

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BOMBING OF AIR INDIA FLIGHT 182

THE HONOURABLE JOHN C. MAJOR, Q.C.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CANADIAN COALITION FOR DEMOCRACIES (CCD)

David B. Harris
100 Frank Street
Ottawa, Canada
K2P 0X2

Tel.: 613.233.1220
Fax.: 708.844.3468

Counsel for the Canadian Coalition for Democracies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	BACKGROUND ON INTERVENER	3
	Canadian Coalition for Democracies	
B.	RECOMMENDATIONS	5
C.	CONCLUSIONS	15
C.	APPENDIX A – FINTRAC	16
D.	APPENDIX B – Examples of Threats Issued Against Journalists	22
E.	APPENDIX C – Annotated Survey of “Islamophobia” Sources	28

BACKGROUND OF INTERVENOR

1. The Canadian Coalition for Democracies (hereinafter also “Coalition” and “CCD”) is a registered not-for-profit organization that is generally recognized as a multi-ethnic, multi-religious Canadian national human rights organization and international affairs’ “think tank” dedicated to the protection and expansion of democracy and democratic principles in a secure Canada and stable world.
 - a) The Coalition has a large paid Canadian membership.
 - b) The Coalition’s website, <http://canadiancoalition.com>, attracts significant Canadian and international interest and participation at a rate of 1.6 million visits per year.
 - c) The Canadian Coalition for Democracies has advanced its goals through, *inter alia*, close study of developments and policy bearing on intelligence, terrorism and national security.
 - d) This study has, since the CCD’s founding, benefited from the participation of Coalition Executive and Senior Fellows who have served, or otherwise had serious involvement in, related fields in law, intelligence, counterterrorism, academe, journalism, and public policy, and some of whom have testified as experts before Canadian parliamentary and American Congressional bodies in relation to these subjects. Reflected in these efforts has been the Coalition’s commitment to the need to mount a vigorous, responsible defence against terrorism and associated subversion, in order to safeguard free and democratic societies at home and abroad.
 - e) Based upon this background, the Coalition maintains regular and direct contact with parliamentarians and government leadership, consulting with and making frequent representations to the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministers of the Crown, and diverse other senior Canadian offices and officials. The Coalition also works informally on issues of terrorism and democracy with non-governmental organizations in Canada and the United States of America.
 - f) The Coalition’s Senior Fellow for National Security was chosen to speak as an advocate at the side of Members of Parliament and terror victims and their families – including Air India families – at the Parliamentary Press Gallery press conference launch of a multi-party parliamentary initiative aimed at securing through legislation the right of terror victims to sue terrorists and their enablers for damages, wherever in the world the offenders might be found, and whomever they might be.

- g) The Coalition is an intervener in the Iacobucci Internal Inquiry, a federal inquiry established under Part I of the Inquiries Act to look into various security issues pertaining to the cases of Abdullah Almalki, Ahmad Abou-Elmaati and Muayyed Nureddin,.
- h) The Coalition, particularly through its multi-ethnic, mutli-religious Executive members and officers, has examined, from policy, legal, political and security perspectives, matters understood to fall within the remit of the Inquiry, and has commented publicly and encouraged informed public discussion about these matters.
- i) Since 2004, the Coalition has worked to find a balance between national-security concerns and the rights of individuals, realms of concern that are reflected in the Inquiry's terms of reference.
- j) Consistent with the Inquiry's terms of reference, the Coalition has considered the subject of terrorism-related detentions and trials, and has a strong interest in representing its views in this regard to the Commission.
- k) Through sustained public education and media-outreach initiatives, Coalition personnel have served as speakers and media commentators on intelligence and terrorism, terrorism and the law, terror financing in Canada, the Air India disaster, international affairs, and democratic rights and responsibilities, in many media outlets across Canada, including print, radio, cable, and internet. As well, members of the Coalition have appeared on PBS, CNN, Fox News, MSNBC, BBC, and been quoted or published in foreign print media ranging from *US News and World Report* to the *New York Times* and the *Jerusalem Post*. This public-education component of CCD activity has potential to assist in the information-gathering and interpretative aspects of the Commissioner's work.

AIR INDIA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY - SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **A high-level, bi-partisan Security and Terrorism Committee of parliamentarians, should be established, meet regularly and be briefed by Government officials about matters concerning terrorism.**

DISCUSSION: Such a Committee should be comprised of Senators and Members of Parliament representing the Government and the Official Opposition.

It is important to remove, as far as possible, issues of public safety and national security from the realm of political partisanship. The contemplated Committee would work to enhance understanding and cooperation at the political level, about terrorism, including the probability and magnitude of threats and their outcomes. Such a Committee would allow parliamentarians accurately to assess threats to Canada and the world, and to respond appropriately.

2. **Government departments and agencies should report publicly, and on a quarterly basis, names and addresses of persons and organizations with whom corresponding government entities have engaged in "outreach" during the reporting period.**

DISCUSSION: Transparency and accountability require this, as do the risks of penetration and compromise of government departments and agencies by individuals and groups antagonistic to Canadian interests and constitutional values. Moreover, the Government must be prepared seriously to consider in its planning and outreach the risk of penetration and infiltration of the machinery of government by radical, subversive and extremist elements, including front and apologist organizations seeking influence within government. Attention is drawn to the manual of senior al-Qaeda strategist Abu Bakr Naji, who called for:

... infiltrating the adversaries and their fellow travelers and establishing a strong security apparatus that is more supportive of the security of the [revolutionary Islamic] movement now, and later the [resultant Islamic] state. (We) should infiltrate the police forces, the armies, the different political parties, the newspapers, the Islamic groups, the petroleum companies (as an employee or as an engineer), private security companies, sensitive civil institutions, etc. That actually began several decades ago, but we need to increase it in light of recent developments. [Naji, Abu Bakr (2006). *The Management of Savagery: The Most Critical Stage Through Which the Umma Will Pass*. Trans. William McCants. Cambridge, Mass.: John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies, Harvard University, May 23. Digital document: http://www.ctc.usma.edu/Management_of_Savagery.pdf. July 22, 2007.]

Government must review whether, or the extent to which, community outreach or similar liaison efforts of the RCMP, CSIS or other departments or agencies, including related hiring, might have enabled front organisations or other radical or terror-apologist interests, to gain unwarranted access to such Government organizations, and consequent legitimacy in the eyes of outsiders.

3. **Processes must be established to enable interested members of the public to challenge the appropriateness of individuals or organizations as "outreach" participants.**

DISCUSSION: In realms bearing on terrorism, criteria of appropriateness would include the participant's history, origins, links, and statements, including, where reasonable concerns be raised about affiliation or sympathies, the inclination of the participant to condemn publicly, and by name, specific terrorist organizations.

By giving the public the ability to question actual or proposed “outreach” arrangements, Canadians may assist in protecting themselves, and gain a better understanding of organizations and individuals seeking engagement with the Government, and, in particular, with police and security services. For these purposes, organizations to be deemed “inappropriate” would include those that have been, or whose affiliated or closely-associated organizations have been, reliably found by Canada’s allies to be implicated in terrorism or in its glorification. “Outreach-inappropriate” organizations would include those having, or being affiliated or closely-related to those having, a status equivalent to those qualifying in United States’ legal usage as “unindicted co-conspirators”. For an important listing of “unindicted co-conspirators” in the context of a terrorism-financing trial, see United States Department of Justice, Government’s Trial Brief, *United States of America v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development*, CR No. 3:04-CR-240-G, Attachment A, United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. Digital document at [http://www.nefafoundation.org/miscellaneous/HLF/US v HLF Unindicted Coconspirators.pdf](http://www.nefafoundation.org/miscellaneous/HLF/US_v_HLF_Unindicted_Coconspirators.pdf). February 17, 2008.

4. **Government, media, media rights’ and human rights’ organizations, law societies, bar and civil liberties’ associations, academics, and other influencers of public opinion, should be encouraged to undertake due diligence in their own outreach and other liaison activity, lest legitimacy be conferred upon inappropriate entities.**

DISCUSSION: The Canadian Coalition for Democracies is deeply concerned about the possibility that individuals and entities with troubling histories, connections, and agendas, might trade on links with “respectable” individuals and organizations, in order to enhance their access to and influence over, government, media, universities, public opinion, and ethno-cultural and religious communities.

- 5. Government and educational institutions should embark upon serious, methodologically-sound assessments of the prevalence of racism, religious bigotry and associated criminal activity and behaviour. In order to be assured of credible results, the approach taken should be scientific in nature, and not advocacy-oriented or driven.**

DISCUSSION: Racism and other forms of bigotry are condemnable in themselves, and potentially alienating and damaging to society. This a particular concern when alienation is sometimes cited as a contributing motivational factor in terrorist behaviour.

The Canadian Coalition for Democracies urges that associated phenomena be properly documented so that reliable conclusions might be reached and any necessary corrective measures, be developed. It is important that genuine problems in these regards be distinguished from the misuse of related allegations to smear as “racist” or bigoted – and silence – those participating in good faith and with good will in public discourse. The CCD is especially troubled by evidence that techniques of this sort may have been used against the CBC’s Terry Milewski, the Vancouver Sun’s Kim Bolan, and other comparably-courageous journalists who have covered the Air India tragedy at continuing risk to themselves and their loved ones.

APPENDIX B offers a few examples of the threats issued against Canadian journalists and a public appeal for the protection of journalists.

In a similar connection, the Canadian Coalition for Democracies draws to the Commissioner’s attention certain concerns raised by various observers, about an apparently concerted effort by some groups to institutionalize words such as “Islamophobic” and “Islamophobe”.

Serious doubts have been raised about the term “Islamophobia”, its meaning, underlying assumptions and assertions, and the possibly-divisive intentions of some of those who propagate it. The Canadian Coalition for Democracies is concerned about potential policy and attitudinal consequences that might result from, or be built upon, an uncritical embracing of the concept of “Islamophobia” as an analytical tool. Such consequences could include the risk of alienating Muslims, especially Muslim youth, with exaggerated impressions of their community’s victimhood.

Kenan Malik is among those wary of the term, and remarks that “[t]he charge of “Islamophobia” is all too often used not to highlight racism but to silence critics of Islam, or even Muslims fighting for reform of their communities.” (Malik, Kenan (2005). *Islamophobia Myth*. FrontPageMagazine.com (February 10). Digital document : <http://frontpagemag.com/Articles/ReadArticle.asp?ID=16735>. February 10, 2005.)

