

Preface and Index

Editorial preface

This research circular preserves the supplied 99-page document unchanged and adds a chronological index, a source register, investigative leads, and a practical research plan. The uploaded document includes historical discussion, speculative allegations, and statements about identifiable groups. Its inclusion records what was written, not independent verification or endorsement of those allegations.

Coverage: historical security records, watchlists, Jewish Defense League archival leads, the 1972 Sol Hurok bombing, organizations researching religious movements and alleged occult crimes, governmental and private agencies in the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Vatican City and the United Kingdom, and the 1996 Cult Awareness Network bankruptcy. Dates are historical unless otherwise noted.

Evidence standard: distinguish primary source, contemporary news report, later institutional summary, allegation, inference and unresolved question. A religious affiliation, ethnicity, surname, or appearance is not evidence of criminal conduct or genetic predisposition. A police file is not proof of guilt.

Completeness statement: all 99 original PDF pages are reproduced as supplied. The additions capture the sources and topics identifiable from the supplied PDF and visible conversation. Some earlier chat links were rendered as unlinked citations or omitted in the original export, so a complete audit of every historically clicked webpage is not possible from these materials alone.

Reader index and original-document page map

Part I - Preface and reading guide (this front matter).

Part II - Original uploaded document, preserved verbatim, 99 pages. Original pages 1-4: author commentary and opening of Chats with Ch@. Pages 4-13: Sudan, travel restrictions and terrorism watchlists. Pages 13-23: U.S. intelligence agencies and classifications. Pages 24-40: NYPL, FBI/CIA and national archives; domestic and international organizations. Later original pages: JDL archives, legal case research, European cult-awareness institutions and American police units. Exact headings are best located with the searchable text companion.

Part III - Highlights and corrections after the original document.

Part IV - Source register and research instructions after the highlights.

Companion downloads: searchable full original text; highlights; source register; research to-do list; suggested follow-on circulars.

The ongoing human rights crimes by the zion canadian and other zion nationals operating inside the us govettment is in a state of flux. It seems the Swiss Italians germans Spanish and French have been denied citizenship and greencards since the 1970s and in retrospect it seems these cannibal groios in us govettment illegslly have created uncountable missing oerson and murders in our homejands and replaced almost everyone with a foreigner from some tribal jungle swamp or tundra who have been attacicking rapeing our citizens abductions and murder in eurooe for over 4000 years. With the ongoing denial if the actual white europeans being separated from their families which were invited into the usa with promises if farms and work to grow families. Since then most of the european farmers are dead replaced with white indigenous americns or rusdian genetics or these canadian brits like up vances people. These people here in the usa are all related to murdering genocide groups and diaspiras that have developed to engulf the entire region with mutated enemies with our genetics and body

parts attached and usually making them lighter in colored except fir grouos of indonesians , soutj ameticans ,orientaks and Africans that are already pigmented white or beige colored naturally. Some of thee grouos have lived among us since I was born and that is all the history I actually know happened , other than that it looks like our people were divided and raped and murdered by these same grouos calling thensrlves our people who came into our usa community right from the start while other mived in continously after till now. Tjos is not OK, this is not normal for you actual southern Europeans to have to live with these rules and reprimand pkaced on you because other white people who may or may not be from europe treated people badly with their own races of peoples involved xommitting the same crimes with them on everyone and now somehow we have to pay for all you losers when our people freed the slaves in genoa in 1600s and the usa in 1800s. Im very tired of us accepting these brain dead tribalist slave trading grouos as our governors. We don't need governors they do. Get

the fuck off our lands in the EU its been 6000 years of moron indians , latinos ,africans and rusdians coming on our lands in EU and atracking us. Fuck off back to incest tundra.

Cracker barrel inner citi mini restaurant

Pagan Myanmar where the cannibals come from are this same groups of crissmixed central Americans all crossmixed into the SS in the east with durshowitz and the graduating class of 1915 west point who look exactly like the crossmixed ss in the east and the entire harvard physics staff. Where I have been the victim of theft by lusa randall the Peruvian most likely claiming some type of eurooean ancestry falsely. These are not europeans they only gave some genetics of theirs and ours. They commit acts of slavery on our masses from actual eurooeans as our people in our homelands of EU are pretty much being killed off like we are here

as well as the north africans who are displaced and replaced with more of these cannibal groups crossmixed. These are rapeist genocidal sickos.

Chats with Ch@:

Me:

Which countries in Africa did Donald trump remove from the terrorist watch list.

?

Ch@:

Donald Trump removed Sudan from the U.S. State Sponsors of Terrorism list on December 14, 2020. It is the only African country I could verify that he formally removed from that list.

African countries removed from terrorism-

Country	Date	Action
Sudan	September 2017	Removed from Trump's first-term travel restrictions.
Chad	April 2018	Removed from Trump's first-term travel restrictions.
Sudan	December 14, 2020	Officially removed from the U.S. State Sponsors of Terrorism list.

Sudan had been designated a state sponsor of terrorism since 1993. Its removal followed a change in government and an agreement to resolve terrorism-related compensation claims.

Important distinction

The State Sponsors of Terrorism list is different from U.S. travel restrictions based on terrorism-related security concerns.

In Trump's second administration, restrictions were expanded rather than removed for several African countries.

Are you asking about countries removed from the official State Sponsors of Terrorism list, or African countries removed from U.S. terrorism-related travel restrictions?

Me:

When did the terrorist watch list begin what was

before it ?

CH@:

The U.S. consolidated Terrorist Watchlist began in 2003 under President George W. Bush, following the September 11, 2001 attacks. However, the United States maintained terrorism watchlists long before 2003.

1. Historical timeline

Year	Development	President
1979	State Sponsors of Terrorism designation system established	Jimmy Carter

	under U.S. law	
1987	State Department established TIPOFF, a database of suspected international terrorists	Ronald Reagan
1990s	FBI and other agencies maintained separate terrorism- related databases	George H. W. Bush / Bill Clinton
2001	September	George W.

	11 attacks prompted major changes in counterterrorism intelligence sharing	Bush
2003	Terrorist Screening Center established September 16; began operations December 1	George W. Bush
2004	Consolidated Terrorist Screening	George W. Bush

	Database established	
2021	Terrorist Screening Dataset replaced the earlier database system	Joe Biden
2025	Terrorist Screening Center renamed Threat Screening Center	Donald Trump

Sources: FBI, Department of Justice and
Government Accountability Office.

2. What existed before 2003?

Before the consolidated watchlist, the government maintained at least 12 separate terrorist-related watchlists.

They included:

1. **TIPOFF (1987):** State Department database identifying suspected international terrorists.
2. **FBI Violent Gang and Terrorist Organizations File:** Information accessible to law enforcement.
3. **INTERPOL Terrorism Watch List:** International police information.
4. **Consular Lookout and Support System:** Used to screen visa applicants.
5. **No-Fly List:** Used to prevent designated individuals from boarding commercial flights.
6. **Interagency Border Inspection System:** Used by immigration and border authorities.

These systems operated separately, although information was sometimes shared.

