

EIR Investigation

Cult Awareness brainwashers, Galen Kelly exposed at last

by Warren A.J. Hamerman

Self-styled "cult deprogrammer" Galen Kelly, who is actually a professional kidnapper and brainwasher, was indicted on March 3, 1993 by a federal grand jury at the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia on a felony charge that he kidnapped Debra Dobkowski on May 5, 1992. Sources close to the kidnapping investigation believe that other individuals are also likely to be indicted. The kidnapping for which Kelly has been indicted is described in the prologue to a new book to be released this month by Executive Intelligence Review, entitled *Travesty—A True Crime Story*. The indictment comes just as Kelly and his cronies in the Cult Awareness Network (CAN) had geared up a propaganda campaign to present themselves as legitimate consultants on so-called cults in the aftermath of the Feb. 26 bombing of the New York World Trade Center (being blamed on Islamic radicals) and the Feb. 28 shootout between the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) and the Branch Davidian religious group in Waco, Texas.

Kelly is not just another thug; he is part of an international apparatus of Israeli, American, and British secret intelligence communities' "wetworks" capability. Kelly is on the board of JINSA, the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, a liaison group between Israeli and American military establishments that is suspected of having been at the center of the Jonathan Pollard spy ring. Kelly is also the security henchman and a paid operative of CAN.

Immediately after the Waco, Texas incident erupted, Kelly and one of his CAN deprogramming sidekicks named Rick Ross appeared on national media as experts to "explain" the events. According to various media reports the central "deprogramming" adviser to the ATF and FBI on the Branch Davidian sect is, in fact, the self-same Rick Ross. Along with Kelly, Ross is a leading deprogrammer for CAN. Ross

is a convicted jewel thief. He was arrested in November 1975 and pled guilty to the crime of Conspiracy to Commit Grand Theft Second Degree-Open End, according to a Phoenix Police Departmental Report. Ross was under criminal investigation in Washington state for a failed 1991 deprogramming attempt.

Ross was publicly described by CAN Executive Director Cynthia Kissler as "among the half-dozen best deprogrammers in the country." Priscilla Coates, the director of CAN in Los Angeles, said of Ross: "Rick has helped me with all kinds of questions. He has also competently counseled many parents and cult members." Ross is a member of two national committees for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and an outspoken critic of Christian fundamentalist groups. He is past chairman of the Religious Advisory Committee to the Arizona Department of Corrections and of the International Coalition for Jewish Prisoner Services of the B'nai B'rith International, Washington, D.C.

The victim of Kelly's latest kidnap indictment is Debra Dobkowski, the roommate of the intended target, who was on her way home from work late at night when she was grabbed by two men and two women and forcibly taken to Leesburg, Virginia, some 40 miles northwest of Washington. On the way, she asked one of her abductors his name and he replied, "Galen Kelly," according to court papers. A study of telephone records showed that the mother of Dobkowski's roommate had placed calls to the Cult Awareness Network in Chicago three months before the abduction.

Kelly was to be arraigned in U.S. Magistrates Court in Alexandria on March 15. Assistant U.S. Attorney Lawrence Leiser told the media that, if convicted, Kelly faces a maximum sentence of up to life in prison. Kelly, 45, was acquitted Dec. 31 of plotting to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith.

What is CAN?

"We're not a criminal organization, we don't engage in kidnappings," was the public comment of CAN's Cynthia Kissner, upon hearing of the arrests last September of Galen Kelly, Don Moore, Newbold Smith, Bob Point, and Tony Russo for conspiracy to kidnap LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith. Oh, but the lady doth protest too much.

The evidence that has emerged from what has been called the "Kidnappers, Inc." trial, only provides more confirmation that the Cult Awareness Network is exactly what Kissner says it is not.

Originally called the Citizens Freedom Foundation, CAN was founded in 1974 by Henrietta Crampton and a small group of advocates of "deprogramming," a euphemism for making someone change his or her beliefs by force, which is otherwise called "brainwashing." Crampton described Ted Patrick as a prime force behind the formation of CFF.

