of funds than to be used merely to refinance existing loans. And it would be in the interest of multinational corporations to purchase such preferred shares, perhaps for their pension plans, to help developing nations continue importing goods.

It is recommended also that commercial banks adopt the Chrysler technique of converting some of the burdensome debt of private companies in developing countries into preferred stock.

(7) Special domestic (internal) accounts should be used to ease debt repayment problems.

A small but significant percentage of the debts of the private sector as they mature, and eventually also of the government sector, could be paid in local currencies into special domestic accounts held by central banks or a special agency created for that purpose. Eventually payment of interest could also be paid into these accounts if new borrowings would otherwise be needed to finance interest payments. These accounts could be used whenever local currency is required. For example:

- A foreign owner could make local purchases of raw materials;

- A foreign lender could make new loans on the domestic market;
- A foreign investor could make new investments in the debtor country where local currency is required as part of the investment.

The foreign purchasers of the balances in these accounts would pay the foreign creditor in hard currency at prices that may have to be discounted from par. The discounts would be established in financial markets which can be expected to emerge for such accounts. Balances in these accounts could also be acquired through the deposit of foreign exchange by those who have to finance spending in the debtor country, such as the purchase of local raw materials by hard currency importers.

It is also suggested that eventual later payments in foreign exchange — whenever this is possible — should be made at a fixed rate of exchange, which would be negotiated.

(8) The debtor nations must share financial responsibility by converting assets to help service existing debts. This could take the form, for instance, of selling preferred shares in government-owned industrial enterprises. The debtor countries could also sell or pledge mineral interests or other proven natural resources.

Converting debt into equity in this fashion would be preferable to increasing already burdensome debt levels merely to meet interest payments on past debts.

(9) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, (G.A.T. T.) should be strengthened and empowered to monitor and expose the nature of protectionist and neo-protectionist measures.

The rising tide of protectionism in the world can only be viewed with dismay and alarm. The link between capital flows, trade, and debt repayment, is self evident. The protectionist trend must be reversed, in order to assist in a solution of the debt problem and to aid in the world's recovery from economic stagnation. Import restrictions are not only harmful to exporting countries, (very often including the least developed countries), but equally detrimental to an effective world-wide allocation of resources. G.A.T.T.'s present role is far too limited to help the developing countries in their trading relationships with the industrialized countries, and steps should be taken to permit G.A.T.T. intervention to overcome these limitations.

(10) A Global Economic Action Institute should be established to pursue implementation of the World Conference proposals and other meritorious economic programs. Conference participants authorized creation of such an institute, electing Robert B. Anderson Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

May 24, 1984

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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DATE 11/2/20 BY 20063200 kcd to

Honorable Lawrence J. Smith House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

I have received your May 8th communication regarding possible links between the World Conference on Economic and Social Order and the Unification Church and have had the material you enclosed reviewed for any possible FBI interest.

The review failed to find a violation of Pederal law falling within our jurisdiction. Without such evidence we would be unable to conduct an investigation.

Please be assured that if we receive information falling within our investigative authority, prempt action will be taken.