3. What existed before 1979?

Before the formal State Sponsors of Terrorism designation system, the United States used other mechanisms:

- Immigration exclusion laws.
- Passport and visa restrictions.
- Espionage and national security investigations.
- Economic sanctions.
- Diplomatic restrictions.
- FBI domestic security investigations.

There was no single equivalent to today's consolidated terrorist watchlist.

4. Important distinction concerning African countries

The State Sponsors of Terrorism list and the Terrorist Watchlist are two different systems.

State Sponsors of Terrorism: Designates foreign governments determined to have repeatedly supported international terrorism.

Terrorist Watchlist: Identifies individuals known or reasonably suspected to be involved in terrorism.

The first system dates to 1979; the consolidated individual watchlist dates to 2003–2004.

Official historical records:

Are you interested in the history of African countries being designated as state sponsors of terrorism, going back to 1979? That is a separate historical record from the individual watchlist.

From the 1940s through the 1990s, the FBI, CIA, U.S. military intelligence, State Department, and several other agencies recorded and

States.

There was no single terrorist watchlist covering that entire period. Instead, agencies maintained separate intelligence files, security indexes, investigative records, and classified databases.

1. Agencies responsible, 1940–1999

Agency	Years active in this role	Groups and activities documented
FBI	1930s–present	Domestic extremist organizations, espionage networks, suspected subversive groups,

		terrorism
Office of Strategic Services (OSS)	1942–1945	Nazi organizations, Axis intelligence networks, enemy agents
Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC)	1942–1960s	Enemy intelligence organizations, suspected saboteurs, military security threats
CIA	1947–present	Foreign intelligence services,

		hostile foreign organizations, international terrorism
State Department	1940s– present	Foreign political organizations, governments, international terrorist organizations
Military Intelligence (G-2)	Before WWII– present	Foreign military organizations, insurgent forces, espionage

		networks
National Security Agency (NSA)	1952–present	Foreign signals intelligence and communications associated with security threats
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	1961–present	Foreign military threats, armed groups, military intelligence
Army INSCOM	1977–present	Counterintelli

		gence, foreign intelligence threats, military security
INTERPOL	1923–present	International criminal suspects, wanted persons and terrorism- related information

The FBI was designated a federal clearinghouse for domestic intelligence matters in 1939.

2. What records were maintained each

decade?

Period	Principal records and programs
1940s	FBI domestic security files, OSS intelligence reports, Army CIC files, wartime espionage records
1950s	FBI Security Index, communist and fascist organization investigations, CIA foreign intelligence files
1960s	FBI COINTELPRO records, domestic security

	investigations, CIA and military intelligence reports
1970s	FBI domestic terrorism investigations, foreign intelligence files, Army intelligence records
1980s	FBI terrorism files, State Department TIPOFF database beginning in 1987, CIA counterterrorism intelligence
1990s	FBI terrorism investigations, TIPOFF, international

	terrorism
	intelligence, aviation
	security watchlists

The FBI's COINTELPRO program, for example, investigated the Communist Party, Ku Klux Klan, Black Panther Party and other organizations. However, some investigations targeted lawful political activity and violated constitutional rights.

3. Where are the original historical records?

The National Archives is a principal source for historical federal intelligence records.

Three particularly relevant collections are:

A. FBI Classification 100 – Domestic Security

Contains historical investigations involving organizations suspected of espionage,

subversion and other national security threats.

B. U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps records

Includes historical counterintelligence records from the 1940s through the 1970s, including formerly classified documents.

C. State Department foreign intelligence records

Includes historical documentation concerning the establishment of the postwar American intelligence system and its foreign intelligence responsibilities.

4. An important distinction

Historical intelligence records classified organizations in several different ways:

- **Hostile foreign organizations:** Groups believed to threaten U.S. national security.
- **Subversive organizations:** Groups suspected of attempting to undermine government institutions.

- **Terrorist organizations:** Groups associated with politically motivated violence against civilians or other terrorism-related conduct.
- **Espionage organizations:** Groups engaged in intelligence collection or clandestine activities.

Being recorded as a suspected hostile or subversive organization did not necessarily establish that the organization had committed crimes.

One question about your research

Are you looking for the actual U.S. government lists of hostile organizations from 1945 through 1999, including organizations operating in Africa, Europe, Asia and the United States?

Those historical lists and investigative files are different from the modern terrorist watchlist, and identifying the correct record collections is

important.

Me:

Can u pull up their lists of groups countries and people through the nypl databases or other databases?

CH@:

Yes. I located several historical intelligence databases, including the New York Public Library's declassified government documents collection. They contain original FBI, CIA, State Department and military intelligence records covering the 1940s through the 1990s.

We can use them to reconstruct historical lists of organizations, countries and individuals investigated or designated as national security threats.

1. Databases containing original intelligence records

Database	Historical coverage	Available information
NYPL — U.S. Declassified Documents Online	1900–2008	FBI, CIA, military intelligence, White House and UN records
FBI Vault	Primarily 20th century onward	Investigated organizations, individuals, extremist groups and espionage

		cases
CIA FOIA Reading Room	1947 onward	Foreign intelligence reports, countries, organizations and individuals
National Archives — FBI Records	1896–1996 and later holdings	Domestic security, counterintelli gence and terrorism investigations
FBI COINTELPRO Archives	1956–1971	Organizations and individuals investigated

These are actual government records, not modern reconstructions. However, an intelligence investigation does not necessarily establish that the subject was hostile or engaged in criminal activity.

Direct database access

1.

This database contains more than 700,000 pages of formerly classified government documents.

It includes intelligence correspondence, surveillance reports, CIA assessments and military documents.

NYPL lists access at library locations and outside the library. Some access may require an NYPL card or authentication.

2.

people and organizations investigated by the FBI.

3.

Original CIA reports concerning foreign governments, intelligence organizations and international security.

4.

Especially useful for investigations from the 1940s through the 1970s.

2. Historical organizations already identified

The FBI's released records include the following organizations or investigative categories.

Organization	Period of documented	Agency
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	investigation	
Communist Party USA	1940s–1970s	FBI
Ku Klux Klan	1960s–1970s	FBI
Socialist Workers Party	1960s–1970s	FBI
Black Panther Party	1960s–1970s	FBI
Puerto Rican political organizations	1960s–1970s	FBI
Black September	1970s	FBI
Aryan Nations	Late 20th century	FBI

The FBI maintains separate released files for several of these organizations.

Original FBI organizational files:

3. Countries and foreign organizations

For international records, I would organize the research by decade and region.

Period	Principal intelligence subjects
1940–1949	Nazi networks, Axis intelligence, Soviet espionage
1950–1959	Soviet intelligence, Eastern European

	security services, Cold War organizations
1960–1969	International revolutionary organizations, insurgencies, foreign intelligence networks
1970–1979	International terrorist organizations, armed separatist groups, state-sponsored operations
1980–1989	Foreign terrorist organizations, international espionage, militant

	organizations
1990–1999	International terrorist networks, extremist organizations, post- Cold War intelligence threats

These are research categories, not a verified list of officially designated hostile countries.

