



Pope Francis is flanked by Jesuits' superior general Arturo Sosa Abascal, left, after presiding a mass on March 12, 2022. Francis' Jesuit religious order said Thursday, June 15, 2023 it has expelled a prominent Slovenian priest from the congregation following allegations of sexual, spiritual and psychological abuses against adult women. (AP Photo/Domenico Stinellis, File)

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The head of a religious art and culture center founded by a disgraced Jesuit priest came to his defense June 17 after he was expelled from the Jesuit religious order following allegations of sexual, spiritual and psychological abuse against adult women.

Maria Campatelli, director of the Rome-based Aletti Center, said the claims against Fr. Marko Ivan Rupnik were "defamatory and unproven" and amounted to a form of mediatic "lynching" against the Slovene priest and his art center.

The Jesuits announced this week that Rupnik had been expelled from the order June 9 because of "stubborn refusal to observe the vow of obedience." The Jesuits acted after Rupnik had been accused by several women of sexual, spiritual and psychological abuses over a 30-year period.

Until the case exploded publicly late last year, Rupnik had largely escaped punishment, apparently thanks in part to his exalted status in the church and at the Vatican, where even the role of Pope Francis in the case came into question given the two Jesuits were reportedly close.

Rupnik is one of the most celebrated religious artists in the Catholic Church, and his mosaics decorate churches and basilicas around the world, including at the Vatican. The Aletti center trains artists in his mosaic style to work on the commissions and also runs an editorial house that sells artistic reproductions, coffee table books and calendars.

In a letter on the center's website June 17, Campatelli accused Rupnik's Jesuit superiors of releasing partial information about the case. She said Rupnik had actually requested to leave the order in January and that other Jesuit priests at the Aletti center had made similar requests because of their "overriding distrust of superiors."

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She accused the Jesuits of essentially concocting the "disobedience" violation, by ordering Rupnik to transfer to a Jesuit community in Lombardy three months after he had requested to leave the order. She said the transfer order thus merely provided the "prerequisite for a disobedience which in fact occurred."

Fr. Johan Verschueren, Rupnik's former superior, confirmed that the requests to leave the order were true, but disputed how Campatelli framed them. He declined further comment pending Rupnik's 30-day appeal period, though he quoted from a message he had received from one of Rupnik's victims who wrote him that "the declaration of Centro Aletti is extremely violent for all those who have dared to talk about the suffering they have endured."

The Rupnik scandal exploded in December when Italian blogs and websites reported that consecrated women had complained for years about abuse by him, only to have their claims discredited or covered up by Rupnik's Jesuit superiors. The case posed a problem for the Vatican, the pope and the Jesuits because of suspicions that the charismatic priest received preferential treatment by the Holy See, where a Jesuit pope reigns and Jesuit priests are in top positions at the sex abuse office.

Part of the dilemma was that Rupnik still had plenty of supporters, especially at the Aletti center, as evidence by Campatelli's vigorous defense of him. The Jesuit investigator who first uncovered the alleged victims' claims, Bishop Daniele Libanori, has lamented in correspondence that Rupnik's supporters had tried to discredit the accusers by questioning their mental health.

Campatelli blasted the Jesuits for what she said was their decision to "favor a media campaign based on defamatory and unproven accusations (which exposed Fr. Rupnik and the entire Aletti Center to forms of lynching), as opposed to providing the press with correct information based on acts and documents in their possession, demonstrating a different truth from what was being published."

She said that Rupnik remained firm in his desire to leave the order and would continue to "live this moment in discernment and ecclesial communion."