



스웨덴의 통일운동의 역사

History of the Unification Movement
in Sweden

1965-2014

스웨덴

Sweden

Capital
Capital

Language
Swedish

Government
Unitary parliamentary-constitutional monarchy

Area
449,964 km2

Population
9,658,301

Data from 2013



Sweden, officially the Kingdom of Sweden, is a Scandinavian country in Northern Europe. Sweden borders Norway and Finland, and is connected to Denmark by a bridge-tunnel across theØresund. At 450,295 square kilometres, Sweden is the third-largest country in the European Union by area, with a total population of about 9.6 million. Sweden has a low population density of 21 inhabitants per square kilometre with the population mostly concentrated to the southern half of the country. About 85% of the population live in urban areas. Southern Sweden is predominantly agricultural, while the north is heavily forested.

For centuries, Sweden was inhabited by various Germanic tribes, who eventually became known as the Vikings. Sweden emerged as an independent and unified country during the Middle Ages. In the 17th century, the country expanded its territories to form the Swedish Empire. The empire grew to be one of the great powers of Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Most of the conquered territories outside the Scandinavian Peninsula were lost during the 18th and 19th centuries. The eastern half of Sweden, present-day Finland, was lost to Russia in 1809. The last war in which Sweden was directly involved was in 1814, when Sweden by military means forced Norway into a personal union.

Since then, Sweden has been at peace, remaining a largely neutral nation. The country played a role in humanitarian efforts during World Wars I and II, taking in refugees from German-occupied Europe. With the ending of the Cold War, Sweden joined the European Union, although declined NATO membership.

Today, Sweden is a constitutional monarchy, with Carl XVI Gustaf as king, organised as a parliamentary democracy. The seat of government is the capital Stockholm, which is also the most populous city. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister, Fredrik Reinfeldt, and the cabinet. Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties.

Sweden maintains a Nordic social welfare system that provides universal health care and tertiary education for its citizens. It has the world's eighth-highest per capita income and ranks highly in numerous comparisons of national performance, including quality of life, health, education, protection of civil liberties, economic competitiveness, equality, prosperity and human development. Sweden has been a member of the European Union since 1 January 1995, although remains outside the Eurozone. It is also a member of the United Nations, the Nordic Council, Council of Europe, the World Trade Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Top: A view of the Old Town, (Gamla Stan) in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. It's one of the best tourist attractions in Sweden due in large part to its historical charm.

Left: The town of Visby is one of the best preserved examples of a medieval town found in northern Europe.

Center: The Turning Torso, a skyscraper in Malmö, Sweden. The tower has 54 stories and is more than 600 ft high, with a unique design based on twisting bodies. The Turning Torso is one of the tallest buildings in Scandinavia and is Malmö's most popular landmark.

Right: The Göta Kanal. This 150-mile canal was built in the early 19th century and is highly popular. The canal stretches from Gothenburg on the west coast all the way to Söderköping on the east coast of Sweden.

Bottom: The Øresund Bridge, connecting Denmark and Sweden.



유럽 성지 택정

Early Years

1965 The Early Days

On July 24, 1965 True Father established the first Holy Ground in Humlegården, a large park in central Stockholm.

The first missionary to Sweden was Ms. Friedhilde Bächle from Germany. She arrived on December 4th 1969 to Stockholm and spent the first years studying Swedish, making connections, witnessing on the street, at her work place and to contacts in German and Swedish organizations. Her long-term goal was to establish three centers with active members within seven years for the Tongil family in Sweden. Ms. Bächle explains her efforts and frustrations in her first witnessing attempt thus:

“I went to Swedish class and often attended lectures at religious, political and social organizations to learn the language. By ‘Day of All Things’ 1970, I wanted to know enough Swedish to go witnessing on the street and by June 3rd, the day before the Holy Day, I tried my luck in a busy shopping area in central Stockholm. When I listened to the radio or lectures I could understand pretty much everything. But what was this? Out here on the street people spoke in a completely different way. I understood so little! I wasn’t used to dialects and slang. I could often tell from the expression on the faces of people I talked to that I had said something strange. But I was so enthusiastic! Thanks to that I occasionally got an address or a phone number from somebody.”

