Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

June 13, 2012

Hon. Michael E. Horowitz
Inspector General
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

Dear General Horowitz:

As you may know, information has recently come to light that raises ominous questions about the involvement of organizations and individuals associated with the Muslim Brotherhood in Justice Department activities and policies. Given that the Department's own prosecutors have established in federal court[1] that the Muslim Brotherhood's mission in the United States is "destroying the Western civilization from within" – a practice the Muslim Brothers call "civilization jihad" – we believe that such involvement raises serious security concerns that warrant your urgent investigation.

According to "The Muslim Brotherhood in America: The Enemy Within," a product of the Center for Security Policy (www.MuslimBrotherhoodinAmerica.com), the Justice Department is relying on three groups – the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA), the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC), and Muslim Advocates – for outreach to the American Muslim community. These groups also appear to have been afforded access to senior policy-makers in the Justice Department and, thereby, been able to exercise influence in ways that align with Muslim Brotherhood agendas and that could prove detrimental to our national and homeland security.

Specific examples include:

- Meetings held by the Attorney General and other senior Justice Department officials with representatives of unindicted co-conspirators named in the federal prosecution of Holy Land Foundation terrorism-financing conspiracy. Preeminent among these was the largest Muslim Brotherhood front in the United States: the Islamic Society of North America.[2]

- The reported refusal by the Attorney General to permit the prosecution of three of the Holy Land Foundation's unindicted co-conspirators – ISNA, the Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), and the North American Islamic Trust (NAIT). House Homeland Security Committee Chairman Peter King (NY-03) wrote in an April 2011 letter to Mr. Holder that prosecution of these three groups was "strongly supported by the record from the Holy Land Foundation trial."

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discrimination against Muslims, Sikhs, and people of Arab and South Asian descent" or those perceived to be. Such a priority plays into the narrative of victimhood promoted by Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamists, but is unsupported by the FBI's data which shows that other minorities (notably, Jews) are subjected to a far larger number of "religious bias crimes" (also known as "hate crimes").

- The direction being given to U.S. Attorneys to engage "community partners" from the Muslim American community that may amount, as a practical matter, to guidance to involve Muslim Brotherhood-tied organizations and individuals as interlocutors and liaisons.

- In addition, Domestic Investigation and Oversight Guidelines (DIOG) that were initially promulgated under the previous administration and amended under the present one severely restrict FBI monitoring of suspicious activity on the part of jihadists before there is probable cause to believe criminal activity is underway. These have reportedly had the effect of precluding the Bureau from performing some of its vital law enforcement functions and obliging it to rely on state and local counterparts to fill the gap – a function they may or may not be resourced and/or permitted to execute.

- The FBI's March 2012 Guiding Principles: A Touchstone Document on Training directs that "Mere association with organizations that demonstrate both legitimate advocacy and illicit violent extremism objectives should not automatically result in a determination that the associated individual is acting in furtherance of the organization's illicit objectives." This guidance may actually clear the way for, and perhaps compel, the Bureau to engage with prominent figures in the Muslim Brotherhood and other pre-violent or even violent Islamist entities.

These sorts of policies and initiatives strike us as deeply problematic with respect to our national and homeland security. Accordingly, we request that your office conduct a formal investigation of the extent to which Muslim Brotherhood-tied individuals and entities have helped achieve the adoption of these policies and initiatives or are involved in their execution. We believe these matters are cause for serious concern and may even pose security risks for this nation.

In any event, these requests are within the scope of your duties under Section 2 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, "to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the [Department of Justice] and…to provide a means for keeping the head of the establishment and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action." Accordingly, we request that your office conduct a formal investigation or evaluation of the extent to which Muslim Brotherhood-tied individuals and entities have helped achieve the adoption of these Department of Justice actions and policies, or are involved in their execution.

Specifically, within your statutory duties, we ask that your report address:

(1) Within the programs and operations of the establishment(s) for which you serve as Inspector General, has the Muslim Brotherhood or has any individual associated with the Muslim Brotherhood, directly or indirectly ever renounced the objectives of the Muslim Brotherhood in North America?[3]

(2) How is the Muslim Brotherhood active in the "programs and operations" of the establishment(s) for which you serve as Inspector General, (a) through what specific individual and organizational agents, (b) whether or not the specified individuals (e.g., Mohamed Magid, president of ISNA) are U.S. citizens, and (c) what is its/their relationship with the international Muslim Brotherhood?

(3) In light of the statutory duty of Inspectors General "to provide a means for keeping the head of the establishment and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action" (IG Act, Section 2(3)), we request that you recommend in your report "corrective action," consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, to ensure that no Muslim Brotherhood associated entity or individual is placed into a position of honor or trust within the programs and operations of the Department of Justice unless he or she has publically condemned and disclaimed the previously stated goals of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Please forward your recommended "corrective action," including a discussion of its consistency with the Constitution and laws of the United States, together with your other findings, to the undersigned in unclassified and, if necessary, classified form within 90 days of your receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

Michele Bachmann
Member of Congress

Trent Franks
Member of Congress

Louie Gohmert
Member of Congress

Thomas Rooney
Member of Congress

Lynn Westmoreland
Member of Congress

cc: Hon. Eric Holder, Attorney General
Hon. Lamar Smith, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee

Attachments: a/s

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[1] See enclosed: Official Government exhibit entered into evidence in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas by the United Stated Department of Justice; July 1, 2009 opinion of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Texas; order unsealing that opinion issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit on October 20, 2010, in connection with an appeal captioned *United States v. Holy Land Foundation et al.,* No. 09-10875.

[2] See the enclosed October 20, 2010, opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit and the July 1, 2009, District Court opinion it ordered unsealed, both mentioned above.

[3] *Op.cit*, October 20, 2010, opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit and the July 1, 2009 District Court opinion it ordered unsealed.