

## THE PRESENT PENETRATION OF ISLAM IN THE UNITED STATES

- Islamic "Facts," Funds, Infiltrate U.S. Media: Saudi Arabian prince now fourth largest voting shareholder in Fox News parent company; owns \$2.05 billion in AOL/Time Warner (which owns CNN)
- Militant Islam in U.S. Mosques: 80% of mosques in the U.S. adhere to an extreme form of Islam known as *Wahhabism*
- Islamic Agenda in U.S. Education: The Saudi Arabian royal family has contributed over \$70 billion to spread anti-American and anti-Israel propaganda, with millions of dollars in gifts to American universities
- Islam Spreads in U.S. Prisons: An estimated 200,000 prisoners have embraced Islam in U.S. prisons
- Islam Wins Legal Battles in U.S. Workplace: The Council for American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) has won over 200 cases of alleged religious discrimination against major American companies

### Islamic "Facts," Funds, Infiltrate U.S. Media

On Sept. 30, 2000, the New York Times, Associated Press and other major media outlets published the photo at the right. The caption under the picture misidentified the bloodied young man as a Palestinian on the Temple Mount, giving the impression that the Israeli policeman was the one who beat him.

In fact, the young man was a Jewish student from Chicago named Tuvia Grossman who was pulled from a taxi by Palestinians in East Jerusalem, severely beaten and stabbed; the Israeli policeman was protecting him from further assault. Grossman's father saw the picture and informed the newspaper of the error.

The New York Times published a correction that identified Grossman as "an American student in Israel" not a Jew who was beaten by Arabs. The correction also stated that "Mr. Grossman was wounded" in Jerusalem's Old City although the beating actually occurred in the Arab neighborhood of Wadi al Joz.<sup>2</sup>

During an exchange between Andrea Mitchell and Brian Williams from NBC Nightly News, Williams compared U.S. presidents who served right after the founding of the USA to terrorists. He commented to Mitchell, "Someone brought up today the first several U.S. Presidents were certainly revolutionaries and might have been called terrorists at the time by the British Crown..." (June 30, 2005)<sup>3</sup>

Reuters, the international wire service, seems to agree with Williams. It stated that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." The Associated Press referred to Osama bin Laden as "an exiled Saudi

New York Times



Associated Press  
An Israeli policeman and a Palestinian on the Temple Mount.

dissident.” But as Clifford May of Scripps Howard News Service pointed out, “such spin may not be wholly inaccurate but it’s like calling Jeffery Dahmer an ‘eccentric gourmet.’”<sup>4</sup>

A point of economic penetration comes with the recent purchase of 5.46% of voting stock in News Corp by Saudi Prince al-Waleed bin Talal. In September 2005, the Prince bought the stock and became News Corps’ 4<sup>th</sup> largest voting shareholder. News Corps is the parent company of Fox News, Direct TV, and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox. It is also the world’s leading newspaper publisher in English, operating more than 175 newspapers in the UK, Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and the U.S. In addition, News Corps owns and operates a group of international TV outlets, radio stations, magazines, and book publishers including Harper Collins and the Christian publisher, Zondervan.<sup>5</sup>

The prince also owns \$2.05 billion worth of AOL stock. AOL/Time-Warner controls CNN, among other media enterprises. In addition, he owns at least \$50 million worth of Disney stock, the company that controls ABC.<sup>6</sup> The prince told the London Times newspaper that he frequently makes calls to bosses of the companies in which he is invested. "I am always in close touch with them, but I don't play an active role," he said. "If I feel very strongly about something, I convey a message directly to the chairman or the chief executive."

This is exactly what he did in November during the coverage of the riots in Paris. Fox News ran a banner saying, “Muslim riots.” According to Bin Talal he “picked up the phone and called Murdoch... (and told him) these are not Muslim riots, these are riots out of poverty.” Within 30 minutes, the title was changed from “Muslim riots,” to “civil riots.”<sup>7</sup>

## Militant Islam in U.S. Mosques

On June 26, 2003, Stephen Schwartz from the Foundation for Defense of Democracies testified before the U.S. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security. His purpose was to describe how adherents of Wahhabism, the most extreme, separatist and violent form of Islam (which is the official sect in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia), have come to dominate Islam in the U.S. He testified that leaders of the Wahhabi ideological structure in Saudi Arabia launched an operation to gain influence over the Islamic community in the West. The operation had multiple goals: 1. To gain control over a significant group of Muslim believers; 2. To use the Muslim community in the United States to influence U.S. government and media, in the formulation of policy and in perceptions, about Islam; 3. To advance the overall Wahhabi agenda of Jihad.

