

Our Master Meets President Nixon

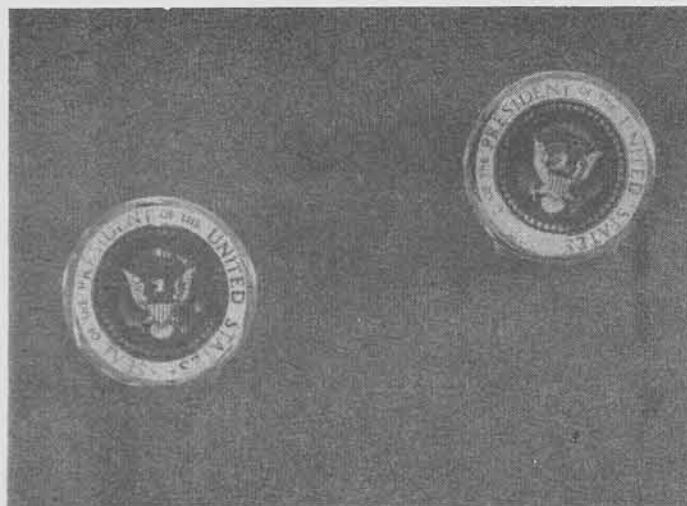


Shortly before noon on the first of February the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, known variously among his followers as the Father of the Universe and the Messiah returned was ushered into the presence of President Richard M. Nixon.

The chunky, 54-year-old Korean evangelist embraced Mr. Nixon and then prayed fervently in his native tongue while the President listened in silence. Mr. Moon ended the audience with the exhortation: "Don't knuckle under to pressure. Stand up for your convictions."

Afterward the White House issued a brief announcement of the unscheduled visit. It explained that "the President wanted to take the opportunity to personally thank Rev. Moon for his support . . ." No other details of the session were provided by the White House. No photographers were called in.

— *The Washington Post*
Washington, D.C.
February 15, 1974



Cuff links and tie bar presented to Our Master by President Nixon to commemorate their historic meeting in The White House, February 1, 1974.



The Washington Monthly

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From Korea With Love

by John D. Marks

The two most widely seen faces in American cities today may well belong to the 15-year-old Indian guru named Maharaj Ji and a 53-year-old Korean prophet named Sun Myung Moon. Followers of these two men energetically force leaflets on innocent pedestrians and hang their leader's picture in fierce competition for poster space (and converts). Their success in littering the urban landscape may herald a new form of religious pollution.

The Indian, who calls himself the "Perfect Master," seems to have reached a plateau of sorts in November, when he failed to fill even half of the Houston Astrodome for a declaration of "a thousand years of peace." In any case, the faith he preaches—despite its appeal to former radical activists like Rennie Davis—is essentially spiritual, not political, in nature. His movement may be diverting energy from progressive causes, as *Ramparts* magazine has charged, but even the most bitter critics do not contend that the guru is interested in influencing American foreign policy or supporting the President on Watergate.

Directly in contrast, Sun Myung Moon interweaves politics and religion in the best tradition of the medieval popes. His Unification Church operates a vast network of affiliate organizations in over 40 countries, under the distinctly temporal banner of the International Federation for Victory over Communism. With the formidable task of selling a new messiah to the world, the Moonies (or "the Family" as they call themselves) are extremely media-conscious. Perhaps for this reason the American branch of the Victory over Communism effort has taken on the less strident title of the Freedom Leadership Foundation (FLF).



Political activities in this country are not nearly as developed as those in South Korea, where Moon operates a training school to which the government annually sends hundreds of thousands of civil servants, local officials, and military men for a course in militant anti-communism. Even as other Korean religious leaders have turned increasingly against President Park Chung Hee's authoritarian rule, Moon has stayed an enthusiastic backer of the regime. Moon's avowed interest is in fighting communism, not preserving democratic niceties, and, as FLF Secretary General Gary Jarmin asserts, "Even if Park got more dictatorial, we would support him."

Jarmin is a 24-year-old ideologue who has the earnest, well-scrubbed, closely cropped look that I learned to expect in meeting Moonies. He would like to recreate in the United States—a *la* General Edwin Walker—the kind of indoctrination system that Moon runs in Korea. "I disagree with our military," says Jarmin. "They teach our GIs how to kill but don't give them enough ideological training in the nature of communism."

Before Secretary General Jarmin is brushed off as a youthful extremist, it should be noted that by Moonie standards he is nearly middle-aged. The movement's American president, Neil Salonen, is only 28, and virtually all of the sect's 2,000 "core" members are in their early to mid-twenties.

Potential converts come to the sect largely from the ranks of disaffected young people, and there is no shortage of those. They exist all over the country—chafing under an unhappy lifestyle and looking for meaningful purpose in life. Whether they feel let down by their parents' generation, by organized religion, by conventional or radical politics, by the counterculture,

or whatever, a messianic religion like Sun Myung Moon's offers something to believe in—at a time when credible institutions are in short supply. Older persons may share the same doubts, but they tend to be less willing to open themselves up to a radical new set of beliefs.

So far, at least, only the young have been willing to make the full-time commitment that the sect demands and move into the communal living centers where the Family lives in all 50 states. Being a Moonie is not easy: forbidden in practice, if not by formal rule, are smoking, alcohol, and drugs. Absolutely taboo is premarital sex, which Moon rails against as "fornication." Even marriage between believers is a difficult proposition, since new converts are generally expected to have been in the sect for three years and to have achieved a high state of spiritual "perfection" before they wed.

For what does the Family make these sacrifices? Nothing short of "the kingdom of heaven on earth," as promised to it by its leader, who claims to have found the way through a series of revelations he received from Jesus Christ between his sixteenth and twenty-sixth birthdays. The sect's bible, called *Divine Principle*, is the fruit of these "revelations," and it tells how God's original plans for a perfect world fell apart when the archangel Lucifer (Satan) entered the Garden of Eden, seduced Eve, and thus caused the "spiritual fall of mankind." With the forces of the devil on the ascendancy, Moon doctrine teaches, God tried to recoup by sending Jesus, "the second Adam," to earth to marry, have "perfect" children, and kick off the messianic age. But Satan won again, and, contrary to God's intentions, Jesus was crucified. Now, the new messiah has come to "fulfill" the promise of the Old and New Testaments.

As for the identity of that messiah, *Divine Principle* does not give his name, except to say that he was born in Korea, "the new Israel," in the years after World War I. Ask a believer if Moon (born in 1920) is the one, and there is a standard reply: "Many of us believe that Reverend Moon is the messiah, but we consider this a personal matter." Moon, for his part, is perfectly aware that "many" of his followers regard him as the messiah, and he has apparently never made any attempt to convince them that this is *not* the case.

Divine Principle is more explicit about the reasons for the sect's fierce opposition to communism, giving an analysis strikingly similar to the views of the late John Foster Dulles. In a lecture on the doctrine, Michael Beard, one of their preachers, explains that there are only two major blocs on earth, "the Communist and the Free Worlds," that they are locked in a "Cain and Abel-type" conflict, and that communism represents the forces of Satan. The fact that Moon's "revelations" reflect this early Cold War simplicity may be accounted for by the virulent strain of anti-communism to which he was exposed in Korea for over 20 years and also by Moon's own imprisonment by the North Koreans for several years prior to 1950 (just as the *Divine Principle's* reliance on intricate diagrams and concepts like "the law of polarity" to explain all relationships may reflect Moon's training as an electrical engineer).

Moon Over Moscow

For whatever reason, the sect's Freedom Leadership Foundation

opposes detente and works to "roll back the Iron Curtain." Secretary General Jarmin explains, "If we're willing to fight to the death to protect ourselves from communism, we should be willing to fight to the death to free other people, whether in Vietnam, Cambodia, or elsewhere." He confides in a conspiratorial voice: "Although we don't proclaim it, we're talking covertly about smuggling our ideology and materials into communist countries."

In its four years of existence, the FLF has started a number of programs which, while not coming anywhere near the ultimate goal—"Victory over Communism"—still are impressive in scope. Its specific target is the Marxist "enemy within" as well as the threat from abroad.

The FLF spends about \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year, not including the labor costs of its eight full-time employees (who receive no salary and who, as "core" members of the Family, live together in their own communal center, with Jarmin serving as their spiritual as well as temporal leader). Jarmin maintains that most of the FLF's funds come from private donations and contributions from the parent Unification Church. He says there are 5,000 FLF members, including the 2,000 hard-core Moonies whose names were automatically inscribed on the organization's rolls when they joined the Unification Church.

Several rank-and-file Family members with whom I talked had no idea that they also belonged to the FLF, and indeed were almost totally ignorant of the movement's political side. In listening to roughly 12 hours of religious lectures at a weekend workshop designed to attract new recruits, I heard no mention of any of the group's political activities. What came across after a weekend's total immersion in the faith was an organization full of sincere people working feverishly to raise the spiritual level of mankind—not a political action group.

When I questioned Jarmin on why the political aspect of the movement was not mentioned, he admitted the omission was no accident: "People who attend the workshops have more concrete ideas about politics than about religion," he said. "We try to avoid politics. If we came on strong about Vietnam, it would chase people away. Our anti-communism is religious, so until we convince people of a belief in God, it is to our disadvantage to politicize."

From Anarchy to Apocalypse

I saw what he meant when I talked to Jeff, a thin, extremely intense young man who earlier had searched for spiritual fulfillment in the leftist Catholic Worker movement and in a monastery for nine months. A week before I met him, he had attended a two-day Family workshop—his first formal contact with the movement—had liked what he had heard, and "moved right in" to a communal living center. He admits to having been bothered by what he calls the "anarchy" of the Catholic left, and now he enthusiastically embraces the rigid discipline and absolute certainty of his new faith. He had seen the world in an "apocalyptic" state, but *Divine Principle* has convinced him that these "last days" were simply the prelude to the messianic age. Now his spiritual doubts have vanished, although he concedes "at first it hurt my intellectual pride that it was all so simple."

Jeff was long active in the anti-war movement and on one occasion was arrested for protesting outside the Pentagon—while his Marine officer father worked inside. When I spoke to him he was a week into his career with the Family. He asserted he was still a radical but admitted he knew little about the politics of his new religion. In any case, he doubted that the Family is “real conservative” and is sure, for example, that it would have opposed the coup d’etat against the Allende government in Chile. (In fact, the September 24 issue of the *Rising Tide* newspaper extols the “inevitable end” of the Allende presidency.) When pressed about any inconsistency between his vehement opposition to the Vietnam war and Moon’s strong support of it, Jeff declared in exasperation, “All I know is that this is my calling.”

That Moon’s religion comes complete with its own brand of right-wing politics seems to bother only outsiders. Once newcomers are fully converted, they are all-accepting about every aspect of the sect. If Jeff turns out like the others I met, he will be that way after a few more weeks with the Family. Soon, perhaps, he will dismiss questions about Vietnam and South Africa as “irrelevancies,” the way former SDSer Felice Walton did to me. “What is important,” she declared, “is *Divine Principle*.”

Presumably in keeping with *Divine Principle*, Moon took out an immigrant visa and moved permanently to this country in 1972. Working out of a posh, 22-acre estate in Tarrytown, New York, he apparently intends to use America’s potential as the Free World’s most powerful and god-blessed nation as his base for establishing the “kingdom of heaven on earth.” His effort moved into high gear in October when he launched a 21-city speaking tour, and his followers believe he is now making great progress in winning American hearts and minds.

But Moon’s travels have shown him “a troubled land [in] moral and spiritual decline... mortally wounded in spirit and soul by the tragedy of Watergate.” Moon says he hesitated to speak out, recognizing he was not an American citizen and waiting for “some great spiritual leader or evangelist [to] rally America around God above the Watergate.” But even Billy Graham remained quiet, so on November 30, Moon issued a personal statement on the scandal. Declaring that “God is testing America through the Watergate problem,” Moon said:

This nation is God’s nation. The office of the President of the United States is, therefore, sacred. God inspires a man and then confirms him as President through the will of the people... At this time in history God has chosen Richard Nixon to be President of the United States of America. Therefore God has the power and authority to dismiss him. Our duty, and this alone, is that we deeply seek God’s guidance in this matter and support the office, itself. If God decides to dismiss this choice of His, let us have faith that He will speak.