Patrick, a pioneer of "deprogramming" who has been convicted numerous times for violent crimes, wrote in his book *Let Our Children Go!* that deprogramming involves "kidnapping at the very least, quite often assault and battery, almost invariably conspiracy to commit a crime and illegal restraint."

Since its founding, CFF changed its name to CAN, obtained more prominent sponsors, and broadened its affiliations; but it has always remained the same—a clearinghouse and referral service for people who, for a fee, will do whatever it takes to break a targeted individual from his or her beliefs.

Bucknell University religion professor Larry Shin told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1992 that deprogramming is "the most destructive of the legacies of the great American cult scare. . . . CAN is much closer to a destructive cult than most of the groups they attack."

From the mid-1980s forward, CAN has functioned as the most active of a throng of so-called anti-cult organizations which sprang from the ravages of the counterculture. Such groups as the Jewish Community Relations Council's (JCRC) Task Force on Missionaries and Cults, the American Family Foundation, the International Cult Education Project and the Interfaith Coalition of Concern about Cults, all share interlocking boards of directors and funding. They give each other awards and share referrals. Through these associations, CAN has enjoyed the support and protection of powerful elements of the eastern liberal financial establishment.

It was through CAN that all the conspirators in Kidnappers, Inc. became associated.

'There's money to be made'

When E. Newbold Smith wanted a kidnapper/deprogrammer to go after his son, Lewis du Pont Smith, he called CAN, and they referred him to Galen Kelly, who in turn received payments from CAN. When Smith needed a psychiatrist who would testify to have his son Lewis declared mentally incompetent, Smith called CAN and they referred him to Dr. David Halperin, a board member of the American

Family Foundation, CAN's sister organization. Don Moore needed work after he was fired from the Loudoun County, Va., Sheriff's Department for rummaging through department files. So, as he told another former sheriff's deputy, Doug Poppa, after he sought to recruit Poppa to the "Kidnappers, Inc." scheme, "I'm working for CAN." Moore added, "There's money to be made in the anti-cult work." And when Moore and Kelly wanted legal cover for their kidnapping plans, lawyer Bob Point offered to provide that cover under the auspices of the work he does for CAN.

Cynthia Kissner has gone to great lengths to deny CAN's involvement in kidnappings and coercive deprogrammings, but there is ample evidence that points precisely to that.

Estimates are that CAN maintains a network of 20 to 25 full-time deprogrammers, and 30 or so part-time deprogrammers. Each full-time deprogrammer handles approximately 25 deprogramming jobs per year, making a conservative estimate of over 500 deprogrammings per year. Of those deprogrammings, some 25% involve outright kidnapping. The rest involve "detaining" the victim against his or her will. It has been reported that at the 1992 CAN conference in Los Angeles, a CAN deprogrammer claimed that over 2,000 deprogrammings occurred in the United States in the last year.

Occasionally, deprogrammers are arrested. Most frequently they plead guilty to lesser charges and spend little or no time in jail. Often they go scot-free.

At CAN's national conferences and local meetings, family members interested in having someone kidnapped or deprogrammed can meet professionals like Galen Kelly, whom they can hire. CAN claims to maintain files on over 1,000 organizations which it deems to be "destructive cults," and it distributes hate literature on many of them. But if an inquirer asks for more information about a particular organization, CAN will eagerly refer the inquirer to their "experts" on the particular organization. The "experts" are deprogrammers, who, for a fee, will arrange a kidnapping/deprogramming. A typical "deprogramming" fee is \$20,000.

Cynthia Kissner has personally referred callers to Galen Kelly as CAN's "expert" on LaRouche.