Schwartz testified that “at the present time Shia and other non-Wahhabi Muslim community leaders estimate that 80% of American mosques – out of a total ranging between an official estimate of 1,200 and an unofficial figure of 4,000-6,000 – are under Wahhabi control.” The term, “Wahhabi control,” signifies control of property, appointment and training of imams, as well as control over the messages preached – including faxing of Friday sermons from Riyadh. Their control also extends to the literature distributed in mosques and mosque bookstores, notices on bulletin boards, and organizational and charitable solicitation. Wahhabi influence is found in prison and military chaplaincies, campus activity, endowment of academic chairs and programs in Middle East studies, and to charities ostensibly aiding Muslims abroad, many of which have been linked to sponsors of terrorism.<sup>1</sup>

Muslim population estimates in the United States range from less than 3 million to nearly 9 million. Most scholars agree that the population is most likely between 7 - 8 million, about 2% of the total U.S. population. However, the growth rate for Muslims in the United States is about 6% while the growth rate of the general

population is 9/10 of one percent. Approximately 26% of Muslims in this country are of Arabic descent. Another 26% are South Asian. Varying reports of the percentage of African American Muslims with the numbers range from 24% to 42%.

## Islamic Agenda in U.S. Education

For several years, Saudi Arabia has gifted and endowed American universities and other educational institutions with millions. In Jan. 2006 news media announced that Saudi Prince al-Waleed bin Talal gave \$20 million each to Harvard and Georgetown Universities. Both institutions have received previous gifts from the Saudis (\$2.5 million to Harvard and \$8.1 million to Georgetown.). Front Page Magazine reports that the Saudi royal family has contributed upwards of \$70 billion in the last 30 years to spread the Islam message. The head of the Muslim American Society, W. Deen Muhammed, has stated that Saudi gifts require the recipients to prefer the Saudi "school of thought."

Some Saudi gifts include: \$20 million to set up a Middle East Studies Center at the University of Arkansas; \$5 million to UC Berkeley's Center for Middle East Studies; \$11 million to Cornell; \$1.5 million to Texas A&M; \$5 million to MIT; \$1 million to Princeton and \$5 million to Rutgers. Other recipients of Saudi money include Columbia University, UC-Santa Barbara, Johns Hopkins, Rice University, American University, University of Chicago, Syracuse University, USC, UCLA, Duke University, and Howard University.

Saudi money sets up many of these academic departments, and U.S. taxpayers underwrite the programs through Title VI funding mandated by Congress. After 9/11, Title VI received an additional \$86 million as part of the Education Act. This allowed for the creation of 118 Middle East Resource Centers at U. S. colleges and universities. Although the original purpose of these centers was to teach Arabic and help develop security analysis for use in the War on Terror, they have fallen far short of that goal.<sup>8</sup>

IPresident Bush announced that he plans to request an additional \$114 million in 2007 to boost foreign language study in the United States. His plan is to involve children in foreign-language courses (i.e. Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, and Farsi, the language of Iran) as early as kindergarten while also increasing funding to college and graduate school courses.<sup>9</sup>

Islam's influence in the U.S. is not limited to the university level. A 7th grade textbook called, *Across the Centuries* published by Houghton Mifflin covers world history between the fall of Rome and the French Revolution. In the text, students learn that Muslims "were extremely tolerant of those they conquered," but not a word about their violence such as the massacres carried out by Muhammad's troops against the Jews of Banu Quarayza. Students are taught that jihad means "sacred war," yet the only description of "sacred war" offered is a struggle mainly "to do one's best to resist temptation and overcome evil."

The textbook teaches that Islam gives women "clear rights," not available in other societies. It explains that the reason some Muslim women may enjoy fewer rights comes from "oppressive local traditions" not Islam. In addition, the text is accompanied by an instructional guide that encourages students to adopt roles as Muslims for three weeks to help them learn what Muslims believe. Students are encouraged to use Muslim names, recite Muslim prayers in class, and give up something for a day to simulate fasting during Ramadan. The curriculum was challenged in court, but a federal appeals court ruled in Nov. 2005, that the curriculum was "educating" 7th-graders, not "indoctrinating" them. The Thomas More Law Center has formally asked the entire Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rule on how far public schools can go in teaching about religion.<sup>10</sup>



There are 112 Islamic Boy Scout, Cub Scout or Venturing Crews in the U.S. The Girl Scouts do not keep statistics on the number of Muslim troops, but news articles have appeared about troops in Boston, Charlotte, Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago, Brooklyn and Portland. A scouting version of the Islamic doll, Razanne, is available for purchase.<sup>11</sup>

One of the most politically active Islamic groups is found on over 150 college campuses and in some high schools. The Muslim Students' Association (MSA), a national campus group seeking to promote Muslim solidarity and Islamic causes, is the "leading evangelist of Wahhabism,," according to Islam expert Stephen Schwartz.<sup>12</sup>

Consider some of the activities of the MSA:

- MSA members at UCLA raised money for Hamas and Hezbollah terrorists at their annual "Anti-Zionist Week"
- Speaker Muammad Faheed told an MSA at Queensborough Community College in New York, "The only relationship you should have with America is to topple it... Eventually there will be a Muslim in the White House dictating the laws of Shariah."
- University of Idaho MSA President Sami Omar Al-Hussayen was ordered to be deported for working for a radical Muslim charity with ties to terror. While on campus, he had sought access to a chemical lab containing nuclear material.<sup>13</sup>

In addition to spreading Wahhabist ideology, the MSA demands special treatment on campuses. They established the National Religious Accommodations Task Force (RATF) that directs local MSA chapters to insist that universities provide separate housing and meals for Muslims only.<sup>14</sup>

