

FFWPU Europe and Middle East: Korean Faith Crackdown - USA Must Confront It

Knut Holdhus  
August 21, 2025



Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives in US Congress 1995-1999, here Feb. 5, 2025

**The Washington Times**  
by Lee administration

As South Korean President Lee Jae-myung is about to visit President Trump, Gingrich urges USA to take action on current faith crackdown

See also [Religious Liberty Under Fire in South Korea](#)

In his 21st August 2025 [commentary](#) for The Washington Times, headlined "[Preserving freedom in South Korea](#)", former U.S. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich offers a strong warning about the precarious state of religious freedom in South Korea.



President Lee Jae-myung, here at the 51st G7 Summit June 17, 2025

He frames his argument in historical, geopolitical, and moral terms, urging Americans - and especially President Donald Trump's administration - to treat this issue with the gravity it deserves during South Korean President Lee Jae-myung's visit to Washington. Gingrich's piece is not just a defense of religious liberty; it is also an affirmation of the enduring partnership between the United States and South Korea, forged through shared sacrifice and mutual commitment to freedom.

The central thesis of Gingrich's [article](#) is that South Korea's new government has undertaken [alarming actions against faith leaders](#) and institutions, particularly conservative Christian voices, in ways that violate democratic norms and infringe upon a fundamental human right.

He points to large-scale raids involving thousands of police officers and prosecutors, targeting well-known figures such as Rev. Young-hoon Lee of Yoido Full Gospel Church, Kim Jang-hwan of Far East Broadcasting, and Dr. [Hak Ja Han](#) of the [Family Federation for World Peace and Unification](#).

Gingrich argues that these actions are not isolated but part of a broader global trend of left-wing hostility toward religion, one that has manifested in nations as diverse as Japan, France, Canada, and even the United States during the pandemic.

A central strength of Gingrich's [commentary](#) is how he situates the Korean case within the wider context of U.S.-Korea relations. By recalling the [Korean War](#) and his own father's service there, Gingrich reminds readers that America's investment in South Korea's survival and prosperity has been immense and long-lasting.

This historical framing underscores his claim that Americans have a legitimate stake in South Korea's present trajectory. With over 28,000 U.S. troops still stationed there, the American people continue to guarantee South Korea's security, which, in Gingrich's view, makes attacks on basic freedoms within the country doubly concerning. His message is clear: allies who have long benefited from U.S. protection must also uphold the democratic values that justify that protection.



*Yoido Full Gospel Church, Dec. 4, 2016*

Gingrich also places Dr. [Hak Ja Han](#)'s peace work in sharp contrast to the South Korean government's treatment of her. While she convenes international conferences to promote dialogue on security threats from North Korea, China, and the Taiwan Strait, the government undermines her credibility by targeting her [organization](#). Gingrich treats this as emblematic of the contradiction in the administration's approach: weakening its own civil society leaders even as external threats loom large. By elevating [Hak Ja Han](#)'s work, Gingrich not only defends religious freedom but also acknowledges the constructive role that faith-based actors can play in international peacebuilding.



*Two days after her residence being raided: Holy Mother Han on 20th July 2025 in Gapyeong, South Korea*

Another notable aspect of the commentary is its comparison between South Korea's actions and earlier restrictions on religious practice in the United States. Gingrich draws attention to COVID-era rules in Minnesota and New York, where churches were capped at drastically smaller numbers than bars or restaurants.

These examples serve a dual purpose. First, they highlight the universality of the struggle for religious freedom, showing that even advanced democracies can fall into patterns of overreach. Second, they reinforce his ideological point that left-leaning governments tend to exhibit greater skepticism - or outright hostility - toward religious institutions. In this framing, the Trump administration emerges as a corrective force, one that has halted "the left's assault on religion" and restored protections both domestically and abroad.