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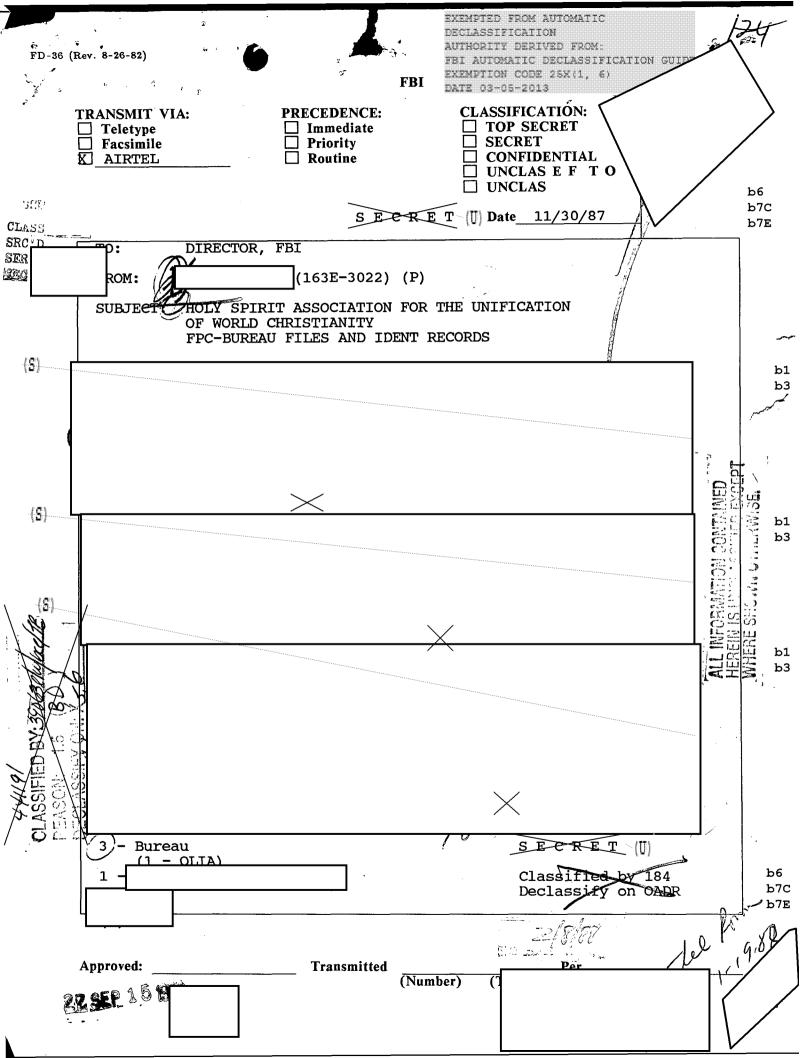
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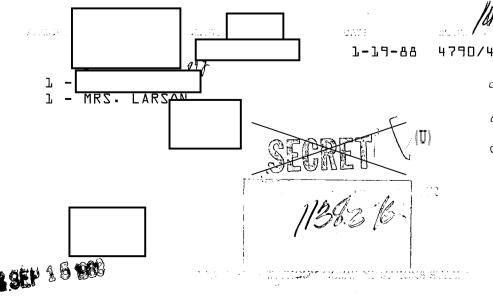
INVESTIGATION BY FBI IN DEC. 1974, AND JAN, 1975, BASED ON
INFO RECEIVED BY FBI ALLEGING MOON MADE ILLEGAL PAYMENTS

AMOUNTING TO \$150,000 TO EMPLOYEES OF AN AGENCY OF THE

FEDERAL GOV.

FACTS IN THIS MATTER WERE PRESENTED TO AN ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, WHO ADVISED

THAT, UPON A REVIEW OF THE INITIAL COMPLAINT AND RESULTS OF



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THE INVESTIGATION BY THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY INVOLVED. THE ALLEGATION DID NOT WARRANT FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

DURING THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE

ABOVE-MENTIONED MATTER, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE UC IS A

JUDEA-CHRISTIAN GROUP ATTEMPTING TO UNIFY ALL THE CHURCHES IN

THE WORLD. THE UC IS ACTIVE IN MOST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

THE UC WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1954 BY REVEREND MOON IN

KOREA AND NOW HAS VARIOUS TRAINING CENTERS IN THE U. S. THE

U. S. HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED AT 1365 CONNECTICUT AVENUE,

NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHILE THE INTERNATIONAL

HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED AT THE BELVEDERE ESTATE,

INC., 723 SOUTH BROADWAY, TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK, MEMBERS OF

THE CHURCH RECEIVED TRAINING IN EVANGELICAL WORK AT TARRYTOWN,

NEW YORK, FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE UC HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO

THE U. S. AS NON-IMMIGRANT VISITORS OR HAVE APPLIED FOR

ADMISSION AS VISITORS, MEMBERS OF THE UC WERE FOUND

SOLICITING THROUGHOUT VARIOUS CITIES OF THE U. S. AND SOME

WERE ARRESTED BY THE LOCAL POLICE FOR SUCH SOLICITING, WHICH

IS IN VIOLATION OF SOME LOCAL LAWS. NUMBEROUS ALIENS



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ENTERED THE U. S. AND WERE ADMITTED FOR TRAINING IN THE WORK OF THE UC AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH. AS PART OF THEIR ACTIVITIES, THE ALIENS WERE DISPATCHED TO MANY AREAS OF THE U. S. WHERE THEY SOLICITED FUNDS FROM THE PUBLIC FOR THE UC. QUESTIONS WERE RAISED AS TO WHETHER THESE ALIENS HAD VIOLATED THEIR IMMIGRATION STATUS AS A RESULT OF THESE ACTIVITIES.

