

ISGAP ACTION CORP BRIEFING DOCUMENT

RASHIDA TLAIB'S PROBLEMATIC RHETORIC AND ASSOCIATIONS

December 2025



ISGAP Action Corp conducts evidence-based research that focuses on identifying and analyzing how ideological agendas, political actors, and aligned networks shape narratives, mobilize support, influence policy, and embed themselves within democratic systems. Dedicated to scholarly inquiry and grounded in primary-source documentation, network and financial analysis, and legal and policy review, ISGAP Action Corp's research is designed to produce actionable, decision-relevant insights for policymakers, legislators, regulators, and civic leaders concerned with safeguarding democratic institutions, pluralism, and social cohesion.

Disclaimer

ISGAP Action Corp is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization registered under section 501(c)(4) of the United States Internal Revenue Code. ISGAP Action Corp does not endorse or oppose any political party or candidate for public office. The information presented in this report is intended solely for educational and research purposes. It reflects independent scholarly analysis and does not constitute advocacy for or against any elected official or political campaign.

Published in New York
© ISGAP Action Corp 2025 – All rights reserved

Cover image: MAX ZN / Shutterstock.com

Contents

Executive Summary	1
Background and Political Rise	3
Ties/Public Engagement with Hamas-linked Organizations and Extremist Platforms.....	5
Institutional Affiliation with PFLP-aligned Organizations.....	8
Support for Student Organizations Aligned with Anti-Israel Advocacy Networks.....	10
Whitewashing Terrorism.....	11
Antisemitic Rhetoric and Conspiracy Theories	13
Fundraising with Extremists and Individuals That Have Supported Terrorists.....	14
Oversight Considerations	16
Conclusion	17
Policy Recommendations	18

Executive Summary

This ISGAP briefing document provides an overview of Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib's longstanding affiliations with individuals and organizations tied to designated foreign terrorist entities, most notably Hamas and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). As a sitting member of the United States Congress, Tlaib's repeated engagement with figures who promote or excuse terrorism and antisemitic ideology presents a challenge to the integrity of democratic institutions, congressional ethics, and national security. In November 2023, the House of Representatives formally censured Tlaib for promoting false narratives regarding the October 7 Hamas attacks and for employing rhetoric widely seen as antisemitic.¹ In September 2025, another resolution was introduced to censure Tlaib for promoting and cheering on terrorism and antisemitism at the People's Conference for Palestine.²

Since entering Congress in 2019, Tlaib has actively used her public platform to amplify voices that justify political violence, delegitimize the State of Israel, and promote narratives aligned with Islamist movements. Her conduct is not limited to rhetoric; it includes repeated participation in events featuring convicted terrorists, public praise for individuals involved in terrorist attacks, and ideological alignment with extremist political movements. In a recent example of symbolic equivocation from June 2025, Congresswoman Tlaib voted "present" on bipartisan House Resolution 481 condemning the rise in ideologically motivated attacks on Jewish individuals in the United States.³ Tlaib's abstention constitutes a deliberate refusal to affirm the resolution's urgent call to combat violence and antisemitism in the United States. In addition, between 2020 and 2025, Tlaib's campaign paid over \$570,000 to Unbought Power, a consulting firm led by Rasha Mubarak, an anti-Israel activist linked to the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the U.S. Campaign for Palestinian Rights (USCPR), and the Alliance for Global Justice, all of which have faced scrutiny for ties to Hamas and the PFLP, raising renewed questions about campaign ethics and extremist affiliations.

¹ See US Congress H. Res. 845, "Censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib for promoting false narratives regarding the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel and for calling for the destruction of the state of Israel," 118th Congress (2023-2024), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-resolution/845>.

² See U.S. Congress H. Res. 674, "Censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib for promoting and cheering on terrorism and antisemitism at the People's Conference for Palestine," 119th Congress (2025–2026), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/674>.

³ See US Congress H. Res. 481, "Condemning the rise in ideologically motivated attacks on Jewish individuals in the United States, including the recent violent assault in Boulder, Colorado, and reaffirming the House of Representatives commitment to combating antisemitism and politically motivated violence," 119th Congress (2025-2026), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/481>.