Novelist, human rights’ activist, and fatwa-survivor Salman Rushdie has spoken of “this new crime of what’s called “Islamophobia”” as an emergent fundamentalist form of censorship and reflective of efforts by some to enforce, through silencing, privileged status for one religion. Distinguishing what he seems to regard as a contrived word, on

the one hand, from a manifestly-unacceptable abuse of Muslim individuals, on the other, Rushdie has said:

I mean I just have some problem with the word ... because it must be in any free society OK to be as open as you want to be about your dislike of a set of ideas. I mean otherwise it becomes impossible to think. It becomes impossible to have any kind of interchange of thought in a society if you're told that there are ideas which are off-limits. Nothing is off-limits. [Rushdie, Salman (2006). [Secular Values, Human Rights, and Islamism](#). cfinc.org (Center For Inquiry) (October 11). Digital document: <http://cfinc.org/resources/secular-values-human-rights-and-islamism>. January 1, 2007.]

Dr. Sam C. Holliday of The Armiger Cromwell Center, writes of “Islamophobia - a term invented to shut down legitimate and vital debate about the threat of the Third Jihad,” (Holliday, Sam C. (2007). *Effective Communication Against the Third Jihad*. politeia-dbase.blogspot.com (October 21). Digital document: <http://politeia-dbase.blogspot.com/2007/10/effective-communication-against-third.html>. October 23, 2007.) his designation for the current global terrorist and subversive offensive against the liberal-democratic-pluralist world. Meanwhile, author Christopher Hitchens rather less charitably dispenses with “the stupid neologism “Islamophobia,” which aims to promote criticism of Islam to the gallery of special offenses associated with racism”.” (Hitchens, Christopher (2007). *Facing the Islamist Menace*. city-journal.com (Winter). Digital document: http://www.city-journal.org/html/17_1_urbanities-steyn.html. February 1, 2007.) One US Muslim scholar, Khalid Durán, condemned a hardline Saudi-funded Islamic “human rights” organization for perpetuating unsubstantiated and misleading claims of wide-ranging persecution of Muslims: “it denounces offenses against Islam where there are none, and it demonizes moderate Muslims who criticize Islamist distortions.” (Durán, Khalid (2002). *How CAIR Put My Life in Peril*. meforum.org (*Middle East Quarterly*) (Winter). Digital document: <http://www.meforum.org/article/108>. September 25, 2005.)

Persisting doubts about “Islamophobia” terminology, together with questions about the reasons for its propagation, should be explored in a sound, systematic way by independent persons and organizations who have not formerly been involved in advocating or otherwise pressing upon the public, the “Islamophobia” notion.

As an aid to the Commissioner and public, the CCD offers **APPENDIX C**, below. This Appendix includes references to critical assessments of “Islamophobia” as a concept and as an assertion, together with excerpts and annotations.

- 6. The Government should develop and implement policies, and make necessary corresponding adjustments in the legal regime, in order to ensure that such branches of Government as CSIS and the RCMP, be made aware promptly of any Canada Revenue Agency investigation relating to charities and terrorism financing in Canada.**

DISCUSSION: Where possible, relevant agencies should, through appropriate interdepartmental and international liaison arrangements, apprise themselves promptly of investigations undertaken by agencies within the Canadian government or by foreign governments about Canadian individuals or organisations involved in raising funds for questionable purposes. Canada Revenue Agency must be required to share with the RCMP and CSIS, as well as with the Governor in Council, information bearing on investigations that have connected charitable entities to the funding of designated terrorist entities.

The challenge of supervising charitable and non-profit entities, must be treated with a seriousness that corresponds to the sector's key importance in the struggle against transnational terrorism. Canadian charity law must be actively enforced, and charities be compelled to maintain higher standards if they are to preserve their status as providers of charitable tax receipts.

The Coalition believes that the Government should consider modifying rules governing charities and non-profit, so as to bring them into line with United States Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C., s. 501(c)(3). The latter permits charities to engage in public discourse, as well as in humanitarian and religious work. Such rules would allow greater access to charitable status but impose a greater burden of accountability.

Non-profits should also be brought under federal oversight. However, given the fact that non-profits do not issue charitable tax receipts, the burden under this regime would not be as great for non-profits as it would be for CRA-approved charities.

- 7. The Government should enact and enforce laws prohibiting the glorification and endorsing of listed terrorist entities, their leaders, their financial supporters, and front groups.**

DISCUSSION: Such laws would send a strong message to those who support terrorist groups in Canada and will serve to limit the public display, recruitment, and support for terrorists and their causes.

In 2007, Canadians learned of the glorification of Sikh terrorists during the annual Vaisakhi parade in British Columbia, and at temples and schools in Ontario.

In British Columbia, students paraded in jackets and shirts promoting militancy, while other members of the temple wore jackets promoting the banned International Sikh Youth Federation. This parade was attended by the Premier of British Columbia and Members of Parliament.

At the same time, a conference was organised by Sikh nationalists to promote the establishing of an independent Khalistan in Ontario. This was the same cause espoused by those believed to have blown up Flight 182. Although photographs of terrorists lined the walls of certain Sikh Temples, Canadian politicians continue to visit, and offer public funding to, such organizations in what appears to be an attempt to gain votes.

In Montreal in 2006, marchers supporting a listed terrorist group – Hezbollah – took to the streets, glorifying that organization and its chieftain. Once again, Members of Parliament participated in this parade, their presence conferring legitimacy on the event and its radical promoters.

Canadians must be protected from tomorrow's terrorists, and our Government must enact and enforce laws to prohibit the glorification and endorsing of listed terrorist entities, their leaders, their financial supporters and front groups.

Political and community leaders must steer clear of such interests.

8. The Government should enact and enforce laws prohibiting the foreign financing of Canadian schools, community centres, religious organizations and religious staff/educators.

DISCUSSION: Certain radical or extremist groups are understood to receive foreign financing. The June 2006 arrests of 17 youth in Toronto, and many other developments, point to serious problems of home-grown radicalism and extremism, in Canada. Indeed, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service has identified this phenomenon as a major threat.

By cutting off foreign financing of schools, community centres, religious organisations and religious staff/educators, local groups will be encouraged to rely for support on integrated Canadian members of communities, and should be better able to monitor and control what is being taught or encouraged within their community. By prohibiting questionable funds from entering Canada, radical "educators" will be hampered in their attempts to encourage and spread extremist-sympathetic doctrine.

9. The federal Government should create effective mechanisms enabling the Crown and law enforcement to take action against illicit or otherwise questionable foreign transfers of funds into Canada.

DISCUSSION: FINTRAC has identified large financial transfers associated with questionable entities and activity. However, the agency is not known to have contributed materially to the bringing of charges against entities for offences involving terrorist financing or money laundering.

The government must take action to make FINTRAC effective. An important aspect of this will be the making of adjustments necessary to ensure that FINTRAC operates tactically to assist law enforcement agencies in gathering evidence suitable for use in prosecutions. (See **APPENDIX A**).

10. The Government should take legislative and other initiatives to permit the victims of terrorism and their families to sue in Canadian courts those responsible for terrorist acts, including banks and nation states.

DISCUSSION: Victims of terrorism need to have appropriate recourse through the courts to obtain compensation for the damages inflicted on them and their families. US laws allow victims to sue those responsible for terrorist acts, including banks and nation states. By allowing victims to sue, victims and their families will be able to hold those responsible for financing or supporting the acts of terrorism accountable in an impartial arena – the courts. Canadian victims of terrorism, including families of the Air India Flight 182, 9/11 and other victims of terrorism need this mechanism to obtain compensation and to ensure that such sponsors of terrorism are held to account.

11. The Government should encourage law societies, bar associations and other representatives of the legal profession to hold seminars, continuing legal education sessions, and other events dedicated to teaching lawyers about the experiences of, and costs to, Canadian survivors of terrorist events, including survivors of Air India victims. Lawyers' professional organizations, especially those habitually making public comment and recommendations about the "balance" of security and individual rights in terrorism matters, should be encouraged to recognize in their analyses, comments and recommendations, the cost borne by terrorism's victims, present and future, and the need to take such costs into account in determining this "balance".

The Canadian Coalition for Democracies expresses its disappointment about the failure of lawyers' organizations to more fully illuminate the plight of terror victims. It is the CCD's view that this failure contributes to the inability of many – including influential lawyers, legal academics, human rights' advocates and others involved in debates about national-security law – to understand the full societal cost actually and potentially

associated with terrorism. Without a complete appreciation of such crucial elements, no meaningful conclusions can be reached about the appropriateness of a posited balance between individual rights and security.

12. The Government should enact and enforce laws protecting journalists, organizations, and private citizens who speak out against terrorists and their sympathizers

DISCUSSION: The record shows that brave Canadians who speak out against radicalism, can face the risk of intimidation, assault, and murder. When such things eventuate, these incidents are often discounted as relatively minor problems internal to ethnocultural communities. In this context, the Commissioner has heard about the murder of Mr. Tara Singh Hayer and the attack on Mr. Ujjal Dosanjh. Canadians saw reports of threats and assaults against Mr. Balraj Deol. In an escalating development, threats are now made against distinguished Canadian journalists, including the CBC's Terry Mileswki and Vancouver Sun reporter, Kim Bolan.

These courageous Canadians and many others like them, must be protected. This is an ethical imperative, and necessary if Canadians are to know the true nature and extent of their country's penetration by extremists. CCD therefore urges this Commission to recommend that the Government enact and enforce laws to protect individuals who have been threatened as a result of their speaking out or reporting on questionable terror-related entities, individuals and organizations. By protecting such individuals, Canadians will be more comfortable reporting acts of terrorism to law enforcement and to the general public. If we fail to protect such individuals, important information that might be used to prevent acts of terrorism, might never be reported, putting at risk many innocent Canadians.

13. Laws should be adapted to address concerns that libel lawsuits and the threat of lawsuits, have been used by troubling groups against media outlets, journalists and commentators, in an effort to silence and shape public debate about terrorism, subversion and national security. Special punitive provisions should be in place to ensure appropriate negative consequences, including adverse publicity, for plaintiffs found to have indulged in such suits.

