
Freedom of Religion or Belief News: SPECIAL FECRIS - UKRAINE

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Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l



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"Freedom of Religion or Belief News Alert"

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5 September 2016

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UKRAINE

Followers of Jewish psychiatrist Léopold Szondi accused by FECRIS vice-president Alexander Dvorkin of belonging to a 'cult'

In August, the director of HRWF Int'l met with, and interviewed, some victims of the media campaign demonizing them in Odessa

[Read the full article on HRWF website](#)



Journalist Konstantin Slobodyanyuk, who was interviewed by HRWF

By Willy Fautré, Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l

HRWF (05.09.2016) -Ukrainian followers of Jewish psychiatrist Léopold Szondi have been

demonized and maligned by **Alexander Dvorkin**, vice-president of FECRIS (1), on the website of FECRIS' affiliate organization in Russia (<http://bit.ly/2csYDZv>): *Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Center for Religious Studies in Moscow* (2).

Léopold Szondi was a Hungarian psychiatrist. He is known for the psychological tool that bears his name, the Szondi test. (3)

Szondi was born on 11th March 1893 in Nitra, the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and present-day Slovakia. He was raised in a German and Slovak-speaking Jewish family. In June 1944, he was deported with his family to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp on the Kastner train (4). In December 1944, Szondi and his family, along with other prominent intellectuals, were released to Switzerland after 1,700 American intellectuals paid a large ransom to Adolf Eichmann. He continued to live there after the war. He died in Küsnacht on 24th January 1986 at the age of 92.

Szondi has a few followers in Ukraine that try to adapt his teachings to the modern world and to implement them in various contexts.

Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l met journalist **Konstantin Slobodyanyuk** in Odessa in August and interviewed him about the nefarious influence of some of Alexander Dvorkin's anti-sect activities in Ukraine. Slobodyanyuk is also the editor-in-chief of "*Unsolved Crimes*" newspaper; he shares the views of Léopold Szondi.

HRWF: When and how did your interest in Szondi's teachings start?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: In 2014, **Oleg Maltsev**, scientist and my director, together with **Michael Vighorchik**, who is well-known for his psychological diagnoses, established the Private Enterprise "*International Schicksalsanalyse Community Research Institute*". Of course, the preparation for the establishment of this Institute began long before its official registration - it took a few years. During the preparation of this project, I became familiar with the works of Léopold Szondi. The research and techniques, which allow one to diagnose the conditions of a subject and predict his actions in the future, are extremely important in journalism, especially in the case of our profile edition "*The Unsolved Crimes*" newspaper.

HRWF: What is "Unsolved Crimes" newspaper?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: "*Unsolved Crimes*" newspaper is a non-profit legal entity that was officially registered on the 13th of November 2014 under the series and certificate number OD 1742-613P. "*Unsolved Crimes*" only prints a minimum of official editions, as required under the law of Ukraine, but it is strategically focused on internet.

Originally, the "*Unsolved Crimes*" newspaper was created as a mass media outlet of the **Redut Law Firm** in Odessa, in order to cover issues related to criminal justice in Ukraine. Also our goal was to give our colleagues (other attorneys at law who do not work for our company) a chance to speak freely in a legally recognized mass media, and some of our colleagues gratefully took advantage of this opportunity.

Eight journalists work for the "*Unsolved Crimes*" newspaper. One of them, **Yulia Yalovaya**, was a victim of the activities of Alexander Dvorkin.

HRWF: What is Redut Law Firm?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: The founders of the **Redut Law Firm** are **Oleg Maltsev** and **Olga Panchenko**. Both of them are Jewish attorneys at law and followers of Léopold Szondi's teachings. The director is attorney Olga Panchenko. Redut Law Firm is comprised of seven attorneys at law in total.