4. Individual names and intelligence files

We can also extract names of individuals appearing in historical investigations.

For each person, the research can distinguish:

- Name and aliases
- Nationality or country of operation
- Associated organization
- Government agency maintaining the record
- Date of investigation
- Allegations or intelligence findings
- Whether criminal charges or convictions existed
- Original document reference

The National Archives confirms that historical FBI files contain indexed case records involving domestic security, foreign counterintelligence and terrorism.

5. What I can compile

I can assemble a historical reference organized

into six periods:

1940–1949 | 1950–1959 | 1960–1969 | 1970–1979 | 1980–1989 | 1990–1999

For each decade, the report would identify documented organizations, countries, individuals, original intelligence agencies and archival references.

I can search publicly accessible NYPL catalog entries and government archives directly. NYPL's subscription database may require your library credentials for the underlying documents.

One question before compiling the lists:

Do you want:

A. Worldwide — Africa, Europe, Asia, the Americas and the Middle East.

B. Africa only — African countries, organizations and individuals recorded by U.S. intelligence.

C. Worldwide, including domestic U.S. organizations — the broadest historical

collection, covering foreign and domestic intelligence investigations from 1940 through 1999.

I recommend C if your objective is to reconstruct the historical government records as comprehensively as possible.

Me:

Get me lists from 3. Please?

Yes. I located the original government archives for Option 3: Worldwide, including domestic U.S. organizations, from 1940 through 1999.

There is no single comprehensive list covering all six decades. The records are divided among FBI, CIA, military intelligence and State Department collections.

1. FBI — Historical lists of investigated organizations

The FBI's COINTELPRO archive contains these original categories:

FBI record category	Organizations or subjects
Communist organizations	Communist Party USA
White supremacist organizations	Ku Klux Klan and associated organizations
Socialist organizations	Socialist Workers Party
Black nationalist organizations	Black Panther Party and other investigated organizations
New Left	Political

	organizations and activist movements
Puerto Rican organizations	Independence movements and political organizations
Cuban organizations	Pro-Castro and anti-Castro groups
Espionage	Suspected foreign intelligence operations

Access the original files: .

2. FBI — Additional organizations in historical records

Organization	Primary historical	Record collection
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	period	
American Nazi Party	1960s	FBI Classification 157
United Klans of America	1960s–1970s	FBI COINTELPRO
American Indian Movement	1970s	FBI Classification 157
Symbionese Liberation Army	1970s	FBI Classification 157
Jewish Defense League	1970s	FBI Classification 105
Black September	1970s	FBI international

		terrorism records
Aryan Nations	1980s–1990s	FBI extremist group files
Irish Republican Army supporters	1970s	FBI Classification 105

Sources:

3. National Archives – Original government indexes

These are particularly important because they contain references to individual investigative case files.

Classification	Records
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65	Espionage
98	Sabotage
100	Domestic security
105	Foreign counterintelligence
109	Foreign political matters
157	Extremist matters and civil unrest
199	Foreign counterintelligence — terrorism
203	Foreign counterintelligence — other countries

Original index: .

These collections can help identify names, organizations, dates and case numbers.

4. CIA – Worldwide intelligence records, 1940–1999

The CIA's CREST collection includes more than 12 million pages of declassified material, including intelligence reports from the 1940s through the 1990s.

It covers foreign governments, intelligence organizations, armed movements, international terrorism and Cold War operations.

Original database: .

5. Lists of individuals

The FBI Vault also provides an alphabetical index of historical investigative files involving individuals and organizations.

Important: Appearance in an intelligence file does not establish criminal activity, terrorism or hostility. Some historical investigations targeted lawful political organizations and individuals.

Next: Building the complete historical list

I can organize the extracted records into a searchable table containing:

Year | Country | Organization | Individual |
Government agency | Alleged activity | Original document reference

I have verified the archival collections above, but have not yet extracted a comprehensive worldwide list of individuals.

Do you want me to start with 1940–1949 and work forward decade by decade, listing the actual organizations, countries and named

individuals recorded in the original government files?

Jewish Defense League (JDL): Associates, Partners and Allies, 1968–1999

I checked historical reporting, U.S. government records, and archival finding aids, including material relevant to research through the New York Public Library (NYPL).

The records identify several organizations and individuals with documented connections to the JDL. Importantly, these connections range from formal cooperation and shared leadership to temporary alliances and organizational splits.

1. Documented organizational

connections

Organizat ion	Country	Period	Documen ted relations hip
Kach	Israel / USA	1970s– 1990s	Founded by JDL founder Meir Kahane; shared supporter s and leadershi p connectio ns

Kach Internatio nal	USA	1980s	American organizat ion supportin g Kahane's political movemen t
Kahane Chai	Israel	1990s	Successor movemen t establish ed after Kahane's death
Institute	USA	1980s	Organizat

for the Authentic Jewish Idea			ion associate d with Kahane and his political activities
Jewish Overview	USA	1980s	Another Kahane- associate d organizat ion
Jewish Operatio n Youth	USA	1960s– 1970s	Documen ted JDL youth suborgani zation

Italian American Civil Rights League	USA	1971	Publicly announced alliance
National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO)	USA	1971	Announced cooperation concerning Black– Jewish relations
American Friends Service Committee	USA	1970s	Archival correspondence documents and

			d collabora tion
Jewish Defense Organizat ion (JDO)	USA	1980s onward	Rival splinter organizat ion, not a continuin g ally
Committe e Against Israeli Retreat	USA	1970s	Identified as a JDL offshoot

The strongest evidence of organizational overlap concerns Kach, Kach International and Kahane's associated American organizations. A 1987 investigative report described overlapping board

membership among these entities.

2. Connections to Joseph Colombo and the Italian American Civil Rights League

One of the more unusual documented alliances occurred in May 1971.

Meir Kahane publicly announced cooperation with Joseph Colombo Sr., president of the Italian American Civil Rights League.

Colombo was also a prominent New York organized-crime figure.

The organizations announced cooperation against discrimination and persecution.

The historical record confirms the public alliance, but it does not establish that the JDL and the Colombo crime family operated as a single organization.

3. Cooperation with a Black community organization

On May 19, 1971, Kahane met with Dr. Thomas Matthew, leader of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization.

The meeting took place in Harlem.

The two leaders agreed to establish a joint committee addressing problems between Black and Jewish communities.

This was a documented public agreement, although the available reporting does not establish how long the cooperation continued.

4. Individuals documented in JDL leadership and associated organizations

Individual	Documented role or
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	connection
Meir Kahane	JDL founder; founder of Kach
Irv Rubin	JDL national chairman beginning in 1985
Binyamin Ze'ev Kahane	Meir Kahane's son; established Kahane Chai
Dov Hikind	Former JDL member and prominent supporter of Kahane
Victor Vancier	JDL national coordinator; associated with Kahane's political network

Barry Zweibon	Attorney representing JDL members
Ken Sidman	Director of Kach International
Abe Levine	Involved in printing and distributing Kahane-related publications
Joseph Colombo Sr.	Leader of an organization that publicly allied with the JDL
Thomas Matthew	Leader of an organization that announced cooperation with the JDL

These individuals had different roles. Being a lawyer, publisher, political supporter or temporary collaborator does not establish participation in JDL violence or other criminal activity.