Dan Fefferman, 25, and a former student and anti-war activist at Berkeley, is director of Moon’s National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate crisis. In an interview, Fefferman asserted that while the Family is “not taking any stand on the President’s innocence or guilt, we do feel he should be considered innocent until proven guilty. The attitude of some sectors of the American public and press has been just the opposite.” Stating that “Nixon is being made a scapegoat” and that “Watergate is tearing the country apart,” Fefferman concluded that the scandal “inhibits the ability of government to move

forward on issues such as the Mideast and the energy crisis.”

While these words may sound like they were written by Ron Ziegler, Fefferman insisted that the Moonie effort is non-partisan and in support of the presidency, not the man. “We’re not taking a political stand,” he said, “but we have to recognize that any social action has political overtones.” In this spirit, six members of the Family have been regularly “visiting” congressional offices of both parties and asking the legislators to sign a petition in support of Moon’s Watergate “forgiveness” statement. “We’re tax exempt, but we can lobby about attitudes,” Fefferman asserted.

At the end of the year, this effort had been endorsed by four conservative Republican senators (Curtis, Fong, Hansen, and Thurmond) and 28 congressmen (mostly from the Republican right). Additionally, they have launched a seven-day public fasting campaign on the Capitol steps as part of the larger 40-day Prayer and Fast, and have tried without too much apparent success to organize interfaith support in their behalf.

And Then the Red Sea Parted

On December 13, hundreds of Moonies—self-described as “well-dressed and prayerful”—rallied in front of the White House “to lift the spirit of the President,” bearing signs reading “SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT” and “GOD LOVES NIXON.” Shortly after 11:00 p. m., the President himself appeared to greet the Family. They knelt down when he came near and, according to Fefferman, “Mr. Nixon seemed moved.” After a warm exchange of greetings, the Family joined hands and blocked traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue so the President could return home. Jamie Canton, yet another earnest young man, who bears the title Assistant Director of the Media Team for the Watergate Crisis, describes, somewhat in awe: “We stopped the world for him and he passed between us.”

According to Fefferman, Moon took money from his own personal funds to buy the numerous newspaper ads used to spread his Watergate gospel. The Unification Church—tax-exempt organization that it is—has since assumed the media cost, which the sect’s 25-year-old financial advisor, William Torrey, says has amounted to \$72,000. Altogether, Torrey estimates that the Church is currently operating on about a \$3-million annual budget, not including the cost of supporting the 2,000 “core” members who must be housed, fed, and clothed—at a conservative estimate of another \$5 million a year.

Where does all this money come from? Well, until recently, Torrey claims the main source of income has been the hawking of decorative candles, followed by the contributions of about 2,500 sympathizers—but not “Family members”—who live and work outside the church.

As incredible as it may seem, in 1972, when a down payment was needed for the \$850,000 estate-headquarters in Tarrytown, every Family member in the entire country—then about 1,500—dropped all other work and went out to sell candles for 40 days straight. Torrey reports this saturation campaign netted close to \$500,000.

However, as with other sectors of American life, the energy crisis has changed things—by making paraffin for candles scarcer and more expensive—and the Family has now switched from candles to hand-filled terrariums for their principal sales

item. These little glass-enclosed rock gardens take a great deal of effort to make, but the 2,000 American Moonies are a ready source of free labor. Their dedication is such that they work (and study and proselytize) seven days a week, without indulging themselves in what the rest of us call leisure activity.

But even their herculean effort at street peddling has its limits. While financial advisor Torrey claims that this technique, coupled with the contributions from fellow travelers, covered the rapidly expanding budgets of the last few years, he believes the sales now have about saturated the market. Already the Family is planning to move into labor-intensive businesses like house painting and cleaning. Moreover, they have opened a tea house in downtown Washington and hope to expand to other cities.

From the Family’s point of view, tea houses are ideal—they make money and they bring customers into a congenial atmosphere where the general pleasantness thrown off by almost all Moonies (or at least the 15 or so I met) is a lure for potential converts. Moreover, the tea houses are an outlet for the ginseng tea which is exported from Korea by a company controlled by none other than Sun Myung Moon.

Moon’s River of Riches

While Moon’s American operation is largely limited to penny-ante capitalism, in Korea he is a virtual conglomerate holding, besides the tea business, air rifle, pharmaceutical, titanium, and still other companies. His empire is worth well over \$10 million, but Torrey insists that all profits go into the Unification Church and affiliate organizations.

Torrey may well be correct, but there are those who do not think so, especially in the Korean exile community. Lee Jai Hyon, who was a top diplomat in South Korea’s Washington embassy until opposition to the Park regime caused him to defect to the U. S. in June, 1973, equates Moon with another Korean messianic leader, Park Tae Sun, who, Lee says, also raised large sums of money from fanatic believers and grew rich from his business holdings. Lee and his colleagues in the Korean democratic opposition see Moon as an opportunist who has supported the present government in return for personal gain.

The Park Chung Hee regime of course welcomes the backing offered by Moon, but its interest in his movement may well extend into the murky world of espionage. According to both Lee and State Department sources, the Korean government is actively concerned about improving its dictatorial image in this country, and they do not doubt that its intelligence organization, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), has on occasion secretly subsidized ostensibly private organizations for this purpose—just as the American CIA has done for the last 26 years.

The KCIA has in fact grown up in a skewed mirror image of its American big brother. It even suffered its own Bay of Pigs last year when it got caught, after the fact, kidnapping Kim Dae Jung, the losing candidate in the 1971 presidential election, from a Tokyo hotel room and spiriting him to Korea. Not known for its subtlety, the KCIA’s harassment of Korean residents in the U. S. became so blatant in 1973 that the State Department ordered an FBI investigation of KCIA activities in this country and complained on at least half a dozen occasions to the Korean government. What is more, the KCIA is involved in

virtually every aspect of Korean life, and it would be unusual if its interest did not extend to a burgeoning religious/political movement run by a Korean who supports virtually all of its goals and who is in a position to work and lobby for its government’s position on the American political scene.

And Moon would have to be on good terms with the KCIA, or else he would not be permitted to operate his anti-communist school for Korean government employees. As Richard Halloran reported in *The New York Times* on August 20, 1973, one of KCIA’s bureaus “is in charge of internal propaganda and anti-communist indoctrination” in Korea, and Moon would not continue to hold the training franchise if he refused to cooperate.

If there is any intelligence connection between Moon and the Hee regime, it is almost certainly limited to the very top level of the Moon organization and probably involves the organization in lobbying or public relations work for the Korean government—and not intelligence collection.

None of the American Moonies would be likely to know of any intelligence relationship. Their interest in the movement comes from Moon’s charismatic appeal and the message of salvation he preaches. For most, his political ideas had little or nothing to do with their conversion. In fact, the rank-and-file Family members do not even seem to know that they belong to a right-wing pressure group, and those who are knowledgeable firmly believe that the movement’s politics are completely in line with god-given *Divine Principle*.

It would be wrong to take the Family too seriously as a political movement, but the ease with which its young members have overlooked or accepted the group’s political aims may have its importance. We have for some time been in an era of retreat from politics into personal fulfillment and spiritual concerns, somewhat like the 1950s retreat into career. It’s attractive for those in retreat to assume that politics will mind itself during their absence, or at least have the courtesy not to come bothering them in their new interests. The standard complaint against movements like Guru Maharaj Ji’s is that they distract people from all political concerns. But as Moon’s story shows, politics can chase them down and, when they’re not looking, put them on the wrong team. When you can’t even count on religion to ignore politics, then it is time to pay attention to the political beliefs of the religious. ■

The Weather

Today—Partly cloudy, high around 40, low in the 20s. Change of precipitation is 10 per cent today and 30 per cent tonight. Temperature range: Today, 41-26; Yesterday, 55-45. Details are on page B18.

The Washington Post

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Prices Of Food Going Up

12 Pct. Rise Is Predicted For This Year

By Peter Milius
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Agriculture Department predicted yesterday that the price of food in grocery stores will rise another 12 per cent this year. It rose 16 per cent last year.

The department said that most of the increase will occur in the first half of the year, with "little change" anticipated in the third quarter. It said prices are actually likely to decline a little in the fourth quarter.

It warned, however, that there is no way of being sure of any of this; the government badly underestimated how far food prices would rise last year.

The department is assuming that production this year will catch up with demand. If production rises more than anticipated and domestic and foreign demand combined show a drop, prices this year may average only 8 per cent above 1973, the department said.

But the opposite could just as easily occur, the forecasters said, and prices then would increase 16 per cent, the same as last year.

The percentages given out yesterday were year-to-year averages, which are different from the more familiar price indexes, which measure changes month-to-month.

Thus grocery store prices last year averaged 16 per cent above their levels in 1972. From December, 1972, to De-



WELL-WISHERS—President Nixon stops to chat with nurses after dedication ceremonies at Miami health care center. Mr. Nixon lauded the U.S. health care system as the best in the world and promised to improve it with the legislation he has proposed. Story on Page A2.

United Press International

Nixon Won't Furnish Data To Jaworski

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon has flatly refused to turn over any more tapes involving the Watergate scandal, Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said yesterday.

Abandoning weeks of fruitless backstage dickering for the evidence, Jaworski underscored the impasse by reporting it in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He said the White House has also rejected requests for tapes and documents relating to the Nixon campaign's so-called "milk money" and spurned attempts by Watergate prosecutors to review several files involving the work of the White House "plumbers."

"It is now clear that evidence I deem material to our investigations will not be forthcoming," Jaworski wrote Senate Judiciary Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.). He said the final turndown was contained in a letter Wednesday evening from White House special counsel James D. St. Clair, who, Jaworski emphasized, was "acting at the direction of the President."

The special prosecutor said some of the still unmet requests for evidence have been sitting at the White House since August.

The files the White House has refused to let the prosecutors examine apparently included all those once maintained by former White House adviser John D. Ehrlichman and now classified as "presidential" documents.

Jaworski's decision to make his grievances public immediately touched off forebodings on Capitol Hill in light of Special Prosecutor Archibald

4 Guilty In D.C. Jail Uprising

By Timothy S. Robinson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Four former D.C. jail inmates were found guilty yesterday of all charges connected with the October, 1972 uprising at the jail in which former D.C. Corrections Department Director Kenneth L. Hardy and 11 guards were held hostage.

A U.S. District Court jury deliberated slightly more than five hours before finding the four men guilty of 20 counts of conspiracy, kidnaping, armed robbery, attempted escape and riot.

The verdict came in the first of a series of planned prosecutions growing out of the takeover. It came despite a note, signed by Hardy to end the uprising that promised "no reprisals" against the participants.

The U.S. attorney's office

Energy Unit To Survey Gas Supplies

By Paul Hodge
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Energy Office yesterday ordered teams of its employees into the District, Maryland, Virginia and 17 other states to determine

Gas Problems Snowballing

New Town's Woes

By Bill Richards
Washington Post Staff Writer

COLUMBIA, Md.—The woman was sitting in her station wagon, a newspaper in her lap and a gin and tonic on the dashboard. Reading, sipping and methodically inching the car forward, she explained that a kindly neighbor had deliv-

Va. Tourism Drops

By Paul G. Edwards
Washington Post Staff Writer

A dramatic plunge in the volume of tourism at major Virginia attractions was reported yesterday by state and federal agencies, and it was attributed to the gasoline shortage.

District of Columbia and Maryland of-

Julie Has Surgery for Bleeding

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Staff Writer

Julie Nixon Eisenhower underwent successful surgery in Indianapolis last night to stop internal bleeding that arose from a cyst in her ovary.

per cent above their level in the last three months of last year. They are then expected to slow down, however, with the second quarter this year averaging only 2 to 3 per cent above the first.

Most of last year's rise in food prices went to farmers. In contrast, the department predicted most of this year's increase will result from increased marketing costs and to some extent these rising costs will be a reflection of the fuel shortage.

See PRICES, A4, Col. 1

There's no way to "paper over" financial problems caused by the oil crisis, Treasury Secretary Shultz says. Page A15



Retiring

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) announces that he will not run for reelection. Aiken, 81, is dean of the Senate. Story on Page A2.

and the District and will help them take maximum advantage of FEO regulations permitting increases in gasoline supplies.

In related matters FEO deputy administrator John Sawhill said at a press conference yesterday he expects the nation's gasoline situation to remain about the same in coming months.