Oleg Maltsev is also the founder and director of the Private Enterprise "*International Schicksalsanalyse Community research Institute*". In the last 20 years Oleg Maltsev has conducted a series of fundamental scientific researches in the field of applied history, depth psychology, human memory and consciousness. He is also the author of dozens of intellectual property rights objects. In addition, Oleg Maltsev is preparing a PhD in psychology.

HRWF: Who was behind the public campaign against Oleg Maltsev?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: It all started in 2012. One of the scientific seminars of Oleg Maltsev was attended by **Maria Kapar**. As it turned out later on, Maria Kapar had graduated from an Orthodox

theological seminary, and for about 10 years she had served in a Russian Orthodox Church in Odessa. In 2014, it came to light that she had illegal business in Odessa. To cover up this illegal business, Maria Kapar misused one of the brand names of a company that had an agreement with Oleg Maltsev without his permission and his knowledge (5). Under cover of the opening of an art exhibition, Maria Kapar held a gathering with men and women who drank alcohol and had sexual activities in a private house. According to the laws of Ukraine, this kind of place is called a place of debauchery and is punishable by criminal law. When Oleg Maltsev heard about this, he took the necessary measures to stop this illegal activity.

Then Maria Kapar turned to more radical actions:

1. She started discrediting Oleg Maltsev on internet. She accused him of sectarianism, fraud, and having sex with all his female employees. She reported to **Alexander Neveev** - a psychologist engaged in internet-trolling and also a main follower of Dvorkin's ideas who calls himself a 'sectologist'. Alexander Neveev works with Alexander Dvorkin. Also, Kapar reported to members of the Saint Ireneus of Lyons Center for Religious Studies in Moscow and on their website, they accused Oleg Maltsev of heading a dangerous, destructive, and totalitarian sect.

2. On the recommendation of the wife of a Russian Orthodox Church priest, she contacted the Saint Ireneus of Lyons Center for Religious Studies, 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." This Moscow-based Center, headed by Alexander Dvorkin, vice-president of FECRIS, then posted a defamatory article against Oleg Maltsev, calling him a sectarian and organizer of a sect.

3. After that, Maria Kapar contacted the mass media. This resulted in the production of sixteen slanderous TV-reports in which Oleg Maltsev was groundlessly accused of: having committed fifteen crimes in the territory of the European Union (without specifying which crimes and who were the victims), fraud, witchcraft, creation of a totalitarian sect, organizing events against the Orthodox in Odessa, establishing a harem, enslaving young girls in a sect, reviving the Order of the Solar Temple (6) and being one of its members, pseudo-scientific activities, threats to people on the internet, and the preparation of an armed military organization. Her public accusations led to some 'collateral' damage: the disruption of the relations between Yulia Yalovaya, a young journalist working for "*Unsolved Crimes*", and her mother.

4. Maria Kapar also made false accusations about alleged violations of the law by Redut Law Company and its director Olga Panchenko.

All these actions were carried out with the collaboration of Alexander Dvorkin, Alexander Neveev, and the Saint Ireneus of Lyons Center for Religious Studies in Moscow.

HRWF: Which media and journalists were behind the campaign against the followers of Léopold Szondi?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: The Ukrainian journalists who spread the lies of Maria Kapar, Alexander Dvorkin and Alexander Neveev are:

Dmitry Bakaev (journalist of "Dumskaya TV", a friend and fan of Alexander Neveev)

Oksana Podnesbesnaya (journalist "OODTRK TV" friend and fan of Alexander Neveev)

Mariya Kovalyova (journalist of "Channel 7")

Vyacheslav Kasim (journalist of "Channel 7")

Eugene Lysyi ("Channel 7" journalist)

Dmitry Mikhailenko (journalist of the "Third digital channel").

These journalists (except Dmitry Bakaev) said that their motivation was to fight for the truth. Dmitry Bakaev first stated that his motivation was money but then claimed that it was also to fight for the truth.

Yulia Yalovaya learnt from her father that her mother had spent \$ 12,000 to fight Oleg Maltsev (7). There is an audio recording available, where the mother of Yulia argues that she is ready to sell her apartment and her car just to hurt Oleg Maltsev.