Ultimately, Gingrich's argument carries a strong prescriptive element: the defense of religious freedom should be central to U.S. foreign policy. As President Lee meets with President Trump, Gingrich insists that Washington must press Seoul on this issue, making clear that America's military and diplomatic support cannot be divorced from expectations of democratic accountability.

In sum, Gingrich's [commentary](#) serves as both a warning and a rallying cry. It warns Americans not to ignore troubling developments in a key ally's domestic politics, and it rallies believers in the universal value of religious liberty to stand firm against encroachments. Supportive readers will find his piece a powerful reminder that the U.S.-Korea alliance is rooted not only in shared security interests but also in shared commitments to freedom - including the freedom to worship. Gingrich's insistence that these commitments remain central to policy underscores his lifelong theme: liberty, once eroded, is never easily regained.

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Yet while [Monthly Chosun](#) details the charges and suspicions surrounding Yoon, the [article](#) itself indirectly underscores an important truth: the scandal is less a reflection of the [Family Federation's](#) ethos than of one individual's overreach and ambition. The [article](#) certainly points to evidence not of systemic corruption within the [religious organization](#), but of the need for discernment when charismatic individuals use their organizational ties to advance personal agendas.

Yoon's Rise and Fall



Young-ho Yoon at World Summit 2022 in Gapyeong, South Korea on 11th Feb. 2022. Screenshot from live transmission by [FFWPU](#)

Yoon's rapid rise is well documented. Born in 1977 into a devout Unificationist family, he was academically accomplished, pursuing graduate work in theology, Buddhism, and Confucian studies. By 2015, he was already serving in senior positions at the [Family Federation's](#) world headquarters and in the office of [Hak Ja Han](#), the movement's leader. His diligence, organizational skill, and eloquence allowed him to ascend quickly; by 2020 he was effectively the No. 2 figure in the global [organization](#), with his wife controlling finances.

The [Monthly Chosun](#) profile confirms both his strengths and his flaws. On one hand, colleagues praised his energy, polished appearance, and ability to organize large international events such as the World Summit. On the other, his tendency to exaggerate, centralize authority, and dismantle internal checks – such as the [Federation's](#) audit office – generated unease.

This duality is essential to understanding the scandal: Yoon was not an emissary faithfully carrying out the mission of the [Family Federation](#), but rather a leader who increasingly acted independently, hoarding information, building his own networks, and eventually founding his own separate entity, the [GPD Forum](#).

The Five "Solicitations"

The heart of the [Monthly Chosun](#) [article](#) is the list of five alleged favors Yoon sought in return for providing gifts, via fortune-teller Jeon Sung-bae (전성배 – "Geonjin Beopsa"), to First Lady Kim Keon-hee (김건희). These included lobbying for UN offices in Korea, acquiring the YTN television channel, invitations to presidential ceremonies, and ministerial attendance at church events.

However, the [article](#) itself demonstrates how implausible these supposed requests are as actual [Federation](#) objectives. The idea of hosting a UN Secretariat had already been publicly proposed by Rev. [Sun Myung Moon](#) in 2000 – hardly something to be achieved through backroom dealing two decades later. The YTN purchase, as the article notes, was attempted by a completely different organization (the [Global Peace Foundation](#) led by Hyun-jin Moon), not the [Family Federation](#). And as [Monthly Chosun](#) admits, attending inaugurations or inviting ministers to events are trivial matters; thousands of minor figures and YouTubers attended the 2022 inauguration, and [Federation](#) events routinely feature high-profile global leaders without bribery.

In short, four of the five allegations collapse under scrutiny. What remains is the Cambodia ODA (Overseas Development Aid) matter – where Yoon clearly attempted to align his personal projects with

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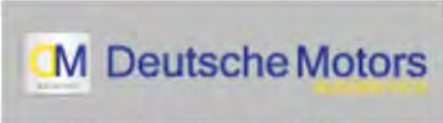
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Yet this was Yoon’s project, not the [Family Federation](#)’s. Cambodian officials themselves expressed skepticism, asking what role Yoon truly had within the Korean government. And when he was dismissed from the [Family Federation](#) in May 2023, all records of his Cambodia dealings left with him, indicating it was never an institutional initiative.