FEO's biggest problem at the moment he said, is dealing with long lines outside the nation's gas stations.

FEO is urging states with long lines to act on their own in setting up alternate-day gasoline purchasing plans, prohibiting gasoline sales to cars whose gas tanks are more than half full or setting minimum sales of \$2, \$3 or \$4.

Sawhill repeated that there has still been no government decision on the need for nationwide gasoline rationing but said that it would definitely not be invoked in March.

Energy bills now pending in Congress would permit a coupon system in March. Since it would take close to two months to put a coupon system into operation, any rationing is precluded before May, he said.

Sawhill repeated FEO's determination to prohibit favoritism to "regular customers" at gas stations, a practice prohibited this week by special FEO action. He insisted that "all Americans will be treated equitably at the gas pump."

His statement came as gas station dealer associations

See RATION, A18, Col. 1

during times of trial. Behind her, Terry Wilson wrestled with two youngsters who squirmed across the seats of her Pinto station wagon. "Nobody," she said, "talks about anything at parties these days but gas."

Kent Walker, a graduate student who lives here, leisurely pedaled his white 10-speed bike down the line of cars. "Hey, buddy," came a plaintive voice from the line. "Do you have to rub it in?"

The energy shortage and its attendant panicky state of mind are beginning to infiltrate this growing community of 32,000 residents, once touted by its developers as a self-contained "new town" where people need not be dependent on their cars.

See COLUMBIA, A20, Col. 1

Travel specialists held out the hope that spring and summer tourism would return to normal volumes if tourists from other regions are replaced by mid-Atlantic vacationers traveling closer to home. They acknowledged that the midwinter reports are grim.

The number of motorists making inquiries at Virginia's eight travel information centers along interstate highways fell 34 per cent in December and 35 per cent in January, compared with the previous year.

Colonial Williamsburg reported a decline in visitors of 20 per cent in December and 30 per cent in January. Attendance at Jamestown Festival Park fell 36

See TOURISM, A19, Col. 1

Rev. Moon: Nixon Backer



The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, left, as he arrived here in January.

By Laurence Stern and William R. MacKaye
Washington Post Staff Writers

Shortly before noon on the first of February the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, known variously among his followers as the Father of the Universe and the Messiah returned, was ushered into the presence of President Richard M. Nixon.

The chunky, 54-year-old Korean evangelist embraced Mr. Nixon and then prayed fervently in his native tongue while the President listened in silence. Mr. Moon ended the audience with the exhortation: "Don't knuckle under to pressure. Stand up for your convictions."

See MOON, A10, Col. 1

Afterward the White House issued a brief announcement of the unscheduled visit. It explained that "the President wanted to take the opportunity to personally thank Rev. Moon for his support . . ." No other details of the session were provided by the White House. No photographers were called in.

The previous morning Tricia Nixon Cox and her husband mingled with appreciative smiles among the disciples of Mr. Moon's Unification Church in Lafayette Square. They were characteristically well-scrubbed and well-trimmed young men and women carrying signs

operation serious. President Nixon awaited word of his 25-year-old daughter's operation at Key Biscayne, Fla., where he was spending the long weekend. But Mrs. Nixon and David Eisenhower, Julie's husband, flew to Indianapolis last night and were at her bedside when she came out of the recovery room.

"Although Julie is experiencing some post-operative discomfort and pain, she is awake and her doctors consider her condition satisfactory," hospital spokesman Harrison J. Ullmann said.

Mrs. Eisenhower is expected to remain in the hospital recuperating for 7 to 10 days. The family has taken over a wing of six rooms in the hospital.

Although the original White House statement said Mrs. Eisenhower's internal bleeding was due to a cyst on her ovary, a spokesman in the press office of Mrs. Nixon said that it was caused by a tubal pregnancy—where the fertilized egg fails to drop into the womb.

Both ovarian cysts and tubal pregnancies are common in young women of Mrs. Eisenhower's age, specialists in Washington reported.

The internal bleeding and severe abdominal pain hit Mrs. Eisenhower, President Nixon's youngest daughter, Wednesday night while she was in Indianapolis, where she works as a part-time writer and editor for the Curtis Publishing Co. The pains worsened yesterday morning.

She had been with her parents at a party in Washington Tuesday night to celebrate the birthday of Air Force Maj. Gen. Walter R. Tkach, the White House physician.

The first word of her hospitalization came from Dr. See JULIE, A9, Col. 1

"at the earliest possible time to consider the ominous implications of Mr. Jaworski's letter."

He said the prosecutor should be given the chance to testify.

Seconding the suggestion, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), another committee member, said through a spokesman that he intended to sound out his colleagues about reviving dormant proposals to make Jaworski independent of the executive branch.

Alluding in his letter to the nearly completed investigation See JAWORSKI, A9, Col. 1

Solzhenitsyn Relaxes At German Farmhouse

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Foreign Service

LANGENBROICH, West Germany, Feb. 14—Alexander Solzhenitsyn spent his first day of involuntary exile in this picturesque German village, talking with his Swiss lawyer and other acquaintances and meeting briefly with reporters and photographers.

Journalists, villagers and numerous teenagers with autograph books crowded the cobble courtyard of the farmhouse belonging to novelist Heinrich Boell, with whom Solzhenitsyn is staying. The Soviet author, expelled from his homeland yesterday, appeared several times, looking composed and calm despite the many distractions, but continued to refuse to answer any substantive questions.

Much of his day was devoted to discussions of his future literary plans, his next

move in Europe, and the Scandinavian translations of his latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago."

Per Egil Hegge, a Norwegian correspondent and old friend of Solzhenitsyn who is translating the book into Norwegian, said the author "looked less sad than I think he must be. He was busy working out plans for the new life which is not beginning. He is approaching this in a practical way."

Solzhenitsyn saw several people from his earlier life today, including this correspondent, who is based in Moscow. Spotting me in a group outside the front door of Boell's farm house, he called me over for a brief conversation, despite the clamor from other journalists and photographers. He wanted to explain that he

See AUTHOR, A24, Col. 1

Anguished Retort From Hearst

Saxbe Warns on Kidnaping

By Susanna McBee
Washington Post Staff Writer

Attorney General William B. Saxbe said yesterday he does not think that "any acquiescence" by Randolph A. Hearst in meeting demands of his daughter's kidnapers will satisfy them.

"I certainly wouldn't recommend any compliance with such vague and unrealistic demands," Saxbe told reporters. "What they are asking is beyond even the capability of government to meet."

The Attorney General was commenting on the demands

of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which claims responsibility for the Feb. 4 abduction of 19-year-old Patricia Hearst from her Berkeley, Calif., apartment. The SLA has ordered Hearst to supply \$70 worth of free food for every elderly and needy person in California as a "gesture of good faith" before negotiating release of the girl.

Saxbe also told reporters, "I think we could identify most of the people [responsible] in this kidnaping." Asked if the FBI knows where she is being held captive, he replied, "If we did, we'd go get her. We'd

be subject to a dereliction of duty charge if we didn't."

His comments brought an anguished retort from Hearst, president and editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

Washington Post correspondent Leroy F. Aarons, reported that Hearst, speaking to the press outside his colonial mansion in suburban Hillsborough, said sharply, "Mr. Saxbe is not the father of the prisoner. I'm going to do what I can to get her out."

Hearst also said that "to make a statement that you're See HEARST, A27, Col. 1

Skylab Crew Tells Of Last-Hour Ordeal

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

The final crew of Skylab astronauts went through a harrowing last hour in space not knowing whether the maneuvering engines on their Apollo ferry ship would work.

The ordeal for astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue occurred during the last hour of their last day in space a week ago, at the end of their marathon 84-day mission in earth orbit. The astronauts were out of radio contact with earth, meaning they could get no support or advice from Mission Control in Houston.

"I would have panicked," is the way it was put by NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher, who said he first heard about it when he saw

the astronauts on Tuesday. "They didn't panic, which may be one reason why they're astronauts."

Forty-five minutes before the astronauts were due to enter the atmosphere in their Apollo ferry ship, they discovered a malfunction in the controls that guide the spacecraft through the terrific heat of friction as it encounters the atmosphere.

The astronauts found they could not get commands to the tiny thrusters that keep the spacecraft heat shield pointed at the right angle as it speeds through the atmosphere at 18,000 miles an hour. No electrical signal reached the thrusters when they pushed the button to yaw the spacecraft

See SKYLAB, A28, Col. 1

Rev. Moon Called Messiah by Some, A Quack by Others

MOON, From A1

proclaiming that "God Loves Nixon" and urging that all "Support Our President." The First Family was clearly basking in the spiritual embrace of "The Family" of the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, of which Sun Myung Moon ("shining beauty") is founder, guiding light and—in accordance with his own theological precepts—the divine and ultimate master.

For 40 days at the turn of the year Mr. Moon and his followers waged a "Forgive, Love, Unite" crusade in behalf of the Watergate-besieged President of the United States through mass rallies, full-page newspaper ads and demonstrations staged in a dozen world capitals.

Each morning at the gates of the White House they prayed for forgiveness of Watergate. They packed the stands and waved "God Loves Nixon" placards at the lighting of the National Christmas Tree, thanks to an obliging National Park Service which awarded the Moonies 100 front-row gold-ticket positions, along with 1,100 other seats in the stands.

Mr. Moon's religious followers paraded in downtown Tokyo, carrying effigies and photographs of the American President and sounded the call for forgiveness. The scene was repeated in Seoul, home of the Unification Church movement, where mass demonstrations are generally frowned upon by the military-backed dictatorship of President Park Chung Hee.

In Seoul reporters who covered the event were given envelopes by the church containing the Korean equivalent of \$12.50 for "carfare"—the equivalent for many of them of two days' salary.

Mr. Moon said the decision to rally his followers behind the embattled President came to him as a direct revelation from God while he was resting in Korea from his 1973 coast-to-coast evangelical "Day of Hope" stump of the United States.

"We were all eyewitnesses to America's assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963," Mr. Moon proclaimed in full-page ads purchased in leading U.S. dailies early last December, "but today, without many realizing it, America is in the process of slowly killing her President again. . . You belong to the American family and Richard Nixon is your brother. Will you not then love your brother? You must love the President of the United States. . ."

"At this moment in history God has chosen Richard Nixon to be President of the United States. . ."

That was the message of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon and it resounded loud and clear wherever he spoke.

Mr. Moon himself is an enigma—the central personality in a constellation of related religious, financial and political enterprises that operate on a world-wide scale.

In the United States he has gathered behind him thousands of young adherents from college campuses and city

SUN MYUNG MOON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND FOUNDER

THE HOLY SPIRIT ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF WORLD CHRISTIANITY
 SEOUL • TOKYO • TAIPEI • WASHINGTON, D.C. • NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO
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THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR VICTORY OVER COMMUNISM
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COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RESEARCH OF PRINCIPLES
 SEOUL • TOKYO • TAIPEI

THE LITTLE ANGELS KOREAN FOLK BALLET • KOREA
THE WEEKLY RELIGION • KOREA
THE WAY OF THE WORLD • KOREA
THE TONGIL SEIGEI MONTHLY • KOREA
TONG IL INDUSTRY COMPANY • KOREA
IL HWA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY • KOREA
IL SHIN STONEWORKS COMPANY • KOREA
FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION • WASHINGTON, D.C.
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PROFESSORS ACADEMY FOR WORLD PEACE • SEOUL • TOKYO

The calling card of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon lists the constellation of enterprises in which he figures.

Mr. Moon's religion "is not a church. It is a cult . . . a new sect which has been undermining the established church."

During a row between the major church organizations and the Unification group in 1968 a group of Moon's followers—in a widely publicized incident—poured a pot of urine and feces on the head of a Seoul University Professor of Religion.

At one point in the earlier days of the church Moon was arrested on a morals charge—the date was July 4, 1955—and a group of professorial and student followers were expelled from Ewha Women's University in Seoul. The church was a subject of controversy and scandalous humors in the leading dailies of the Korean capital.

The late Syngman Rhee, whom John Foster Dulles once called a "good Christian gentleman," was Korean president then and, unlike Park, retained cordial relations with the regular Christian hierarchy in his country.