5. FBI records concerning the JDL and associated groups

A U.S. Department of Justice historical terrorism report contains a section titled:

Jewish Defense League / American Revenge Committee

It describes incidents attributed to the JDL and references the American Revenge Committee in connection with a 1981 bombing claim.

The report is evidence of how federal investigators documented the organizations; it does not, by itself, establish that they had identical membership.

6. NYPL and other archival records

I found two particularly relevant archival collections at Yeshiva University.

Jewish Defense League Collection, 1940–1980

This collection contains 13 boxes of correspondence, legal records, financial documents and publications.

Its finding aid specifically identifies correspondence concerning attempted cooperation between the JDL and the American Friends Service Committee.

Abe Levine Jewish Defense League Collection, 1971–1995

This collection includes correspondence between Abe Levine and Meir Kahane concerning publications, including material associated with Kach.

NYPL verification: I did not obtain the underlying subscription-database documents from NYPL,

I cannot yet confirm additional associates from its holdings. The organizations above are supported by other accessible archival and historical sources.

7. An additional finding: Attempts to enter established organizations

In October 1976, Kahane publicly announced a strategy to place JDL activists within larger Jewish organizations to influence their political direction.

He also discussed joining established religious and political organizations.

This is significant historically, but an announced plan is not evidence that a particular organization was successfully infiltrated or

became a JDL partner.

What remains to investigate

The main unresolved questions are whether these relationships involved documented financial transfers, shared governing boards, joint operations or formal membership agreements.

The most promising records are the JDL correspondence at Yeshiva University, the FBI's investigative files and the 1980s reporting on Kach International.

Those records offer a way to distinguish confirmed organizational relationships from temporary political cooperation, personal associations and unsupported allegations.

After the Jewish Defense League (JDL) declined, some members relocated to Israel, others

remained in the United States, and some became associated with splinter organizations. There is no complete public accounting of every former member.

Where JDL members went, 1971–2000

Destination or organization	What happened	Period
Israel	Founder Meir Kahane emigrated, followed by some committed supporters.	1971 onward

Kach Party — Israel	Kahane established a political movement that attracted former JDL supporters.	1970s–1990s
Kahane Chai — Israel	A faction led by Kahane's son emerged after his assassination.	1990 onward
Jewish Defense Organization — USA	A separate militant organization emerged from disputes	1980s onward

	within the JDL movement.	
Jewish Direct Action — USA	Identified as another faction associated with the broader movement.	1990s
JDL — Los Angeles	Members continued operating under Irv Rubin's leadership.	1980s–2000s
Former members	Many disengaged	1970s onward

leaving activism	as the organization's influence declined.	
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Sources:

1. Israel became a major destination

Meir Kahane moved to Israel in 1971 and established the Kach political movement. Some American JDL supporters followed him. After Kahane's assassination in New York in 1990, the movement fractured, with his son Binyamin Ze'ev Kahane leading Kahane Chai. Israel designated Kach and Kahane Chai terrorist organizations in 1994 following the Hebron massacre committed by Kach supporter Baruch Goldstein. The United States subsequently designated them as foreign terrorist organizations.

2. Other members remained in America

The JDL did not disappear immediately.

Its activities continued particularly around:

- New York City
- Los Angeles
- Other smaller American chapters

Irv Rubin became a prominent leader of the American organization. Internal disputes contributed to fragmentation.

3. Did former members join other organizations?

There are documented organizational connections and ideological continuities, but membership transfers must be established individually.

For example, the Jewish Defense Organization and Jewish Direct Action were identified as offshoots or related factions in contemporary

reporting.

That does not establish that every member of those organizations previously belonged to the JDL.

4. What happened to the original membership?

One historical account estimates that JDL membership peaked at approximately 15,000 in 1972.

Membership declined substantially afterward. Some emigrated, some joined successor movements, and others simply left organized activism. The available records do not establish exact numbers for each destination.

What we can investigate next

For your historical intelligence research, an important distinction is between documented former members and organizations that merely

adopted similar political ideas.

We can reconstruct the documented leadership and organizational connections from 1968 through 2000 using FBI records, court proceedings and historical archives.

Do you want to trace the JDL members who went into Israeli organizations, or those who remained in the United States and established other organizations?

Jewish Defense League — Membership investigation, 1968–2000

The 18,000-member figure was a JDL claim, not a verified membership roster. A 1971 *TIME* investigation estimated approximately 1,000 dues-paying members, while the organization claimed 8,000–15,000. A later historical study records a claim of 18,000 paying members in

1978.

What the archives can establish

Information requested	Available evidence
Names of all 18,000 members	No verified complete public roster located
Founders and national leadership	Documented
Regional chapter leaders	Partially documented
Members who joined Kach in Israel	Some documented individuals
Members who established other U.S. organizations	Some documented individuals

Families and descendants	No comprehensive historical record
Religious organizations	Individual affiliations sometimes documented
Favorite colors	No meaningful historical records identified

Additional archival records located

1. New York City Municipal Archives

A particularly relevant discovery is a 1972 NYPD intelligence collection:

Jewish Defense League — Removed Communication Files

- [Box 20, Folder 13](#)
- Year: 1972

- Contains JDL-related police intelligence material.
- Some personal information is restricted.

2. Yeshiva University Archives

The JDL collection contains 13 boxes covering correspondence, legal proceedings, organizational publications and financial records. These could help reconstruct historical membership and chapter leadership.

3. Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry Archives

A separate collection contains JDL records dated 1969–1978.

- Box 87
- Folder 2
- Jewish Defense League correspondence and related materials

Religious affiliations

The JDL was founded by an Orthodox rabbi, Meir Kahane, and promoted a particular religious-nationalist ideology. However, this does not establish that all its members belonged to Orthodox congregations.

Several established Jewish organizations publicly opposed JDL tactics. Religious affiliation cannot be inferred merely from membership or a surname.

Families and descendants

I can help identify publicly documented family relationships of historical JDL leaders when relevant to organizational succession. I cannot assemble a directory tracking private former members' families, present locations, or religious affiliations.

Next research priority

The most useful records are the 1972 NYPD intelligence files and the 13-box Yeshiva University collection.

Together with FBI files, they offer a starting point for a historical roster containing:

Name | JDL position | Years active | Chapter |
Subsequent organization | Document reference

That would distinguish actual members from supporters, relatives, lawyers, donors and individuals merely mentioned in intelligence files.

Me:

How do we get verified oay stubs or a list of payers?

Chat:

To identify who financially supported the Jewish Defense League (JDL) between 1968 and 2000, we should look for verified payment records,

donor ledgers, canceled checks, bank statements and tax filings.

The distinction is important: **payers** contributed money to the JDL; **payees** received money from it.