In order to educate her guests, Ms. Bächle started translating the Principle. She was assisted by a Swedish contact, Margo Jakobsson, who was studying the Principle and together they completed the first translation of the Principle into Swedish.



1972 Second missionary arrives from Germany

Ms. Barbara Heinbuch immediately focused her efforts on witnessing. Together the two German missionaries could generate the energy and spirit needed to open up people’s hearts

and minds to Heaven’s message. Guests were beginning to show up to listen to lectures and to study the Principle.

Top: The first Holy Ground, established by True Father in Humlegården, a large park in central Stockholm, 1965.



Left: Viveka far left with Barbara Heinbuch Friedhilde.

Right: Early time gathering in the prayer room, left to right Fred Persson, Jan-Peter Östberg, Friedhilde Bächle and Barbara Heinbuch.

Bottom: The two German missionaries in the middle surrounded by early members.



1973 First Swedish members

Viveka von Hofsten (later Freeland) moved in at the center in Stockholm on February 6th after being witnessed to by Barbara Heinbuch. Within a few weeks in February and March,

two more people - Jan-Peter Östberg and Fred Persson - accepted the Principle and moved in at the center.

Viveka Freeland’s testimony

“Coming from a background where I had my doubts in God, it was so hard for me even to participate in prayers in the beginning. However, the early members total dedication and serving attitude toward their guests won my heart and made it possible for me to listen to and understand the Principle. I readily took in the 2nd and 3rd part of the Principle but had at first a more difficult time connecting to the 1st part.

In the summer of 2000 our family had the opportunity to spend 40 days at Jardim, Brazil. We have been very blessed to be able to take part in so many activities initiated by True Father around the globe. If there is anything I want to

pass on to my children it is this: Even when it looks very difficult - financially or otherwise - to follow in the direction Heaven leads us, we still need to go. We need to trust God and not limit God with our own fears. So much of our fortune and success is connected to what conditions we set and how we are able to follow Heavens direction.”

After the Blessing in England, Viveka worked with the “Tongil Export and Import” company in Sweden. The Freeland family settled in England in 1981 where she and her husband, John, raised four children. In 1992 they moved back to Sweden where they reside today.





1970's Center life

The living conditions at the center were very humble. To support themselves, Viveka and the other early members kept ordinary jobs during weekdays. Viveka had studied photography and worked at a photo store and Fred worked as a bus driver fulltime.

The very first center was a humble apartment at Luntmakargatan in downtown Stockholm, later it was moved to Åsögatan 154. As more

members moved in, a bigger apartment was needed and the center was moved to a 5-room apartment at Birger Jarlsgatan 95. These first apartments were a combination of sleeping quarters, witnessing centers, office and church building. This is where evening programs were held for guests, where the fundraising product was prepared and where Sunday Service and Holy Days were celebrated.

Top: Swedish members gathered in Uppsala in 1975. Left to right: Jan-Peter Östberg, Dagfinn Åslid, Ursula Dedours (née Akeret), Friedhilde Bächle, Ann Vargas (née Löfgren), Leif Thulin, Benny Andersson, Nils Berglind, Göran Ekström och Fred Persson.

Bottom: Early Swedish members visiting Camberg around 1975. Left to right: Dagfinn Åslid, Viveka Freeland (née von Hofsten), Friedhilde Bächle, Ursula Dedours (née Akeret), Aila Willits (née Viherlahti), Jan-Peter Östberg, Fred Persson, Berndt Uhno, Benny Andersson and Tommy Hansson.

Fred Persson's testimony

"The members joining the Tongil Family in the 70's really functioned as a family where no secrets could be kept and where everyone's strengths and shortcomings were displayed openly. Everyone who lived and worked here had the opportunity to learn through experi-

ence the dynamics of subject – object relationships and the importance of Cain - Abel unity. At times it was very challenging but the good moments and the strong bond that developed between us members - as brothers and sisters - made up for the difficulties".