Despite these early reverses the Unification Church is now flourishing, as is its founder. It may well merit the claim made by its leaders that it is the fastest-growing mass religious phenomenon in the United States, with thriving branches and offshoots in Europe, Japan, and elsewhere.

ing somewhere between panhandling and sidewalk capitalism, that is pursued with dawn-to-dusk fervor by the members of the Family.

Church spokesmen insist that this is where most of the cash comes from, along with a few church-operated cottage industries scattered through the country. (One true believer, however, recently turned over her legacy of \$300,000 in stocks and bonds to the church.)

The economic miracle of the church's growth occurred mainly in the past three years, when receipts soared from \$100,000 to the current gross of \$6 million. "We never expected anything like it," Salonen acknowledged with a broad smile during an interview in the church's Washington headquarters.

The secrets of Mr. Moon's personal finances are inscribed in separate, private books and apparently are unknown even to the highest officials of his church. His net worth has been widely reported to be in the range of \$15 million, although he was flat broke when he began proselytizing his vision in postwar Korea.

Mr. Moon's business card lists him as chairman of the board and founder of five companies, which manufacture a variety of products such as titanium, ginseng tea (a Korean blend) and air

conditioners. These industries according to ceived by Mr. Moon, who chose him as the American instrument for carrying out its purposes. FLF is the American equivalent of the International Federation for Victory over Communism—also Unification Church-controlled—which has strong roots in Japanese and Korean rightist industrial and political circles.

Among those prominently associated with the federation is former Prime Minister Kishi, leader of the hawkish, pro-Taiwan, anti-Peking faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The foundation conducts anti-Communist ideological training institutes. It operates the Rising Tide Bookstore in a basement shop adjoining the flag-draped national headquarters of the church at 1635 Connecticut Ave. NW.

FLF also runs a program of campus counter-activism, carried out by a subsidiary Committee for Responsible Dialogue (also headed by Salonen), which provides the forensic big guns of the American Right to challenge radicals on the podium and the campus. Among the conservative heavies listed among FLF's stable of speakers are Fulton Lewis III, Phillip Abbott Luce, National Review publisher William Rusher and Salonen himself.

On the question of presidential impeachment in which the church has so

evangelical dramatics which complements Moon's own frothing delivery.

Pak presides over a Washington-based organization called the Korean Cultural Freedom Foundation which raised nearly \$1.2 million through direct mail appeals and private donations to finance a varied array of good works: fostering Korean-American goodwill, broadcasting to "the suffering millions in Asia behind the Bamboo Curtain," and providing sound trucks carrying free medical advice to Vietnamese villagers.

The colonel was converted to the Divine Principle in Korea in 1957 when, by his own account, he fell under the religious spell of Mr. Moon. He was stationed in Washington as an assistant military attache here from 1961 to 1964.

Creation of a private foundation to strengthen ties between Washington and Seoul was being discussed in the Korean embassy while he was still serving there, Pak recalled. Finally, former Korean Ambassador You Yang (who bears the ambiguous title of ambassador-at-large) wrote the then Korean Minister of Defense Seung Un Kim that Pak would be of greater service to his country by returning to Washington as a civilian and assuming the management of the foundation.

"Ambassador Yang wrote that there were many colonels in Korea who could lead a battalion but not too many colonels who could promote good will and friendship" with the United States, Pak related during an interview.

"My life goal was to become a general," he said. "Then suddenly there was a suggestion that I could serve my purpose better to the country in this way. . ."

Korean emigres here say that Pak has nonetheless maintained his connections in military intelligence circles in Seoul.

The foundation started from scratch in 1965 with little more than a roster of prestigious names on its letterhead: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, Adm. Arleigh Burke and scores of congressmen and "distinguished Americans."

KCFF's showcase exhibit is the Korean "Little Angels" children's dance troupe, which has performed throughout the world as the officially endorsed goodwill emissary of the Park government. Everyone loves children, Pak observed, and even Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) came to see them perform in Washington a second time.

But the objective of "broadcasting the truth" behind the Bamboo Curtain was also a primary goal of the foundation from the days of its birth.

This was the beginning of a KCFF project called "Radio Free Asia," which currently, according to its sponsors, is broadcasting in Vietnam and Laos for information on Americans missing in action. In its fund-raising letters the foundation stressed the importance of the POW broadcasts. These claims have been given a chilly reception by the State Department.

"We have taken the position," said a State Department spokesman, "in re-

Grace and Park Corp. which, according to Virginia' corporate records, consists of himself, his wife and his sister-in-law, an officer of KCFF. The reason for this arrangement, he said, was to be able to negotiate loans in behalf of the foundation. Incorporation is also often used to screen individuals from financial liability.

Pak maintains that KCFF has no interconnections with the Unification Church, although roughly half of the board that passes on the foundation's programs is made up of prominent church members, including acting president Salonen.

"Not a penny crosses between us," said Pak. "Organizationally there are no ties. Spiritually, however, Rev. Moon was the inspiration—through me."

Overall direction of KCFF's programs has been delegated to its executive director, Donald L. Miller, who with a business partner, Arthur Ulin, has a management contract with the foundation through their public relations firm, Associated Public Relations Counselors, Inc.

Miller and Ulin were registered as foreign agents for the Korean government in 1968 in connection with a visit by Korea's former Deputy Premier Park Choong Hoon. For a two-year period afterward Miller occasionally turned out speeches for the former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo.

"His English wasn't very good and he wanted words in his speeches that he could pronounce," Miller explained.

"When I checked with the Justice Department and told them what I wanted to do they said there was no need to register."

But in 1971 the foundation found itself the target of converging investigations by the State Department and FBI. At issue was whether KCFF and its operating officials were in violation of the foreign agent registration act by failing to register in behalf of the Park government.

At prior hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee there was testimony by witnesses from State that the Park government had given free time on its national network to Radio of Free Asia for the Washington-produced broadcasts.

During the hearings Fulbright asked former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William J. Porter: "If they use the facilities free of charge it would certainly be considered partially a government operation, would it not?" Fulbright never got an answer.

In October, 1970, a letter bearing President Park's signature went out to some 60,000 contributors to Radio of Free Asia declaring that "from the inception of Radio Free Asia in 1966 I have given my hearty support to this project. The Korean government was then, as it is today, privileged to lease our broadcast facilities to Radio of Free Asia. . ."

Park acknowledged that the dispensation of air time by the Korean government to a foreign private foundation was "very rare."

By 1971 "the Justice Department was

young, producing in search of meanings and certainties.

(Today he is beginning a new 32-city tour of the United States on the theme of "Christianity in Crisis".)

Among his constituency of true believers many see him as the Messiah returned to complete his work. Mr. Moon claims no divine status — he does not deny it either — but preaches that Christ will be born again in Korea in our time. The theme is a pervasive one in the unorthodox Korean Christian cults from which Mr. Moon's own doctrine sprang.

The established, mainline Christian churches both in the United States and Korea generally take a less admiring view. In these ecclesiastical circles Mr. Moon is regarded as a religious quack, a Korean-style Elmer Gantry who enjoys a warm and privileged relationship with the military-backed dictatorship headed by President Park.

Park has been tailing Christian clergymen in Korea in reprisal for the church's opposition to his regime's repressive policies. Unlike most of his countrymen, Moon and his principal supporters enjoy unrestricted travel and exchange privileges from the Park government.

In Seoul this week, General Secretary Kim Kwan Suk of the Korean National Council of Churches told Washington Post correspondent Don Oberdorfer that

rate of \$6 million annually, says the church's acting U.S. president, Neil Albert Salonen, a 27-year-old former group leader in the Dale Carnegie Institute.

Within the past 18 months the Moonies have bought two mansions in Westchester County, N.Y. — the \$850,000 Belvedere Estate overlooking the Hudson that belonged to the Seagram distilling family, and the \$625,000 Exquisite Acres estate previously inhabited by the owners of Maidenform Bra. The Maidenform property, now named East Garden, is the U.S. domicile of Mr. Moon and his family, who have permanent residency visas in the United States.

The church has just completed a \$1.5 million deal to buy the Christian Brothers seminary in Barrytown, N.Y., with a \$350,000 down payment payable over the first three months of ownership. It is, furthermore, a co-signer or direct lender for real estate worth an additional \$600,000 purchased by 15 regional Unification Church centers throughout the country.

The church claims a worldwide membership of 500,000, with some 10,000 active followers in the United States and a full-time "core membership" of 3,000 who sell candles, peanuts, flowers and "granariums" — bottled arrangements of dried flowers and seeds — on the streets. It is an economic activity, fall-

as well as the more secular enterprises of Sun Myung Moon are tightly controlled by a small group of trusted apostles and proconsuls.

Within the church Mr. Moon's chief executive officer and American protege is Salonen, the brisk cocky and fast-talking Dale Carnegie alumnus who is both the apostle of Mr. Moon's "Divine Principle" and also the chief pitchman for his anti-Communist gospel.

Ex-salesman Salonen heads both the church and its political-educational front, the Freedom Leadership Foundation. The mission of FLF, as defined by its leaders, is to achieve "ideological victory over Communism in the United States."

It seeks to do so by promulgating Mr. Moon's "Unification Ideology" — the unified religious-political belief system of the founder — among the American young.

FLF publishes the conservative tabloid "Rising Tide" which now has a modest press run of 7,000, although its editors expect fully paid subscriptions soon to rise to 10,000 or more.

Salonen either presides over or sits on the boards of a number of interlocking organizations that uniformly stress anti-Communism as their main intellectual stock in trade.

As Salonen recounts it, FLF was con-

House, Nixon Lawyers Meet on Data

By Richard L. Evans
Washington Post Staff Writer

Lawyers for the House Judiciary Committee and President Nixon have held what was called a friendly but inconclusive first meeting on procedures for obtaining White House information the committee needs for its presidential impeachment inquiry.

John Doar, the committee's special counsel, said neither he nor James D. St. Clair, head of the President's legal team, had authority to make any specific commitments at their Monday meeting in Doar's office at the Capitol.

Doar said the meeting "went very well," but added that "the one thing Mr. St. Clair made clear was that he wanted to know what procedures the committee would have for preserving the confidentiality of information that the White House might turn over to the committee."

Doar and Albert Jenner, counsel for committee Republicans, briefed the committee in closed session on their meeting with St. Clair and then discussed it with newsmen.

Doar said St. Clair was concerned about publicity that might prejudice fair trials in upcoming Watergate cases,

and disclosure of national security information.

Whether this was laying the base for White House refusal to turn over voluntarily much information the committee feels it needs was not clear. Most committee members felt this first exchange was more positive than negative.

Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) said "there was an offer to cooperate" on St. Clair's part. In any case, the House has armed the committee with broad power to obtain any information it feels necessary by subpoena if it is not turned over voluntarily.

Jenner called the meeting "exploratory" with "some sparring, but pleasant" and "no element of noncooperation." He spoke of the "pervasive and overriding consideration of confidentiality" on St. Clair's part and the "pervasive and overriding responsibility of the committee to investigate."

Rodino said the committee will attempt by the end of next week to adopt rules for examining White House documents. "We are not going to present our rules to Mr. St. Clair for approval," Rodino said. "We will say we have

done this and are ready to move forward."

One procedure mentioned was that first access to White House documents be limited to Doar, Jenner, Rodino and Rep. Edward Hutchinson (R-Mich.) senior Republican on the committee. They could screen out what was considered not necessary to the inquiry and make the rest available to the full committee and ultimately to the public if the committee recommends impeachment.

Information which the four felt should not be made public might be made available to committee members, as has been done in the past, by permitting them to examine it alone in a secure room without making copies or taking notes.

The issue of confidentiality could cause problems with junior committee members who may demand first-hand access to all information that bears on the question of whether the President should be impeached for Watergate or other actions.

Rodino stated emphatically that the committee will not keep secret any information that is a factor in making

their decision on impeachment.

"The public will know on what the judgment was based," he said.

Doar said he told St. Clair generally what sort of information—"documents, logs and tapes"—the committee will need, but made no specific request for them.

Thief Gets Gas —At Police Pump

SEAFORD, N.Y., Feb. 14 (UPI)—A 17-year-old youth was arrested for petit larceny early today after he tried to fill his car with gas—from the pumps of the 7th Police Precinct, Nassau County police reported.

Police said Detective Robert Kerzner saw the youth filling his car with gas from the precinct's pump, but when the detective ran from the precinct building to stop him, the youth sped away.

