

The Children Of God Cult

Unveiling the Shadows: A Deep Dive into The Children Of God Cult

When we examine the landscape of new religious movements that emerged from the turbulent 1960s and 1970s, few groups have sparked as much controversy, fear, and morbid curiosity as **The Children Of God Cult**. Founded by a charismatic and deeply flawed individual, this group evolved from a fringe Christian commune into a global, tightly controlled religious organization. While officially rebranded as The Family International, the legacy and stories associated with **The Children Of God Cult** continue to haunt former members, sociologists, and law enforcement agencies. Understanding this group is not merely an exercise in historical voyeurism; it is a critical case study in the mechanics of spiritual abuse, charismatic leadership, and the manipulation of doctrine to justify harmful practices. This article aims to provide a comprehensive, fact-based look at the origins, beliefs, controversies, and eventual decline of one of the most infamous religious sects of the 20th

century.

Origins and the Rise of a Prophet

The Man Behind the Movement: David Berg

The story of **The Children Of God Cult** begins with its founder, David Brandt Berg. Born in 1919 to parents who were itinerant evangelists, Berg was steeped in fundamentalist Christianity from birth. He worked as a pastor for the Christian and Missionary Alliance but was eventually defrocked due to his erratic behavior and claims of divine revelation. Berg was a complex figure—a man who craved attention and believed he was receiving direct prophecies from God. By the late 1960s, he had become a fixture on the counterculture scene in Huntington Beach, California. He saw the hippie movement not as a rebellion against society, but as a spiritual vacuum waiting to be filled. He began preaching to runaways, drug addicts, and disillusioned youth, offering them a radical, apocalyptic version of Christianity that rejected the "system" entirely.

The Jesus People Movement and the Birth of the Sect

Berg's initial group was known as "Teens for Christ," but it quickly evolved in 1968 into what became known

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as **The Children Of God Cult**. The name itself was strategic; it implied a new family, a new identity for those who had left their biological families behind. The early days were characterized by communal living, intense Bible study, and a fervent belief that the end of the world was imminent. Berg's followers were required to sever ties with anyone outside the group, including parents and non-believing friends. This practice of "litnessing" (witnessing by literature) involved selling religious pamphlets on the streets to raise funds, a form of low-cost evangelism. The group grew exponentially as it tapped into the disillusionment of the post-Vietnam era, offering certainty and purpose in a world that seemed to be falling apart.

Core Beliefs and Shifting Doctrines

Mo Letters: The Word of the Prophet

Berg's authority was absolute, and his teachings were disseminated through a series of publications known as "Mo Letters" (Berg's nickname was "Father David" or "Mo"). These letters were treated as the literal word of God, superseding even the Bible in terms of practical guidance for the group. Initially, the theology of **The Children Of God Cult** was a strict, ascetic form of Christianity. Members were required to live in poverty, practice celibacy (outside of procreation within marriage), and reject all worldly possessions. However,

Berg's doctrine was not static; it evolved dramatically over time, often in ways that conveniently aligned with his personal desires and the strategic needs of the group. This concept of "progressive revelation" allowed the leader to change rules on a whim, leaving followers in a constant state of disorientation and dependency.

The Law of Love and "Flirty Fishing"

Perhaps the most notorious and controversial doctrine to emerge from **The Children Of God Cult** was the "Law of Love." In the mid-1970s, Berg introduced a radical new practice called "Flirty Fishing" (FFing). The theology argued that love was the highest law, and that physical, sexual love could be used as a tool to win converts and financial support for the group. Female members were instructed to use their sexuality to attract men, turning sexual encounters into acts of evangelism. Initially targeting businessmen for donations, this practice quickly devolved into systematic prostitution. Berg and his inner circle justified this by claiming it was a form of "hookers for Jesus" ministry. This practice decimated the nuclear family structure within the cult, as Berg also began promoting a form of communal marriage, effectively breaking down the bonds between individual spouses. The practice was devastating for the women involved, many of whom were teenagers or young adults who had been groomed to believe that their bodies were not their own but a tool for God's work.

Life Inside the CoG: Control and Abuse

A Culture of Totalitarian Control

For those living inside **The Children Of God Cult**, daily life was rigidly controlled. Members lived in communes, often in cramped and unsanitary conditions. They were expected to work long hours selling literature or, later, engaging in fundraising to support the increasingly wealthy leadership. Critical thinking was discouraged and punished. Children born into the cult were indoctrinated from birth. They were taught that the outside world was evil, that their parents (who were often shunted to the side for the sake of the "Family") were not their true authority, and that the leadership of David Berg was the only path to salvation. This system was designed to create total psychological dependence. Breaking a follower down allowed Berg to rebuild them in his own image.