DISCUSSION: This recommendation recognizes the fundamental importance of the free-expression guarantee in s. 2 of Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It also highlights the dangerous potential for silencing open and proper discussion about developing threats of terrorism and subversion, at a time when such threats can constitute a matter of life or death for Canadians.

Nothing in this recommendation should be construed to deny to prospective plaintiffs access to appropriate legal fora and remedies. Rather, the concern is that the legal system not be used for purposes inimical to broader Canadian constitutional and – in the process – public-safety interests. Where necessary, in order to avoid the aforementioned

pathologies, Government should explore the possibility of lowering the threshold definition of “frivolous and vexatious” suits, so as to make more difficult efforts to harass and silence through “lawfare”.

14. **A public inquiry should be called as soon as feasible, and human rights and civil liberties groups should mobilize themselves, to determine the extent to which media outlets, journalists and commentators might have been targeted by libel lawsuits whose plaintiffs’ substantial aim might have been to silence or manipulate media coverage of radicalism, extremism, terrorism or other aspects of national security. The inquiry’s mandate should include the duty to enquire into evidence of patterns of frequent or repeated use of libel law in this way, by specific individuals or organizations, and/or their associates. Relevant considerations would include evidence of multiple suits brought by a plaintiff with possible radical or extremist sympathies, whose tendency is eventually to agree to dismiss its suits without concessions from defendants.**

DISCUSSION: The Canadian Coalition for Democracies believes that “libel chill” has, especially in recent years, been a serious and inhibiting issue faced by Canadian journalists and others wishing to call attention to certain terrorism and national security matters. Recent cases of special concern in Canada and the United States, include those featuring as plaintiffs, hardline religious lobby groups thought to countenance radical or even terror-apologist doctrine, and about which *bona fide* questions of national security might exist. Weak on their merits, such cases tend to drag on for a considerable period, generally constraining defendant journalists, organisations and commentators to remain silent about relevant issues while their matter is before the courts. The pattern concludes with the plaintiff’s agreeing to ask for dismissal of the suit without any monetary or other concession on the defendant’s part.

Throughout the course of this “silencing”, the plaintiff might typically continue to gain media exposure, and lever this to advertise itself as a mainstream voice of its religion, and an advocate of tolerance, civil liberties and human rights. In one suspected case of such multiple lawsuits, and with no countervailing comment likely from defendants, the plaintiff presented itself publicly as a defender of the right to free expression.

Libel chill in a post-9/11 environment puts Canadians at risk. Moreover, it allows those with questionable records and connections, to avoid appropriate scrutiny and the disclosures that responsible, open debate might bring.

15. Governments should introduce legislation along the lines of New York State's recently-introduced *Libel Terrorism Prevention Act*, in order to prevent terrorist-sponsors, among others, from using "libel tourism" to censor important information about terrorism.

DISCUSSION: The concern typically arises from libel suits classically brought in plaintiff-friendly British courts by a Saudi prince seeking to pursue an American journalist or academic for alleging in a book published outside the UK that the prince has terrorist connections. The apparent intention of the plaintiff is to take advantage of relatively-favourable British libel law, despite there being only a limited connection of the matter at issue to the United Kingdom. Thereafter, the object is to attempt to enforce the resulting judgment in the author's country. Free-speech advocates worry that this approach is being used by certain Saudis and others, indirectly to censor important terrorism-related information that would otherwise be accessible in third countries.

The gist of New York's *Libel Terrorism Prevention Act* legislation is that foreign libel judgments may be enforced in New York State, only if they do not breach constitutional free-speech guarantees. (See Carvajal, Doreen (2008). Britain, a destination for "libel tourism". iht.com (January 20). Digital document: <http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/01/20/business/libel21.php>. March 4, 2008.)

CONCLUSION

The Canadian Coalition for Democracies trusts that its recommendations might play some modest part in assisting the Commissioner to resolve difficult issues arising from the Air India tragedy. It is the CCD's hope that these recommendations might also enhance Canadians' awareness of the security challenges faced by all, the better to prepare Canada for the realities of subversion and terror in the post-9/11 world.

In order to achieve these objectives, the CCD has made specific recommendations concerning government outreach; claims of bigotry; terrorist financing and the role of FINTRAC and CRA; the establishing of a parliamentary committee; witness protection and intimidation; the need for laws to end the glorification of terror; and the possibility that libel chill has been used to silence important public discourse about radicalism.

It is our hope that the Commissioner will find these recommendations of value as he prepares his recommendation to the Government.

Respectfully submitted,

David B. Harris
Counsel to Canadian Coalition for Democracies

APPENDICES

Note:

Views expressed in the following articles, websites, links and other sources, do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Canadian Coalition for Democracies, its directors, members or affiliated or associated persons or organizations.

APPENDIX A

<http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/publications/ar/2007/41-eng.asp>

RESULTS FOR 2006-07

Delivering High-Quality Financial Intelligence

FINTRAC's 193 case disclosures this year included transactions with a total dollar value of \$9.8 billion, nearly double the value of last year's disclosures. This dramatic increase demonstrates a continuing growth in the scope and complexity of the financial intelligence we produce. Our constantly improving tools and skills, and our increasingly rich database have resulted in our disclosures figuring more and more frequently in investigations and prosecutions.

FINTRAC'S CASE DISCLOSURES FOR 2006-07

- 193 case disclosures
- 152 were for suspected money laundering (ML)
- 33 were for suspected terrorist activity financing (TF) and/or other threats to the security of Canada
- 8 involved both suspected money laundering and suspected terrorist activity financing and/or threats to the security of Canada

On average, each case disclosure involved a total of 458 transactions valued at \$51 million. This is a significant increase over the average of 261 transactions valued at close to \$30 million in 2005-06.

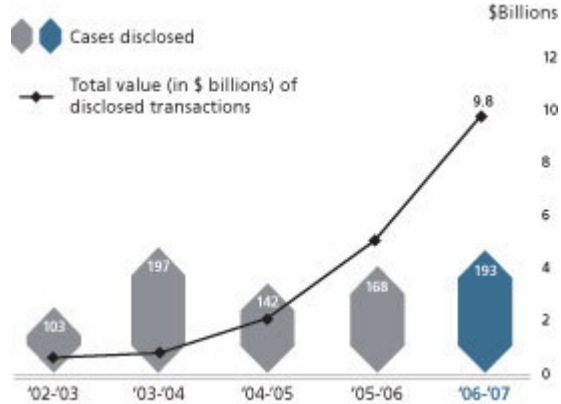
Of note this year is that 16 cases each involved transactions totalling over \$100 million. Of those 16 cases, two involved transactions valued at between \$500 million and \$1 billion and three had a value of more than \$1 billion. These are amounts of unprecedented proportions and show that our ability to detect suspected large-scale international money laundering activity has increased year over year.

Disclosures by Type

Type	Number Dollar Value (in billions)	
Total	193	\$9.8
Money laundering (ML)	152	\$8.0
Terrorist financing (TF)/Threats	33	\$0.2
ML&TF/Threats	8	\$1.6

Money launderers and terrorist financiers spread their transactions over many locations—often widely dispersed—to try to conceal their activities. This is reflected in the growing number of case disclosures involving multiple reporting entities. The percentage of case disclosures involving six or more reporting entities has risen steeply over the past four years. This year, 60 per cent of our disclosures were based on reports from six or more entities.

Disclosures and the Value of Financial Transactions

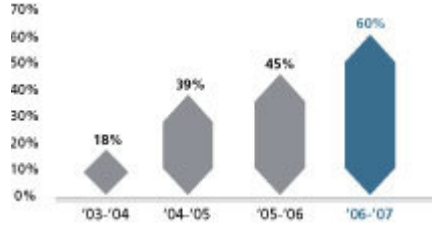


Number of Disclosures by Total Value

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
0 - \$1M	59	123	66	78	69
\$1M - \$10M	38	61	44	61	69
\$10M - \$50M	3	10	22	12	32
\$50M - \$100M	3	2	6	9	7
\$100M - \$500M	0	1	4	5	11
\$500M - \$1B	0	0	0	3	2
\$1B +	0	0	0	0	3
Total Number of Disclosures	103	197	142	168	193

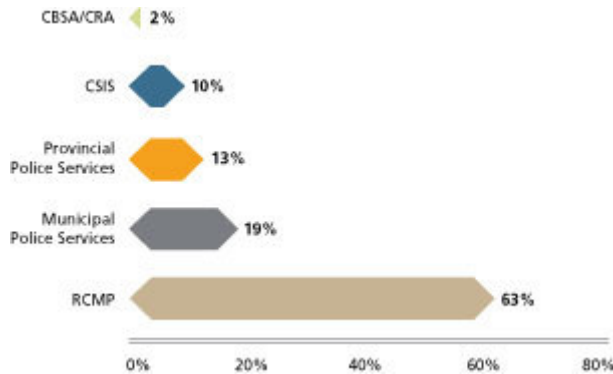
The growth in the size and scope of our case disclosures is the result of a combination of factors. As a deliberate strategy, FINTRAC focused on identifying suspected large-scale money laundering and terrorist activity financing networks, and on deepening its knowledge of money laundering and terrorist financing trends. Increased automation and standardization of analytical processes allowed more experienced and increasingly skilled analysts to sift through and match larger volumes of data with greater speed. As well, with each successive year, our financial information holdings contain more years of data from which to draw.

Percentage of Case Disclosures Involving Six or more Reporting Entities



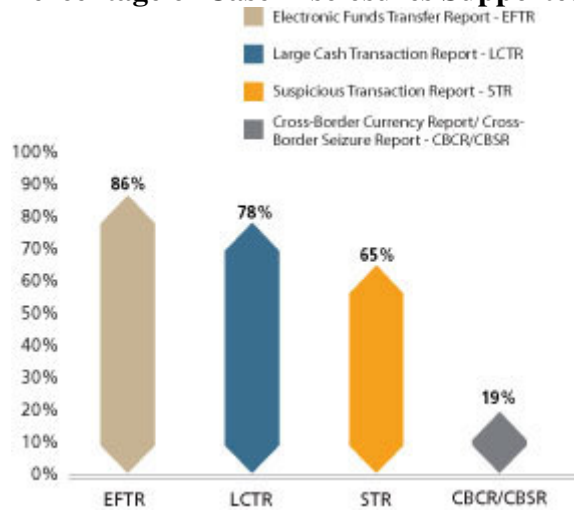
The quality of this information has also continued to improve, with Canadian financial institutions and other financial intermediaries providing us with ever more detailed and extensive reports on suspicious transactions. This strengthens our ability to link the different types of reports to reveal suspicious patterns of financial activity. The large cash transaction reports and suspicious transaction reports we receive from these entities figure prominently in our disclosures.