About 15 minutes later, police said, Kerzner saw the same youth walk by the stationhouse, and he arrested him.



Tricia Nixon Cox as she addressed National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis. In the audience were disciples of the Rev. Moon.

justice impeachment.

It is not, in Salonen's view, a political issue. The church, he insists, "does not wish to be involved in partisan politics. Mr. Moon met with President Nixon "as God's representative, not as a man," Salonen explained.

Salonen is the preeminent American expeditor of the Divine Principle in the United States. Lt. Col. Bo Hi Pak, 14-year veteran of the Korean army, is Mr. Moon's closest and most influential Korean associate in the United States.

Col. Pak is Mr. Moon's translator and constant travelling companion during the tours of the United States. He is tall, well-groomed and has a flair for

government.

Nonetheless the money rolls in and Pak, whose salary was listed as \$31,500 in KCFF's last Internal Revenue Service filing, enjoys a lifestyle at sharp variance from the ascetic communitarian standards followed by the great majority of Mr. Moon's disciples. He lives in a 12-room house in McLean, Va., which Fairfax County tax records indicate is worth about \$115,000.

Pak explains that the big house is needed to serve as a "logistics center" for the Little Angels troupe during the several weeks each year they are in Washington.

In 1970 Pak sold his house to the

Washington law firm of Thomas (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran for help. The attorney chosen to wage KCFF's battle with the upper bureaucracy at State and Justice was Robert Amory Jr., former deputy director for plans (operations) of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Amory, a skilled Washington advocate (who has since left the Corcoran law firm) with excellent connections to the governmental Old Boy establishment, eventually won the day for KCFF.

"They weren't able to pin anything on us," Miller recalled. "The State Department was telling a lie when they said we were getting free radio time on the Korean network. We had a contract. Someone in State was out to get us."

Nonetheless KCFF terminated its broadcasts on the government-controlled network in Seoul and switched to private stations in Saigon and into modest-scale medical and relief activities in the Saigon environs as the basis for its fund-raising activities here.

High-priced Washington lawyers, round-the-world and cross-country cultural and evangelical jet tours are remote from the lifestyle of the majority of Moonies, who live the austere, devotional life decreed by the founder of the Unification religion.

The use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is forbidden. Sex is out, except for the handful of married couples who have received the sanction of the church.

Among the American-born members only 19 couples have received permission to be married.

The strict standard of celibacy that now prevails for the vast majority of Unification Church members stands in sharp contrast to the reputation of the Moon religion in Korea during the mid-1950s.

The controversy culminating in Moon's arrest and the Ewha Women's University expulsions in 1955 centered on widespread rumors — given prominent attention in the Korean press — of bizarre sexual initiation rites into the church. The initiatory ritual was reportedly designed to purge impurities of blood that all men and women inherited from Adam and Eve—at least according to the doctrine.

(Moon was released after three months. His supporters maintain that he was found innocent of the morals charges placed against him. Other Korean sources said he was freed because of illness. The record is not clear.)

The Rev. Young Oon Kim, who has been a follower of Mr. Moon in Korea since 1954, blamed the scandal and reports of sexual excesses on the evangelist's first wife and what she called his "unfortunate first marriage."

Mr. Moon was married at least once and by some accounts three times before the final "Marriage of the Lamb" in 1960 which united him to his present wife, Hak Ja Han, known in the Unification Church as the Mother of the Universe. He was 40 and she was an 18-year-old high school graduate.

Since then the union and the church and the earthly domain of Sun Myung Moon has been blessed beyond all expectation.

William Burroughs Interviews David Bowie

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The Word from Reverend Moon

His fading, weather-worn picture continues to deface buildings and fences, buses and taxi-tops in 21 American cities, but the Reverend Sun Myung Moon has gone back to Seoul after a four-month crusade to save Richard Nixon from the Americans. The "Billy Graham of Korea," as his disciples call him, is the latest in an already-fearsome list of religious cult heroes, gurus and prophets to spread their distinct visions across the American landscape.

Armed with a quarter-million dollars' worth of advance publicity, Moon billed his lecture tour as "New Hope for America"—a prophecy based on revelations provided directly to Moon from the Almighty. It all started when God first appeared to Moon in 1936 and called him to his ministry. Ever since then, the Lord occasionally has dropped in on Moon with a new message, like the one in 1954 to start the Unification Church and the one just last year to save Richard Nixon's career.

Moon bases his teachings on the prophecy that "God's hope for the world relies on America," and that it is the Divine Will that Americans "forgive, love, and unite" around their President.

Moon preaches that it is the will of God for free nations, such as South Korea and the US, to battle Communism wherever it exists. To that end, he has started the Freedom Leadership Foundation, an anti-Communist lobbying group in Washington, D.C., which publishes a weekly newspaper, the *Rising Tide*.

The Leadership Foundation, the Unification Church and the International Re-Education Foundation (the church's educational arm) are known collectively as the One World Movement.

The church's 28-year-old US president, Neil Salonen, explains that Moon's efforts have "grown in response to the wave of campus disruptions . . . Not only is the One World Movement anti-radical and anti-Marxist, but it promotes all the things that make men free, through

Christianity, through spiritual growth."

The Unification Church has only 1500 members in the US, but the larger movement claims another 50- to 60-thousand American followers. Worldwide, the church claims a membership of two million, mostly in South Korea and Japan. (The National Council of Churches directory lists Moon's church under "pseudo religions.")

Despite its small membership in this country, the recent Moon crusade had ample money (\$250,000, his San Francisco office reports), to spend on full-page newspaper ads in major metropolitan dailies, buttons and bumper strips ("New Hope Coming") and banquets. Wherever the Reverend Moon went, there were carefully orchestrated banquets in his honor, with free invitations to bankers, religious and civic leaders, and the press.

It proved impossible for most reporters to question Moon himself because Salonen and several bodyguards kept the press at arm's length and, besides, Mr. Moon will not, or does not, speak English.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco, reporters meeting Moon at the airport attempted to ask him, "What is your message for America?" Moon laughed, thought for a moment, and replied, "Pretty day." It was pouring rain. Salonen quickly dispersed the reporters, telling them to come to the lectures.

Moon's supporters say that he *does* speak some English, but is uncomfortable with it. So, he preaches entirely in Korean with all the gusto of a circuit evangelist—flailing his arms, sometimes chanting, often screaming at his audience with a voice so shrill it could probably crack lucite. Bo Hi Pak, Moon's interpreter, calmly passes on his leader's prophecy to the audience, occasionally duplicating a gesture or two.

Attendance during Moon's American tour was lower than supporters had expected in almost every city, despite their grandest efforts to beef up the crowds. Moon's people scored their biggest success of the tour—and won a national television audience—when about 1500 of them staged a "We Love Nixon" rally at the official lighting of the national Christmas tree in Washington, December 14th.

Huntsville News

Providing the Tennessee Valley with an independent editorial voice

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HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

10 CENTS

America's heart is good, Nixon tells throng here

By Phil Smith & Vickie Davis
News staff writers

President Richard Nixon swung into Huntsville Monday declaring "the heart of America is good and the character of America is strong."

It was a rousing event that drew celebrities from all over the South and an estimated 40,000 persons into the downtown area for the second annual Honor America Day rally.

In fact it was such a rousing welcome, the 61-year-old President Nixon was moved at one point to call Huntsville "the first city in America in its devotion to America."

On the stand were celebrities galore, including Sen. John Sparkman, and Gov. George Wallace, who both were defeated by Nixon in previous campaigns (Wallace in 1968 and Sparkman 22 years ago.)

But, all was harmony among the guests Monday. And, it was some guest list. On hand was Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee, who drew loud applause, and Gov. William Waller of Mississippi.

The crowd's first big ovation came for Gov. George Wallace who arrived slightly ahead of the President.

Wallace highly praised Nixon, saying, "We're fortunate to have him here today."

In introducing the President, Gov. Wallace said: "God bless you, Mr. President...and may I submit you are among friends here." The chief executive beamed.



THE PENNANT TELLS THE STORY HERE
...It's not difficult to tell who these girls are for

Wallace, who many say has a shot at the 1976 presidential campaign, said, "We in Alabama have always honored the office of the President of the United States. We are flag wavers in Alabama and we don't mind admitting it."

President Nixon stuck mostly to a patriotic theme stating "We are not easterners or westerners, northerners or southerners or Democrats or Republicans" in participating in such events as the Sertoma Club-sponsored Honor America Day.

It was a highly partisan crowd. Posters asking for impeachment were spotted, but they were outnumbered by

vastly more other banners praising Nixon. Even a pro-impeachment group leader, William Baune, acknowledged the crowd was vastly pro-Nixon.

From the moment that the President drove up in his presidential limousine to the finale of the event, cheers came frequently.

From "Amazing Grace" to "Stars and Stripes Forever," the event rocked along at a rapid clip.

President Nixon was accompanied by his daughter, blonde-haired Tricia, and her husband Ed Cox. Mrs. Nixon did not make the trip having gone on to In-

dianapolis where her daughter, Julie, was recuperating from an operation.

While Gov. Wallace made reference to Huntsville's contribution in space exploration and in helping "maintain the defense" posture of the country, President Nixon made no direct comment on NASA or space programs. He did say, however, "No nation can be great if it gives up the race to explore the unknown."

Looking tanned and hardly in a dark-grey suit and maroon tie, Nixon wore a small American flag in his lapel.

Nixon said, "We live in a period in American history when we tend to be pessimistic about the future of America. It is very well on occasions like this when we honor America that after hearing so much bad about what's wrong we hear a little bit about what's right with this country." That statement drew probably the loudest ovation of the 3-hour event.

"Let us be thankful that the problems we have today are the problems of peace and not the problem of war," Nixon said. He said he was backing a new "prosperity" without war and without inflation.

Temporary bleachers put up were jammed full of spectators. The overflow of the crowds extended to the knolls across Church Street and Williams Avenue.

The President said the "problem of peace" lies in the hands of America, stating the United States did not wish to enslave or dominate any country.

Newsmen from all over the country



CROWD ESTIMATED IN EXCESS OF 30,000 HEARS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

... Throng was packed into urban renewal clearance areas south of Williams Avenue



YOUNG AND OLD SEEK GLIMPSE OF NIXON
... As presidential limousine arrives at Big Spring Park

Honor America Day

Throng packs park to hear President

BY BILL NAILEN, News staff writer

They came to downtown Huntsville Monday primarily to see the President of the United States: To study his features and his mannerisms, to show him to their children, to capture his image on film.

A horde crammed thigh to thigh and back to belly created surging human waves along Williams Avenue as the third President in history to visit the city's downtown delivered the second annual "Honor America Day" address.

NIXON'S appearance on the platform erected just south of the Sertoma International Freedom Shrine in the Big Spring Park brought emotions building since shortly after 8 a. m. to fever pitch yet no incident marred the



TWO CHIEF EXECUTIVES MEET AT JETPORT

... President Nixon holds gift for Gov. Wallace



A VERY WARM WELCOME TO THE ROCKET CITY

... Mayor Davis; left, Lou Azar, the President





SCOUTS, OTHER YOUTH PROUDLY DISPLAY FLAGS

... Waiting several hours in special roped-off area

News staff photos—

Jim Taylor
John Coffeen
George Hall



JUST A CHAT ABOUT HOMEFOLKS AND SUCH

... Sen. Jim Allen and Mrs. Cornelia Wallace



SPECTATORS WITH PLACARDS AWAIT NIXON

... Some gathered four hours in advance of talk

rituals and sideshows peculiar to public patriotic displays: Bands and choirs and obligatory sentiments and exhortations, moving moments of solemnity and elements of sheer hokum.

THE AMERICAN flag was everywhere. It hung from staffs erected around the park's south perimeter and waved from slender wands clutched in children's chubby fists.

Some brought folding chairs and lunch pails, arriving before 9 a. m. to ensure themselves choice views of the speaker's platform. Others waited until the last minute, jamming into the throng with singleminded determination of Alabama fullbacks.

The young and spry climbed trees in the urban renewal land resale areas south of Williams Avenue where most of the crowd was contained. Some mounted the barrels used in roping off the various traffic and spectator areas. One ingenious individual brought a stepladder.