Key areas of concern include her participation in conferences organized by or featuring individuals affiliated with U.S.-designated terror organizations. For instance, Tlaib has shared the stage with Wisam Rafeedie, a convicted PFLP operative, and spoken at events where banners of Samidoun (a group designated as a terror proxy by the U.S. government) were prominently displayed. Her comments at these events have included the glorification of “martyrs” and calls for continued resistance, aligning her rhetoric with the ideological framework of jihadist organizations.

This briefing further highlights financial and organizational ties between Tlaib’s campaign apparatus and individuals who have either raised funds for Hamas or endorsed violent actions against Jews and Israelis. Among them are figures previously implicated in terror financing, Holocaust denial, and antisemitic incitement. These are not isolated incidents but part of a recurring pattern that suggests ideological affinity rather than political ignorance.

While there is no evidence that Congresswoman Tlaib has violated 18 U.S. Code §2339B, which criminalizes the provision of material support to designated foreign terrorist organizations, certain patterns of engagement—such as appearing alongside individuals linked to such groups or echoing their rhetoric—raise serious ethical and national security concerns. Though protected political speech and congressional immunity prevent legal action under current evidence, the consistency and context of these associations may warrant further public scrutiny and oversight by congressional bodies.

More broadly, Tlaib’s conduct demonstrates how extremist ideologies can infiltrate mainstream democratic institutions. Her position enables her to lend credibility to dangerous movements that promote antisemitism, reject democratic pluralism, and advocate violence as political expression.

This briefing concludes with four urgent policy recommendations aimed at safeguarding democratic institutions and restoring normative boundaries around political conduct:

1. **Congressional Ethics Review:** A formal House Ethics Committee investigation into Tlaib’s campaigns and public endorsements.
2. **DOJ Counterterrorism Assessment:** A legal analysis by the Department of Justice to determine whether 18 U.S. Code §2339B applies to any of her affiliates.
3. **Campaign Finance Reforms:** Enhanced transparency requirements for political donors with foreign or extremist affiliations.
4. **Public Education Initiative:** A national campaign to expose and counteract antisemitic ideologies disguised as activism.

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib's behavior reflects not just radical political positioning but an operational and ideological bridge between domestic politics and foreign-aligned extremism. If left unchecked, her actions will continue to legitimize hate, destabilize democratic institutions, and imperil the foundational values of American public life.

Background and Political Rise

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib has charted a political trajectory that blends identity activism with global ideological alliances. Born in Detroit in 1976 to immigrant parents from the East Jerusalem and Beit Ur al-Fauqa, Tlaib was raised in a working-class Muslim household as the eldest of 14 siblings.⁴ Her family background and connection to Palestinian nationalist narratives played a formative role in shaping her political identity.⁵

Tlaib began her career as a public interest lawyer and community organizer, working with local nonprofits and civil rights initiatives focused on immigrant rights, housing justice, and wage reform. She entered state politics in 2008, becoming the first Muslim woman elected to the Michigan House of Representatives.⁶ Her campaign was built on progressive localism, emphasizing equitable housing, corporate accountability, and environmental justice in Detroit's post-industrial landscape.

Tlaib's ascension to national prominence came in 2018, when she won the Democratic primary for Michigan's 13th congressional district after longtime Representative John Conyers retired.⁷ Backed by national organizations such as Justice Democrats, Brand New Congress, and the Democratic Socialists of America, Tlaib's victory was framed as a breakthrough for Muslim and Arab-American representation in federal politics.⁸ She immediately aligned herself with Alexandria

⁴ "About Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib," Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib 12th District Strong, n.d., <https://tlaib.house.gov/about> (accessed June 10, 2025).

⁵ Elizabeth Dias, "For Rashida Tlaib, Palestinian Heritage Infuses a Detroit Sense of Community," *New York Times*, August 14, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/14/us/politics/rashida-tlaib-muslim-congress.html>.