The Allegations of Child Abuse

The darkest chapter in the history of **The Children Of God Cult** concerns its treatment of children. In the 1970s and 1980s, former members began to come forward with harrowing accounts of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Berg's teachings on sexuality eventually extended to children. He wrote letters that discussed sexual contact with minors in

disturbingly positive terms, framing it as a form of affection and religious education. This "Heavenly Family" concept led to the creation of a community where the normal boundaries protecting children were systematically dismantled. Investigations by law enforcement in several countries, including the United States, Australia, and France, uncovered evidence of widespread abuse. While the group officially condemned pedophilia, the environment Berg created, where adult sexuality was normalized and children were taught to obey adults completely, created a fertile ground for predators. For decades, survivors of **The Children Of God Cult** have fought for recognition and justice, their stories providing a chilling testament to the dangers of absolute loyalty to a charismatic leader.

Controversies and Legal Battles

Government Raids and Public Scrutiny

As stories of "Flirty Fishing" and child abuse leaked into the public domain, **The Children Of God Cult** became a target for deprogrammers, journalists, and law enforcement. The 1990s saw a massive legal crackdown. The most famous incident was the 1993 raid on the group's headquarters in Argentina (in conjunction with the ATF and FBI), which resulted in the rescue of several children. However, the group had

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become highly sophisticated in legal matters. They argued religious persecution and won several court cases, allowing them to regain custody of children in some jurisdictions. This legal resilience is a hallmark of many high-control groups; they externalize criticism as persecution, which reinforces the "us vs. them" mentality and strengthens the loyalty of members. The intense media scrutiny forced the group to adapt.

The Rebranding: From Children of God to The Family International

Recognizing that the name "The Children of God" had become toxic, the leadership—now led by Berg's wife, Maria, after his death in 1994—changed the official name to **The Family International**. This was a strategic rebranding. They slowly phased out the most controversial practices, such as Flirty Fishing, and attempted to present a more moderate, conservative image to the world. They closed many of their large communes and encouraged members to live in smaller, more discreet groups. The focus shifted from aggressive street evangelism to inward-focused community building. This transformation was effective in quieting some external criticism, but for many survivors who had suffered abuse under the old system, the rebranding felt like a whitewashing of a terrible history. The core authoritarian structure, the reverence for Berg's prophecies, and the isolationist mindset remained largely intact.

The Current Status of The Family International

A Smaller, More Reclusive Group

Today, the group formerly known as **The Children Of God Cult**, now called The Family International, still exists, though it is a shadow of its former self. Estimates of its current membership vary, but it is believed to be in the low thousands, concentrated in South America, Asia, and parts of Europe. The group has largely retreated from public view. They no longer aggressively recruit on street corners. Instead, they operate a quiet online presence and focus on internal community building. The death of David Berg removed the central prophet, but the system he built has proven resilient, adapting to survive in a changed world. Current leadership still promotes a version of "Family" community, but the doctrine has been sanitized for modern consumption.

The Ongoing Battle for Survivor Awareness

Despite the group's retreat from the headlines, the impact of **The Children Of God Cult** continues to be felt. Former members have formed powerful online communities and support networks. They share resources, offer therapy recommendations, and work to warn the public about the dangers of authoritarian

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religion. The "cult" experience does not end when one leaves the group; the psychological programming, trust issues, and complex trauma can last a lifetime. The term "cult survivor" is not just a label; it is a profound identity for those who managed to escape the psychological and physical confines of Berg's world. The story of **The Children Of God Cult** serves as a stark warning about the vulnerability of the human mind when it is deprived of critical thinking, isolated from loved ones, and subjected to the whims of a charismatic fraud.

Psychological and Sociological Impact

Why People Joined and Why They Stayed

It is easy to dismiss members of **The Children Of God Cult** as brainwashed or weak, but the reality is more complex. The group offered genuine community, purpose, and a sense of being part of a world-changing movement. For a lonely teenager or a lost young adult in the 1970s, the offer of a new family and a divine mission was incredibly seductive. The exploitation of this need for love and belonging is a classic cultic tactic. Once inside, the high demands of the group created a phenomenon known as "effort justification"—the harder you work for something, the more you value it. This, combined with sleep deprivation, poor nutrition, and constant ideological

reinforcement, created a powerful psychological trap.

Leaving the Cult: The Road to Recovery

Leaving **The Children Of God Cult** is rarely a single event but a long process. It involves recognizing that one's entire worldview was based on a lie. Former members often struggle with feelings of shame, guilt, and a profound sense of alienation from the "real world" they were taught to fear. They must learn basic life skills that were denied to them, such as managing money, making independent decisions, and forming healthy relationships. The work of therapists specializing in religious trauma and cult recovery is vital. Reflecting on this, we see that the damage inflicted by high-control groups like this one is not just physical or even emotional; it is spiritual. It steals a person's sense of agency and replaces it with dependency. The journey out is a journey back to the self.

Conclusion: A Cautionary Tale

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