Distribution of Domestic Case Disclosures



The percentages in this graph do not add to 100 because FINTRAC disclosures are often destined to more than one recipient.

Percentage of Case Disclosures Supported by each Type of Report, 2006-07



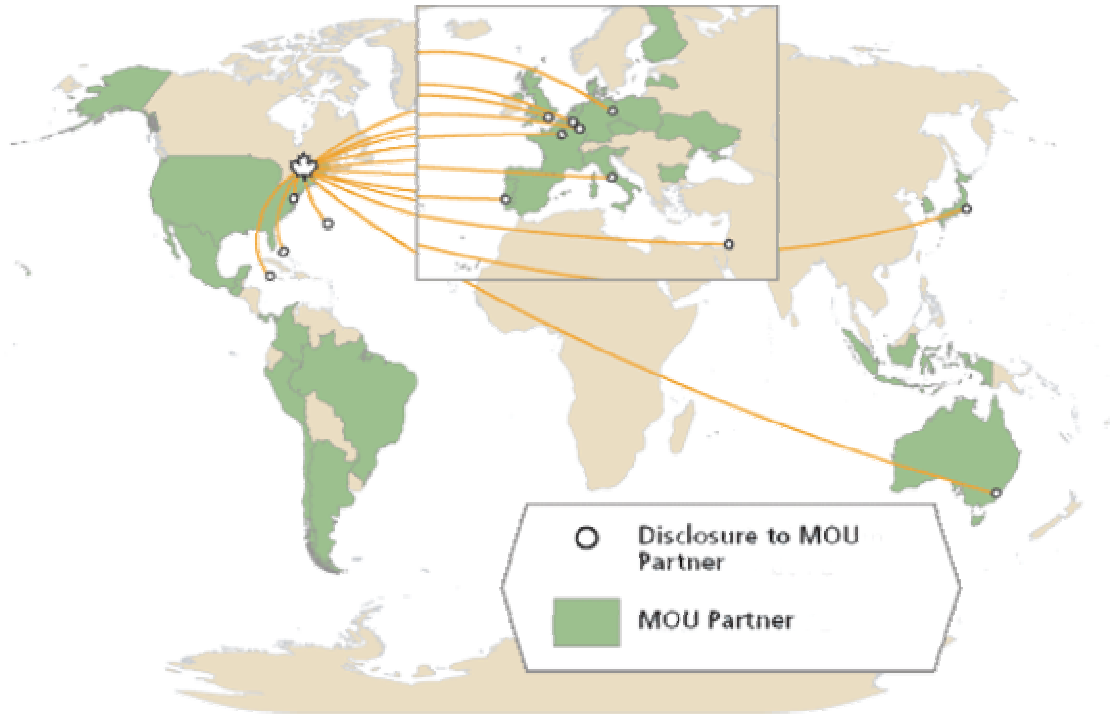
The percentages in this graph do not add to 100 because FINTRAC disclosures often contain multiple types of reports.

An Effective Financial Intelligence Product

The feedback that we receive from law enforcement and national security agencies provides a clear indication of the impact of our financial intelligence. It shows not only that our disclosures feed into investigations and prosecutions that are already underway, but also that, in an increasing number of instances, they identify completely new cases of suspected money laundering or terrorist financing. Of significance as well is the fact that close to half of all our disclosures provided our partners with names of individuals previously unknown to them. Often this is a two-way process. Police and intelligence services provide FINTRAC with information that can help our analysts focus their attention on particular suspect transactions and, as a result, they unearth details producing valuable leads for investigators.

There is also a growing demand for our product from our international partners. In 2006-07 FINTRAC made 35 case disclosures to 14 foreign FIUs with which we have a memorandum of understanding. In instances where we disclosed information in response to a query from one of our international counterparts, we also sought their permission to disclose this information to relevant domestic partners. This underlines the global nature of the problem and that all FIUs working together and sharing information makes for a strong international effort against money laundering and terrorist activity financing

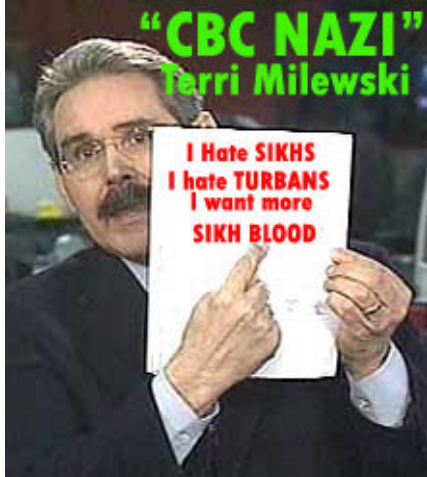
Disclosures Shared with MOU Partners



APPENDIX B

Intimidation of Journalists (Milewski and Bolan)





Also posted were threats against Ujjal Dosanjh and Tarek Fatah, a prominent Muslim critic of political extremism in Canada, who also appeared in the documentary produced by CBC and air in June 2007. These images were posted on a facebook page and removed after 4 months.

Written Threats from the Internet

<http://www.sikhsangat.com/index.php?showtopic=10170&hl=Kim%20Bolan&st=12>

 [Singh With Dunal...](#)

Nov 14 2006, 11:33 AM

Post [#18](#)

Arjan Hargobind Nau Simro Sree Har Raae



Group: Under Moderation

Posts: 1288

Joined: 23-August 06

Member No.: 6021

Alright a couple of things. First of all, the link you provided Mahavir it is not working, can you send a updated list. Since it is talking with Bolan and Millewski I wouldn't expect nothing but criticism, they are both a s s holes who need to be shot dead. They are both a waste of breathing space.

QUOTE('KuMi' @ Mar 17 2005, 06:18 PM) [snapback]89486[/snapback]

o ok den

go offa dem sum roses nd say sorri if we've made u upset

we're sikh strong, fite for wa we belive in, maybe we ave to use non voilence buh it taint no 19 century no more

world gettin stronga includin evry1 in it dat mean we av to aswell

nede summ uk peeps to cum to canada we" sortt uu all outtt, so no 1 will get ignored

btw if ne1 ignores ya dnt jus stand der

1st let dem walk past dem grab der shoulda nd smak em in da nose or sumfinggg



...What a ridiculous post. You are saying that we Canadian are stupid?! Dude, come over here, we'll show you who the real idiot is. Mahavir, we are peace loving people, but like I have said before if anyone here crosses the line with Sikhi in Canada, they get their faces bashed in. It don't matter if they are s u l l e h, or bahmans or whoever. Bahmans are nothing here, they rely on us here, like everywhere else. 😂 Kim Bolan already had bullets flying through her house so many times, that's why she has cameras in her house, because she is <admin-profanity filter activated> scared of us, she knows she has signed her death warrant. 😂 Its' Milkeswki's turn now. As for England Singhs coming to Canada Kumi to sort us or these guys out. Well, with all due respect, take care of your countries problems first, and than talk. What the hell are you wussy beard trimming earring wearing 20 tatoo pasted david craig style Singhs gonna do here? You can't even take care of your women there, and your telling us?



Everyone here in Canada nows not to cross the line with Sikhs. We contribute to the country in every aspect, we give respect and demand it, and that's the way it is. If someone has beef, please be my guest. Bullets come cheap



you know.

<http://72.14.205.104/search?q=cache:kwMGhfesqYEJ:www.sikhsangat.com/lofiversion/index.php/t16742.html+kill+bolan&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=ca>

Jan 31 2006, 07:31 PM

Vaheguru Ji Ka Khalsa!
Vaheguru Ji Ke Fateh!!

Maybe you can ask her how she feels about making a career out of exploiting a minority group through particular issues, such as violence, rather than taking the advantage of understanding the minority group through her journalism. From all the work she has done she has only bad mouthed Sikhs. For instance, she attended a Nagar Kirtan in Surrey, and there, people were shouting, Khalistan Zinabad, and she reported that was a "terrorist slogan". Do you do your research before you report? Where do your ethics of journalism play in this part? Why do you feel it is necessary to exploit a minority group through there problems. Furthermore, your recent reporting on "Indo Canadian Gang Violence" was blown out of proportion and has made it worse for the community. Honestly, you have made our issues, and problems into a bankable industry. As well, maybe you can also ask why she feels it is necessary that tax payers of B.C. to pay for her security when she herself put her security in risk. Maybe if you stopped falsely accusing people, people wouldn't be trying to **kill** her. 🙄

Vaheguru Ji Ka Khalsa!
Vaheguru Ji Ke Fateh!!

<http://www.cjfe.org/protestlets/1999/bolan.html>

CJFE calls for protection for journalist receiving death threats in Vancouver

Ujjal Dosanjh
 Attorney General of British Columbia
 P.O. 9044 Station Provincial Government
 Victoria, B.C., Canada
 V8W 9E2
 Fax: +1 250 387 6411
 E-mail: ATTORNEY.GENERAL@ag.gov.bc.ca

12 March 1999

Dear Attorney General Dosanjh,

On behalf of Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE), I am writing to express my alarm and concern over the death threats received by Kim Bolan, a journalist with the Vancouver Sun daily newspaper. The threats are the result of Bolan's coverage of the Indo-Canadian community, including the murder of newspaper publisher Tara Singh Hayer, who was shot to death upon his return home in Surrey, British Columbia on 18 November 1998. As an organization that promotes and protects freedom of expression worldwide, CJFE is alarmed that journalists in British Columbia are being attacked simply for the practise of their profession. We insist that you offer Bolan the highest security possible, and that you search out those responsible for these death threats.

In November of last year, Bolan reported on the assassination of Tara Singh Hayer, who published the "Indo-Canadian Times", Canada's largest and oldest Punjabi weekly. Hayer was an outspoken critic of a very small group of Sikh extremists in British Columbia, and had already been the target of an assassination attempt at his newspaper office in 1988. At that time, he was left partially paralysed, and when he was shot last November, he was moving from his car to his wheelchair in his garage.