⁶ "About Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib," Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib 12th District Strong, n.d., <https://tlaib.house.gov/about> (accessed June 10, 2025).

⁷ Associated Press, "Rashida Tlaib Wins Democratic Primary Race for Michigan's 13th Congressional District," *WDET 101.9 FM*, August 8, 2018, <https://wdet.org/2018/08/08/rashida-tlaib-wins-democratic-primary-race-for-michigans-13th-congressional-district/>; "Michigan's 13th Congressional District Election, 2018," Ballotpedia, n.d., https://ballotpedia.org/Michigan's_13th_Congressional_District_election,_2018 (accessed June 10, 2025).

⁸ Daniel Burke, "Michigan Democrat Likely to Be First Muslim Woman Elected to Congress," *CNN Politics*, August 8, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2018/08/08/politics/rashida-tlaib-michigan-13-congressional-district-election/index.html>.

Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, and Ayanna Pressley to form the so-called *Squad*, an informal bloc of insurgent left-wing House members who champion anti-establishment policies.⁹

While Tlaib's early messaging centered around progressive economic issues such as Medicare for All, a Green New Deal, and higher taxes on corporations, her narrative gradually expanded to emphasize foreign policy, particularly U.S. support for Israel. She repeatedly referred to herself not only as a representative of Michigan but as a "Palestinian in Congress," positioning herself as a voice for a broader transnational cause.¹⁰

Tlaib began to appear frequently on international Arabic-language outlets such as Al Jazeera and AJ+, where she framed U.S. politics through a lens of anti-colonial struggle.¹¹ Her presence at Palestinian solidarity events, both domestic and international, became routine. She publicly supported the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement, drawing criticism from major Jewish organizations and bipartisan leaders in Congress.^{12,13}

Tlaib's public rhetoric has increasingly drawn on global activist tropes, including the characterization of Israel as an "apartheid state" and comparisons between U.S. immigration detention centers and Nazi concentration camps. She has also dismissed concerns about antisemitism as politically motivated attacks, framing such critiques as attempts to silence Palestinian advocacy and "push a racist and hateful agenda."¹⁴

⁹ The Squad is an informal progressive coalition within the U.S. House of Representatives, comprising Democratic members known for advocating left-wing policies such as Medicare, the Green New Deal, and anti-Zionism, and includes notable figures like Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, Ayanna Pressley, and Rashida Tlaib.

¹⁰ Moira Warburton, "US House Censures Lone Palestinian-American Lawmaker over Israel Comments," *Reuters*, November 8, 2023, <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-house-censures-lone-palestinian-american-lawmaker-over-israel-comments-2023-11-08/>.

¹¹ "Rep. Rashida Tlaib Criticizes Biden Administration's 'Silence' over Killing of Journalist Shireen Abu Akleh in Al-Jazeera TV Interview, Adds: Israel's Apartheid Government Perpetrates War Crimes; U.S. Should Investigate," *MEMRI*, May 18, 2022, <https://www.memri.org/tv/rep-rashida-tlaib-jazeera-america-investigate-shireen-abu-akleh-israel-not-trusted>.

¹² Michael Wilner, "Rashida Tlaib Endorses Israel Boycott, Plans Trip to 'Occupied West Bank,'" *Jerusalem Post*, December 4, 2018, <https://www.jpost.com/american-politics/freshman-endorses-israel-boycott-pelosi-shrugs-off-extreme-left-members-573457>.

¹³ "Tlaib Condemns Bipartisan Anti-BDS Resolution, Claiming It Is 'Unconstitutional,'" *JNS*, July 11, 2019, <https://www.jns.org/tlaib-condemns-bipartisan-anti-bds-resolution-as-unconstitutional/>.

¹⁴ Eli Watkins and Caroline Kelly, "Rashida Tlaib Stands by Israel and Holocaust Comments amid Criticism," *CNN Politics*, May 13, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/05/13/politics/rashida-tlaib-holocaust-comments/index.html>.

Her communication strategy combines identity-based positioning with ideological alignment to broader narratives of “resistance” and “liberation.” By presenting criticism as attacks on her Palestinian identity, Tlaib reinforces her legitimacy among supporters while situating her political messaging within global anti-colonial and anti-racist discourses.