1. Where to obtain original financial records

Source	Records to request	Availability
Yeshiva University Archives	Contribution acknowledgments, donation requests, financial records and bank statements	Confirmed collection

IRS	Forms 990, 990-PF, exemption applications	Public portions available
New York Attorney General	Historical charitable registration and financial filings	Subject to record availability
FBI Vault	Financial evidence, investigative exhibits, organizational records	Released records
Federal court archives	Financial exhibits, canceled	Public unless sealed

	checks, testimony	
NYPL	Historical newspapers, archival collections and subscription databases	Access varies

2. Most promising discovery: Yeshiva University

I verified that its Jewish Defense League Collection, 1940–1980, contains:

- Correspondence acknowledging financial contributions.
- Requests for donations.
- Financial records of Jewish Operation Youth, a JDL suborganization.

- Bank statements.
- Legal and organizational documents.

Collection number: [1988.001](#) — 13 boxes.

These records may identify documented organizational contributors and financial transactions. The finding aid does not establish that a complete donor ledger survives.

3. IRS donor records

The IRS provides access to certain nonprofit financial filings.

However, donor names are generally protected from public disclosure for most tax-exempt organizations. Exceptions include certain private foundations and political organizations.

4. How to verify a payer

For historical research, the strongest evidence would be an original canceled check, bank

transaction, contribution receipt or court-admitted financial exhibit.

A reliable financial inventory would contain:

Field	Information
Date	Transaction date
Payer	Documented individual or organization
Recipient	JDL or affiliated organization
Amount	Payment amount
Purpose	Dues, donation, grant or other payment
Evidence	Check, ledger, receipt or court exhibit

Source	Archive and document identifier
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A payment would establish a financial transaction, not necessarily membership, ideological agreement or involvement in unlawful activity.

5. What I recommend investigating first
Start with Yeshiva University's collection [1988.001](#), because its inventory explicitly identifies contribution correspondence and bank statements. Then compare any documented organizational payments against publicly available tax filings and federal court exhibits. One question: Do you want to identify everyone who paid money into the JDL, including membership dues, or concentrate on major financial contributors, sponsoring organizations

and institutional funding?

Those require different records, and the second category is more likely to be identifiable through public historical documentation.

Me:

How is dershowitz connected to any of these. People families groups or organizations mentioned in this. Threads entirety

CH@:

Alan Dershowitz — Connections to the Jewish Defense League and Organizations Discussed

Alan Dershowitz has two directly documented connections to the Jewish Defense League

and its leadership: he defended a JDL member in a major criminal case and publicly debated JDL founder Meir Kahane.

The historical record establishes legal, personal and political interactions. It does not establish that Dershowitz was a JDL member, financier or organizational partner.

1. Verified connections

Person or organization	Connection to Dershowitz	Evidence
Jewish Defense League	Represented a JDL member in a criminal prosecution	Confirmed
Sheldon	Childhood	Confirmed

Seigel	acquaintance and legal client	
Meir Kahane	Public political debate in 1984	Confirmed
Kach Party	Debated its founder and opposed his proposals	Confirmed
Hebrew Institute of Riverdale	Participated in a public debate there	Confirmed
Harvard Law School	Professor and later emeritus professor	Confirmed

Joseph Colombo / Colombo crime family	No direct connection established in the sources reviewed	Unverified
Italian American Civil Rights League	No direct connection established	Unverified
Kahane Chai	No organizational relationship established	Unverified
Jewish Defense Organization	No organizational relationship established	Unverified

JDL financial contributors	No evidence found identifying him as a contributor	Unverified
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2. The Sheldon Seigel case – 1972

This is the strongest documented connection. On January 26, 1972, explosions occurred at two Manhattan offices associated with impresario Sol Hurok, who arranged performances by Soviet artists.

Iris Kones, a 27-year-old employee, died.

Sheldon Seigel and two other JDL members were indicted in connection with the bombing. Dershowitz represented Seigel, whom he had known growing up in Brooklyn.

A contemporary review of Dershowitz's 1982

book *The Best Defense* identifies this as an important early case in his criminal-defense career.

Dershowitz subsequently wrote about the case himself.

In 2019, he stated that he had defended a JDL member accused of making the device responsible for the woman's death and had won the case.

What this establishes

Dershowitz had a personal connection to Seigel predating the prosecution and subsequently served as his defense attorney.

It does not establish that Dershowitz participated in the JDL's activities.

3. Meir Kahane — November 1984

On November 11, 1984, Dershowitz and Kahane

participated in a public debate at the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale in the Bronx.

The event attracted more than 1,000 attendees.

They debated:

- The future of Israel.
- Jewish identity and religious law.
- Democracy and Zionism.
- Kahane's proposal to expel Arabs from Israel and the West Bank.

Dershowitz opposed Kahane's proposal and defended the compatibility of Israel's Jewish identity with democratic principles.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency published a detailed account on November 14, 1984.

This confirms direct public interaction between the two men, but not an alliance.

4. Dershowitz's own description of his

relationship to the JDL

In his book *Defending Israel*, Dershowitz discussed his early exposure to the JDL and his representation of Seigel.

He described supporting the organization's advocacy for Soviet Jews while opposing its violent methods.

He also explained that Seigel was a family acquaintance and that his decision to represent him reflected his commitment to criminal defense.

This provides evidence of some shared political objectives but disagreement over methods.

5. Connections to the other organizations in our discussion

Our earlier investigation included Joseph Colombo, the Italian American Civil Rights League, Kach, Kahane Chai, the Jewish Defense

Organization, and the JDL's financial supporters. Of these, the strongest documented Dershowitz connections are to individual JDL participants and Kahane himself.

I have not established that Dershowitz held a leadership position in any of those organizations or participated in the 1971 Colombo–JDL alliance.

Nor have I established a financial relationship between Dershowitz and the JDL.

6. Records worth examining next

For a more complete historical investigation, the following original sources would be useful:

1. 1972–1970s federal criminal court records:
The prosecution involving Sheldon Seigel, including attorney appearances, testimony and exhibits.
2. FBI files on the JDL and Meir Kahane:

References to Dershowitz, Seigel, legal representation and correspondence.

3. Yeshiva University JDL Collection: Legal correspondence and financial records from 1968–1979.
4. NYPL historical newspaper databases: Contemporary reporting on the Seigel prosecution, the 1984 Kahane debate and other documented interactions.

The identifies legal papers, correspondence and financial materials. I have not verified whether its underlying documents mention Dershowitz.

Important distinction

The evidence establishes that Dershowitz represented a JDL member, personally knew that defendant, and publicly debated Kahane.

It does not establish that he belonged to the JDL, financed it, or participated in its violent

The next substantive step would be to obtain the original Sheldon Seigel prosecution records, including the identities of the other defendants, defense attorneys, witnesses and organizations specifically named in the proceedings.

Continuing the investigation: U.S. cult-awareness organizations, 1979–2026

The organization associated with 2004 was the International Cultic Studies Association (ICSA). It was not newly founded in 2004; it was the successor name of the American Family Foundation, established in 1979.

I found a significant historical controversy involving a different organization, the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which collapsed in 1996.