A critical element in CAN's deprogramming operations is maintaining a continuous barrage of its hate propaganda in the major media. If CAN succeeds in creating a hostile environment around a particular target, that limits or mitigates the reaction if they get caught. Such an effect can certainly be seen in the case of the December 1992 Kidnappers, Inc. trial in Virginia.

There has also been no shortage of credulous journalists who will do CAN's bidding. Former Loudoun County Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore referred to this type of operation with respect to the political movement around Lyndon LaRouche, as "busting the covey." Patricia Lynch, a former NBC reporter who produced several TV slanders against LaRouche in the mid-1980s, testified that Priscilla Coates, the head of CAN in the mid-1980s, was a major source for her stories.

Moore had regular contacts with reporters in Washington, D.C., Loudoun County, Va., and Philadelphia.

In any case, the arrest of Newbold Smith, Kelly, Moore, and Point was not the first time that CAN had to disavow illegality by its members. In October 1990, the Rev. Michael Rokos, an Episcopal priest, who was then president of CAN, resigned after it became publicly known that he had a sexual preference for young boys.

At that time, news stories broke in the *Baltimore Sun* and elsewhere that Rokos had been arrested in July 1982 for soliciting sex with a Baltimore vice squad officer posing as a minor. According to an affidavit from arresting officer Joseph G. Wyatt, Rokos solicited him, saying, "I want you to tie me up, put clothespins on my nipples, and make me suck your dick."

While hiding his perverted criminal past, Rokos spoke before law enforcement and civic groups slandering LaRouche. He portrayed himself as an expert on "political cults" and "Satanism." Rokos also fraudulently portrayed himself as the chaplain for the Maryland State Police.

Another embarrassment CAN suffered was the defection of "cult deprogrammer" Gary Scarff. In November 1991, Scarff told a Los Angeles press conference that he had falsely

claimed to be a survivor of the 1978 mass suicide by the People's Temple followers of the Rev. Jim Jones in Guyana. Scarff said he lied in order to raise "hundreds of thousands of dollars" for the Cult Awareness Network. According to a sworn affidavit, Scarff says he was associated with CAN for ten years. His affidavit recounts his participation in kidnappings and deprogrammings. During the preparations for one deprogramming, Scarff says, he was sodomized by deprogrammer Ray Brandyberry. According to Scarff, Cynthia Kissler was actively involved in organizing deprogrammings. He also accused CAN attorney Ford Greene of drug abuse and homosexuality.

Helen Overington: a case study

Sometimes a CAN deprogramming does not need the use of thugs to forcibly kidnap someone. In those cases, CAN uses other forms of pressure and intimidation to break the target's beliefs. An example of this is the case of Helen Overington.

Helen Overington is a former financial and active political supporter of the LaRouche movement. When LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher was convicted on securities violations in 1989, and given a barbaric 86-year sentence by a Virginia jury (later reduced to 10 years by the judge), Mrs. Overington

EIR releases 'Travesty: A True Crime Story'

Travesty—A True Crime Story, detailing the sensational Lewis du Pont Smith kidnapping case in relation to the railroad of Lyndon LaRouche was released by Executive Intelligence Review on March 17. This 254-page paperback is the shocking story of one of the greatest cases of travesty of justice in the 20th century. In the same Alexandria, Virginia federal courthouse, virtually four years to the day after American political statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and six associates were railroaded, five kidnapers were acquitted of charges that they had plotted and conspired to violently kidnap and forcibly "deprogram" Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the du Pont fortune, and his wife Andrea Diano Smith, because they had joined with LaRouche to fight for the cause of bettering mankind.

The kidnapers were caught on over 60 hours of surveillance tapes, where they plotted their crimes in lurid detail. Both the criminals charged and their lawyers in the Kidnappers, Inc. case were the very same men who had thrown LaRouche in prison for life when they were working for the federal government.

Yet the kidnapers got off scot-free.