These recent death threats against Bolan are actually the second such threats she has received in the course of covering the activities of this small group of extremists within the Sikh community (condemned by the vast majority of Sikhs). This time, however, the threats are considered much more serious by police.

In a news story in The Vancouver Sun on Wednesday, March 10, Detective George Kristensen of the Vancouver police department said: "There is a credible threat and she is receiving police protection. We will not comment on the nature of the threat or the source it came from." Kristensen said compared to the last threats, these ones "are much more credible."

It is our understanding that Bolan has been targeted because she linked Hayer's assassination with a group of extremists who are strongly suspected of planning and carrying out in 1985 the Air India bombing in which all 329 passengers and crew members were killed, and the Narita, Japan bombing which killed two baggage handlers. An individual linked to the small group of extremists within the Sikh community was convicted in the Narita bombing. Soon we are expecting charges to be laid in the Air India bombing. It is believed that those implicated in the bombing think that by silencing Bolan they can stop the process of bringing them to justice.

In March 1998, about 250 Sikh protesters gathered in front of The Vancouver Sun's downtown editorial offices to demand Bolan not be permitted to cover B.C.'s 150,000-member Sikh community. The protesters carried signs reading: "Kim to go," "We are traditional, don't call us fundamentalist" and "If Kim is Goliath, Sikhs are David."

To counter the demonstration, a coalition of 36 B.C. Sikh societies, including the groups that control the largest temples, issued a news release defending The Sun's coverage of Sikh issues as "fair and balanced." The Sikh societies said media stories about conflict among Sikhs have been caused by "the violence and intimidation of a small, extremist element in our community." Certainly the perpetrators of those acts are the ones responsible for the negative coverage, not the media that has reported on them."

Attorney-General Dosanjh, we cannot have a free society without a free media. We cannot have a free media if journalists must pay with their lives for informing the public about events of vital importance in their communities. To allow these threats and acts of violence to go unchecked will have a silencing effect upon the media - the resulting silence will harm everyone's rights to freely impart and receive information, as guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Canada is a signatory.

The CJFE insists that you inform this office and the public of your progress in the investigation into the murder of Tara Singh Hayer, and that you ensure the safety of journalist Kim Bolan.

Sincerely,
Wayne Sharpe
Executive Director

Please feel free to copy this letter or write your own based on this information.

APPENDIX C

Note:

Views expressed in the following articles, websites, links and other sources, do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Canadian Coalition for Democracies, its directors, members or affiliated or associated persons or organizations.

Annotated Sources on the “Islamophobia” Concept, and on Claims of Anti-Muslim Behaviour

(a) “Islamophobia” Concept

Bayefsky, Anne (2007). Voting Against Hate. *nationalreview.com* (December 27). Digital document: <http://article.nationalreview.com/?q=NmIxNTZiNzdiZjI3ZDBINTU2YmYyMWYyODkwNzRjYWY=>. January 18, 2008. [Human rights’ lawyer Bayefsky anticipates the United Nations’ Durban II conference:

Durban II promises to raise the clash against civilization to new levels of hypocrisy and to inflame racial and religious intolerance the world over. The rallying cry of the U.N. mafioso this time will be “Islamophobia.” At the U.N. Islamophobia is not invoked to mean legitimate objection to discrimination that wrongly targets people of the Islamic faith. It has become a code word for hysterical accusations that Western democracies are engaged in a phony war to end terrorism as a ploy to subjugate Muslims everywhere. Mindful that the best defense is a good offense, Pakistan (on behalf of the 56 member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)) made the following announcement on opening day of the first Durban II preparatory meeting held this past August. “The defamation of Islam and discrimination against Muslims represent the most conspicuous demonstration of contemporary racism and intolerance...It is regrettable that the world media has allowed defamation and blasphemy in this form...” With that, they marked the kick-off of an aggressive campaign to curtail freedom of expression under Durban II auspices.]

Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar (2005). Public Hearings Transcript, Thursday, 9 June 2005, http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/206/301/pco-bcp/commissions/maher_arar/07-09-13/www.stenotran.com/commission/maherarar/2005-06-09%20volume%2025.pdf (accessed 18 January 2008). [At p. 6320, l. 19ff, Simon Fothergill, Counsel for the Attorney General of Canada, begins cross-examining CAIR-CAN Chair, Dr. Sheema Khan on a CAIR-CAN survey, “Presumption of Guilt: A National Survey of Security Visitations of Canadian Muslims,” released by the organization at a well-publicized press conference, the previous day. The

study purported to document considerable unpleasantness in the lives of Canadian Muslims. Fothergill exposed several methodological and other weaknesses in the study. The inference is that, contrary to CAIR-CAN claims, these weaknesses combined to exaggerate the adversity felt and encountered by Muslim Canadians in a post-9/11 world. Features of the study that emerged:

respondents were anonymous (6321, l. 6-8); compendium of results was “based on 467 respondents” (6321, l. 9-10); there were three primary categories of solicitation to participate: (a) questionnaire available on CAIR-CAN website (6321, l. 16-21); (b) e-mailing by CAIR-CAN of questionnaire to CAIR-CAN list of, according to Khan, “about 6,000 to 7,000” (6321, l. 16-21); and (c) distribution of hard copies of the questionnaire “at various centres and mosques” (6321, l. 25-6322); about half the responses – 211 – were generated from the distribution of hard copies at Islamic centres, mosques and events (6322, l. 10-15); a little more than half the respondents – 256 – , in Fothergill’s words, “learned of the survey in some way through a connection with CAIR-CAN.” (6323, l. 3-6); and, a “good proportion” – Fothergill’s words – of responses were from those interested in Muslim and/or Arab advocacy or issues (6323, l. 17-22).

From this, the following problems, among others, might be anticipated with the reliability and credibility of the study: (a) persons who had never visited Canada, much less been citizens or residents of the country, could have had access to and completed the questionnaire, and attested to harsh experiences in Canada (“Not all of them are in Canada mind you. We have a lot outside the country,” said Khan of those on the CAIR-CAN list (6321, l. 16-21)); (b) sampling problems and bias would be clear risks given distribution of the questionnaire to those already connected to CAIR-CAN, an organization whose hallmark – like that of its American CAIR headquarters – has been its eagerness to argue on debatable evidence that Muslims are victimized and are therefore entitled to special consideration. Dr. Khan’s Inquiry testimony about the survey was remarkable for its failure to clarify foundational matters about the study: asked how many forms were distributed: “I can’t really say.” (6321, l. 16-21); as for the number of hard copies distributed at centers and mosques: “I don’t have the number on me right now.” (6322, l. 1-2); asked again, about the take-up rate: “I can’t give you – I can’t answer that. I’m sorry.” (6322, l. 8-9); asked whether those responding were statistically representative in ethnic terms of Muslims in Canada: “I would have to look at the Census to speak to that.” (6322, l. 25-6324, l. 1-2).]

Holliday, Sam C. (2007). *Effective Communication Against the Third Jihad*. politeia-dbase.blogspot.com (October 21). Digital document: <http://politeia-dbase.blogspot.com/2007/10/effective-communication-against-third.html>. October 23, 2007.

[Many Americans and Europeans either do not understand or deny the threat of the Third Jihad, claiming that Islamic terror is caused by our actions in Islamic countries. They stress the differences between Shiites and Sunnis. They often speak of Islamophobia - a term invented to shut down legitimate and vital debate about the threat of the Third Jihad - and narrow their focus to the personal, inner, nonviolent Jihad al Akbar. ...]

Rushdie, Salman (2006). [Secular Values, Human Rights, and Islamism](http://cfinyc.org/resources/secular-values-human-rights-and-islamism). cfinyc.org (Center For Inquiry) (October 11). Digital document: <http://cfinyc.org/resources/secular-values-human-rights-and-islamism>. January 1, 2007. [On 14 February 1989, the Iranian leader issued a fatwa requiring the execution of author Salman Rushdie, in reaction to Rushdie’s “blasphemous” fourth novel, *The Satanic Verses*.

Following are excerpted remarks about freedom of speech and “Islamophobia” made by Rushdie at a 11 October 2006 meeting sponsored by the Center for Inquiry, New York.

Meanwhile, the BBC has been instructed we are told that the term “Islamic terrorist” can’t be used because it discriminates against Muslims. Never mind that all the terrorists who claim to be acting in the name of Islam tell us that it is Islam that is their motivation, the BBC can’t say that they’re Islamic terrorists because that’s now this new crime of what’s called “Islamophobia.” I mean I just have some problem with the word because it seems to me if you have a set of ideas which I don’t like, it’s perfectly OK for me to be phobic about them. There were plenty of people who seemed to have no problem being phobic about mine but, you know, “Salmanophobia” didn’t enter the language somehow.

I remember I got a T-shirt soon after the, how shall I put it, soon after the excrement hit the ventilation system. Somebody sent me in the mail a T-shirt on the front of which it said, “Blasphemy is a victimless crime.” I always, I thought there was a truth there. And I think, you know, Islamophobia is also a victimless crime because it must be in any free society OK to be as open as you want to be about your dislike of a set of ideas. I mean otherwise it becomes impossible to think. It becomes impossible to have any kind of interchange of thought in a society if you’re told that there are ideas which are off-limits. Nothing is off-limits.

If you take that further into discrimination against or prejudice towards individuals, that’s another matter. You obviously need to protect individuals against prejudice but you can’t ring fence their ideas, and that’s what seems to me why terms like that, you’re not allowed to say “Islamofascist” either because, of course, no Muslims are fascists, as we know. Even though there was a rather brilliant article recently by an Egyptian journalist in which he pointed out that what Muslims needed to take onboard is that while obviously not all Muslims were terrorists it also did seem to be the case at the moment all terrorists were Muslims. And how you couldn’t avoid that connection if you wanted to look at the world as it really is.]

(b) Critical analyses of studies and assertions of anti-Muslim tendencies

Bray, Thomas J. (2002). The Backlash That Wasn’t: Why does the press keep hyping nonexistent threats to Arab civil rights? opinionjournal.com (*The Wall Street Journal*)(September 3). Digital document: <http://www.opinionjournal.com/columnists/tbray/?id=110002210>. April 3, 2004.