Ties/Public Engagement with Hamas-linked Organizations and Extremist Platforms

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib’s documented engagements with individuals and organizations linked to Hamas and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP),¹⁵ which have both been designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) by the U.S. Department of State, suggest a recurrent pattern of interaction that extends beyond incidental association or issue-based alignment. These interactions, which include participation in public events, funding of affiliated organizations and firms, endorsements of affiliated platforms, and alignment in political rhetoric, indicate a broader engagement with ideological frameworks that have, at times, been associated with the legitimization of political violence.

Since 2020, for example, Tlaib’s campaign has paid over \$570,000 to a consulting firm called *Unbought Power*. The payments were made by her principal campaign committee, Rashida Tlaib for Congress, and the Tlaib-supporting Rooted in Community Leadership PAC.¹⁶ Apart from the irony that an entity named “Unbought Power” has been paid over a million dollars to promote politicians, the collaboration raises questions about Tlaib’s ability to serve in Congress given that the head of the firm, Rasha Mubarak, has links to organizations that have faced scrutiny for ties to Hamas and the PFLP. For instance, Mubarak was previously affiliated with the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), which was an unindicted co-conspirator in the 2009 Holy Land Foundation terror-financing trial. Mubarak has also been a speaker at events held by the U.S. Campaign for Palestinian Rights (USCPR),¹⁷ an organization that promoted the BDS movement. Previously, in September 2023, she served as the press contact for the Arizona-based non-profit Alliance for Global Justice (AFGJ), which was investigated for ties to Samidoun, an anti-Israel advocacy group banned in Germany, Canada, and Israel

¹⁵ Danielle Greyman-Kennard, “Rashida Tlaib’s Alleged Links to the Hamas Terror Organization—Report,” *Jerusalem Post*, October 26, 2023, <https://www.jpost.com/international/islamic-terrorism/article-770179>.

¹⁶ For Rashida Tlaib’s campaign disbursements to *Unbought Power*, see Federal Election Commission, n.d., https://www.fec.gov/data/disbursements/?data_type=processed&recipient_name=Unbought+Power (accessed November 10, 2025).

¹⁷ See the program for USCPR’s conference on September 28–30, 2018, available at: <https://uscpr.org/conference-2018/program/> (accessed November 10, 2025).

and classified as a terrorist entity in the United States for financing the PFLP.¹⁸

In another example, Tlaib participated in the Palestinian American Community Center (PACC) Conference in Clifton, New Jersey, in 2025.¹⁹ These events featured individuals and organizations with documented affiliations to designated terrorist entities. By the time of the 2025 conference, Samidoun, a prisoner advocacy network with operational and ideological links to the PFLP, had been officially designated as a terrorist-affiliated organization by several Western governments. In October 2024, both the United States and Canada formally designated Samidoun under their respective counterterrorism frameworks, citing its role as a mobilization and propaganda extension of the PFLP.²⁰ Germany had previously banned Samidoun in 2023 on similar grounds.²¹ At the 2025 PACC event, Tlaib appeared alongside Wisam Rafeedie,²² a PFLP-affiliated former prisoner who was convicted of operating a PFLP publishing outlet that disseminated material supporting terrorism against Israel.²³

In May 2024, Rafeedie was a virtual speaker at the People's Conference for Palestine, where he defended Hamas's actions on October 7, 2023, describing Hamas as part of the resistance of the Palestinian people and dismissing documented atrocities as lies, arguing that "Zionists lie like they breathe." He also expressed opposition to any peace with Israel, calling for its destruction: "There is no longer a place for the two-state solution for any Palestinian. The only solution is one democratic Palestinian state on all Palestinian land, which will end the Zionist project in Palestine."²⁴ Tlaib did not respond to these remarks during or after the May 2024 event, nor did she issue a public clarification.²⁵ At the same 2024

¹⁸ The Scroll, "May 24: ICJ Orders Halt to Rafah Offensive," *Tablet Magazine*, May 24, 2024, <https://www.tabletmag.com/the-scroll/articles/may-24-icj-orders-halt-to-rafah-offensive>; "United States and Canada Target Key International Fundraiser for Foreign Terrorist Organization PFLP," U.S. Department of the Treasury, press release, October 15, 2024, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2646>; "Alliance for Global Justice Press Release 09-06-2023," AFGJ, September 6, 2023, archived at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20231028070552/https://afgi.org/alliance-for-global-justice-press-release-09-06-2023>.