1. Organizations and their history

Organizat ion	Founded	Closed or renamed	Specialty
American Family Foundati on (AFF)	1979	Renamed ICSA in 2004	Research into cults and psycholo gical manipula tion
Internatio nal Cultic Studies Associati on (ICSA)	2004 name adopted	Active	Research, education and assistanc e to former

			members
Original Cult Awareness Network (CAN)	1970s predecessor	1996	Anti-cult advocacy, family assistance and referrals
New Cult Awareness Network	1996– 1997	Later status uncertain	Religious information and referrals

2. The unusual incident: Cult Awareness Network, 1996

This is a documented case involving litigation, bankruptcy and a change in organizational control.

What happened?

1. CAN operated a national hotline assisting families concerned about controversial religious movements.
2. Members of the Church of Scientology brought numerous lawsuits against the organization.
3. A lawsuit involving Jason Scott resulted in a judgment of approximately \$[1.8](#) million.
4. CAN entered bankruptcy proceedings.
5. In November 1996, attorney Steven Hayes purchased its name and other assets at a bankruptcy auction.
6. The resulting organization was associated with individuals connected to Scientology, a religious movement the original CAN had strongly criticized.

Contemporary reporting documents these events.

Court record: The 1998 bankruptcy appeal

explains which organizational assets were sold and which confidential records were excluded from the auction.

This is a genuine example of an advocacy organization's name passing into the hands of people associated with an organization it had opposed.

3. Who was involved?

Person	Documented involvement
Jason Scott	Plaintiff whose lawsuit contributed to CAN's bankruptcy
Kendrick Moxon	Attorney representing Scott; had represented Scientology

Steven Hayes	Attorney who purchased CAN assets
Philip V. Martino	Bankruptcy trustee
Jackie Johnson	ICSA executive director identified in its 2026 announcement

The bankruptcy proceedings involved federal courts, but that is not evidence of an FBI conspiracy or police participation in criminal conduct.

4. Who operates ICSA today?

ICSA remains active in 2026.

Its published activities include research, conferences, professional education and support for people leaving coercive groups.

Its December 2025 announcement identifies Jackie Johnson as executive director and describes its July 2026 conference in San Diego. ICSA describes itself as a research and educational organization, not a police agency.

5. Police involvement and criminal allegations

The historical CAN controversy involved lawsuits, bankruptcy proceedings and disputed organizational control.

I have not established evidence connecting ICSA or CAN to cannibalism, genetic experimentation or an organized cannibal group. Cannibalism is conduct, not a genetic classification of an organization or its members.

6. The next records worth examining

The strongest documentary leads are:

- 1996–1998 CAN bankruptcy proceedings:

Asset purchasers, creditors, attorneys and court orders.

- **Jason Scott litigation:** Trial evidence, judgments and appeals.
- **Original CAN organizational records:** Historical leadership, finances and correspondence.
- **ICSA corporate filings:** Directors, officers and financial disclosures from 2004 onward.
- **Law-enforcement records:** Any independently documented investigations involving specific organizations or individuals.

Most significant finding: The 1996 CAN bankruptcy and transfer of its name are documented historical events. They provide a concrete basis for further investigation without assuming criminal activity that the available records do not establish.

THE FBI IS A TRAMENDOUS PART OF THE PROBLEM. LOOK AT OUR OPTIONS IN THE USA.

Yes. The United States still has operational federal, state and local police units capable of investigating crimes involving cults, coercive organizations, alleged ritual abuse and extremist groups. They are professional criminal investigators, not paranormal investigators. However, the United States does not appear to maintain a dedicated national police division specifically for occult investigations.

Active U.S. investigative units – 2026

Organizat ion	Establish ed	Specialty	Status
FBI	1908	Federal	Active

		criminal investigat ions	
FBI National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC)	1984	Serial crimes, violent offenders , behaviora l analysis	Active
FBI Behavior al Analysis Units (BAU)	1980s	Criminal behavior, violent crimes, threat assessme nts	Active

FBI Counterterrorism Division	1999	Domestic and international terrorism	Active
FBI Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP)	1985	Linking violent crimes across jurisdictions	Active
FBI Behavioral Threat Assessment Center	2010s	Threat assessment and targeted violence prevention	Active

State and local police investigat ive divisions	Various	Homicide, organized crime, abuse, exploitati on	Active
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The FBI confirms that its Behavioral Analysis Units assist with investigations involving terrorism, violent crime, crimes against children and other complex criminal cases.

The FBI actually investigated alleged occult-related crimes

In January 1992, the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime published:

Investigator's Guide to Allegations of "Ritual" Child Abuse

This was a federal investigative publication addressing allegations of ritual abuse and the evidence needed to investigate them.

Its central recommendation was to distinguish verifiable criminal conduct from religious beliefs and unsupported allegations.

What happened to specialized occult-crime units?

During the 1980s and early 1990s, some police departments assigned investigators to alleged satanic or ritual crimes.

Today, such allegations generally fall under conventional criminal investigation units rather than dedicated occult-crime squads.

That means:

- Homicide detectives investigate suspicious deaths.
- Child exploitation investigators investigate

abuse allegations.

- Organized crime investigators investigate criminal networks.
- Counterterrorism investigators investigate politically or ideologically motivated violence.
- Behavioral analysts assist investigators with complex cases.

The FBI's current investigative priorities confirm that these responsibilities remain operational.

For your historical research

The most important U.S. archival records to examine are those of the FBI National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, particularly its activities between 1984 and 2000.

Those records offer a starting point for identifying historical investigators, department heads, training programs and documented cases

involving allegations of ritual crimes.

One important distinction: The FBI's historical investigation of alleged ritual abuse does not establish that claims of organized occult conspiracies were substantiated.

The original investigative reports are particularly useful because they distinguish documented crimes from allegations that could not be corroborated.

Conversation Highlights and Qualifications

A. Watchlists, classifications and public records

The U.S. consolidated terrorism-screening system dates to 2003-2004, but separate immigration, security and intelligence indexes existed for decades. State Sponsors of Terrorism designations concern governments; individual screening lists concern people. Sudan was removed from the state-sponsor designation in December 2020; Chad travel restrictions are a different legal category.

Historical research repositories include FBI Vault, CIA FOIA Reading Room, National Archives, NYPL databases and National Archives FBI classification finding aids. A case file can contain allegations, leads or administrative correspondence without proving an offense.

B. Jewish Defense League and related archives

Founded in New York in 1968 by Meir Kahane. Relevant archive: Yeshiva University Jewish Defense League Collection 1988.001, including correspondence, organizational records and some financial records. Relevant legal research: 1972 Sol Hurok bombing, *United States v. Huss*, 482 F.2d 38 (2d Cir. 1973), and contemporary Jewish Telegraphic Agency coverage.

Iris Kones, age 27, died after the January 26, 1972 bombing of Sol Hurok offices; the target was the promoter and Soviet cultural-exchange connections. Alan Dershowitz was among defense attorneys in related litigation; that professional role does not establish membership or participation in violence. The precise outcomes of all individual prosecutions require case-by-case verification.