Breinholt, Jeffrey (2008). Islam in American Courts: 2007 Year in Review. strategycenter.net (January 7). Digital document: <http://www.strategycenter.net/research/pageID.47/default.asp>. January 9, 2008. Includes Appendix A, “2007 Opinions Involving Muslim Asylum Claimants” (<http://www.strategycenter.net/research/pageID.46/default.asp>), and B, “2007 Opinions Involving Muslim Employment Discrimination” (<http://www.strategycenter.net/research/pageID.47/default.asp>).

I found only three opinions in 2007 that referred to violence inspired by anti-Islam animus.^[20] The small volume of these cases is surprising, and cuts against the notion that the U.S. has a major anti-Muslim hate crime problem. If they incidents are as widespread as the Muslim civil rights organizations claim, they are somehow eluding judicial opinions.

Author's footnote: ^[20] *U.S. v. Patrick Syring*, --- F.Supp.2d ----, 2007 WL 4105545 (D.D.C. 2007), *State v. Caultley*, Slip Copy, 2007 WL 136471 Ohio App. 12 Dist.,2007. *Mazloum v. District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Dept.*, --- F.Supp.2d ----, 2007 WL 1141581 (D.D.C. 2007). In addition to these three cases, I found a burglary conviction where the victim was a Muslim community center. *People v. Romayor*, Not Reported in Cal.Rptr.3d, 2007 WL 4443865 Cal.App. 6 Dist.,2007.

Breinholt, Jeffrey (2008). The Secret Evidence Canard. counterterrorismblog.org (February 6). Digital document: http://counterterrorismblog.org/2008/02/the_secret_evidence_canard.php. February 7, 2008. [US prosecutor dealing with complaints by some Muslim groups that Muslim charities are unfairly targeted by the American Government.

... Picking on Muslims? Hardly. You find me a case in which a fundamentalist Christian charity is furtively sending funds to violent operatives hoping to take control of Old City Jerusalem, or a radical Jewish non-profit is secretly scheming to violently evict Muslims from the Temple Mount, and I will find you plenty of American prosecutors who salivate at the prospect of putting those charities in the dock.]

CBC.ca News (2005). Islamic group calls for federal probe of interrogation tactics. cbc.ca (June 8). Digital document: <http://www.cbc.ca/story/canada/national/2005/06/08/islam050608.html>. June 8, 2005. [CAIR-CAN's Executive Director, Riad Saloojee, gives press conference "after releasing a survey saying federal officials used the threat of arrest to coerce people into being interviewed, discouraged legal representation and asked inappropriate questions." (Similar coverage of the news conference was carried on CBC Radio News, 8 June 2005, by reporter Bill Gillespie.)]

Friedman, Max (2003). Anti-Muslim Discrimination? FrontPageMagazine.com (August 25). Digital document: <http://www.frontpagemag.com/Articles/ReadArticle.asp?ID=12502>. March 27, 2004. [Reference to statistical analysis of Evan McCormick, "CAIR's 'Discrimination' Hysteria," FrontPageMagazine.com, 22 July 2003]

Globe and Mail (2005). First, remember who the real victims were. theglobeandmail.com (July 14). A14. Digital document: http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20050714.EMUSLIM14_COPY/BNStory/. January 3, 2008. [Following the 7 July 2005 Islamic extremist bombings of the London mass transit system:

The victims of last week's London bombings have not all been identified, or even located, yet some Muslim intellectuals in Canada have already begun jostling for a spot on victimhood's centre stage. This is not only bad form; it's plain wrong on the facts, and a shamefully equivocal reply to terrorism.

"If there is one segment of Canadian society that has lived with the constant fear of terrorist attacks," wrote Sheema Khan, who is head of the Council on American Islamic Relations (Canada) and has a regular op-ed column in *The Globe and Mail*, "it is Canadian Muslims and Arabs. They know they will bear the brunt of the fall-out." She

went on to wonder what would happen if Islamist terrorists were to strike at Canada. “Is internment in the works? Mass deportation of non-citizens? Limits placed on individual rights and freedom of movement?” The Canadian government, she says, has been “conspicuously silent on its contingency plans.”

....

These exemplify the “yes, but” responses to terrorism. Yes, but we are victims, too. Yes, we abhor terror, but what about Israeli settlements, what about the U.S. invasion of Iraq, what about all those bad things the West does to Muslims? This is the tilling of the very soil from which terrorism springs – not poverty or disaffected youth in and of themselves (they are nearly universal), but victimology, a sense of grievance so profound it justifies virtually anything done in its name.

....

Much is made by Ms. Khan and Dr. Elmasry of the potential backlash in Canada, but this country’s record suggests little reason for worry. After the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on Sept. 11, 2001, prime minister Jean Chrétien went to religious services at a Muslim mosque to promote tolerance. Conspicuous? Yes. Silent? No.

And Statistics Canada reports that the number-one target of hate crimes in 2001 and 2002, after the worst act of terrorism ever against the West (3,000 dead, including 24 Canadians), was not Muslims but Jews. Twenty-five per cent of 1,000 hate crimes reported by 12 big-city police forces were committed against Jews. Blacks made up 17 per cent. That was no backlash; it was just the regular lash of daily life. By comparison, Muslims (11 per cent) were targeted in roughly the same numbers as South Asians (10 per cent) and gays and lesbians (9 per cent).

Internment camps? Mass deportations? Orders restricting free movement? Canada has used its anti-terrorism legislation, passed shortly after 9/11, all of once. It also called a national inquiry into the tragedy of deportation (from the United States) and torture (in Syria) that befell one Muslim citizen of Canada, Maher Arar. This country is quite willing to lash itself over its failings. And so it should be.

These are dangerous times for Muslims and non-Muslims, in Canada and around the world. The immediate danger is to life and limb; the broader danger is to the economy and, beyond that, to the trust and mutual acceptance that are the glue of democracy. All people share in the struggle to maintain a safe, open society. But because extremists have issued a clarion call to Muslims worldwide, and because that call is a powerful one that has drawn in four British-born Muslims believed to have perpetrated the bombings, Muslims everywhere must confront the threat within.]

Chuck Hustmyre, “CAIR backs off support for terror suspects,” worldnetdaily.com, 17 January 2008, http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=59728 (accessed 18 January 2008). [US case of Youssef Megahed and Ahmed Mohamed. Ahmed Bedier, executive director of CAIR’s Tampa office, declared that their arrest was merely an example of “racial profiling”. According to authorities, Megahed and Mohamed were stopped for speeding, and, according to worldnetdaily.com, their trunk disclosed “four pieces of PVC pipe packed with what appeared to be explosives. {...} 20 feet of safety

fuse, a nearly full five-gallon can of gasoline, a drill and a box of .22-caliber bullets. Arrested near a sensitive US naval facility, the suspects said they were going to the beach and carrying fireworks. As the evidence emerged, CAIR began to back away from its initial position:

"I've never said that these people were innocent, or that we were providing any kind of support for them," Bedier told WND. "If they did anything wrong they should be punished."

But when FBI agents searched Megahed's home in August, Bedier claimed the case was nothing more than an example of racial profiling.

"Definitely, this is not related to terrorism," Bedier told the Associated Press. "Had these been two good ol' boys from South Carolina driving through and speeding – and even if they did have some fireworks – nobody would have been arrested."]

Durán, Khalid (2002). How CAIR Put My Life in Peril. meforum.org (*Middle East Quarterly*) (Winter). Digital document: <http://www.meforum.org/article/108>. September 25, 2005. [An American Muslim's view of the mission and activity of CAIR, whose Canadian chapter is the Canadian Council for American Islamic Relations (CAIR-CAN).

CAIR has attempted to build a wider following by "defending" Islam and Muslims against perceived acts of misrepresentation, defamation, and discrimination. American Muslims are rightly sensitive to manifestations of prejudice, and have every right to protest them. But CAIR goes further: it denounces offenses against Islam where there are none, and it demonizes moderate Muslims who criticize Islamist distortions.

....

... CAIR is one of several groups of parasitic imposters who have built upon the insecurities of a Muslim community only now coming into its own. That community can only take its rightful place if it builds upon hope and dialogue, not the fear and defamation retailed by CAIR.]

Investor's Business Daily (2007). Hying Hate Crime Vs. Muslims. ibdeditorials.com (December 3). Digital document : <http://www.ibdeditorials.com/IBDArticles.aspx?id=281576932449479>. December 4, 2007. [Release of FBI's hate-crimes' statistics for 2006.

New FBI data on hate crimes reveal Muslim groups are crying wolf about exploding anti-Muslim abuses. They're actually shrinking, belying claims of mass Islamophobia.

Not only are anti-Islamic hate crimes way down, but they're a fraction of overall religious hate crimes. The overwhelming majority of such crimes target Jews, something CAIR and other Muslim groups don't seem all that concerned about.

In 2006, a whopping 66% of religiously motivated attacks were on Jews, while just 11% targeted Muslims, even though the Jewish and Muslim populations are similar in size. Catholics and Protestants, who together account for 9% of victims, are subject to almost as much abuse as Muslims in this country.]

Malik, Kenan (2005). Islamophobia Myth. FrontPageMagazine.com (February 10). Digital document : <http://frontpagemag.com/Articles/ReadArticle.asp?ID=16735>. February 10, 2005. [Originally in Prospect Magazine.] [Article focuses on claims of the Muslim Council of Britain, not on those of CAIR/CAIR-CAN.]

But does Islamophobia exist? The trouble with the idea is that it confuses hatred of, and discrimination against, Muslims on the one hand with criticism of Islam on the other. The charge of "Islamophobia" is all too often used not to highlight racism but to silence critics of Islam, or even Muslims fighting for reform of their communities.

In reality, discrimination against Muslims is not as great as is often claimed. ...]

Malkin, Michelle (2003). CAIR's War on conservative radio. townhall.com (May 5). <http://www.townhall.com/columnists/michellemalkin/mm20040505.shtml>. May 5, 2004. Also as Malkin, Michelle (2004). Waging a radio war. washingtontimes.com (May 12). Digital document: <http://www.washtimes.com/commentary/20040511-085204-8815r.htm>. January 25, 2005. [Malkin writes of "CAIR's campaign to stifle critics of radical Islam," claims CAIR "won't condemn Muslim fanatics, but it has declared war on outspoken Americans who will," and says of the organization's report on "anti-Muslim bias" that "CAIR fights dirty — fabricating quotes, taking comments out of context, indulging in the cult of victimology and exploiting a gullibly sympathetic press. By manufacturing an anti-Muslim hate epidemic that doesn't exist, CAIR obfuscates its own suspicious role in fomenting anti-American extremism."]