MANY SPORTED pennants proclaiming "God Loves Nixon" and similar sentiments. The paper flags were distributed by the National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis organization.

Those who dissent also came, but rather quietly. Ten members of the Impeach Nixon Committee moved through the crowd circulating petitions, but drew little positive response. A cluster of youth bearing anti-Nixon signs, some of which were couched in poor taste and worse grammar, made little impact; their slogans were lost in a sea of pro-Nixon banners and placards.

The entire Big Spring Park area was ringed with security and law enforcement personnel: Alabama State Troopers, sheriff's deputies, Huntsville city policemen, members of the presidential security details and Special Service.

The crowd was in general orderly and cooperative. Prior to the President's actual arrival, security men had little difficulty in directing

(See Page 3, Col. 2)

SINGS NATIONAL ANTHEM YOUTH ACHIEVES GOOD POSITION

... Miss Jane Rice

... Many climbed trees to view



CHECKING SECURITY DETAILS AT THE PARK

... Sheriff Crabtree, center, and presidential security men



RETURNED H'VILLE POW APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

... Lt. Mike Christian, 2nd from left, on platform

The Huntsville Times

Vol. 63, No. 334

Huntsville, Alabama, Tuesday, February 19, 1974

Price 10 Cents

Activities Stay on Schedule

President Found a Shelter From Watergate Troubles

By GUY HOLLIS
Times Staff Writer

If President Richard M. Nixon came to Alabama seeking a respite from Watergate, he was rewarded here yesterday in the "Bible Belt" and the "Heart of Dixie"

To be sure, numerous signs were highly critical of the President—some of them amounting to an attack on his character—but the signs were more than counterbalanced by others lauding Nixon.

There were no organized demonstrations against the President, but there were some "boos" mixed in with the frequent applause he received.

Neither Nixon nor Gov. George C. Wallace received the tumultuous applause a crowd of 30,000 to 40,000 should have been capable of producing.

In introducing the President, Wallace said, "We in Alabama have always honored the office of President. We are flag wavers in Alabama and we won't mind admitting it...God bless you, you are among friends."

Mayor Joe Davis said that as "American people living in the Bible Belt," Alabamians were proud to welcome the President.

"In the Heart of Dixie, the heart of America is great," said Nixon, "and the character of America is strong."

Lou Azar, chairman of Honor America Day, called for a "revolution in thought rather than revolution in the street" and for "closing the gap of dissension."

Honor America Day was, in short, a convenient and safe forum for the beleaguered Nixon, that he found he still has support in the Deep South.

Patriotism was the word of the day and the President's speech was tailored for the occasion. It contained no surprises and only one or two remarks might have been taken as an oblique reference to the President's problems with Watergate.

Nixon said that from time to time, the nation becomes concerned about "this or that setback" in government, that "the more difficult these set-

backs become, the more we rise to meet them."

When the President arrived, he chatted briefly with Wallace, beaming all the while, and when Wallace completed his introduction, Nixon spoke briefly with the governor and again patted him on the shoulder.

Although most of the other dignitaries on the platform smiled pleasantly while the President was speaking, Wallace did not. The governor listened politely, but at times he appeared to be ill at ease.

One factor in Nixon's decision to visit Huntsville may have been a poll conducted by an Alabama congressman. That poll reportedly indicated that Nixon still has the backing of a majority of the residents of Alabama.

"Sometimes we find in Washington that there is a tendency for the journalists to take over, a tendency for the bad news to be considered the only news and for the good news to go unreported," said Nixon.

"Those of us in Washington may get a distorted view of

Analysis

what is going on in America. We hear that America is sick and that something is wrong with the country that cannot be corrected."

The general theme of the President's speech was that a lot of things are "right with America."

"We hear about so many things that are wrong with America," said Nixon. "It is very well that on an occasion like this, we hear a little bit about what is right with America."

Nixon said the secret of America's greatness goes far beyond the county's strength and prosperity. He spoke of the "spirit of freedom and opportunity" and of the "self-reliance" of the nation's people.

In a reference to the space program, the President said, "No nation can be great if it gives up in the race to explore the unknown. America must never settle for second best."

While Nixon conceded that the nation is confronted with such problems as the energy crisis and inflation, he expressed confidence that those problems can be solved.

"The problems of today are the problems of peace, not war," said Nixon. "We are concerned about the high cost of living. We want prosperity without war, without inflation."

Terming Honor America Day "something symbolic" in which more than one state was participating, the President said, "Today we meet together not as Democrats or Republicans, but first as Americans." The remark



(Times Photo By Mike Sharp)

Nixon, Wallace Wait for Turns to Speak

Nixon's Visit Goes Smoothly

By PETER COBUN
Times Staff Writer

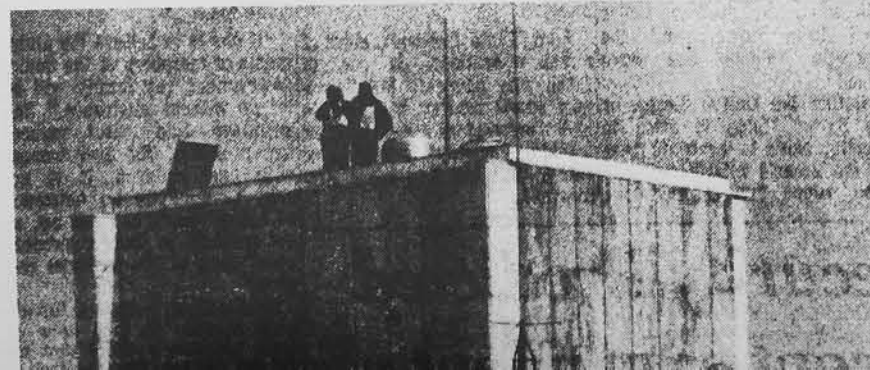
Air Force One, with its presidential party aboard, took off from Redstone Army Airfield Monday at 2:50 p.m., culminating a week of tedious planning and leaving behind a crowd-trampled Big Spring Park in downtown Huntsville.

President Nixon's first visit to the city appeared to come off without a hitch—the advance schedules being maintained almost precisely and

the temporary breakdown in crowd control, barked to a Secret Service agent to "get some security in here."

Some 2,500 politicians and guests of the Sertoma Club-sponsored Honor America Day observance received reserve seat tickets for the presidential speech.

But for the other 30,000 persons who stood and sat on a rain-dampened 10-acre area fanning from Big Spring lagoon, viewing and hearing the



Mayor Davis Gets Moment With Nixon



did make his appearance was 1:34 p.m., quickly followed by his daughter Tricia Nixon Cox and her husband Edward Cox.

Mrs. Nixon remained at an Indianapolis, Ind., medical center where her daughter Julie Nixon Eisenhower, recuperating from the removal of an ovarian cyst, was readying a return to Washington, D.C.

The area of Big Spring Park was tightly secured by Secret Service agents, city and county police and security personnel from the Alabama governor's staff.

Four arrests were made downtown Monday before Nixon's arrival—all involving intoxication. Three persons were arrested for public drunkenness and a fourth person was charged with driving while intoxicated.

Otherwise, the estimated crowd of 32,000 persons was generally orderly. Barricades kept spectators at a distance before the Nixon party arrived, but with his arrival the crowd broke through a roped-off area reserved for the more than 400 local and national press corps members.

Pressing for a view of Nixon, the crowd surged toward the speaker's platform. Presidential aide Ronald Zeigler, obviously irritated with

glimpse of a President. At times, the hum of the crowd rose above the garbled blasts of loud speakers erected by White House communications personnel to carry Nixon's words across the park site.

If not attempting to balance children on shoulders or maneuver closer to the speaker's platform, many persons in the crammed audience spent a good deal of time arguing amongst themselves over poster slogans and signs.

Scribbled posters suggested Nixon "Join Agnew — Get the Hell Out," "Dump Dick" and "Honor America — Nixon Out."

Those in the crowd assembled for the more patriotic aspects of the day waved orange, iridescent banners bearing the slogan, "God Loves America, God Loves Nixon."

Two opposing groups circulated in the crowd, one calling itself the National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis organization, the other the Impeach Nixon Committee. The Prayer and Fast group claimed it had 700 persons in the city to distribute the "God Loves Nixon" banners to the crowd; the impeachment group numbered about a dozen persons who attempted to obtain petition signatures en-



Security Included Putting People on Downtown Roofs

dorsing the removal of the Watergate-plagued Nixon from office.

The President's movement in the city was quickened by the painstaking planning of a White House advance team which preceded Nixon's arrival in Huntsville by a week.

Arriving at the Redstone Airfield at 12:57 p. m. Monday, Nixon was greeted briefly by Gov. and Mrs. George C. Wallace and several local dignitaries. The party quickly formed a motorcade into the city, followed by two bus loads carrying press representatives.

Moving eastward on Governors Drive, the motorcade turned northward on Monroe Street into the park area. A traffic lane was kept open by security forces, allowing Nixon and his party to easily slip into Williams Street and disembark from the autos. At the conclusion of the program at Big Spring, the Nixon

motorcade quickly made its way back to the airfield.

The speeding motorcade resulted in a number of complaints from local spectators, who griped that they were unable to even glimpse the President.

Nixon departed Redstone, making a stop at Indianapolis to pick up his ailing daughter, her husband and Mrs. Nixon. The plane, also carrying Alabama Senators John Sparkman and James Allen, returned to Washington late Monday evening.

Cleanup crews began to tackle the Big Spring Park site today, loading several hundred folding chairs into trucks for removal from the platform area.

The site was under tight guard by city police throughout the night, as White House communications and security personnel had not yet removed special equipment brought in for the Nixon visit.

Litter is scattered over the park today — Nixon supporters and foes leaving behind hundreds of posters and banners after the presidential party departed. Today the posters, banners, bunting and platform were soggy from Monday's late-night rain.

At the Carriage Inn, headquarters for the White House advance team for nine days, presidential communications, security and planning personnel began loading equipment into rented autos as they prepared to return to Washington.

The Carriage Inn management said late this morning most of the White House advance team checked out of some 35 rooms today.

Rome's eight-week, open-air opera season at the Baths of Caracalla attracted 100,000 spectators last summer, 80 per cent of them foreign

Nixon said the peace of the world is in the hands of America.

Signs backing the President bore such legends as "God Loves Nixon," "Right On-Nixon and America," "We Love Nixon," "Get Off His Back," and "Nixon Is Still the One in Blount County." A sign bearing a picture of Abraham Lincoln posed the question, "What If He Had Quit?" Handed to the incoming crowd were thousands of pennants containing the wording "God Loves America-Support Our President."

The critical signs proposed "Join Agnew-Get the Hell Out," "Dethrone King Richard," "Dump Dick," "Save America-Impeach Nixon," "Nixon for Ex-President," "Honor America-Kick Nixon Out," "Nixon, America's No. 1 Non-Taxpayer," "Nixon the Lyin' Heart," "Impeach Nixon With Honor" and "Impeach Nixon-No Mo' Lies." In the latter sign, a swastika replaced the "X."

The Impeach Nixon Committee, working with about 15 members, obtained about 700 signatures on petitions calling for the President's impeachment. Committee Chairman William G. Baune said he was pleased with the results.



Miss Alabama, Jane Rice, Sings



Many in Crowd Used Binoculars Trying to See the Long Distance to the Rostrum at Big Spring

COLDER
Mostly cloudy Saturday with a high in the 30s. Details on Page 64.

CHICAGO Sun-Times

Saturday, March 16, 1974

★★★★★
TURF FINAL
104 Pages — 10 Cents



A mixed crowd — for and against President Nixon — is held in check in Grant Park across from the Conrad Hilton Hotel where Mr. Nixon spoke to the Executives Club.

In the foreground is Deputy Police Comr. Charles Pepp.

Despite the mixed sentiments of the sign-bearers, the group was orderly. (Sun-Times Photo by Chuck Kirman)

Nixon jeered, cheered by 2,500

By Scott Jacobs and Eleanor Randolph

By their chants and signs you knew them, the detractors and the defenders of President Nixon.

Some 2,500 to 3,000 of them gathered Friday in a cold drizzle across Michigan Av. from the Conrad Hilton Hotel, where Mr. Nixon was answering questions from the Executive Club of Chicago.

In a circus-like atmosphere, the demonstrators offered up their deadly serious chants:

- "Throw the bum out, organize and fight."

