

# ***Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l***

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## **OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting**

Warsaw, Tuesday 12 September 2017

### **Side-event**

### **Antisect movements and Laïcité: The French-Russian Orthodox Connection**

#### **About FECRIS member association in Russia: St. Irenaeus of Lyons Religious Studies Research Centre**

The *Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Centre for Religious Studies*, which is FECRIS member association in Russia, was founded in 1993 with the blessing of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II. The Centre is also a missionary faculty department of St Tikhon's Orthodox University in Moscow the objective of which is “to spread credible information on doctrines and activities of totalitarian sects and destructive cults”. Since then, A.L. Dvorkin has been the president of this Centre affiliated to the Russian Orthodox Church.

The *Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Centre for Religious Studies* is the head centre of the *Russian Association of Centres for Religious and Sectarian Studies (RATsIRS)*. The president of RATsIRS is also A.L. Dvorkin; the vice-presidents are Archpriest Alexander Novopashin and Archpriest Alexander Shabanov; the executive secretary is priest Lev Semenov, Ph.D., associate professor.

Apart from the *Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Centre*, there is a global network of so-called "parents' initiatives" and other similar organizations in Russia the majority of which have become members of RATsIRS in Russia (some are missionary departments of Orthodox dioceses). There are also a number of so-called “rehabilitation centres” which aim at reconverting followers of “non-traditional religions” to Orthodoxy.

FECRIS' member association in Russia and its affiliates are all financed by the Russian Orthodox Church and engaged in the fight against Evangelicals, Pentecostals, Mormons, Baha'is, Jehovah's Witnesses, Falun Gong practitioners, Scientologists...

Alexander Dvorkin is well-known for popularising the term 'totalitarian sects', a term used by defenders of the "spiritual security" of Russia to designate peaceful religious denominations considered as potential threats to the hegemony Orthodox Church.

### **The Spiritual Security Concept and the Laïcité Concept**

In the 2000 National Security Concept, the Putin Administration stated:

Assurance of the Russian Federation's national security also includes protecting the cultural and spiritual-moral legacy and the historical traditions and standards of public life, and preserving the cultural heritage of all Russia's peoples. There must be a state policy to maintain the population's spiritual and moral welfare, prohibit the use of airtime to promote violence or base instincts, and counter the adverse impact of foreign religious organizations and missionaries.

This concept of spiritual security has been used by Russian ideologues of the right and left. In 2003 Viktor Zorkal'tsev, a Communist parliamentary deputy, stated: "Freedom of conscience has boundaries. And these boundaries can be defined by a single expression—spiritual security."

Spiritual security, then, serves as the basis for a campaign based on paranoia of "foreign" enemies and "foreign" ideas, and for measures to unduly restrict freedom of religion or belief of Russian citizens who have decided to follow a non-consensual spiritual path. Members of the FECRIS in Russia play prominent roles in this campaign and in the repressive policy towards religious movements of foreign origin, even when they have been established for a long time in Russia.

Whilst the Constitution and laws in France provide for a total separation of State and religions and the respect of all creeds, the Russian State supports and privileges the Russian Orthodox Church as a key actor in the implementation of President Putin's spiritual security policy.

Concretely, this spiritual security policy goes hand in hand with a religious cleansing policy targeting movements who are perceived as a threat to the identity of the Russian people. Recent examples are: the ban of Jehovah's Witnesses this year, the subsequent imprisonment of a Danish Jehovah's Witness, the jailing of several members of the Church of Scientology, the ban of two peaceful Muslim movements - Tabligh Jamaat and Said Nursi followers -, the misuse of the law against extremism and the Varovaya anti-missionary laws.

The question is “How can France, a secular country, support and finance a French anti-sect organization FECRIS whose vice-president has called for years for such a policy and is part of it in Russia?”

### **The vice-president of FECRIS, a controversial figure**

**Aleksander Dvorkin, Vice-President of FECRIS** and Director of the St. Irenaeus of Lyons Religious Studies Research Centre, FECRIS’ member association in Russia, was appointed in 2009 by Russia’s Justice Minister to head the *Ministry’s Expert Council for Conducting State Religious-Studies Expert Analysis*. The mandate of this Council is to investigate the activity, doctrines, leadership decisions, literature and worship of any registered religious organisation and recommend action to the relevant governmental authorities.

**Professor Robert C. Blitt, professor of law at the University of Tennessee and former international law specialist for the, United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)** recently said about Russia’s antisect policy and FECRIS’ vice-president:

“Russia has long relied on so-called expert studies for the purpose of categorizing and prosecuting certain religious groups. For example, in February 2009, the Russian Ministry of Justice established an Expert Religious Studies Council. This body had power to investigate religious organizations and reach conclusions regarding, among other things, whether the organization espoused extremist views. At the time, it was chaired by **Aleksandr Dvorkin**, an individual who lacked appropriate academic credentials as a religion specialist and was already known as ‘Russia’s most prominent “anti-cult” activist.’ Often, individuals appointed to such councils, or even those tapped as prosecution experts in judicial proceedings, lack necessary and even basic qualifications.