HRWF: What sort of results do you expect from your action against FECRIS affiliates in Russia with regard to their activities in Ukraine?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: We have already reached our objective. The anti-cultists' actions have stopped. Some people, who work with Dvorkin, put an end to their activities. More than ten criminal cases in total were instituted against these persons. We have shown by example that it is possible to

fight effectively and terminate the activities of such scoundrels as Dvorkin, Neveev, and corrupt journalists such as Bakaev, Podnebesnaya, and Kovalyova. As a result, Oleg Maltsev, my boss, created "The Cavalier" organization, which today helps several structures to protect themselves effectively from religious extremists' attacks.

HRWF: This month there will be an important human rights conference of the OSCE/ ODIHR in Warsaw. Several sessions will be devoted to freedom of religion or belief, religious discrimination, and intolerance. Are you planning to participate in it and testify?

Konstantin Slobodyanyuk: If we can get a visa in due time, we will go.

Footnotes:

(1) FECRIS: European Federation of Centres of Research and Information on Cults and Sects.

Alexander Dvorkin was a persona non grata in Ukraine. In May 2014, he complained in numerous Russian media that he was denied entry in Ukraine because of the international "sectarian lobby" behind the Maidan movement in Kyiv. He had been invited by the Archbishop of Lugansk and Alchevsk Mitrofan (Ukrainian Orthodox Church/ Moscow Patriarchate) to give some lectures about sects on 9-10 April in Lugansk (Eastern Ukraine). He was denied entry in Ukraine at the airport of Donetsk and sent back to Russia. The official reason justifying his deportation was that he had been seen with the wife of Gubarev, the self-proclaimed governor of Donetsk.

Like other pro-Russian and Russian Orthodox extremists in Ukraine, Dvorkin discredited the Maidan movement, saying that the Acting President, Alexander Tourtchynov was a Baptist - which is true -, his Prime Minister Arseni Yatseniuk was a Scientologist whose sister chaired a major scientologist organization in the USA - both accusations that were spread by Interfax-Religion, a Russian press agency, were found to be false by Human Rights Without Frontiers.

With such allegations, he wanted to show that the Maidan movement was an American plot supported by non-Orthodox/ anti-Orthodox new religious movements and that "foreign sects" were then in power in Kyiv with some extreme-right elements. See <http://bit.ly/2cdQDe6> (5 March 2014)

(2) 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) established in February 2006. Both organizations are led by Alexander Dvorkin.

RATsIRS groups together regional Orthodox anti-sect organizations in the post-Soviet space. A non-exhaustive list of the member organizations can be found in the book "Freedom of Religion or Belief, Anti-Sect Movements and State Neutrality: A Case Study: FECRIS" published in English in 2012 by the University of Dresden with *Human Rights Without Frontiers*. The list of those Orthodox anti-sect groups affiliated to the Russian branch of FECRIS can also be found on pages 164-166 of the electronic version of the book: <http://bit.ly/2bDqBQy>.

(3) For more information about the Szondi test, see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Szondi_test
<http://users.skynet.be/am030868/szondi.htm>

(4) The Kastner train consisted of 35 cattle trucks that left Budapest on 30 June 1944, during the German occupation of Hungary, carrying over 1,600 Jews to safety in Switzerland. The train was named after Rudolf Kastner, a Jewish-Hungarian lawyer and journalist, who was a founding member of the Budapest Aid and Rescue Committee, a group that smuggled Jews out of occupied Europe during the Holocaust. Kastner negotiated with Adolf Eichmann, the German SS officer in charge of deporting Hungary's Jews to Auschwitz in German-occupied Poland, to allow over 1,600 Jews to escape in exchange for gold, diamonds, and cash. See more at <http://bit.ly/2ct8jjD>.