Republican tells Nixon to aid impeach probe

Special from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.), one of the most partisan Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee, warned Friday that President Nixon will lose his friends on the committee if he doesn't show more co-operation with its impeachment inquiry.

Hogan denounced statements by the President's lawyer, James D. St. Clair, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, and counselor Bryce Harlow telling the committee to define impeachable offenses, to submit a list of charges against the President and to limit the inquiry to Watergate matters.

"It is not the White House's job to tell the committee how to discharge its constitutional function," Hogan said in a statement.

(From members of the radical Revolutionary Union.)

- "God loves America and the Presidency." (From representatives of National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis, a group that believes Watergate problems can be resolved by peace, love and prayer.)

- "Workers get laid off, Nixon gets paid off." (From members of the Socialist Workers Party.)

- "Nixon, Nixon, rah, rah, rah." (From a contingent of Jones Commercial High School students.)

As the demonstrating crowd grew, so did the cries for impeachment of Mr. Nixon.

But as the student protesters began to arrive in force — three buses from Northwestern University, two from the University of Wisconsin — it became obvious that impeachment alone wouldn't satisfy the more rabid protesters. They favored stronger punishment.

For some of the demonstrators, this day in the rain in Grant Park represented a reunion at a historic site of political strife — the battleground where Chicago police and protesters clashed during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

But there was to be no replay of the '68 bloodshed. What appeared to be an effort by some demonstrators to stage a rally at the equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan in Grant Park — the scene of considerable violence in 1968 — fizzled.

There was some grumbling as police sealed off this group from the larger body of demonstrators, but no violence.

One person was arrested on a disorderly

conduct charge when he allegedly broke through police lines. He was identified as Ethan Young, 21, of 2129 N. Bissell.

Adding a light touch to the demonstration scene was the Art Institute Marching Band, a group in tuxedos bearing a dented tuba, bass saxophone, violin and a bass drum.

As they played a mournful "Hail to the Chief," they opened the violin case on the sidewalk to accept contributions.

First District Comdr. Paul McLaughlin, who estimated the demonstrating crowd at 2,500 to 3,000, directed his police contingent to keep the protesters and their many "Impeach Nixon" signs on the east side of Michigan Av.

As members of the Executives Club arrived for the Nixon luncheon, some in chauffeur-driven autos, a number paused to survey the young and informally dressed demonstrators.

"It's a circus," said one executive, who identified himself as a General Motors man.

Inside the hotel, President Nixon, wearing a navy blue suit, a white shirt and a navy blue tie, spoke to a predominantly middle-aged group that generally mirrored his dress and obviously liked what he had to say.

The questions from the executives were largely gentle ones, lob shots that Mr. Nixon had no trouble returning.

A man who asked a hard one — why didn't the President resign? — drew protests from his fellow executives who obviously found it in bad form until Mr. Nixon assured them that it was indeed a proper question.

As Mr. Nixon offered his defense, members of the Women for Peace marched outside, carrying signs that read, "America needs a streak of good luck, Nixon; Bare the facts,"

and "Richard Nixon: The best President money can buy."

As they filed out of the hotel ballroom, many of Chicago's executives said they had not changed their opinions after seeing the President in person.

Those who loved him when they walked in the door — like Alfred Becker, an advertising executive — loved him when they left.

"He's nothing but an innocent lamb," Becker rhapsodized.

"I'm glad he came," said John K. Langren, one of the rare club members who isn't strong on Mr. Nixon. "But I think this country would be better served if he'd just resign."

The spirit of disenchantment with Mr. Nixon had prevailed earlier at a press conference in the Essex Hotel, 800 S. Michigan, where Ruth Adams, executive director of the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union announced that 60,000 signatures had been gathered throughout the state on petitions supporting impeachment.

The sponsoring group, the Impeach Nixon Committee, later turned over the petitions to Rep. Morgan Murphy (D-Ill.) with instructions to pass them to the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. Adams, in outlining the group's basis for impeachment, said:

"We charge the President with violations of the right of political dissent, usurpation of congressional war-making powers, establishment of a personal secret police, interference in the trial of Daniel Ellsberg, distortion of the system of justice and perversion of the executive department of the government."

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Saturday, March 16, 1974



Tribune Photo

Supporters and anti-Nixon demonstrators outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel where the President spoke yesterday. The story of the crowd's reaction and another picture are on page 3.

Waiting for President

1,500 chant cheers, jeers

A NOISY BUT peaceful crowd of about 1,500 demonstrators matched pro and con Nixon chants yesterday outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel, where President Nixon addressed the Executives' Club of Chicago.

Police estimated the crowd at 1,000 to 1,500, with about two-thirds of the demonstrators chanting slogans calling for the President's impeachment and the remainder singing "God Bless America" and waving signs in support of the President.

Altho at least one arrest was reported when a young male demonstrator crossed a police line, police said the crowd was orderly and obeyed instructions to stay on the east side of Michigan Avenue, across the street from the hotel where Nixon was speaking.

The anti-Nixon demonstrators were in the majority, but the President's supporters had the best position in the crowd. At 11 a. m. about 200 members of a group called National Prayer and Fast Committee for the Watergate Crisis gathered at the front of the demonstration area and unfurled a 30-foot banner saying, "God Loves Nixon."

WHILE THE President spoke, the two diverse elements in the crowd attempted to drown out each other with songs, chants, and shouts.

A small musical group composed of persons playing a tuba, violin, saxophone, and a large drum moved thru the crowd playing "Hail to the Chief" in a dirge-like fashion.

A tense moment came around 1 p. m. when a group of about 200 demonstrators moved a block south to climb on the statue of Gen. John Logan, a Civil War figure, in Grant Park. The statue had been the scene of violent police-demonstrator clashes during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Yesterday, however, police allowed the demonstrators to move to the statue, and then formed a line cutting them off from the main body of demonstrators across the street from the hotel. When the demonstrators attempted to return, police told them they would have to go around the west side of the hotel. The crowd dispersed.

EARLIER IN THE day, a group of organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, the Alliance to End

Movie magic doesn't work on President

While the crowd of demonstrators waited across from the Hilton for the President to make his exit, one grabbed an electronic bullhorn and yelled, a la an old Spencer Tracy movie.

"Dick, Dick. We know you're in there.

"Come out peacefully with your hands up. We've got the building surrounded.

"Come out and we guarantee you a fair trial."

The words brought laughter from the crowd and even a few of the policemen standing guard.

Repression, and the Impeach Nixon Committee, held a press conference in the Essex Motel, 800 S. Michigan Av., to announce they had collected 60,000 signatures on pro-impeachment petitions.

After the press conference, a group marched to the Federal Building, 219 S. Dearborn St., and delivered the petitions to the office of Rep. Morgan Murphy (D., Chicago). They were told the petitions would be given to the U. S. House Judiciary Committee, which is studying the possibility of impeachment.

Before gathering at the hotel, a group of about 400 demonstrators from Chicago and Madison, Wis., met at the Civic Center Plaza and then marched to the hotel.

Some of the signs carried in front of the hotel carried such messages as "Jail to the Chief," "America Must Unite in Prayer," "Nixon, You Lose," "Three More Years," and "Hail to the Chief Felon."

MOST OF the demonstrators missed their chance to see the President when Nixon and his security guards left the hotel thru an Eighth Street Service exit instead of on Michigan Avenue.

About 200 demonstrators did get to the side exit in time to boo Nixon as he entered his limousine. As the motorcade pulled away, several shouted, "Sieg Heil."

The Daily News

ATHENS, GEORGIA, 30601, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1974

Impeach Probe at Impasse

Defense: No Direct Nixon Tie

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon's defense against impeachment will be based on the position he was not "directly involved" in any events surrounding Watergate or related scandals, according to a high White House official.

This official, who cannot be identified under ground rules, said during a two-hour interview Friday that Nixon was unaware his staff was involved in a Watergate cover-up until he was informed March 21, 1973, by his counsel, John W. Dean III. After that date, Nixon proceeded with caution, the official said, and was determined to get at the truth.

In addition, he said, Nixon was totally unaware of other possible illegal activities, such as the promise of government favors in exchange for campaign contributions from milk producers, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT) and financier Robert L. Vesco.

The interview took place the same day the President answered questions for an hour at a nationally televised luncheon of the Executives' Club in Chicago, and declared he would not resign because of "totally false" allegations against him.

Asked to summarize the White House lawyers' prospective defense for Nixon in the House impeachment inquiry and in any other forum, the official gave this outline:

"First the break-in. He had no knowledge whatsoever about the Watergate break-in. And I've seen no substantial allegations he did.

"Second, until March 21 (1973), he was unaware of whatever it was that was going on.

"After March 21, he was aware of more of it. Insofar as the criticism that he did nothing decisive then, I think it was attributable to the uncertainty of who was involved and who did what. He proceeded with caution, but determination to get the truth.

"Finally, what it boils down to is what the House considers an impeachable offense. This makes a great deal of difference. Opinion ranges to extremes on both sides.

"If you say he is impeachable for the actions of his subordinates — and I hope that is not the conclusion — it would alter the whole form of constitutional government. If it is limited to the question of the President being directly involved, I think they will never come up with any evidence."



DEMONSTRATORS DISPLAY PRO, ANTI NIXON SIGNS FRIDAY AT GRANT PARK IN CHICAGO
President Reaffirmed Intent to Whip Inflation in Windy City Address to an Executive Club

UPI Telephoto

Request Wording Decried

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon and the House Judiciary Committee have reached an impasse over 40 words in a 1000-word letter asking the White House for additional information for the committee's impeachment inquiry.

The letter, written Feb. 25 by John M. Doar, the committee's chief impeachment counsel, contains these 40 words:

"If we could work out a way whereby members of the inquiry staff may examine these files for the purpose of selecting materials which, in our opinion, are necessary for the investigation, I believe that the inquiry could be expedited."

Max Friedersdorf, chief of White House liaison with the House, told GOP committee members last week that those words, and not the 42 additional tapes the committee has requested, represent the greatest concern to the President and his defense attorney, James D. St. Clair.

Nixon mentioned the request for tapes and files at his news conference with businessmen in Chicago Friday, but centered his fire on what he termed a demand for "an index of every document in the White House over the past five years."

This, he said, would be "a fishing license or a complete right to come in and go through all the presidential files... We cannot go that far."

The week-long drumfire of White House criticism continued Saturday when Kenneth W. Clawson, administration director of communications, accused the committee of trying to embark on a "general fishing expedition" without first defining an impeachable offense or informing the President of the allegations against him.

Clawson said the committee "hasn't read a single paper" among the 700 White House documents and 19 tapes already turned over, which he said was "more than enough to satisfy their requirements."

Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., the committee chairman, said after Nixon spoke in Chicago that he might call an open meeting next week to discuss what to do next.

Doar said the committee simply wants to identify particular subjects in the files of the four former Nixon aides, as well as files which relate to some of the impeachment allegations.

When the White House said it doesn't have an index of those files, Doar said, "we suggested a way to avoid a fishing expedition."

Tricia Defends Father

NEW YORK (UPI) — Tricia Nixon Cox, the President's eldest daughter, charges that her father has been "cruelly and unjustly assaulted" for Watergate by people who want him removed for all time from public office, according to an article published Saturday.

In one of her strongest public defenses of the President, Mrs. Cox refuted in the latest issue of the Ladies Home Journal what she described as accusations and rumors about her personal life and that of her family's.

Tricia denied that her marriage to Edward Cox, a New York City attorney, was breaking up and said accusations they did not pay their income taxes was false.

On Watergate, she said, "I think history will record that Watergate was a politically motivated matter that used the mistakes of a handful of foolish people to try to force out of office, by resignation or impeachment, a man who was innocent of all the fiction, not fact, of which he was accused."



TRICIA NIXON COX
Supports President

"These people wanted to be rid once and for all of Richard Nixon, to satisfy their own jealousy of a man who by his daily, weekly and yearly accomplishments reminded them of their own ineptitude and failure."

She said she pitied those who talked of impeaching the President, "for their hypocrisy, for their prejudices."

"I think it would be interesting to let these accusers, God help us all, try to run the country for a week and show them the consequences. But in the next three years they are not going to have this opportunity."