Top: Early Swedish members in the mid 1970s. Left to right: Nils Berglind, Ann Vargas (née Löfgren), Göran Ekström, Per Nylén and Aila Willits (née Viherlahti).

Jan-Peter Ostberg's testimony

"On Saturdays everyone went witnessing together on the streets of central Stockholm and often also at evenings during the week. During witnessing we were all wearing large white aprons with the Tongil symbol in bright red across the front. The spiritual climate on the streets of Stockholm was a little cool, but not necessarily negative. Many people were quite positive to the ideas we expressed - they were just not interested in participating themselves. On occasion we did street lecturing to break through the difficulties of reaching out.

The first fundraising we ever did was without any product at all. I used to go out with a collection box and ask for donations. There was something really pure about simply asking people to support. Later we started selling candles and simple products like that, but asking for donations was at times more effective. In Sweden most of the members had regular jobs so we didn't rely completely on fundraising for our activities as in some other countries."

1970's 20 Members

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ence the dynamics of subject – object relationships and the importance of Cain - Abel unity. At times it was very challenging but the good moments and the strong bond that developed between us members - as brothers and sisters - made up for the difficulties".



1970's Fundraising and Business Activities

Product used for fundraising in the 70's and 80's includes homemade candles, key rings and post cards sold door to door and at camp sites summertime. Beginning in 1976 Tongil Import & Export was developed, importing Korean ginseng. This product was sold wholesale to health food stores all over the country.

The company set out to support the activities of the Tongil Family but in spite of increasing sales and strong efforts it proved hard to make enough profit. The business was expanded with cosmetics and jewelry but after a few years the company was forced to close down.

Top-Left: Having fun on fundraising team. Ing-Marie Hedberg-Kikuchi and Ingrid Rivetti, 1970s'

Top-Right: Fundraising teams travelled all over Sweden in their efforts to raise money for the movement and to witness about our faith. Here Georg Isacson and Ing-Marie Hedberg preparing wood scrolls before going out, 1970s.

Bottom: Witnessing on the streets of Stockholm in the middle of the 1970's.

1978 Witnessing and outreach in the 70's

In addition to witnessing on the street, effort was made to reach out to people and groups on all levels of society. Through Home Church activities contact was made with people in the neighborhood such as visiting old people and organizing activities at retirement homes.

Through Religiöst Forum (Religious Forum) - an organization formed to promote understanding between people of different faiths and denominations - many valuable contacts were made with people interested in promoting religious values and interests in society.

One example is the long-lasting friendship and cooperation with Dr. Bertil Persson, a religious scholar, who later became one of the first Ambassadors for Peace. Religiöst Forum promoted its ideas through meetings, lectures and discussions and through a series of local radio broadcasts.

In congruence with her goal, Ms. Bächle expanded the activities to other cities and before the end of 1976 there were members of the Tongil family living and working also in other large cities such as Uppsala and Göteborg.



1978 Blessing and a New National Leader

Top-Left: First Swedish couples in the 118 couples blessing in London 1978. Here together with Ms Fritilde Bächle.

Top-Right: Odd Aune, national leader in Sweden after Ms Bächle.

Mr. Odd Aune, a Norwegian national, succeeded Ms. Bächle as the national leader of the Tongil Family. The next few years were very active. The focus was on witnessing and within a few years the membership doubled.

The first Swedish members received the Blessing at Lancaster Gate, England as part of the 118 couples - "The Pillars of Europe". Three Swedish nationals took part in this historic event, Viveka Freeland, Nils Berglund and Karin Fuetsch.