Travesty is written in the form of a "true crime" story, and presents detailed evidence of:

- The inner workings of Kidnappers, Inc., a national kidnap-for-hire ring called the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which reportedly arranges more than 500 kidnappings and forcible deprogrammings per year.
- The complicity of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), an organized-crime hate group, in violent attacks against LaRouche and his associates, including a near-miss assassination of LaRouche on Oct. 6, 1986 in the small Virginia town of Leesburg.
- How a top-secret unit of the U.S. military was in the center of the 400-man invasion of Leesburg, which included use of helicopters, an armored personnel carrier, and sniper teams. For the first time in print, details are revealed showing that on Oct. 6, 1986, LaRouche's enemies planned to assassinate him and his wife Helga during the raid, whose assault force was made up of 400 state, federal, and local law enforcement officials.
- How Loudoun County Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore, a federalized marshal, engaged in seven years of illegal covert dirty operations against LaRouche and his associates.

The dialogue for the book is taken entirely from the FBI's secretly recorded tapes, giving the reader a rare glimpse into the criminal mind.

wrote a letter to the judge, Carleton Penn, vigorously denouncing the sentence. But one year later, after being subjected to strong family pressure and intensive sessions with CAN deprogrammers, Mrs. Overington withdrew her support.

Pressure was brought on Mrs. Overington because her daughters, Mary Rotz and Peggy Weller, and her son, John Overington, opposed her political views, and wanted her money.

Mrs. Overington's children first called the Virginia Attorney General's Office and spoke with Assistant Attorney General John Russell, who would later give false testimony in the Kidnappers, Inc. case against government witness Doug Poppa; Mrs. Overington's children also spoke with Russell's investigator, Virginia State Police agent C.D. Bryant.

Bryant later testified in court that he referred the family to Mira Lansky Boland, the LaRouche case officer for the Anti-Defamation League, because the family believed Mrs. Overington had been "brainwashed." Boland in turn put the family in touch with CAN.

Soon, Mrs. Overington's children moved her from her apartment in Baltimore, where she had been living on her own, to a house next to her daughter's in Pennsylvania, where she found herself under virtual house arrest. She was worked on by Boland, then-CAN president Rev. Michael Rokos, and Bryant, who all told her lies, slanders, and half-truths about LaRouche and his associates. Mrs. Overington resisted the pressure for some days, refusing to believe the lies. She later told the news media that her family had to work on her pretty hard before she would believe she had been "brainwashed" when she supported LaRouche.

In a January 1991 article in *Woman's Day* magazine, Helen Overington described her political disagreements with her family: "When I tried to talk politics with my children, they'd say, 'Oh, Mom, you really don't believe that stuff, do you?' or 'Oh, Mom, you've been reading all that conservative literature again.' Especially Peggy, the most liberal. She finally told me, 'Look, Mom, we can't discuss these things. We just don't agree.'"

In an interview with an investigator, Peggy Overington Weller said her mother was deprogrammed with the help of CAN.

The Overington children then teamed up with Newbold Smith to organize and fund the "LaRouche Victims Support Group," which specifically targets supporters of LaRouche. The group has a special phone number in CAN's office so that callers can be referred to Kelly and other "experts" on LaRouche.

Once Mrs. Overington had been "deprogrammed," her family tried to use her to extort money from Rochelle Ascher, threatening to testify against Ascher in a criminal proceeding if Ascher didn't pay Overington some money. The family hired the Harrisburg law firm of McNees Wallace which had worked with the ADL and CAN in a previous case. When Ascher's attorney exposed the extortion attempt, McNees Wallace dropped out of the case.

The Overingtons also sought revenge by launching a national media campaign using journalists sympathetic to CAN and the ADL, like Pat Lynch of NBC. John Overington, a West Virginia state legislator, sent CAN's hate literature to every state legislator in the country, seeking to harass LaRouche supporters through instigating bogus legal proceedings. Overington also proposed legislation which would effectively outlaw political fundraising.