Opry Upstaged By Nixon, Pat

NASHVILLE (AP) — Country music turned its back on a half-century heritage of poverty and came of age Saturday in ultramodern glass, concrete and a visit from the President of the United States.

President Nixon and his wife, Pat, upstaged the more than 60 country music stars on the Grand Ole Opry's premiere in the new \$15 million Opry House at Opryland U.S.A.

The evening schedule includes two Opry shows, the introduction of the President by the King of Country Music, Roy Acuff, and the presentation of a dulcimer to the First Lady as a birthday present from the Opry.

Mrs. Nixon celebrated her 62nd birthday Saturday flying to Nashville from South America to meet her husband.

The curtain came down on the final Friday night show of the Opry in the red brick Ryman Auditorium, a cavernous gothic structure built as a church in 1891.

The last show at Ryman was nearly normal, although the audience was taking more pictures than usual.

And backstage, the stars were talking of memories of country music careers upon the oaken floors.

Roy Acuff's "Wabash Cannonball" drifted through the raised stain glass windows at the rear of the auditorium to the rain dampened streets. Minnie Pearl's "howdee" pierced the musty air to the back balconies.

After the final Opry show, the Grand Ole Gospel show did its customary program completing the Ryman epitaph on an ironic note.

Beginning as evangelistic church, it ended its career as a center of the Nashville style of music with a sermon and a country hymn, "Will the circle be unbroken."

The voices of Johnny Cash; his wife, June Carter; Hank Snow; Connie Smith and Dobie Gray were among those blending in the solemn cadence of the closing number.

The Opry has been in the Ryman since 1940 and began in 1925 on WSM radio in 1925. WSM says it is the longest continuously running radio show in the world.

Country music entertainers, whose songs often deal with sentiment and emotions, largely avoided sentiment in that last night on stage.

WSM and the National Life and Accident Insurance Co., owners of the Opry, faced the ire of local citizenry and music lovers when the threat of tearing down the old homeplace was mentioned.

Outside hotel, friends, foes keep their cool

By Robert W. Billings
and James Kloss



Behind barricades set up across the street from the hotel, demonstrators display signs ranging from "Jail the Chief" to "God Bless Nixon." (Daily News Photo/M. Leon Lopez)

More than 1,000 orderly and sometimes jovial demonstrators gathered outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel Friday to cheer and jeer President Nixon.

Posters ranging from "God Loves Nixon" to "Throw the bum out," reflected the diverse sentiments of the crowd that milled about in a light rain.

Police set up barricades to prevent the crowd from blocking the hotel entrance or spilling into Michigan Av., but generally did not interfere with the demonstrators.

A young woman, who defied a police order not to stand in the street was taken away in a squadrol. She later was released without charge.

Mr. Nixon did not leave the Hilton's Imperial Suite before his appearance at the Executives Club luncheon.

MARCHING outside was Lar (America First) Daly, a candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination.

He carried signs reading, "Either support Richard Nixon 100 per cent or get out of the Republican Party," and "You and Pat, stay in there and fight and win world peace by agreement with Russia."

Nixon supporters and opponents mingled freely, with no reported incidents.

Among the groups were 200 people from as far away as Washington D.C. who carried a banner emblazoned, "America must unite in prayer," and signs reading "God Bless Nixon." The group called itself the "National Prayer and Fast for the Watergate Crisis."

Other groups carried signs pitch Nixon out." "Hail to the chief felon," "Impeach King Richard," and "Save the Presidency, Clean up America, Impeach the President."

Several hundred demonstrators gathered at the Gen. John Logan statue about two blocks south of the hotel. The statue was a rallying point for demonstrators during the 1968 convention riots. No incidents were reported Friday.

WHEN MR. NIXON arrived at the hotel Thursday night, he was greeted by boos from a crowd outside. But the booing gave way to cheers as he entered a lobby filled with well-wishers.

The warm greeting, compliments primarily of the local chapter of the National Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, included a showing of brightly colored, hand-lettered signs reading, "Don't Give Up," "Right On, Mr. President," and "America Needs Nixon."

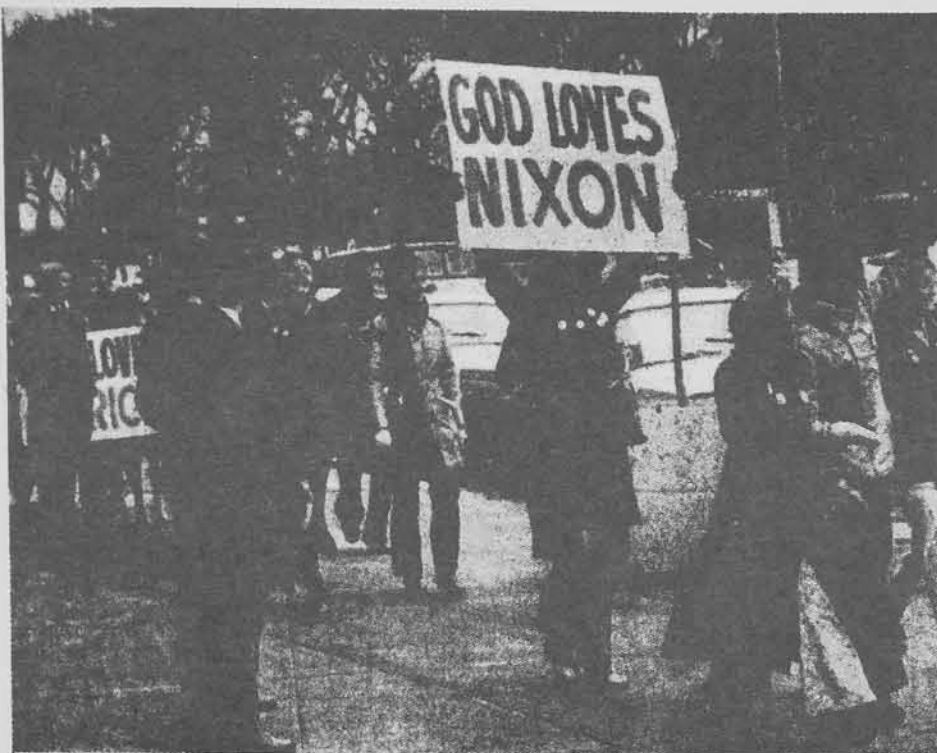


Jones Commercial High School students march in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel Friday morning supporting President Nixon and inviting him to visit their school. (Daily News Photo/John H. White)



Side-by-side in a light rain, demonstrators voice their sentiments for and against President Nixon Friday. They were behind barricades outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel. (Daily News Photo/M. Leon Lopez)

—Chicago Daily News
Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1974



Friends...

Pickets supporting President Nixon carry signs along Michigan Avenue in Chicago Friday, across the street from the hotel where the President spoke to a group of executives.

...Foes

Pickets opposing President Nixon give voice to some opinions about him as they march. Nixon declared resigning would be a "cop-out." (AP Photofax)

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Nixon Says Resigning Would Ruin Presidency

By GAYLORD SHAW
Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Declaring anew he is innocent of Watergate wrongdoing, President Nixon vowed Friday he would not resign because "I will not be a party to the destruction of the presidency of the United States."

A nationally broadcast meeting with business executives that provided a forum for Nixon's most dramatic pledges to date not to quit also brought a stern lecture for European leaders and a warning that "the day of the one-way street is gone" in the Atlantic alliance.

In responding to 14 questions during the hour-long session, the President also:

—Cautioned Arabs not to attach conditions to lifting of the oil embargo. He said this would slow down U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

—Declared he would not grant House impeachment investigators a "fishing license" to paw through confidential White House files; called for the House Judiciary Committee to follow the Constitution in defining an impeachable offense, and again urged prompt resolution of impeachment moves.

—Ruled out his personal testimony in the Watergate coverup

trials of former White House aides, and indicated "there may be evidence" he owes more federal income taxes because paperwork on donation of his vice presidential files was not completed in time.

—Shed little new light on conflicts in his past statements on when and what he was told about hush money payments to Watergate defendants, but said he did not mean to imply that his aides were guilty of any kind of crime.

—Repeated that the back of the energy crisis has been broken and said the best way to deal with long-term energy shortages is "not to demagogue" but "for the Congress to get off its something and do something about it right now."

—Said the immigration of Soviet Jews has increased sharply as U.S.-Soviet relations have improved and said it is "much better to have your voice heard inside the Kremlin ... because those walls are mighty thick."

—Again conceded that inflation remains a troublesome problem, but predicted "it will go down" during the latter part of this year with improved supplies of energy and food.

The session with members of the Chicago Executives' Club, was Nixon's first public appearance in a northern city since

last summer and was the first in a new campaign intended to restore confidence in his Watergate-shaken administration.

Afterwards, aides described the President as "very pleased with the format, the questions, and the reception."

But as Nixon fielded the sometimes-friendly questions from the floor of a hotel ballroom, more than 1,000 anti-Nixon and pro-Nixon demonstrators mingled on the sidewalks outside the hotel and in Grant Park, across Michigan Avenue.

Shouts of "Jail to the Chief" and "Throw the Bum Out" clashed with chants "God loves America, God Loves Nixon." Signs saying "Impeach Nixon" were hoisted alongside banners saying "Support our President."

Earlier, members of the Illinois Impeach Nixon Committee marched in the rain to the federal building with petitions, reportedly bearing more than 50,000 signatures calling for the President's ouster.

Inside the ballroom, Nixon sometimes leaned on the podium and other times moved his arms vigorously to punctuate his vow not to quit.

"... From a personal standpoint, resignation is an easy cop-out," he said, and "might satisfy some of my good, friendly

partisans who would rather not have the problem of Watergate bothering them."

But Nixon added that "resignation of this President on charges of which he is not guilty, resignation simply because he happened to be low in the polls, would forever change our form of government."

"It will lead to weak and unstable presidencies in the future, and I will not be a party to the destruction of the presidency of the United States."

In discussing the House impeachment inquiry, Nixon criticized the committee's request for tape recordings of 42 additional conversations he held with former aides and justice department officials. He contended the committee should first analyze 19 tapes and 700 documents he already has agreed to give it.

After declaring that the Watergate break-in was a "very wrong and very stupid action," Nixon volunteered that he wanted to correct "what may have been a misapprehension" resulting from his news conference statement March 6 that former White House counsel John W. Dean III "told me that payments had been made to defendants for the purpose of keeping them quiet, not simply for their defense."

This statement at his last news conference conflicted with his statement last Aug. 15 about exactly what Dean told him during the March 21, 1973, meeting.

Last Aug. 15, he said: "I was only told that the money had been used for attorneys' fees and family support, not that it had been paid to procure silence ..."

Nixon did nothing to clear up what the White House has described as semantic differences in the two statements. But he said he considered what Dean told him an allegation, rather than a fact. And he noted that former aides John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman and former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell all have denied the payments were intended to keep the Watergate defendants silent.

"They certainly should be allowed the right in court to establish their innocence or guilt without our concluding that that was the case," Nixon said of the alleged hush payments.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1974

Nixon Reception Mixed: Applause and Protests

By **SETH S. KING**
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, March 15—Inside the cavernous grand ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel it was warm and dry, and President Nixon's huge luncheon audience of Chicago business and professional persons was friendly and polite.

Outside, across Michigan Avenue, a cold rain brought discomfort to more than 300 shouting demonstrators, who demanded the President's impeachment, and about 50 counterdemonstrators, who supported an enormous banner urging the nation to back the President with prayer.

And a block away, in the Essex Hotel, a coalition of impeachment groups was displaying a tabletop covered with impeachment petitions bearing, they asserted, more than 50,000 signatures. The petitions were being forwarded today to the House Judiciary Committee.

With these pros and cons in such sharp display, a number of those present doubted that President Nixon changed many of the attitudes that Chicagoans now have toward him.

He landed in the dark last

night and was sped to the hotel along a route kept secret. He left in much the same way, departing the hotel by a side door, walking through lines of policemen standing shoulder to shoulder and driving away from the demonstrators, who could not see him.

His luncheon audience of members of the nonpolitical Executives Club stood and applauded warmly for nearly two minutes as the President walked through the crowd to the rostrum.



In Chicago yesterday, demonstrators braved the rain on Michigan Avenue with signs assailing the President and supporting him. In a hotel across the avenue Mr. Nixon was speaking at a luncheon of the Executive Club.

The New York Times/Gary Settle