¹⁹ Michael, Starr, "Rashida Tlaib to Appear at Same Conference As PFLP Terrorist for Second Time," *Jerusalem Post*, April 2, 2025, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/article-848520>.

²⁰ "United States and Canada Target Key International Fundraiser for Foreign Terrorist Organization PFLP," U.S. Department of the Treasury, press release, October 15, 2024, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2646>.

²¹ "Adding Samidoun and Masar Badil to the EU terrorist list," parliamentary question, European Parliament, May 7, 2025, https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/O-10-2025-000014_EN.html.

²² Michael, Starr, "Rashida Tlaib to Appear at Same Conference As PFLP Terrorist for Second Time," *Jerusalem Post*, April 2, 2025, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/article-848520>.

²³ "'Fight Until Victory': Speakers & Guests Declare Full Support for Terrorism at 'People's Conference for Palestine,'" Anti-Defamation League, May 31, 2024, <https://www.adl.org/resources/article/fight-until-victory-speakers-guests-declare-full-support-terrorism-peoples>.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid. Multiple news reports about the conference show no evidence of Tlaib addressing or responding to Rafeedie's specific comments.

conference, she told the audience: “You will always, every single one of you fighting for the liberation of *Falasteen*, will always be welcome in my city,”²⁶ and elsewhere described U.S. assistance to Israel as “fueling genocide.”²⁷ These statements were delivered in a setting that included extremist entities and individuals advocating for the use of political violence.²⁸ In November 2025, Tlaib went further and led twenty Democratic colleagues in introducing a House resolution declaring that Israel was committing “genocide” against the Palestinian population in Gaza and urging the United States to accordingly halt arms transfers and other support to Israel.²⁹

The People’s Conference for Palestine convened again on August 29–31, 2025, with Rashida Tlaib as a key participant. Among the many extremist speakers were Hatem Bazian, Mahmoud Khalil, Hasan Piker, Linda Sarsour, and Omar Suleiman, who whitewashed the Holy Land Five—the Hamas financiers convicted of financing terror in 2008.³⁰ Speaking at the conference, Tlaib told the audience:

“Outside of the decaying halls of the empire in Washington, DC, we are winning. … Change doesn’t come from the cowards and warmongers in Congress. It comes from the streets. It comes from all of us mobilizing and seizing the power to resist and fight back.”³¹

During the same conference, Nidal Jboor, M.D., co-founder of Doctors Against Genocide, urged the audience to “neutralize” political leaders in Israel, the United States, and Europe:

“We all know who they are, whether they are in Israel, Tel Aviv, in Washington, in Germany, in Europe. They need to be locked up. They need to be taken out. They need to be neutralized to save children, to save humanity. … Speaking up alone is not enough. … Now it’s time to escalate and to act.”³²

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Bradford Betz, “‘Squad’ Member Rashida Tlaib Calls Biden ‘Enabler’ of Genocide at Conference Linked to Terrorist Group, CCP,” *Fox News*, May 28, 2024, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/squad-member-rashida-tlaib-calls-biden-enabler-genocide-conference-linked-terrorist-group-ccp>.

²⁸ “‘Fight Until Victory’: Speakers & Guests Declare Full Support for Terrorism at ‘People’s Conference for Palestine,’” Anti-Defamation League, October 2, 2024, <https://www.adl.org/resources/article/fight-until-victory-speakers-guests-declare-full-support-terrorism-peoples>.

²⁹ “Tlaib Leads Left-Wing Democrats in Gaza Genocide Resolution,” *JNS*, November 14, 2025, <https://www.jns.org/tlaib-leads-left-wing-democrats-in-gaza-genocide-resolution/>.