**Dr. Roman Lunkin, head of the Center for Religion and Society Studies at the Institute of Europe, Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow; president of the Union of Experts on Religion and Law, Russia:**

“In defiance of all good sense, Russia’s law-enforcement system generates completely ridiculous expert studies (and, it appears, they encourage loyal supporters to open expert centers). Regarding the Center for Sociocultural Expert Studies commissioned to analyze the Witnesses’ Bible, not one of the experts has a degree in religious studies and they are not even familiar with the writings of Jehovah’s Witnesses. Their analysis included quotes that were taken from information provided by **the Irenaeus of Lyon Centre, a radical Orthodox anti-cult organization** known for opposing Jehovah’s Witnesses, as well as many other religions and denominations.”

In an article published in July in *Religiia I Pravo*, he also said:

Orthodox activists as Roman Silantiev or Alexander Dvorkin base discrimination (leading to disruption of relations between religion and the state and inter-religious strife) on myths about "national security" and how spies exist everywhere and poor citizens supposedly do not know who is preaching to them.

### **The vice-president of FECRIS approves the ban of Jehovah's Witnesses**

Alexander Dvorkin, vice-president of the European antisect organisation FECRIS, supports the ban of the Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, as he recently declared to the Russian propaganda TV channel Sputnik

(<https://sputniknews.com/russia/201705211053836265-human-rights-ban-effect>).

He clearly endorses the destruction of non-Orthodox minorities. Here is the excerpt of his declarations to the Russian media about the criticisms addressed to Russia concerning the ban of Jehovah's Witnesses :

"Alexander Dvorkin, president of the Association of Centres for the Study of Religions and Sects, told RIA Novosti that these claims are part of a "very aggressive attack against Russia the likes of which we haven't seen in quite a while."

"They're trying to portray it as some kind of campaign against faith. But this is not a campaign against faith because the government cannot regulate people's beliefs, and none of the Jehovah's Witnesses adherents are prohibited from practicing their religion," Dvorkin pointed out.

According to him, the government merely banned a select organization and cut off a substantial flow of money to it - nothing more, nothing less.

"If you so desire, feel free to hold gatherings at your apartments and discuss your religion - no one is going to prevent you from doing so. However, I'm certain that in a few years the number of the organization's adherents will decrease dramatically - by half or to a third of its original size. Because when the financial basis is cut off, along with the ability to freely recruit other people and rent large halls, people tend to quickly lose interest and begin to scatter. In that regard, this decision was very astute," Dvorkin said.

**He also pointed out that the Ministry of Justice's decision to shut down Jehovah's Witnesses HQ was aimed at protecting the rights of the group's adherents.**

"Jehovah's Witnesses maintains strict control over every aspect of its members' lives, including even the most intimate moments of their family lives as spouses have to report on one another. All members have to keep an eye on each other, to spy on one another," he said.

Dvorkin ruefully added that he tried several times to contact human rights groups and to make them aware of the plight of people who fell victim of religious sects, but his pleas were ignored.

"Essentially, the struggle for human rights is being supplanted with the struggle for the rights of organizations which violate human rights. This is not human rights activity but rather its exact opposite," Dvorkin surmised.

### **The vice-president of FECRIS attacks Hindus**

Source - <http://bit.ly/2kWWA0y> – Several years ago, there was an attempt to ban the Holy Scriptures of Hinduism. Such a move was only possible because of the actions of anti-sect actors in Russia, including Alexander Dvorkin. Fortunately, in 2011, a Russian court in Tomsk dismissed a claim to ban an edition of the Hindu Bhagavad Gita.

Hindus have accused Alexander Dvorkin of hate speech against their community and their religion. They have also complained that the son of the leader of the Hindu community in Moscow and his family were victims of an attack.

This year on 3<sup>rd</sup> February a rally was held in the capital of India in front of the Russian embassy. The protesters demanded to stop anti-religious activities of Alexander Dvorkin. They accused him of denigrating their religion and insulting the feelings of millions of Hindus. The protesters in Delhi burned an effigy of Dvorkin, called him an enemy of India and asked Vladimir Putin to protect Hindus from persecution in Russia. (Source: <https://sputniknews.com/asia/201702031050325392-hindus-protests-india-russia/>)

### **Conclusions: All communities are concerned about or under threat of the antisect movements in Russia**

All non-Orthodox religious denominations and their members have been attacked by Alexander Dvorkin and the *Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Centre for Religious Studies*, which is FECRIS member association in Russia.

FECRIS in France has never disavowed him when he was using hate speech against Jehovah's Witnesses, Protestants (Evangelicals, Pentecostals, Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists and others), Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Falun Gong practitioners, the Salvation Army, Hare Krishna devotees, Mormons, the Church of Scientology and some Orthodox Churches not affiliated to the Moscow Patriarchate, etc.

FECRIS in France has never disavowed him, even when he was taking sides with China at an antisect conference in Beijing on 12-13 May 2008 specifically targeting Falun Gong although the repression against this group had been repeatedly denounced by the UN Commission of Human Rights, the European Parliament, the US State Department, the IS Commission on International Religious Freedom, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and others.