The MK-Ultra mind controllers

CAN's theories of the psychology of mind control are rooted in the CIA's mind control project, MK-Ultra. The MK-Ultra project came out of the British Tavistock Institute's studies of Nazi social control techniques. After World War II, up through the 1960s and 1970s, the CIA and U.S. military agencies funnelled money through research foundations and universities to study the various effects of torture, brain surgery, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, and hallucinogenic drugs on individuals. These experiments were seeking to perfect methods of mind control. In many cases, the subjects were not volunteers, but were given drugs and otherwise tortured without their permission.

Many of the CIA's pioneer experimenters from the MK-Ultra project are today board members and advisers to the Cult Awareness Network and the American Family Foundation.

For example, Dr. Louis Jolyon West received CAN's 1990 Leo J. Ryan Award for "extraordinary courage, tenacity and perseverance in the battle against tyranny over the mind of man." Tyranny over the mind of man is certainly Dr. West's stock in trade. Over the course of 30 years, West has experimented on the minds of veterans, prisoners, alcoholics, and drug addicts with hallucinogenic drugs, electroshock, isolation, and small group behavior-control techniques.

In 1977, Dr. West was exposed on the front page of the *New York Times* as being funded by the CIA to perform experiments in mind destruction using LSD, as part of the MK-Ultra project. In John Marks's book *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, West was exposed as a pioneer of LSD and mind control experiments funded by the CIA. Despite these and other damaging stories, West continues to be held in high regard among CAN's members, and is a frequent lecturer and oft-cited researcher. West is also an advisory board member of the American Family Foundation.

Trained in group dynamics at the British Tavistock Institute, the "mother" agency for most of the postwar Anglo-American intelligence and "dirty tricks" apparatus, West set out to manipulate group behavior with hallucinogenic drugs.

He ran "field studies" in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco in the early 1960s to study the effect of drugs on youths, at a time when the hallucinogen LSD was making it into the "Bohemian" groups via the numerous MK-Ultra experiments.

West studied how drugs could be used "as adjuncts to interpersonal manipulation or assault." He studied the use of

drugs in controlled groups, such as Charles Manson's killer cult. He wrote that the government could supply drugs to control a group or a select portion of the population. "This method, foreseen by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* (1932), has the governing element employing drugs selectively to manipulate the governed in various ways," West wrote. "In fact, it may be more convenient and perhaps even more economical to keep the growing numbers of chronic drug users (especially of the hallucinogens) fairly isolated and also out of the labor market, with its millions of unemployed. To society, the communards with their hallucinogenic drugs are probably less bothersome—and less expensive—if they are living apart, than if they are engaging in alternative modes of expressing their alienation, such as active, organized, vigorous political protest and dissent."

To further his studies in LSD, he collaborated with Age of Aquarius guru Aldous Huxley, the British pioneer promoter of LSD and Satanism. Huxley praised West in a 1957 letter to Dr. Humphrey Osmond, the man who coined the phrase "psycho-delic" (later changing it to "psychedelic" to take away any connotation of madness). Huxley wrote: "Dr. L.J. West, of the Medical School of University of Oklahoma, was here a few weeks ago—an extremely able young man, I think. His findings are that mescalinated subjects are almost un hypnotizable. I suggested to him that he should hypnotize his people before they took LSD."

After America's ghettos exploded in violence in the late 1960s, West promoted chemical castration and the implanting of electrodes into people's brains as a means of controlling violent behavior and political activity. In 1973, West proposed the creation of a Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence. Among the programs planned were genetic, biochemical, and neurophysiological studies of violent individuals, including prison inmates and "hyperkinetic" children. West wrote to the California director of health that a Nike missile base, which the Army was turning over to civilian use, would be a perfect setting for his center. "Such a Nike missile base is located in the Santa Monica Mountains, within a half-hour's drive of the Neuropsychiatric Institute. It is accessible but relatively remote. The site is securely fenced. . . . Comparative studies could be carried out there, in an isolated but convenient location, of experimental or model programs for the alteration of undesirable behavior."