³⁰ Corey Walker, “Rashida Tlaib Slams US for Enabling ‘Gaza Genocide’ at Pro-Hamas Conference in Detroit,” *Algemeiner*, September 1, 2025, <https://www.algemeiner.com/2025/09/01/rashida-tlaib-slams-us-enabling-gaza-genocide-pro-hamas-conference-detroit/>.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

Following her appearance at the August 2025 conference, House Resolution 674 was introduced in Congress to censure Tlaib for promoting and endorsing rhetoric viewed as supportive of terrorism and antisemitism during the event. The resolution also refers to figures that have been indirectly endorsed by Tlaib. Examples include Aisha Nizar, a leader with the Palestinian Youth Movement (PYM), who has openly advocated undermining and sabotaging US military readiness and support for Israel by disrupting the F-35 supply chain.³³ That same year, during the New York mayoral elections, Tlaib endorsed New York politician Zohran Mamdani, a prominent anti-Zionist voice whose rhetoric reflects her own opposition to Israel's legitimacy.³⁴

Institutional Affiliation with PFLP-aligned Organizations

Through public endorsement, co-sponsorship, and amplification, Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib has consistently engaged with a range of organizations known to maintain operational or ideological ties to terrorist networks. These include:

- Al-Awda—The Palestine Right to Return Coalition: A group that has hosted events with individuals linked to Hamas and the PFLP and that publicly calls for the dismantling of the State of Israel.³⁵
- American Muslims for Palestine (AMP): Widely recognized as a successor to the Islamic Association for Palestine (IAP), a defunct Hamas front organization.³⁶ AMP's leadership has included individuals implicated in terror finance litigation.³⁷ Its materials regularly celebrate “armed resistance” and praise the actions of Hamas-affiliated militants.³⁸

³³ See U.S. Congress H. Res. 674, “Censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib for promoting and cheering on terrorism and antisemitism at the People’s Conference for Palestine,” 119th Congress (2025–2026), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/674/text>.

³⁴ Dorian Geiger, Haley Brown, and Emily Crane, “Anti-Israel ‘Squad’ Member Rashida Tlaib Rallies ‘Comrades’ to Back Socialist NYC Mayoral Candidate Zohran Mamdani,” *New York Post*, April 1, 2025, <https://nypost.com/2025/04/01/us-news/anti-israel-squad-member-rashida-tlaib-rallies-comrades-to-back-socialist-nyc-mayoral-candidate-zohran-mamdani/>.

³⁵ “Al-Awda: The Palestine Right to Return Coalition,” Anti-Defamation League, n.d., <https://extremismterms.adl.org/glossary/al-awda-palestine-right-return-coalition> (accessed June 10, 2025); Lahav Harkov, “Anti-AIPAC Protest Organizers Al-Awda Have Ties to Terrorist Groups, History of Antisemitism,” *Jerusalem Post*, March 5, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/international/anti-aipac-protest-organizers-al-awda-have-ties-to-terrorist-groups-history-of-antisemitism-582402>.

³⁶ *National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP): Antisemitism, Anti-Americanism, Violent Extremism, and the Threat to North American Universities* (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy, 2024), https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SJP_Report.pdf.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

- Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP): Many SJP chapters maintain direct connections to Samidoun and other groups under federal scrutiny for potential terrorism financing violations, material support of terrorist organizations, and tax-exempt status abuse.³⁹ In the aftermath of the October 7 attacks, numerous SJP chapters publicly celebrated the violence as “resistance” and disseminated messaging that glorified the perpetrators.⁴⁰ Tlaib has praised SJP’s work and has adopted its language in public communications.⁴¹

Tlaib has engaged with and disseminated the messaging of these groups and has shared related content on social media platforms, has participated in events organized by these groups, and has referenced their terminology and conceptual frameworks in official congressional communications.

