

phart and convinced the man that he was a "genius." At Glassey's behest, Leaphart changed his name to "John Africa" and, along with his social work controller, formed MOVE. Under the pretext of running a drug rehabilitation and gang rehabilitation program, Glassey drew together a group of nearly 50 gang members, addicts, veterans of psychiatric institutions, and at least two former members of the American Nazi Party. He also began accumulating an impressive stockpile of sophisticated weapons and bombs. In the summer of 1977, Glassey was indicted and convicted on federal weapons charges. Early the following year, he turned state's evidence against the group.

A Tavistock, Quaker 'social experiment'

MOVE was the Frankenstein creation of "social experimenters" at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, linked to the London Tavistock Institute, the brainwashing clinic that grew out of the psychological warfare division of the British Army during World War II. Critical funding and "street-level" support of the group was provided, from the beginning, by the American Friends Service Committee and the AFSC off-shoot, Movement for a New Society.

MOVE was never a product of any "socio-economic conditions" or "community." The MOVE organization was designed, and its parts assembled, by an inter-departmental team at the University of Pennsylvania, using dope, brainwashing, and funds from U.S. government agencies and liberal foundation grants. In the late 1960s, a gigantic program of experimental "social engineering" was begun under the leadership of the Management Science Center at Penn's Wharton School of Finance. Teams of Wharton students, Penn sociology students, Community Organizing Group members from the School of Social Work (Donald Glassey's alma mater), faculty members from various departments, and tandem federally-funded "researchers" in the Young Great Society project under Herman Wrice, deployed into the depressed Mantua-Powelton Village area around the university.

According to students and faculty involved in the project, a flood of dope was used to soften up the "guinea pigs"—welfare mothers, convicts, drug addicts and others. Participants described the meetings held with gang leaders and members: rap sessions, "attack therapy" sessions, and hardcore brainwashing sessions to achieve "identity reorientation," and "loyalty transfers," to the researchers.

In 1970, Eric Trist was brought in from England, where he headed the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations' Human Resources Center, to head up the project. The Manage-

ment Science Center was renamed the Management and Behavioral Science Center, and the Busch Center was created "as a satellite of the MBSC to house research directed at assisting minorities in their self-development efforts." The project was guided "by the assumption that the black communities should be given an opportunity to solve their own problems in their own ways, and thereby, enter a learning process in which they can deal with their own difficulties long after outside resources cease to be available."

The guiding assumption of the project, as expressed in Wharton's ongoing "International Cities Project," is the idea of a "post-industrial" society of limited resources, and overpopulation. Russell Ackoff, another Wharton "social systems scientist" from Tavistock, was happy to report three years ago that "Philadelphia is already becoming a post-industrial city. It is already contracting nicely by itself."

The Dean of the School of Social Work, under whom Donald Glassey wrote his "action" thesis, was an officer in British Intelligence Service during the war, who described himself as a "socialist," and who raved against the "evils" of industrial development and technological progress.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), headquartered in Philadelphia, and its offshoot, the Movement for a New Society (MNS), provided financial, logistical, and other support to keep the MOVE fires burning during the 1978 confrontation with police. And AFSC-MNS led the charge against "police brutality" after the shootout.

The AFSC, which wielded an \$11 million "program" budget in 1983, has a solid history of terrorist support and safehousing, closely tied with its leadership in the international "peace" and anti-nuclear movement. On both counts, the AFSC warrants close law enforcement investigation. The AFSC set up, in 1973, a Justice Committee, whose three organizers went on to become founders in 1975 of the George Jackson Brigade, responsible for over a dozen bombings and bank robberies in the Seattle area from 1975-80. After arrest, the three terrorists retained public positions on the committee, one listed as the "resident" director of the project inside Walla Walla prison!

The AFSC has spawned innumerable "action projects," that put it at the center of the anti-apartheid movement, the "sanctuary" movement, the American Indian "rights" movement, the anti-nuclear movement, and the peace movement. AFSC prides itself as the initiator, in 1981, of the Nuclear Freeze Campaign with its "Call to Halt the Arms Race." In 1983, AFSC managed campaigns against deployment of U.S. Euromissiles, and in 1984, AFSC sponsored the neo-Nazi Green Party leader Petra Kelly's visit to Philadelphia. AFSC has, as part of its disarmament crusade, sponsored for years "friendship" tours of Soviet delegations.

AFSC has also been actively involved, since 1977, in the movement to promote pederasty. Three leading AFSC personnel participated in the 1982 Philadelphia conference of the NAMBLA group (North American Man-Boy Love Association), including MNS founder George Lakey.