Although West's Violence Center was never approved, he received millions of dollars in research funding for the study of gangs, violence, alcohol and drug abuse.

West became an "expert witness" for several court cases, including the Patty Hearst Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapping case; and he interviewed Jack Ruby, who murdered alleged John F. Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, to evaluate Ruby's sanity. During the Hearst trial, West gave away the "family secrets" about brainwashing, when he said "perhaps the most insidious domestic threat posed by 'brainwashing' is the tendency of Americans to believe in its power."

Who's who among brainwashers

● **Dr. Margaret Singer** is considered the *grande dame* of the Cult Awareness Network. Singer, who is also an advisory board member of the American Family Foundation, got her start as an Army psychiatrist, studying Korean War veterans and prisoners of war. She worked in projects with Drs. Edgar Schein and Albert Biderman, both exposed in Marks's *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate* as running the parallel military MK-Ultra programs. Singer's writings are also cited by the CIA front, the Society for the Study of Human Ecology, Inc.

Together with Dr. West, she ran a survival and torture-resistance study for Air Force Intelligence at Stead Air Force Base in 1966. They helped devise a program of "survival training," by putting a group of airmen in the desert, where they were forced to scrounge and eat lizards to stay alive. They were kept in isolation boxes overnight. The results of this experiment were a failure. The training was so severe that it made the men weaker instead of stronger.

Also working with West, Singer studied the Haight-Ashbury hippie drug "culture." She interviewed hundreds upon hundreds of drug-crazed hippies, and examined their LSD-induced religious experiences in order to build psychological profiles on them.

Singer has expended a great amount of energy trying to give credence to her version of "brainwashing," and speaks regularly on the subject at CAN's annual conferences. However, her theories have been discredited by both the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association.

Singer holds herself out as an expert witness for legal proceedings involving what she calls "mind control or coercive persuasion."

In a 1990 federal court case in California, Singer was not allowed to testify as an expert witness on "mind control." In his ruling rejecting Singer's expertise, U.S. Judge Lowell Jensen said, "The evidence before the court . . . shows that neither the APA nor the ASA has endorsed the views of Dr. Singer. . . . Her proffered testimony in this case has been challenged by the scientific community on grounds of both scientific merit and methodological rigor."

In another case, Judge Jensen stated, "Significantly, the APA ultimately rejected the Singer task force report on coercive persuasion when it was submitted for consideration."

Frustrated at the failure to get the courts to adopt her absurd theories, Singer and her cohort Dr. Richard Ofshe filed a racketeering suit in 1992 against the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association for refusing to sanction her work.

● **Dr. Robert Jay Lifton** is noted for his groundbreaking work on Nazi interrogation and torture techniques. He is a favorite of CAN and the ADL, and is often cited as an authority on mind manipulation. Lifton analyzed Korean brainwashing techniques by studying American prisoners of war

and Korean War veterans. He was named in John Marks's book as heading one of the CIA-run MK-Ultra parallel programs for the Air Force.

Lifton worked with Dr. Singer and others at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center on "Chinese Communist thought reform, the assault upon identity and belief." His book, *Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism*, is the bible for those who believe in brainwashing. Deprogramming victims frequently are forced to read Lifton's writings during their ordeal. What Lifton describes in his book as thought reform, is remarkably similar to what CAN calls "deprogramming."

He studied subjects who had been brainwashed in Chinese Communist jails. The brainwashing succeeded because the victims were forcibly detained, and subjected to a selective use of physical force. The victim could alleviate the physical pain by submitting to "confession and re-education." One of the subjects Lifton studied was a Catholic priest who was forced to denounce his church to relieve his suffering.

Compare Lifton's description of Chinese brainwashing to a Galen Kelly deprogramming, for example, the woman Kelly and Moore kidnapped in Washington, D.C. in May 1992. The victim was forcibly detained. Kelly told the woman that he had a whole slew of techniques from drugs to various other methods, to force her to cooperate. The situation would become progressively adverse, unless the woman cooperated.