OUR RECORDS INDICATE THAT AN AFFILIATE OF THE UC

INTERNATIONAL (UCI), FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION (FLF), WAS

A BRANCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT ASSOCIATION FOR UNIFICATION OF

WORLD CHRISTIANITY (HSAUWC). HSAUWC HAD THREE BRANCHES:

(1) UNITED FAMILY, A NONDENOMINATED RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

WHICH IS THE SPIRITUAL ARM OF HSAUWC: (2) GINSENG TRADING

CORPORATION, 1365 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON,

D. C., A WORLDWIDE TEA DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION AND

ECONOMIC ARM OF HSAUWC: AND (3) THE FLF, 4 WEST 43RD STREET,

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, THE POLITICAL ARM OF HSAUWC. FLF WAS

A RIGHT WING ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION. THE JAPANESE

SISTER ORGANIZATION TO HSAUWC WAS A FIRM KNOWN AS SANGYU

TOITSU (ST). ST HAD A POLITICAL ARM KNOWN AS THE





INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR VICTORY OVER COMMUNISM (IFVC).

THE FLF WAS THE PUBLISHER OF "THE RISING TIDE." A
BIWEEKLY NEWSLETTER WHICH PROFESSES TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF
FREEDOM IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

THE IFVC WAS A RIGHTIST JAPANESE ORGANIZATION. THE

IFVC WAS JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERED IN SEOUL, SOUTH KORA. AGONG THE

ACTIVITIES OF THE IFVC WAS THE FINANCIAL UNDERWRITING OF A

TRIP FOR TEN LOCAL JAPANESE POLITICIANS IN 1973 TO TRAVEL

TO SOUTH KOREA TO ATTEND A PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY SOUTH KOREANS

ON METHODS OF OVERCOMING THE COMMUNIST TRASHI.

AN ADDITIONAL AFFILIATE OF THE UCI WAS THE KOREAN

CULTURAL AND FREEDOM FOUNDATION (KCFF). THE KCFF WAS

INCORPORATED AND OCCUPIED OFFICE SPACE IN 1966 AT 1028

CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C. "RADIO FREE

ASIA" WAS REPORTEDLY AN APPENDAGE OF KCFF.

OUR RECORDS REVEAL THAT ONE
WAS INTERVIEWED BY AN AGENT OF
THIS BUREAU ON MARCH 2, 1970, WITH REGARD TO BRIBERY
ALLEGATIONS LEVELED AGAINST FORMER U. S. CONGRESSMAN JOHN

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DOWDY (D-TEXAS).	TO DOWDY
IN RETURN FOR DOWDY'S ASSISTANCE IN FUND RAISING	FOR RADIO OF
FREE ASIA (RFA)	
RFA WAS NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION SPON	SORED BY
THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT AND HEADED BY ONE	
IN 1961,	
AT THE KOREAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C	

BUFILES REVEAL THAT MEMBERS OF U. S. CONGRESS, DOJ AND FBI RECEIVED NUMEROUS REQUESTS FROM IRATE PARENTS CONCERNING THE RELIGIOUS CONVERSION OF THEIR CHILDREN TO BELIEFS ESPOUSED BY MOON AND HIS FOLLOWERS. THE FBI REQUESTS WERE DISCUSSED WITH THE CRIMINAL DIV., DOJ, WHICH ADVISED SUCH ACTIVITY DID NOT INVOLVE THE VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL STATUTES.

IN 1985, AN INQUIRY CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL

CULTURAL FOUNDATION (ICF), 481 EIGHTH AVE., NY, NY, REVEALED

THE ICF WAS ONE OF SEVERAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE UC.

DURING 1981, THE UC MADE PLANS FOR THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON THE UNITY OF THE SCIENCES (THE SEARCH FOR



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ABSOLUTE VALUES AND THE CREATION FOR A NEW WORLD) HELD IN

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA, IN NOV. 1981. THE CONFERENCE SPONSOR

WAS THE ICF. AT THAT TIME, MOON WAS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

ICF. THIS INFO IS THE MOST RECENT REFERENCE TO MOON IN OUR

FILES.

C BY G-1, DECL. DADK

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(SEE NOTE ON NEXT PAGE)

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