1978 Nytt Hopp - monthly magazine

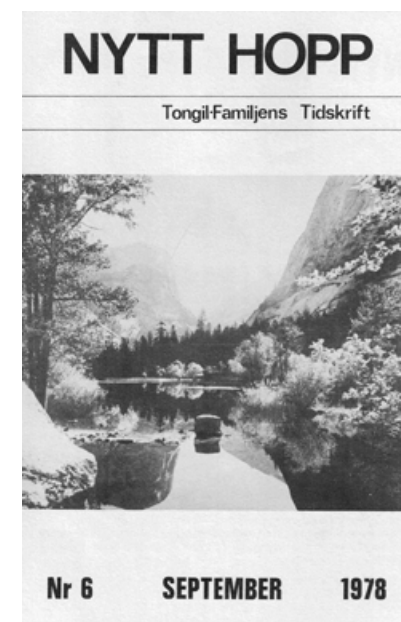
Bottom-Left: The 40-Monthly magazine 'New Hope'.

Bottom-Center: Jan Lindström witnessing with the Nytt Hopp, 1979.

Bottom-Right: Georg Isacson (right) playing chess with Sune Liljemark at a holiday.

As a part of outreaching efforts, a monthly magazine - Nytt Hopp (New Hope) - was initiated. This continued to be a tool for several years in expressing the Unification ideals and became an important source of information also for family and friends of the members. The magazine contained excerpts from Father's speeches, articles commenting on education and culture in society and at times some inspi-

ration poetry. The goal of Nytt Hopp as expressed in the foreword was: "... to reach out to Christians and non-Christians concerned with the future of our society and world; to give an understanding of God's Principle and a spiritual message that attracts more attention than the materialistic philosophies." In addition to subscriptions, the magazine was sold on the street and to contacts and family.



유럽 성지 택정

The Eighties and Nineties

1980-81 40 Day Pioneering and a new Workshop center

Missionaries were sent out to 20 cities in Sweden. Some of the missionaries stayed beyond the 40 days in their designated cities trying to establish new centers. Workshops had always been held at the center in Stockholm but to provide a much-needed retreat from the

busy environment in the city, Gunvor Hultin opened up her home in Skokloster to be used as a workshop center. The rural property was used regularly to host workshops for guests and members during a ten-year period.

Top: Workshop in Skokloster outside Stockholm in 1985. A group of young Polish guests with Swedish members Hans Karlsson, Georg Isacson, Jimmy Tzeng, Gunvor Hultin and Elke Liljemark.



1981 Tongil Family changes its name

The official name of the movement at this time changed from Tongil-familjen to Enighetskyrkan (Unification Church). As a culmination of the very active period of the late 70's and early

80's, twenty Swedish members were able to participate in the Blessing Ceremonies in 1982 at Madison Square Garden in New York, NY and in Seoul, Korea.

1981-92 Fundraising and Business Activities

In addition to product used previously, Chinese wooden scrolls were used very successfully as fundraising product in the 80's. Saeilo Machinery Sweden, AB was first established in 1981 by Aila Viherlahti Willitts. In 1982 Jan Lindström came back to Sweden to take over the operation of Saeilo Machinery after an extended stay in the USA. He focused on building up a sales organization in Sweden to sell the Tongil machines from Korea. The machines

were manual turning and milling machines, developed and used to manufacture parts for the car industry. Mr. Lindström worked first alone, later together with Sune Liljemark. Together they increased sales and successfully ran the company for one decade. Changes in the demands of the Swedish industry as well as a general recession made Saeilo Machinery vulnerable to competition and the company closed down in 1992.



1982 A New National Leader

Left: Japanese couple Hisaki and Miyoko Yamazaki worked for many years in Sweden for Happy World. Photo from June 1983 with first-born daughter Sakika.

Right: European leader Young Whi Kim and his wife visited Sweden in July 1983, here at the Holy Ground in downtown Stockholm with national leader Hans Karlsson.

Mr. Hans Karlsson joined the Tongil Family in 1977 in Uppsala, Sweden. Since Mr. Karlsson worked as a professional journalist, it was only natural that he contributed his efforts to the publishing of Nytt Hopp, the monthly magazine, from 1978-1983.