In response to inquiries regarding her associations with individuals and groups linked to designated terrorist organizations, Tlaib has frequently framed such criticism as a reflection of bias against her identity as a Palestinian-American, as Islamophobia, or as part of broader efforts to suppress pro-Palestinian advocacy. Legitimate critique is positioned as being politically or culturally motivated, thereby directing attention away from the underlying concerns. In multiple interviews and public statements, Tlaib has declined to explicitly disavow the use of violence when carried out under the rubric of “resistance.”⁴²

³⁹ “Comer Continues to Investigate Groups Funding and Organizing Illegal Encampments and Pro-Hamas Activities in the United States,” United States House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, June 10, 2024, <https://oversight.house.gov/release/comer-continues-to-investigate-groups-funding-and-organizing-illegal-encampments-and-pro-hamas-activities-in-the-united-states%EF%BF%BC/>; “Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP),” NGO Monitor, February 27, 2025, <https://ngo-monitor.org/ngos/students-for-justice-in-palestine-sjp/>; Tyler Coward, “House Oversight Committee Continues Chilling Investigation into Student Groups and Nonprofits,” Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression (FIRE), July 2, 2024, <https://www.thefire.org/news/house-oversight-committee-continues-chilling-investigation-student-groups-and-nonprofits>.

⁴⁰ *National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP): Antisemitism, Anti-Americanism, Violent Extremism, and the Threat to North American Universities* (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy, 2024), https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SJP_Report.pdf.

⁴¹ Sadaf Tokhi and Eve Neumann, “Rep. Rashida Tlaib Calls for Justice in Gaza During Sold-Out Event,” *Massachusetts Daily Collegian*, November 26, 2024, <https://dailycollegian.com/2024/11/rep-rashida-tlaib-calls-for-justice-in-gaza-during-sold-out-event/>.

⁴² Hillary Vaughn, “Rashida Tlaib Refuses to Condemn Hamas Beheading Babies,” *OutKick*, October 11, 2023, <https://www.outkick.com/culture/rashida-tlaib-refuses-to-comment-on-hamas-terrorists-beheading-israeli-babies-video>; “Rashida Tlaib Stays Silent While Challenged over Hamas Crimes,” *Newsweek*, October 11, 2023, <https://www.newsweek.com/rashida-tlaib-silent-challenged-hamas-crimes-1833696>; “New: Tlaib Responds to Critics Regarding Her Stance on Violence in Israel and Gaza,” *Michigan Advance*, October 11, 2023, <https://michiganadvance.com/2023/10/11/new-tlaib-responds-to-critics-regarding-her-stance-on-violence-in-israel-and-gaza/>.

Support for Student Organizations Aligned with Anti-Israel Advocacy Networks

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib has expressed public support for anti-Zionist student organizations, including National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP).⁴³ NSJP and related groups operate across numerous university campuses in North America, and regularly engage in advocacy framed as resistance to Israeli policy and support for Palestinian self-determination.⁴⁴

The founder of NSJP, Hatem Bazian, has publicly expressed views in support of resistance activities that include violent tactics.⁴⁵ NSJP chapters have used language and slogans associated with past uprisings, and some of their public events have included speakers and materials that express support for individuals and organizations designated as terrorist entities by the U.S. government.⁴⁶ Tlaib has publicly praised the work of NSJP and has defended student protesters at universities against what she characterizes as excessive enforcement actions.⁴⁷

Since October 2023, SJP chapters have organized campus activities that have included unauthorized protests disrupting university operations, campus encampments and building occupations, and activities that have contributed to hostile environments for Jewish students.⁴⁸ Reports from students, faculty, and external observers have described incidents involving threats, vandalism, and the public display of slogans aligned with support for militant groups.⁴⁹

⁴³ Adam Blinder, "Inside the Pro-Palestinian Group Protesting Across College Campuses," *New York Times*, November 17, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/17/us/students-justice-palestine-campus-protests.html>.

⁴⁴ Michael Starr, "Anti-Israel Groups Aided Hamas on Campus, Knew of Attack Beforehand, Oct. 7 Victims Say in Lawsuit," *Jerusalem Post*, March 25, 2025, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/article-847484>.