Lifton studied how to manipulate populations by fear and guilt. His studies of the victims of Nazi Germany and the Nazi doctors have been criticized for being overly sympathetic to the Nazi doctors. Dr. Bruno Bettelheim argued that Lifton went too far in "understanding" the Nazi doctors.

- **Rabbi Maurice Davis** is a member of the CAN advisory board who works closely with Dr. John G. Clark of Harvard in arranging "deprogrammings."

Davis was an early sponsor of Galen Kelly, and also helped create cult leader Jim Jones by arranging for an empty Indianapolis synagogue to house Jones's early activities. Jones later moved to San Francisco, where he founded the People's Temple. In 1978, after moving his followers to Guyana, Jones led a mass suicide of his followers after one of them murdered U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan. The resulting publicity propelled the anti-cult mafia into prominence. Patricia Ryan, the late congressman's daughter, is now the president of CAN.

Davis worked in the MK-Ultra program at the U.S. Public Health Service's prison in Lexington, Kentucky with Dr. Harris Isbell, who was administering psychotropic drugs to inmates. One subject was kept on LSD for 77 days.

- **Rabbi Arnold James Rudin** and his wife **Marcia Rudin** are leaders of the "interreligious" group within the Cult Awareness Network and the American Family Foundation and frequent spokesmen for the American Jewish Committee. Marcia Rudin is head of the International Cult Educa-

tion Project, a spinoff of the B'nai B'rith.

Rudin was an Air Force chaplain stationed in Korea and Japan in 1960-62. He participated in the formation of the New Religions Movement in America, along with such pioneers of LSD-induced "religious experiences," as Dr. Timothy Leary's sidekick Richard Alpert (now Baba Ram Das). The New Religions Movement, centered at the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, Calif., was a project which spawned numerous "religions," New Age belief systems, and helped revive "old religions," such as witchcraft and Satanism.

- **Herbert Rosedale**, president of the American Family Foundation, is a partner in the New York law firm of Parker, Flatau, Chapin and Klimpl, chief representative of Israeli-owned Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim. Rosedale sent a letter praising Galen Kelly, to help get Kelly out of jail after his Kidnappers, Inc. arrest.

Where does CAN get its money?

The Cult Awareness Network is incorporated in California and lists 2421 W. Pratt Blvd., Chicago, Illinois as its address, but this is just a mail drop. CAN's real headquarters is at 301 East Main St., Barrington, Ill.

CAN has tax-exempt status from the IRS, and lists its annual income at around \$250,000. The associated American Family Foundation reports about the same amount of income. The funding for CAN and the AFF comes from families who hire their deprogrammers, and from donations from establishment foundations. The Crestlea Foundation of Wilmington, Delaware, which is the personal foundation of E. Newbold and Margaret du Pont Smith, parents of intended kidnap/deprogramming victim Lewis du Pont Smith, contributes over \$10,000 a year to CAN.

The American Family Foundation has been funded, for the most part, by a handful of top Wall Street family foundations. Among them are the Scaife Family Foundation, the J.M. Foundation, and the Pew Foundation. In recent years, the San Francisco-based Swig Foundation has provided crucial support. Foundation trustee Melvin Swig is a national commission member of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and a national executive board member of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

The single largest financial promoters of the AFF for the past decade have been the Bodman Foundation and the Achellis Foundation. The Bodman and Achellis foundations combined to grant over a half-million dollars to the AFF during the first decade of its existence. The two separate foundations have overlapping trustees and officers and are both housed in the New York City law offices of Morris and McVeigh, which also acts as general counsel for both foundations. Both the Bodman and Achellis Foundations and the Morris and McVeigh law firm are chock-full of New York-based intelligence and banking families, who generally avoid the political limelight, preferring to shape national, political, and cultural policy through private foundation grants.