Malkin, Michelle (2003). More Muslim hate crime myths. townhall.com (May 30). Digital document: <http://www.townhall.com/columnists/michellemalkin/mm20030530.shtml>. September 16, 2003.

Malkin, Michelle (2003). Myth of the Muslim hate crime epidemic. townhall.com (May 28). Digital document: <http://www.townhall.com/columnists/michellemalkin/mm20030528.shtml>. September 16, 2003.

Mumin, Ibrahim Abdul (2005). A Muslim Against Terror. defenddemocracy.org (Foundation for the Defense of Democracies) (February 28). http://www.defenddemocracy.org/research_topics/research_topics_show.htm?doc_id=263292. March 5, 2005. [Originally at FrontPageMagazine.com. Mumin, a Muslim, states:

I denounce the so-called Islamic organizations such as CAIR (The Council on American-Islamic Relations), which constantly tells Muslims in America that they are in danger from some sort of non-existent plot to defame Islam. These fear-mongering organizations succeed because their followers are too ignorant of their own religion and history to see them as liars and hypocrites.

CAIR should be helping Muslims to become part of the "American Fabric," to cooperate, and integrate into our society. Instead, CAIR pushes Muslims into a kind of emotional helplessness, trying to force upon them the unpleasant gratification of feeling themselves victims, and then filling them with a sort of lurking, sardonic consciousness that the "victim" is stronger than the "victimizer." In the end they want the victims to pull down their victimizer like a pack of hyenas on an unwary lion... America. The victimization by America, however, is false. The real victimizer is CAIR itself. Expose their Wahabbi Saudi backed agenda. Muslims are not in danger from or in America. America and Muslims are in danger from CAIR.]

National Public Radio (2005). Profile: Non-scientific approach used by activist groups to obtain statistics supporting their claims about hate crimes. NPR Transcript of “Day to Day” program of 23 May 2005, host Alex Chadwick, reporter Mike Pesca. Digital document: <http://www.npr.org/transcripts/story.html>. June 1, 2005. [Incorporates Pesca interview with CAIR National Legal Director Mr. Arsalan Iftikhar regarding allegedly “dubious” reporting and statistical methods used in CAIR’s annual report on the status of Muslim civil rights in the US. (See also Daniel Pipes, “MSM Criticizes CAIR, CAIR Brazens It Out,” [danielpipes.org](http://www.danielpipes.org/), 23 May 2005 <<http://www.danielpipes.org/>> (accessed 1 June 2005).) CAIR claimed bias crimes against Muslims reached 1,522 incidents, up fifty percent. However, referring to a single episode in which there was a delay in a Muslim group’s Canada-US travel – possibly when the group was returning from a Toronto conference sponsored by an Islamic organization under Congressional committee financial investigation – Pesca observed that, “[b]y CAIR’s reporting methods, those 40 travelers delayed in Toronto would count as 40 separate incidents.” The NPR transcript continues:

PESCA: { . . . } The category of unreasonable arrest was the largest single category of civil rights violations CAIR counted. While CAIR’s report refers to the well over 1,200 arrests of Muslim and Arab men after September 11th, the official statistics reflect only cases CAIR can document. Last year, that number was 385. Iftikhar acknowledges that some of the cases in the report should not have been included. Soon after it was issued, the report was jumped on by a few conservative commentators who called it inaccurate. Two different men, originally reported as victims, have been charged with setting fire to their own businesses. Iftikhar says the removal of those cases does not affect the overall trend the report documents. Even so, the vagaries in the numbers point to the difficulty of compiling accurate statistics.

Mark Potok, of the hate crime-monitoring Southern Poverty Law Center, says his organization gave up quantifying bias as a fruitless pursuit years ago.

Mr. MARK POTOK (Southern Poverty Law Center): I think that the better policy for independent groups, watchdog groups and so on, is to, as much as possible, stick scrupulously to the truth. And in my opinion, the truth is that it is not possible to say whether hate crimes are going up or down. The material to make judgments like that, the statistical material, simply isn’t out there.]

Nawash, Kamal (2005). Response to Freedom House Investigation. [Freemuslims.org](http://www.freemuslims.org) (February 22). Digital document: <http://www.freemuslims.org/news/article.php?article=439>. February 23, 2005. [Author is a lawyer and President of Free Muslims Against Terror (FMAT), Washington, DC.

Most importantly, extremism in the Muslim world continues to grow because most Muslims are unwilling to admit that we have a problem with extremism and support for terrorism. The response by Muslims to the Freedom House report is not the first time that the Muslim community resorted to denial and accusations of Muslim-bashing when presented with evidence of Muslim culpability.

....

Muslims must wake up, look inward and put a stop to many of our religious leaders who spend most of their sermons teaching hatred, intolerance and violent jihad. We should not be afraid to admit that as Muslims we have a problem with violent extremism. We should not be afraid to admit that so many of our religious leaders belong behind bars, and not

behind a pulpit.

Only moderate Muslims can challenge and defeat extremist Muslims. We can no longer afford to be silent. If we remain silent to the extremism within our community, then we should not expect anyone to listen to us when we complain of stereotyping and discrimination by non-Muslims. We should not be surprised when the world treats all of us as terrorists. And we should not be surprised when we are profiled at airports.

Simply put, not only do Muslims need to join the war against extremism and terror, we need to take the lead in this war.]

Pipes, Daniel and Sharon Chadha (2005). CAIR's Hate Crimes Nonsense. FrontPageMagazine.com (May 18). Digital document: <http://frontpagemag.com/Articles/ReadArticle.asp?ID=18109>. May 18, 2005.

[CAIR's annual report, *Unequal Protection: The Status of Muslim Civil Rights in the United States 2005*, claims – in Pipes' and Chadha's words – ““anti-Muslim hate crimes in the United States” have gone up dramatically: from 42 cases in 2002, to 93 cases in 2003, to 141 in 2004.” Article continues: “But CAIR is part of the Wahhabi Lobby, so {...} we thought it a good idea to take a closer look at the report,” and this closer examination was said to disclose “a pattern of sloppiness, exaggeration, and distortion.” Examples are given of the report's reliance on false claims (including counting as a hate crime a “victim's” committing arson upon his own property), followed by this summary:

Of twenty “anti-Muslim hate crimes” in 2004 that CAIR describes, at least six are invalid – and further research could likely find problems with the other fourteen instances.

Nor is this the first unreliable CAIR report; earlier ones were just as bad. Speaking about the 1996 CAIR report, terrorism expert Steven Emerson noted in congressional testimony that “a large proportion of the complaints have been found to be fabricated, manufactured, distorted or outside standard definitions of hate crimes.” The 1996 report included the arrest of Musa Abu Marzouk, a Hamas leader, and the trial of Omar Abdul-Rahman, the blind sheikh and ringleader of the foiled “Day of Terror” plot to blow up New York City landmarks.

Even more absurdly, CAIR classified as an American hate crime the shooting of Ahmed Hamida in Jerusalem on February 26, 1996, as he fled after driving his car into a crowd of Israeli civilians, killing one and injuring twenty-three others. One wonders why the killing of a terrorist in Israel would be classified as an American issue; more of CAIR's sloppiness?

Pipes and Chadha then assess the implications of CAIR's allegedly sponsoring, and the mainstream media's publishing, exaggerated hate-crime statistics:

Indeed, very little of what CAIR asserts checks out. CAIR's significant inaccuracy has potentially great consequence. Note what happened after *Newsweek* reported in its May 9 {2005} issue that the Koran had been desecrated at the U.S. military prison in Guantánamo, Cuba. Protests raged in the Muslim world, including demonstrations that turned violent in Afghanistan and killed at least sixteen people. *Newsweek* eventually retracted the story but a bit late. Had things turned out otherwise, CAIR's erroneous report could have provoked similar violence.

The staff at CAIR does not divulge to us its reasons for not retracting at least the provably false incidents embedded in its inflated “hate” figures, but we can think of two reasons: to scare its constituency, thereby raising more money; and to put the American public on the defensive, thereby winning more privileges for Islam, such as the 2000 U.S. Senate resolution inveighing against the “discrimination and harassment” suffered by the American Muslim community.

But why do journalists report the results of CAIR’s survey – as though it came from a source without a viewpoint bias, as though past studies had been reliable, as though its polls are scientific, as though it has not been party to threats against an American Muslim dissident, and as though it has not protected Osama bin Laden’s image, as though five of CAIR’s staff and board members have not already been associated with terrorism, and as though it is not named as a defendant in 9/11 terror lawsuit?

One wonders what it will take for old media to ignore CAIR’s unreliable research and instead start reporting the words of Steven Pomerantz, a former chief of the FBI’s counterterrorism section, that CAIR’s activities “effectively give aid to international terrorist groups.”]

Pipes, Daniel (2005). MSM Criticizes CAIR, CAIR Brazens It Out. danielpipes.org (May 23). Digital document: <http://www.danielpipes.org/>. June 1, 2005. [Discussing National Public Radio’s “Day to Day” report on “dubious” hate-crime statistics and CAIR’s annual report on Muslim civil rights [see National Public Radio, “Profile: Non-scientific approach used by activist groups to obtain statistics supporting their claims about hate crimes,” NPR Transcript of “Day to Day” program of 23 May 2005, host Alex Chadwick, reporter Mike Pesca <<http://www.npr.org/transcripts/story.html>> (accessed 1 June 2005).], author refers to NPR reporter Mike Pesca’s related exchange with CAIR National Legal Director Mr. Arsalan Iftikhar. Of Pesca:

He then quotes the CAIR report’s author, Arsalan Iftikhar, acknowledging that some cases should not have been included. Alluding to the piece by Chadha and me, Pesca continues:

Soon after it was issued, the report was jumped on by a few conservative commentators who called it inaccurate. Two different men, originally reported as victims, have been charged with setting fire to their own businesses. Iftikhar says the removal of those cases does not affect the overall trend the report documents. Even so, the vagaries in the numbers point to the difficulty of compiling accurate statistics.