From the [Family Federation](#)’s perspective, this distinction is crucial. The movement has long supported humanitarian, educational, and peacebuilding work overseas. But Yoon’s Cambodia schemes – opaque, exaggerated, and centered on himself – fit a pattern of personal ambition rather than organizational mission.

Deutsche Motors and Rumors

The [article](#) also notes that *Deutsche Motors*, a company often mentioned in connection with First Lady Kim, acquired a Cambodian finance firm around the same period. Rumors circulated that Kim’s mother sought to exploit banking loopholes to divert funds. But here again, the [Family Federation](#) is not implicated; the connection is drawn only to highlight the broader political environment in which Yoon maneuvered.



Logo of Deutsche Motors, which is engaged in marketing imported automobiles in South Korea. The company is engaged in automobile sales, car parts sales, vehicle maintenance and repair, used car sales, brokerage, and auto finance services.

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After his dismissal, Yoon founded the *GPD Forum*, carefully avoiding mention of the [Family Federation](#) and even disguising his name as “Daniel Yoon”. He rented offices, staged concerts with celebrities, and presented himself as a leader of a new organization. The similarity of the name “GPD” to “GPF” suggests deliberate imitation of the group of Hyun-jin Moon (문현진).

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Scandal in Context



Symbol used by Seventh-Day Adventist Church. [Public domain](#) image.

Finally, the *Monthly Chosun* [article](#) rightly notes that religious organizations are not immune to scandals when strong personalities misuse their positions. The Seventh-day Adventist Church faced such a crisis in the 1990s (the Robert Folkenberg scandal), and the

Orthodox Church in America (OCA) in 2005. Both overcame the challenge through transparency, decentralization, and reform.



Symbol used by International Orthodox Church in America (OCA). Image: Wikimedia Commons. License: [CC ASA 4.0 Int](#)

The [Family Federation](#), now in its 70th year, faces a similar moment. But the [article](#) itself shows that this is not a case of institutional corruption so much as the missteps of one ambitious man. Yoon used his position, exaggerated his influence, and then attempted to cloak his personal projects in the legitimacy of the [Federation](#). When he was removed, he struck out on his own, eventually entangling himself with political investigations.

Conclusion

For outside observers, the headlines may suggest a direct link between the [Family Federation](#) and corruption at the highest levels of Korean politics. Yet a close reading of the *Monthly Chosun* [article](#)

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The scandal demonstrates the Family Federation's resilience. It acted decisively in dismissing Yoon, it has not been shown to have sanctioned his dealings, and it continues to uphold its global mission of peace and family values. Like other religious movements that have weathered similar storms, it will emerge stronger through reaffirmed transparency and accountability.

In this light, the *Monthly Chosun* exposé, while sensational in its framing, ultimately highlights the separation between an ambitious individual and the enduring institution he once served.

Text: Knut Holdhus, written based on an English translation of the original article in Korean.

**Featured image** above: Young-ho Yoon, 5th December 2021. Screenshot from live transmission from an international rally by FFWPU. To the left, the *Monthly Chosun* logo.

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According to South Korean monthly magazine, Yoon Young-ho’s involvement in the Kim Keon-hee bribery scandal is about individual overreach, not institutional corruption

The September 2025 issue of *Monthly Chosun* carries a provocative investigative feature on the recent scandal involving Yoon Young-ho (윤영호), former Director-General of the *Family Federation for World Peace and Unification* (FFWPU), the spiritual movement more widely known as the *Unification Church*. The article, titled “*Yoon Young-ho, Geunjin Beonsa, and First Lady Kim Keon-hee Scandal*”




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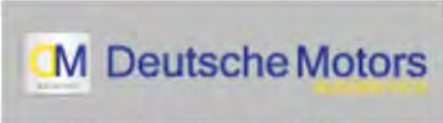
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