(5) Academy of Slavic Applied Science and Academy of Applied Science are the brand names (not legal entities) that belong to the company in Finland. This company has the rights to some of the intellectual property objects of Oleg Maltsev. These brand names are associated with the name of Oleg Matsev and his scientific activity.

(6) The Order of the Solar Temple is a secret society that claims to be based upon the ideals of the Knights Templar. OTS was started by Joseph Di Mambro (French) and Luc Jouret (Belgian) in 1984 in Geneva. The OTS is most notorious for being associated with a series of murders and mass suicides of their members in 1994 and 1995 that claimed several dozen lives in Canada, France, and Switzerland.

(7) In Ukraine, TV channels are owned by oligarchs and politicians for the promotion of their personal interests. It is not unusual for outsiders to pay mass media and journalists for campaigning on specific issues.

[Read the full article on HRWF website](#)

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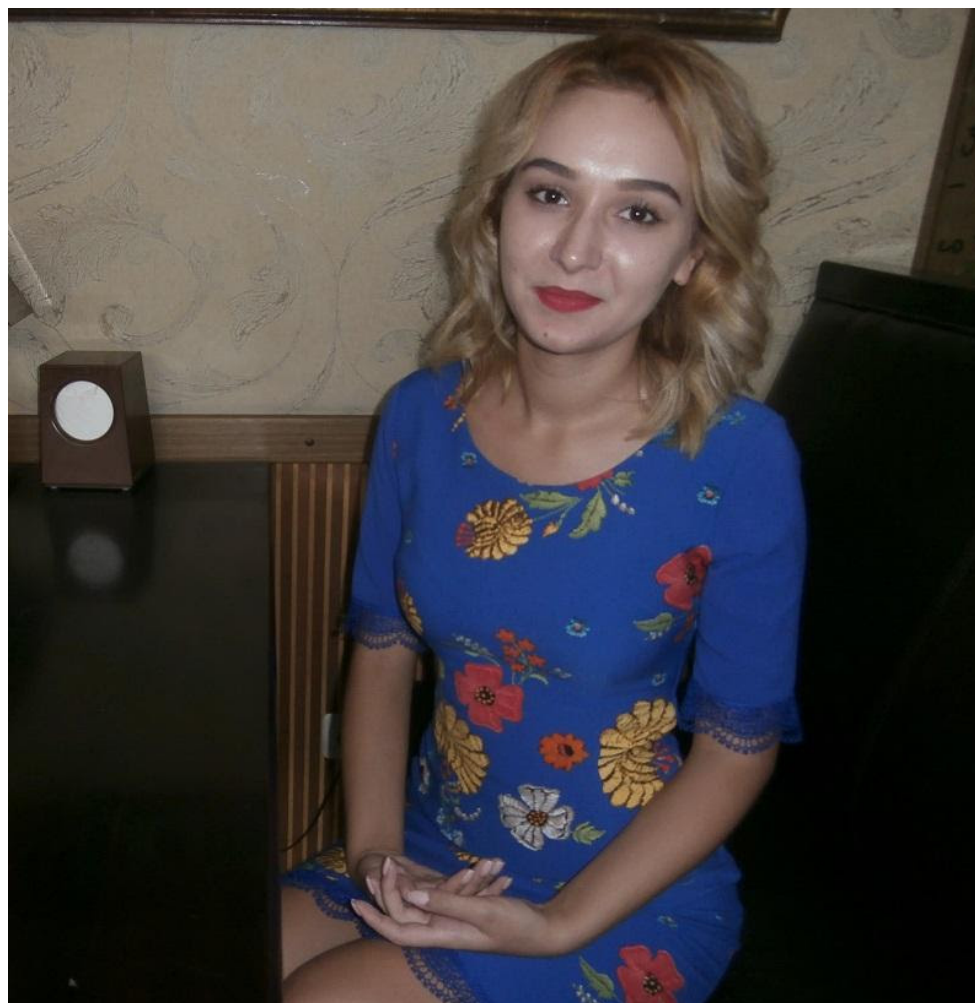
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UKRAINE