The USA's first Islamic sorority was formed by 13 coeds at the University of Kentucky. The sorority, Gamma Gamma Chi, was created by a Virginia business woman and her daughter, Imani Abdul-Haqq who came up with the idea while rushing sororities at Guilford College in Greensboro, NC. Another group is waiting to start this spring at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. A citywide chapter in the DC area, made up of women from several universities is also in the works.<sup>15</sup>

## Islam Spreads in U.S. Prisons, Military

Islam is the fastest growing religion in U.S. prisons. Muslim inmates at state and federal facilities are estimated to be as many as 200,000 with about 9,600 in federal prisons.<sup>16</sup> FBI Director Robert Mueller told the Senate Intelligence Committee, "Prisons continue to be fertile ground for extremists who exploit both a prisoner's conversion to Islam while still in prison, as well as their socio-economic status and placement in the community upon their release."<sup>17</sup> This is possible because many prison officials who evaluate and hire Muslim chaplains are themselves Muslims.<sup>18</sup>

In a 2002 speech to Muslim leaders in a Washington D.C. mosque, President Bush praised the estimated 10,000 - 20,000 Muslims serving in the U.S. military. He said, "Muslim members of our armed forces are serving their fellow Americans with distinction, upholding our nation's ideals." While that is true, some notable exceptions have wreaked havoc on fellow Americans: Sergeant Hasan Akbar, a convert to Islam, threw 3 grenades into the tents of fellow soldiers killing two and wounding 15. Sgt. Ali Mohamed joined the military in 1986 and received secret security clearance at Fort Bragg, NC. In 1989, Mohamed



moved to California and emerged as a top aide to Osama bin Laden. He trained some of the 1993 World Trade Center bombers using techniques he learned at Fort Bragg.<sup>19</sup>

## Islam Wins Legal Battles in the Workplace

In the past few years, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), won more than 200 cases of alleged religious discrimination against U.S. companies, with the agreement of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Some corporations agreed to put managers through Muslim-sensitivity training. CAIR reports more than 15,000 corporations and business nationwide have ordered a copy of their booklet called, "An Employer's Guide to Islamic Religious Practices."

Recommendations made to employers include: allowing an extended lunch break for Muslims on Friday so that they may attend Friday services at the mosque. They also ask employers to work out a reasonable arrangement for Muslim employees to pray during the workday and provide additional time to perform the ritual ablutions required by Islam. Companies that have not adopted the Muslim friendly procedures have found themselves defendants in lawsuits from CAIR. Employers are obligated under currently worded civil rights law to permit Muslim employees to engage in their religious expression on the job.

Over the past 3 years, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has obtained a total of about \$3.2 million from U.S. corporations for aggrieved workers after processing 944 claims against employers, alleging discrimination tied to 9/11. CAIR has won favorable settlements for employees from Dell, Tyson, JC Penney, McDonalds, Sears, and Office Depot, among others.<sup>20</sup>

A recent telling legal victory for CAIR came in a battle with the company in charge of airport security for United Airlines at Washington D.C.'s Dulles Airport. CAIR vs. Argenbright Security, Inc. United Airlines had received complaints from passengers and crew members about certain security employees used after the U.S. embassy terrorist bombings in Africa. They were nervous about Muslim women wearing hijabs, (Muslim women's headscarves). Their employers, Argenbright Security, Inc. informed the women that they would have to stop wearing their hijabs at work or they would lose their jobs. The women refused, and Argenbright fired them. The women, none of whom was a U.S. citizen, immediately complained to CAIR.

CAIR contacted United's head of security, Edmond L. Soliday, who refused to bow to CAIR's pressure to keep the screeners on the job. He instead suggested that the Muslim women be taken off the security checkpoint and be given less visible jobs where they could wear their hijabs. He argued that if United allowed contractors to wear their religious garb, then they would have to allow the same for pilots and crew. Plus he pointed out that it would be easy to hide a knife or a box cutter under a headscarf and slip it into a bag after it passed through screening.

Soliday called Argenbright and discovered that noncompliance with CAIR's demands could result in a two million dollar lawsuit against the contractor. He then called the FAA, and the FAA advised him that the government would side with CAIR. Soliday was called a bigot for wanting to fight them. In the meantime, CAIR drafted an EEOC complaint in behalf of the Muslim women and obtained favor with Congressman David Bonior. Bonior took the complaint to the floor of the House and denounced the firings as religious bigotry. Eventually the general counsel from United cut a deal. Argenbright agreed to give the women back pay and \$2,500 in compensation as well as a written apology. In addition, the company implemented a Muslim-sensitivity program at all its U.S. locations.

But the story does not end there. Two years later, 5 young Muslim men got box cutters through the Dulles security checkpoint and hijacked an American Airlines jet before crashing it into the Pentagon. All 5 passed through a security checkpoint run by Argenbright Security, and a surveillance video reveals that the screeners appeared to be of Middle Eastern origin. In fact, more than 80% of security screeners at Dulles Airport on 9/11 were foreign nationals, mostly from the Middle East, North Africa and Pakistan.<sup>21</sup>

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