The following are a few word from his testimony: "1982 brought many changes. First the blessing at Madison Square Garden, then during the 120 days leadership training in New

York, I was appointed national leader of Sweden by then European leader Rev. Young Whi Kim. We were fully involved with fundraising and witnessing in Sweden but also had the opportunity to take part in several international mobilizations. We were very busy organizing Sweden's contribution to mobilizations in Europe and the U.S. In 1990 my family and I participated in the East European mobilization by working in Poland for 18 months."

1980's Establishing a Community of Families

Bottom: In 1983 we witnessed the first children in our second generation. From left Sakika, Soyon and Solveig with their mothers Miyoko Yamazaki, Karin Fuetsch and Annemarie Persson.

Over the following years the forming families that came out of the Blessings of '82 and later '89 began to change the structure of the Swedish Unification movement. From consisting primarily of single members who lived in communal centers and devoted all their time to activities, planned and exercised together, the body of members transformed gradually to consisting of families.

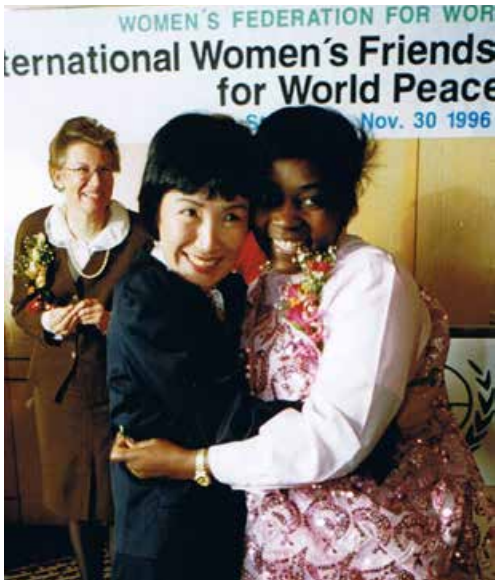
Each family faced new responsibilities of supporting themselves and raising their children while maintaining a public mission. Families, however living separately, chose to live in close vicinity of each other in order to provide spiritual and practical support. A church center where a smaller number of single members lived and worked in preparation for the Blessing was maintained through the 80' into the first half of the 90's.



1988-89 Translation of the Divine Principle and Blessing in Korea

In the year 1988, a translation of Outline of the Diving Principle (Level 4) was needed to improve the education of guests and members. It was translated and published in the Swedish language.

12 members participated in the Blessing in Korea. 11 of these stayed between one to three years for the extended mobilization following the Blessing in Korea. This extended mobilization was one of many such events supported by members of the Swedish Unification movement.



1988-89 International mobilizations and events in the 70's, 80's and 90's

The following more notable mobilizations and events have all seen Swedish participation:

European and Global IOWC Team in Madison Square Garden, Yankee Stadium, Washington Monument, May 1975.

IOWC in England, May 1978.

Home Church mobilization in England, 1978.

CAUSA in USA, 1985-86.

CARP conventions in New York 1986, Berlin 1987, London 1989, Paris 1990.

Mobilization in Korea after the Blessing, 1989.

East Germany, 1990.

Poznan, Poland, 1990-92.

1992 WFWP established

Women's Federation for World Peace was formed in 1992 with Ing-Marie Hedberg as its first leader. Later Viveka Freeland took the leadership which she held for ten years. In reaching out to other women's organizations in Sweden, numerous events have been held such as thematic evenings with speeches and discussions on topics ranging from family traditions and marital relationships to moral values and AIDS. A Blessing ceremony was held with members of the ADWA – African Diplomatic Women's Association.

On November 30th, 1996 Sweden's first Sisters of Peace Ceremony was held in Stockholm as part of the worldwide series of International

Women's Friendship Conferences. At this ceremony 28 women from different national and ethnic backgrounds were matched together to form 14 pairs that pledged to "build a bridge of peace and reconciliation" between one another.

International relief, in form of fundraising bazaars and collections of clothes and toys, has been conducted in support of needy families and children in Russia and Estonia. Through a collection campaign, "Operation 97", help was provided in the restoration of a children's hospital in Tallinn, Estonia.