How the propaganda of Fecris' vice-president disrupted a family in Odessa

Alexander Dvorkin's anti-sect propaganda destroyed a family: HRWF Int'l director interviewed a victim in Odessa in August

[Read the full article on HRWF website](#)



Yulia Talovaya, who was interviewed by HRWF

By Willy Fautré, Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l

HRWF (05.09.2016) - Yulia Yalovaya was born in the Odessa region. She is around twenty years old

and an engineering student at the Odessa Maritime University. Until September 2015, she was also a journalist for "Unsolved Crimes," and she had a very good relationship with her parents, but the vice-president of FECRIS, Alexander Dvorkin, put an end to it... Her story will be part of a film realized by "Unsolved Crimes" with *Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l*, entitled "Protect your Dignity."

HRWF: Under what circumstances did your relationship with your parents deteriorate?

Yulia Yalovaya: In summer last year, my mother was alerted by some very negative information found on internet concerning Oleg Maltsev, the co-founder of the Redut Law Company I was working for as a journalist for his media outlet "Unsolved Crimes" newspaper. We had a long, vivid conversation, and, at the end, she said "You have to choose: your job or your parents." I am an adult, and I decided to keep both my job and my good relationship with my parents. Without my knowledge, my mother went to the police and reported that my professional activities were criminal. On 2 September 2015, the police came to my parents' house and asked me to follow them to the police station for a hearing. While in the car, I sent a sms to Olga Panchenko, attorney at law and director of Redut Law Company, asking her to come and help me. At that time I was still unaware that my mother was behind this illegal police investigation. My parents joined us at the police station. My mother was very excited and started pushing me onto the wall, shouting, "She is my daughter and nobody will touch her. I don't want that sect to send her to a prostitution ring."⁽¹⁾ The whole atmosphere was very emotional. I was also crying because I realized that my mother whom I had always fully trusted was behind the whole mess. The conversation with the police officers was very strange. They were not asking questions. They were just trying to convince me that my boss was a bad man, and they wanted to know about his activities. Attorneys at law Olga Panchenko and Evgenia Tarasenko arrived with a journalist to help me. In all I was illegally kept for eight hours by the police officers and they only stopped after other attorneys and journalists arrived.

HRWF: What was the information source your mother came across on Internet?

Yulia Yalovaya: It was the website of the Saint Irenaeus of Lyons Center for Religious Studies ⁽²⁾ whose head is Alexander Dvorkin. The Center had been alerted by an Odessa woman, Maria Kapar ⁽³⁾, that the co-founder of the Redut Law Company, where I was working for the newspaper "Unsolved Crimes," was the leader of a dangerous, destructive and totalitarian cult. Dvorkin arouses hatred and religious intolerance in people in Moscow. The information published on the site of the Saint Irenaeus Lyons Center is not confirmed by any evidence. It's simply a lie, and this lie has destroyed my family. Someone so easily influenced, like my mother, who is guided by the teachings of Dworkin and his false beliefs, can commit any crime. It is scary. My mother paid 12,000 dollars for my "rescue" to people like Dvorkin. They destroyed our family and introduced me as a "victim" - a person who needs "psychological rehabilitation." These stories were broadcast on all Odessa TV channels. These people, in particular Dmitriy Bakaev, slung mud at me - people from the whole city, where I live, saw it, - and they did it for profit under the guise of Dvorkin's extremist teachings.

HRWF: What is your relation with your family now?

Yulia Yalovaya: After all that happened, no matter how much we try, my mother and I cannot find a common language. Any attempt ends in conflict.