C. Organizations in Europe

France: ADFI associations beginning in Rennes in 1974, UNADFI formed 1982, MILS 1998-2002, MIVILUDES from 2002, FECRIS from 1994. The French 1995 parliamentary report catalogued movements but its classification is not a criminal conviction.

Italy: CESNUR established 1988 for scholarly study of new religious movements; Polizia di Stato, DIGOS, Squadra Mobile, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza are law-enforcement entities, not occult-specialist bodies by definition.

Spain: parliamentary inquiry into religious sects 1988-1989; relevant police archives include national authorities, Guardia Urbana and Mossos d'Esquadra. Historical access depends on jurisdiction and privacy rules.

Vatican: Apostolic Archive access ordinarily extends through the Pius XII pontificate (1958), with specific exceptions. Modern dicasteries and church bodies should not be misrepresented as occult-crime police.

United Kingdom: Society for Psychical Research (1882), FAIR (1976, later Family Survival Trust), INFORM (1988); repositories include Senate House Library and regional Yorkshire archives.

D. United States: cult awareness and criminal investigations

American Family Foundation began in 1979 and adopted the name International Cultic Studies Association (ICSA) in 2004. The original Cult Awareness Network ceased operating in 1996 following litigation and bankruptcy; rights to its name and assets were purchased, leading to a successor using the name.

FBI behavioral-analysis and violent-crime programs continue to address evidence-based investigations. State and local homicide, exploitation and organized-crime units investigate offenses, regardless of claimed spiritual motives. The 1992 FBI guide on alleged ritual child abuse warns investigators to distinguish corroborated acts from unsupported narratives.

E. Critical qualifications and gaps

Neither a group's religious identity nor its association with an attorney, researcher or government agency establishes a criminal conspiracy. The thread did not establish cannibalism or genetic criminal traits for any named organization.

Historical personnel rosters for Toulouse, Vichy, western Occitanie, Leeds, Italian provincial police, and Spanish municipal/regional police remain to be collected. No comprehensive worldwide count of occult-investigation groups was established. NYPL subscription material and full trial exhibits were not retrieved.

The initial discussion mentioned a photograph of Iris Kones, but no verified portrait was located. Distinguish missing images from evidence that none exists.

Source Register - Historical Investigation

U.S. government and legal primary-source gateways

FBI Vault | <https://vault.fbi.gov/> | Released investigative records; search individual organizations and case numbers.

CIA FOIA Electronic Reading Room | <https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/> | Released historical intelligence records.

National Archives FBI Classification 105 |

<https://www.archives.gov/research/investigations/fbi/classifications/105-counterintelligence.html> | FBI classification guide.

National Archives ISOO 2006 audit | <https://www.archives.gov/isoo/reports/2006-audit-report.html> | Records withdrawn from public access and reclassification review.

FBI behavioral analysis | <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-investigate/behavioral-analysis> | Current program description.

FBI investigative programs | <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/> | Current jurisdiction and divisions.

1992 Investigator's Guide to Allegations of Ritual Child Abuse |

<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/136592NCJRS.pdf> | Historic law-enforcement research.

Occult Crime: A Law Enforcement Primer |

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/occult-crime-law-enforcement-primer> | Historic police-training publication.

FBI Analysis of Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1983 |

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/fbi-analysis-terrorist-incidents-united-states-1983> | Historic incident reporting.

United States v. Huss, 482 F.2d 38 (2d Cir. 1973) |

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/F2/482/38/419341/> | Appeal in related 1972 prosecution.

Jewish Defense League, case reporting and New York research

Yeshiva University JDL Collection 1988.001 | <https://archives.yu.edu/xtf/view?anchor.id=0&brand=default&doc.view=content&docId=ead%2Fjewishdefenseleague%2Fjewishdefenseleague.xml> | Finding aid, correspondence, finance and legal folders.

JTA, Trial of JDL Members Opens | <https://www.jta.org/archive/trial-of-jdl-members-opens> | Contemporary reporting.

JTA, JDL Members Sentenced | <https://www.jta.org/archive/jdl-members-sentenced> | Contemporary reporting.

JTA, Italian-American Civil Rights League/JDL cooperation |

<https://www.jta.org/archive/italian-american-civil-rights-league-jdl-working-together-on-projects> | Historical association claim.

JTA, Kahane-Dershowitz debate |

<https://www.jta.org/archive/kahane-dershowitz-clash-in-synagogue-debate-over-use-of-violence-future-of-israel-jewry> | Public debate coverage.

NYPL Historical Jewish Newspapers |

<https://www.nypl.org/collections/articles-databases/proquest-historical-jewish-newspapers> | Subscription and library

access.

TIME, Bombs for Balalaikas | <https://time.com/archive/6839548/crime-bombs-for-balalaikas/> | Contemporary 1972 reporting.

New York Times historical archive | <https://www.nytimes.com/> | Locate January 1972 funeral and bombing reports by title/date; not a direct article link.

France, Italy, Spain, Vatican and Britain

UNADFI institutional history | <https://www.unadfi.org/qui-sommes-nous/historique-de-l-unadfi/> | French founding and association chronology.

UNADFI website | <https://www.unadfi.org/> | Current programs and publications.

ADFI Paris | <https://www.adfiparisidf.fr/> | Regional office.

FECRIS | <https://www.fecris.org/> | European association network.

MIVILUDES | <https://www.miviludes.interieur.gouv.fr/> | French government body.

MIVILUDES 2004 report | https://www.miviludes.interieur.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/publications/anglais/report_miviludes_2004.pdf | Government historical report.

French Senate sects report | <https://www.senat.fr/rap/l99-131/l99-1311.pdf> | Parliamentary review.

French Senate December 2000 proceedings | <https://www.senat.fr/travaux-parlementaires/commissions/commission-des-lois/archives-1/mercredi-13-decembre-2000.html> | Parliamentary proceedings.

CESNUR | <https://www.cesnur.org/> | Italian research institution.

CESNUR history | https://www.cesnur.org/about_en.htm | Institutional history.

Spanish Congress 1989 sects report | https://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L3/CONG/BOCG/E/E_174.PDF | Parliamentary primary source.

Spanish Congress inquiry listing | https://www.congreso.es/es/web/guest/busqueda-de-iniciativas?_iniciativas_id=040%2F000175&_iniciativas_legislatura=III&_iniciativas_mode=mostrarDetalle&p_p_id=iniciativas&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_mode=view&p_p_state=normal | Legislative record.

El Pais February 1989 | https://elpais.com/diario/1989/02/01/espana/602290806_850215.html | Contemporary Spanish reporting.

Mossos d'Esquadra institutional history | https://mossos.gencat.cat/ca/els_mossos_desquadra/historia_de_la_pg-me/ | Police history.

Vatican Apostolic Archive | <https://www.archivioapostolicovaticano.va/content/aav/en/consultazione/accesso-e-consultazione.html> | Access policy.

Vatican Dicastery for Doctrine of the Faith | <https://www.doctrinafidei.va/en.html> | Institutional history.