As of 2004, Kikuko Isacson is the leader of WFWP in Sweden.

Top: Sisterhood Ceremony organized by the WFWP in 1996.



1993 True Mother visits Sweden

Left: True Mother speaking in Stockholmes in her tour, 1993.

Right: True Mother with members after the speech.

Bottom-Left: Two though guys or are they angels? The nursery has provided a much appreciated service for families during more than twenty years, 1994.

Bottom-Right: Emanuel Fuetsch and Godwin Freeland at the Little Angels nursery, 1994.

On November 12th, 1993 True Mother spoke in Stockholm on the topic 'True Parents and the Completed Testament Age' as part of her worldwide tour, representing the WFWP, as its

president and founder. True Mother addressed an auditorium of distinguished guests, which included ambassadors, ministers, professors and City Officials.

1994 Daycare Center for Blessed Children

Lilla Ängeln (The Little Angel) started as a pre-school daycare center for blessed children. Around thirty of the Blessed children in

Sweden have at different times attended Lilla Ängeln. Today the daycare center is open to the public and employs several teachers.





Top: The first blessing in Sweden. Five couples were blessed and officiators were the national leaders at that time, Lorenz and Julie Jolin, August 25, 1995.

Middle: Giving blessings on the street. More than 40 000 couples in Sweden pledged faithfulness to their spouse during the campaign, Summer 1997.

1995-97 Blessings

Already in 1994, a witnessing center was installed as a base for the 10 Japanese sisters who came to take part in witnessing efforts and the 3.6 million couples Blessing campaigns of 1995

and 1997. They performed around 12,000 Blessings on the street, in addition to 4,000 Blessings performed by Swedish members.



1996 National Messiahs to Sweden

Reverend Yo Han Lee, his wife and his son Jin Sung lived and worked as National Messiahs in Sweden for several years. Ugo and Doreen Di-Novo arrived in 1996 and have remained active

National Messiahs to date although Ugo went to the spirit world in 2007. Their main focus has been on witnessing and Blessing activities.

Bottom: Reverend Yo Han Lee at a birthday celebration together with Lorenz and Julie Jolin, 1996.



2003 New Workshop Center

The beautiful farm Furuliden, surrounded by lakes and forests, is situated in Kloten, 200 km northwest of Stockholm. Purchased by the Freeland family, it is being restored and maintained by the joint efforts of many families.

It has the capacity of hosting conferences as well as workshops for guests and members. It has been used for youth seminars and DP workshops both nationally and on the European level.

2004 IIFWP activities initiated

Top: The workshop center Furuliden in the small village of Kloten have seen numerous since 2003 when the church acquired the property.

In the spirit of IIFWP, Sveriges Religiösa Fredsråd (Swedish Religious Peace Council) was founded as an inter-religious organization with its interest in finding common ground between different religions. The organization also resumes the work of Religiöst Forum from the 70's. Its first major conference was held in Stockholm 2003 before the official inauguration, which was set to January 31st 2004. The

Religious Peace Council is initially focusing on the following points:

To create meetings and dialogue between representatives of different religious faiths.

To distribute objective information and knowledge about religions in Sweden.

To promote spiritual renewal and vitality in society.

To provide a channel for Ambassadors for Peace to work through.



2003-06 New National Leaders

Left: Hans Karlsson giving sermon at a outdoor service in Stockholm.

Right: National leader Katsuyuki Kikuchi giving Sunday sermon at Holy Ground in Stockholm.

Hans and Liliana Karlsson reassumed the position as the Swedish national leaders in October 2003. They kept this position during three years during which time Hans also was

responsible for the inter-religious activities. In the autumn of 2006, Ing-Marie Hedberg Kikuchi and her husband Katsuyuki Kikuchi took over the leadership.

2009 Translation of Cheong Seong Yong

The translation of Cheong Seong Yong into Swedish was completed in 2008 by a team of Swedish members. It was published in 2009.