Footnotes:

(1) See a video of the scene at: <http://bit.ly/2c95Hv5>

(2) The Center was founded in 1993 by Alexander Dvorkin with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II. The Center 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". The Center is the umbrella organization of the Russian Association of Centres for Religious and Sectarian Studies (RATsIRS) whose president is also ... A. Dvorkin. The vice-presidents are Archpriest Alexander Novopashin and Archpriest Alexander Shabanov; the executive secretary is priest Lev Semenov, associate professor.

(3) Maria Kapar recently got married with a Frenchman and now lives in Strasbourg.

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Some activities in 2016

**Presentation of HRWF Annual Report on Freedom of Religion or Belief at the House of Lords in London
(29.06.2016)**

**Presentation of a paper entitled "Islamic minorities: A new challenge to freedom of religion or belief" and moderator of two panels at the conference "FORB in situations of crisis - Why can't we get along?" in Tallinn/ Estonia
(16-18.06.2016)**

**Fact-finding mission in Manila (Philippines)
(4-11.06.2016)**

**HRWF Policy Advisor Mark Barwick addressed the Mid-Term Conference of Sakharov Prize Network on the topic of "Sectarianism and Religious and Ethnic Diversity"
(24.05.2016)**

**Round tables in Ukraine
(17-20 June)**

**Presentation of HRWF Annual Report on Freedom of Religion or Belief at the European Parliament in Strasbourg
(10.05.2016)**

**Interview by NTD TV about the 27th anniversary of China's crackdown on Falun Gong
(27.04.2016)**

**Presentation to the International Conference on Persecution of Shia in Bahrain, in Brussels, by Mark Barwick, HRWF Policy Advisor
(22-23.04.2016)**

**Presentation of a paper titled "A History of Jehovah's Witnesses in Belgium" by Willy Fautré at an international conference held by the "Observatoire Européen des Religions et de la Laïcité" at the Faculty of Comparative Studies of Religions
(22.04.2016)**

**Presentation of the paper "Islamic Minorities : A New Global Challenge to Religious Freedom" by Willy Fautré at the conference "Religions and Human Rights" organized by the University of Padua
(14-15.04.2016)**

**Conference in Paris about the launch of the book
"La dénonciation" about North Korea
(14.03.2016)**

**Publication of an Op-ed by Willy Fautré in EURACTIV:
Why Thailand is ripe for EU sanctions
(17.02.2016)**

**Release from prison of Mihai Calestru and Oleg Savencov
after HRWF & FOREF mission in Moldova
(03.02.2016)**

**Publication of HRWF press release on Moldova by EURACTIV in Brussels
(19.01.2016)**

**Press conference in Chisinau
(19.01.2016)**

Media Coverage of HRWF Annual Prisoners List:

EUREporter : Behind Bars for their Faith in China and Iran -

EU Today: Behind Bars for their Faith in 20 Countries -

Brussels Times: North Korea tops list of 20 countries around the world that systematically deprive believers and atheists of their freedom

**En 2015, 20 pays ont emprisonné des gens à cause de leur religion (AFP, Belga, Le Soir, La Libre Belgique, RTBF, RTL, Panorama News, La Quotidienne, Observatoire de la Laïcité et des Religions...)
(04.01.2015)**

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HRWF Int'l Human Rights Advocacy Network

ARMENIA: Collaboration for Democracy Center - Helsinki Committee of Armenia - Helsinki Citizens Assembly-Vanadzor

AZERBAIJAN: The Institute of Peace and Democracy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: Ligue des Sacrifices Volontaires pour les Droits de l'Homme

GEORGIA: Human Rights Information and Documentation Center

IRAQ: Assyrian Aid Society

JAPAN: Life Fund for North Korean Refugees

MOLDOVA: Promo-LEX Association

NEPAL: Human Rights Without Frontiers/ Nepal

RUSSIA: Sova-Center

RWANDA: Association Rwandaise des Travailleurs Chrétiens

SERBIA: Centar 9

SOUTH KOREA: Korean Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims and Families (KRCT)

TCHAD: Droits de l'homme sans frontières

UKRAINE: International Centre for Policy Studies

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