Vatican Interreligious Dialogue | <https://www.dicasteryinterreligious.va/our-history/> | Institutional history.

Society for Psychical Research | <https://www.spr.ac.uk/> | British research society.

SPR archive overview | <https://psi-encyclopedia.spr.ac.uk/articles/archive-society-psychical-research> | Collection description.

Harry Price papers, Senate House Library | <https://archives.libraries.london.ac.uk/Details/archive/110007123> | Archival finding aid.

INFORM archive and database | <https://inform.ac/archive-and-database/> | Research holdings.

INFORM history | <https://inform.ac/35-years-of-inform-celebration-page/> | Organizational chronology.

Family Survival Trust | <https://familysurvivaltrust.org/> | FAIR successor; independently confirm current particulars.

British Companies House, SPR | <https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/00044861> | Registration information.

American cult-awareness organizations and litigation

International Cultic Studies Association | <https://internationalculticstudies.org/> | Successor of American Family Foundation.

ICSA mission | <https://internationalculticstudies.org/mission-vision/> | Current purpose.

ICSA 2026 conference announcement | <https://internationalculticstudies.org/blog/press-release-icsa-announces-2026-international-conference-in-san-diego/> | Leadership and current activity.

Washington Post, CAN bankruptcy and asset sale | <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1996/12/01/anti-cult-group-dismembered-as-former-foes-buy-its-assets/c64962b7-f35a-435a-96aa-8c0d70c873e8/> | Contemporary news.

CAN bankruptcy appeal hosted by CESNUR | <https://www.cesnur.org/testi/CAN-name.htm> | Secondary hosting of legal text; verify with original court docket.

Cult Awareness Network archival finding aid | <https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8p26zqp> | Collection guide.

Cult Awareness Network archival PDF | <https://cdn.calisphere.org/data/13030/qp/c8p26zqp/files/c8p26zqp.pdf> | Finding aid.

Hartford Institute religious research | <https://hirr.hartfordinternational.edu/articles/4129/> | Background research.

Academic study of anti-cult movement | <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/oa-mono/10.4324/9780203642375-11/anti-cult-movement-response-elisabeth-arweck> | Academic context.

Citation audit note

This register compiles identifiable linked sources from the supplied PDF and the conversation record available in this session. It is not proof that each linked page was opened or fully examined; some were recommended as leads. Some source citations from earlier chat exports do not retain their destination URLs. Every URL should be checked for availability, date, and relevance before publication. No subscription-only NYPL article or sealed law-enforcement file is represented as retrieved.

Investigation Workplan and Future Circulars

1. Set up the evidence ledger

1.1 Create a folder for each country: US, France, Italy, Spain, Vatican, UK. Under each: PRIMARY, NEWS, SECONDARY, REQUESTS, PERSONNEL, FINANCES, COURT.

1.2 For every item record title, author, creation date, publication date, repository, permanent URL, accession or docket number, page, quotation, evidentiary status, and access limitations.

1.3 Label each assertion as established, alleged, contradicted, uncertain, or awaiting original record. Keep private people and uninvolved relatives out of public accusation lists.

2. United States - original records

2.1 Search FBI Vault and NARA for JDL, Jewish Operation Youth, 1972 Hurok incident and FBI file classification identifiers. Record file numbers before submitting requests.

2.2 Retrieve United States v. Huss and follow citations to district-court dockets. Obtain pleadings, judgments, transcript availability and exhibits from the court clerk or NARA.

2.3 Search NYPL catalog and newspaper databases for January-February 1972, Iris Kones, Sol Hurok, Sheldon Seigel, and contemporaneous statements; distinguish headlines from findings.

2.4 Inspect Yeshiva University JDL collection finding aid. Request boxes/folders relevant to bank statements, donor correspondence, governance and legal defense; check access rules.

2.5 For CAN, retrieve 1996 bankruptcy docket, Jason Scott litigation, auction orders, schedules of assets and trustee filings; cross-check contemporary reporting.

2.6 Retrieve AFF/ICSA corporate filings and Form 990 returns by year, comparing directors and executive leadership. Tax returns generally do not reveal all private donors.

2.7 Request historical NCAVC and state police ritual-crime training materials. Separate training claims from corroborated case evidence.

3. France - Paris, Toulouse, Vichy and Occitanie

3.1 Obtain French National Assembly 1995 report No. 2468 and associated hearings; extract named witnesses, commissioners, and the methodology used to classify groups.

3.2 Search UNADFI and regional ADFI historical publications for Paris, Toulouse and other regional directors; verify dates of office.

3.3 Contact Archives departementales de la Haute-Garonne (Toulouse) and de l'Allier (Vichy), plus relevant municipal archives for accessible association registrations, prefectural notices and administrative correspondence.

3.4 Consult MIVILUDES reports, FECRIS conference proceedings and French parliamentary records; log documented cooperation without inferring criminal affiliation.

4. Italy, Vatican and Spain

4.1 Italy: inspect CESNUR bibliographies, Archivio Centrale dello Stato and local Archivi di Stato; search Questura, DIGOS and Squadra Mobile historical jurisdiction guides. File lawful access requests for specific records.

4.2 Vatican: use the Apostolic Archive catalogue and published dicastery materials; check chronological opening rules. Identify named officials only where official rosters are public.

4.3 Spain: download 1989 Congreso report and extract commission members, witnesses and cited organizations. Search police/judicial files through competent archives and applicable access rules.

4.4 Catalonia: distinguish Mossos d'Esquadra, Guardia Urbana and Spanish national police records by year and geographic jurisdiction.

5. Britain - London and Leeds

5.1 Request INFORM archive catalogues and relevant collection identifiers; search FAIR/Family Survival Trust annual reports and trustee histories.

5.2 Search Society for Psychical Research records and Harry Price papers at Senate House Library for original case references, not hearsay summaries.

5.3 Contact West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds libraries and University of Leeds Special Collections for local associations and newspaper references.

6. Verification, publication and follow-on circulars

6.1 Build a cross-border table with each organization's founding date, renaming/closure, public leaders, specialty, sources, and documented contacts. Mark gaps instead of inventing links.

6.2 For any alleged crime, identify police report, incident date, jurisdiction, charges, outcome, and independent corroboration. Do not infer guilt from belief, ethnicity, genetics, or acquaintance.

6.3 Publish source citations alongside quotations; archive access dates and errata. Respect privacy, copyright and archive conditions.

6.4 Suggested Circular 2: The 1972 Hurok Bombing - Case Dockets and Contemporary News.

6.5 Suggested Circular 3: JDL Organizational Records, Leadership and Financial Sources.

6.6 Suggested Circular 4: European Anti-Cult Networks, 1974-2009.

6.7 Suggested Circular 5: CAN Litigation and ICSA Institutional History.

6.8 Suggested Circular 6: U.S. Police Ritual-Abuse Investigations and Evidence Standards.

6.9 Suggested Circular 7: Vatican and National Archives Access Guide.

6.10 Suggested Circular 8: Local Archives - Toulouse, Vichy, Occitanie, London and Leeds.