유럽 성지 택정

Latest Years and Activities



Second Generation education and programs

The first children of the second generation in Sweden were born in 1983. Elke Liljemark pioneered the formal spiritual education of the second generation by starting Sunday school in 1989.

In 1992 Tim and Eva Atkinson moved from England to Sweden. Mr. Atkinson, being a teacher, immediately took up the development of the second generation's education. He and his wife started finding and developing lesson plans for Sunday school and seminars. Several other parents have also contributed to developing material on the Bible, Divine Principle and True Family's Life suitable to the age of the children.

Each child goes through a total of nine years in Sunday school before graduating to Junior HARP.

In addition to Sunday school, Mr. Atkinson conducted one-day seminars every six weeks. The theme of each seminar is developed around 21 Virtues such as Gratitude, Respect, Cooperation or Responsibility. Since this highly ambitious program for 8 to 12 year-olds started in 1997, more than 60 such seminars have been held. Members of HARP took on responsibility as mentors and team leaders during these seminars.

Top: Building a community of Blessed Families.

Left: Mr Tim Atkinson has been leading the education of 2nd generation in Sweden beginning with Sunday School and seminars for older children. Here during a workshop at the workshop center Furuliden in Kloten.

Right: A group of 1st and 2nd generation mounted a trip to climb Kebnekaise, at over 2100 m the highest peak in Sweden, Summer 2010.



Left: Sweden has a very strong and active group of second generation members.

Right: Henry and Pameley Freeland getting married. The young Freeland family is the first 2nd generation couple in our country.

Bottom: Summer camp at the workshop center in Kloten.



Junior and senior HARP promote strong bonds within the second generation through weekly meetings and activities. The older members receive valuable leadership training and help raise the younger. Extended workshops are organized in connection with other Scandinavian countries.

Since 1996 when the oldest members of the second generation turned thirteen, many families have favored the General Orientation Pro-

gram in Korea. The opportunity of spending one year in Korea, learning the language and connection to other second generation from all over the world has proved valuable.

18 teenagers from the blessed families in Sweden have participated in the program. Many of the second generation attended STF for a year or two and have also enthusiastically participated regularly in the summer activities in Cheongpyeong, Korea.





2009 A new millennium: UPF and the need for inter-religious cooperation

One of the main emphasis during the last ten years have been the interreligious activities which have been undertaken by UPF and The Swedish Interreligious Peace Council. This also coincides well with the dramatic changes in the Swedish society in the last 40 years when Sweden received some 1.5 million immigrants. Many of the newcomers brought their own religion and Sweden, once a one-religion country (Lutheran/Protestant), suddenly became a multi-faith society with a big need for inter-action between the different faith groups.

Our activities have served as meeting places, setting priority on dialogue and understanding. During a ten year span we have organized some 50 such meetings where ambassadors for peace have been appointed and encouraged to spread the values of service to others, reconciliation and cooperation. UPF was founded in 2007 and besides activities in Sweden the organization has also participated in many programs around Europe. One ELC was held in Stockholm in 2008 and the Global Peace Tour conference was held inside the Swedish Parliament in 2009.

Left: European Leadership Conference in Stockholm 22-24 May, 2009.

Right: Rabbi Maynad Gerber at a gathering in Stockholm.

Bottom: UPF gathering with Peace Ambassadors in Stockholm, December 20, 2006.

Righth Page:
Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Holy Ground in central Stockholm.



1965-2014 History of the Unification Movement in Sweden

We thank True Parents and everyone who contributed to make this history possible

National Messiahs

Adam Mes.	Yoo Han Lee
Eve Mes.	Tadahisa Takeda
Able Mes.	Clive Pollitt
Cain Mes.	Ugo Di Novo

National Leaders

1969 - 1978	Friedhilde Bächle
1978 - 1981	Odd Aune
1982 - 1993	Hans Karlsson
1993 - 2003	Lorenz Jolin
2003 - 2006	Hans Karlsson
2006 - 2014	Ingmarie and Katsuyuki Kikuchi