Spoken like a true Islamist – never apologize, never retreat. Caught with fraudulent stats, Iftikhar brazens it out, denying that the inaccuracies have any importance. Or, as a *New York Times* editorial ineffectually expressed it in another context, “fake but accurate.” Still, the important thing here is that NPR has questioned CAIR’s reliability, and that is a major step.]

Prager, Dennis (2007). Why “Islamophobia” Is a Brilliant Term. townhall.com (July 31). Digital document:

http://www.townhall.com/columnists/DennisPrager/2007/07/31/why_islamophobia_is_a_brilliant_term?page=full&comments=true. February 22, 2008.

[Whoever coined the term "Islamophobia" was quite shrewd. Notice the intellectual sleight of hand here. The term is not "Muslim-phobia" or "anti-Muslimist," it is Islam-ophobia -- fear of Islam -- yet fear of Islam is in no way the same as hatred of all Muslims. One can rightly or wrongly fear Islam, or more usually, aspects of Islam, and have absolutely no bias against all Muslims, let alone be a racist.

The equation of Islamophobia with racism is particularly dishonest. Muslims come in every racial group, and Islam has nothing to do with race. Nevertheless, mainstream Western media, Islamist groups calling themselves Muslim civil liberties groups and various Western organizations repeatedly declare that Islamophobia is racism.

....

The fact remains that the term "Islamophobia" has one purpose -- to suppress any criticism, legitimate or not, of Islam. And given the cowardice of the Western media, and the collusion of the left in banning any such criticism (while piling it on Christianity and Christians), it is working.

Latest proof: This past week a man in New York was charged with two felonies for what is being labeled the hate crime of putting a Koran in a toilet at Pace College. Not misdemeanors, mind you, felonies. Meanwhile, the man who put a crucifix in a jar of urine continues to have his artwork -- "Piss Christ" -- displayed at galleries and museums. A Koran in a toilet is a hate crime; a crucifix in pee is a work of art. Thanks in part to that brilliant term, "Islamophobia."]

Salman, Omran (2006). Misguided Muslim groups. philly.com (August 31). Digital document: <http://www.philly.com/mld/inquirer/news/editorial/15401769.htm?template=contentModules/printstory.jsp>. September 1, 2006. [Author is identified as a Bahraini journalist and editor-in-chief of www.aafaq.org :

On Aug. 10, British police arrested 24 Muslim suspects in a plot to blow up 10 U.S.-bound jetliners over the Atlantic. If successful, the attack would have killed thousands of people. The terrorists were motivated by religious extremism.

Rather than just condemn the plot and address the scourge of Islamic extremism, Muslim groups such as the Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC) and the Muslim American Society (MAS) sought to both legitimize terror and portray Muslims as victims.

Do these organizations really represent Muslims in the West? Hardly. It is their apologia of Islamic extremism, rather than discrimination or religious hatred in Western society, which most victimizes American Muslims.

The basic narrative of these self-described civil-rights groups is twofold: The United States provokes terrorism because of its foreign policy, and Muslims in the West face a backlash in the wake of terror.

On July 31, for example, Salam al-Marayati, executive director of MPAC, penned an op-ed piece in the *Denver Post* arguing that "we should not be surprised" when Islamist extremists "respond with belligerence to their continued humiliation and not-quite-human treatment by the international community." He made no mention of the Saudi religious schools that indoctrinate generations of children into a philosophy of hate and violence.

After law enforcement stopped the mid-Atlantic massacre, Nihad Awad, executive director of CAIR, warned, "We ought to take advantage of these incidents to make sure that we do not start a religious war against Islam and Muslim." He called on Muslims to step up security at mosques and community centers to counter negative backlash to news of the plot.

But does such a backlash exist? According to the 2004 FBI hate-crimes report, the latest published, there were 156 incidents of anti-Muslim hate crimes; in comparison, there were 95 anti-Christian, and 954 anti-Jewish attacks in the United States. Rather than fear American freedom, most Muslims embrace it. At more than \$42,000, average income for Muslim families is higher than the American average.

Rather than help Muslims in America, most Muslim organizations hinder them. Self-appointed representatives downplay religious extremism and focus more on the image of Muslims rather than on the loss of innocent life. They remain silent on the assault waged on liberalism by Islamists. Most Muslims in America, though, fled the Middle East for the liberal values of their adopted country.]

Schwartz, Stephen (2005). "Profiling" the Critics of Extremist Islamic Ideology. Tech Central Station (April 27). Digital document: <http://www.techcentralstation.com/042705E.html>. April 28, 2005. [Author, a Muslim, says "A continuous propaganda of grievance emanates from the Wahhabi lobby in America," and identifies among this lobby "the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA), the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Muslim Students' Association of the U.S. and Canada (MSA), the Arab American Institute (AAI), the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC), the Muslim American Society (MAS), and the Islamic Circle of North America (ICNA)."] Schwartz condemns attempts by similar groups to smear as "Islamophobic" such thinkers as Dr. Daniel Pipes and Steven Emerson, and goes on:

American governmental "profiling" of Arabs and Muslims has been a trivial phenomenon at worst. U.S. federal investigators have in most cases been extremely cautious, notwithstanding hysterical claims and rumors fostered by the Wahhabi lobby. This blather focuses on accusations of wholesale injustice and supposed preparation of internment for Arabs and Muslims, comparable to the wartime relocation of the ethnic Japanese in the Western U.S. during the second world war.]

Seeman, Neil (2002). Are we all Islamophobes? Not really. *freerepublic.com* (*National Post*) (September 14). Digital document: <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/750816/posts>. April 3, 2004. [Indictment of statistical methods and data used by CAIR-CAN to support anti-Muslim bias claims. Author is CANSTAT project director, Fraser Institute

However much some in the media tried to imagine a "backlash" against Muslim Canadians, the truth is there never really was one. A February poll by Environics found strong support for diversity and tolerance toward minorities. Yet a month earlier, *Marketing Magazine*

advised us that Canadian "biases have been exposed" since the terrorist attacks. A month before that, Maclean's reported that "Sept. 11 has given white supremacist organizations a shot in the arm." Maclean's had no data to back up its alarmism apart from unsubstantiated evidence from a talk-show host who had "no firm figures."

This kind of hyperbole expands the idea of "bias" beyond all rational bounds. Of the 262 incidents of alleged bias documented in the CAIR poll, most involved perceived slights -- impossible to verify -- such as "rude looks and stares," "comments attacking Islam," and a "bad attitude from public and service personnel." Meanwhile, the accusations against Jean Chrétien, the Prime Minister, whom CAIR has reprimanded as indifferent to Muslim concerns, were even less precise: The reason most given for why Mr. Chrétien deserved to be scolded was a "general impression" of ill will toward Muslims.

Racism is a serious charge. One should need more than a "general impression" to make the case against the Canadian media and the Prime Minister. And believe me: If there were reliable data to substantiate it, the media would happily report it. On page one.]

Skinner, David (2004). Behind CAIR's Hate Crimes Report. *weeklstandard.com* (Daily Standard) (June 5). <http://www.weeklstandard.com/Content/Public/Articles/000/000/004/054aycfi.asp>. January 27, 2005. [Disputing claims of 70 percent increase in bias crimes against Muslims asserted in CAIR's annual report, "The Status of Muslim Civil Rights in the United States 2004." Author says "We live in a society of singular, hair-trigger sensitivity to slight, and CAIR is situated at the wacky, exteroceptors end of such interaction. Long before a painful stimulus registers in the reasoning parts of the brain, this hysterical organization screams bloody bias." Author asserts that the unreliability of current CAIR bias data and analytical methods means "it would be best if their work were dismissed as the cheap agitprop it clearly is."]

Taranto, James (2008). Best of the Web Today. *opinionjournal.com* (November 14). Digital document: <http://www.opinionjournal.com/best/?id=110002620>. January 29, 2008. [Taranto criticizes exaggerated reporting of anti-Muslim hate crimes, particularly by Human Rights Watch. He points out HRW's inclusion of a crime of passion in the statistics. Taranto includes an excerpt from *The New Republic*, telling of the situation of UCLA Islamic jurisprudence Professor Khaled Abou El Fadl. After 9/11, El Fadl received a succession of abusive anonymous phone calls and e-mails, a suspicious vehicle hovered about his residence, and his SUV's windows were smashed.

When he brought these incidents to the attention of police, they requested--and he granted--permission to tap his home phone. UCLA installed a red panic button next to his desk, ensuring that campus cops could respond within minutes to any crisis in his office. The FBI even assigned an agent to track down his tormenters. (To date, they have not been found.) All of this might sound like the prelude to a textbook hate crime, but the Abou El Fadl case has a twist: The callers weren't angry white men accusing him of terrorist sympathies; they were fellow Muslim Americans accusing him of selling out the faith.]

thetiletoblog.com (2006). THE DAILY BLADE: CAIR's Non-Existent "Muslim Backlash". *thetiletoblog.com* (October 20). Digital document: <http://thetiletoblog.com/2006/10/20/the-daily-blade-cairs-nonexistent-muslim-backlash.aspx>. March 18, 2007:

[[P]On Wednesday, the FBI released a **report** detailing hate crimes that occurred in 2005. This report should drive a stake into the heart of incessant claims by the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) of an anti-Muslim backlash in the US since 9/11.

Of the 1,405 victims of an anti-religion hate crime, 69.5 percent were Jewish (848 incidents resulting in 900 offenses committed against 977 victims by 364 offenders). In comparison, 10.7 percent were Muslim (128 incidents resulting in 146 offenses committed against 151 victims by 89 offenders).

In its **latest** "anti-Muslim backlash" report – a very wide-margin and large type compilation of he-said-she-said anecdotes and local media coverage of press conferences at which allegations are made that almost never result in arrests, trials and convictions – CAIR claimed that it "processed" (whatever that means) 1,972 civil rights complaints in 2005, and received reports of 153 anti-Muslim hate crimes complaints.

While the FBI report corroborates CAIR's claim of anti-Muslim hate crimes, it completely discredits claims that Muslims are being targeted by hate-filled infidels (that is to say, American Christians and Jews). The incontrovertible (and inconvenient) fact is that there were seven Jews for every Muslim who was the victim of a hate crime in the US.

The Stiletto checked CAIR's **Web site** today and did not find any **press releases** decrying the anti-Jewish backlash that the FBI report so clearly establishes.]