⁴⁵ Jonathan Calt Harris, "Hatem Bazian: Calls for an Intifada in the United States," History News Network, May 14, 2004, <https://www.historynewsnetwork.org/article/hatem-bazian-calls-for-an-intifada-in-the-united-s>.

⁴⁶ *National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP): Antisemitism, Anti-Americanism, Violent Extremism, and the Threat to North American Universities* (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy, 2024), https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SJP_Report.pdf.

⁴⁷ Jackson Richman and Sean Savage, "Pro-Israel and Watchdog Groups Expose Support for anti-Semitic Violence within SJP," *JNS*, November 1, 2019, <https://www.jns.org/pro-israel-and-watchdog-groups-expose-support-for-anti-semitic-violence-within-sjp/>.

⁴⁸ *National Students for Justice in Palestine (NSJP): Antisemitism, Anti-Americanism, Violent Extremism, and the Threat to North American Universities* (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy, 2024), https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SJP_Report.pdf.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

In response to these incidents, federal civil rights investigations have been initiated at several institutions.⁵⁰ In April 2024, Tlaib issued a public statement expressing support for student protestors affiliated with NSJP.⁵¹

Universities are guided by federal obligations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to prevent and respond to harassment based on ethnicity or religion.⁵² The intersection between political advocacy, identity-based activism, and allegations of discriminatory conduct requires university administrators to balance free speech protections with federal compliance requirements. Public support from elected officials for groups under scrutiny may complicate institutional responses, particularly where such support is framed as a defense of civil liberties rather than an endorsement of specific actions. In this context, Tlaib's statements may influence how universities, the public, and federal agencies interpret the relationship between student activism and broader political narratives.

University campuses have historically served as incubators of civil debate and intellectual diversity. The transformation of these spaces into battlegrounds for ideologically-driven harassment, encouraged by elected officials, marks a dangerous turn. Jewish students, in particular, have become the primary targets of NSJP's mobilizations. Surveys by Hillel International and the Anti-Defamation League indicate that Jewish students now feel more unsafe on campus than at any time since the 1930s.⁵³ By embracing and promoting NSJP, Tlaib is not merely taking a controversial position, she is providing political cover for the erosion of civil liberties, academic freedom, and pluralistic engagement.

Whitewashing Terrorism

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib has made public statements praising individuals associated with designated terrorist organizations and events involving the use of political violence.⁵⁴ These statements include references to individuals described as

⁵⁰ "U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights Sends Letters to 60 Universities under Investigation for Antisemitic Discrimination and Harassment," press release, U.S. Department of Education, March 10, 2025, <https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-educations-office-civil-rights-sends-letters-60-universities-under-investigation-antisemitic-discrimination-and-harassment>.

⁵¹ Louis Casiano, "Rashida Tlaib Says Colleges Punishing anti-Israel Students Protesting 'Genocide,'" Fox News, April 19, 2024, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rashida-tlaib-colleges-punishing-anti-israel-students-protesting-genocide-its-appalling>.

⁵² Office for Civil Rights, "Education and Title VI," U.S. Department of Education, April 11, 2025, <https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/civil-rights-laws/race-color-and-national-origin-discrimination/education-and-title-vi>.

⁵³ "Breaking News: Rashida Tlaib Praises Pro-Palestinian Encampments On College Campuses," posted May 1, 2024, by Forbes Breaking News, YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mh2uC93xfw4>.

⁵⁴ Michael Starr, "Rashida Tlaib Attends Conference Honoring Terrorists, Hosting Terrorist Speaker," *Jerusalem Post*, May 26, 2024, <https://www.jpost.com/international/article-803703>.

“martyrs” and the framing of specific violent events as part of broader struggles for political liberation.⁵⁵

In November 2023, after the October 7 attacks, Fox News exposed that Rashida Tlaib was part of a Facebook group that glorified terrorism, with posts praising murders and kidnapping of Israelis by Hamas.⁵⁶

During the 2024 People’s Conference for Palestine in Chicago, Tlaib participated alongside individuals and organizations that glorified terrorists and violence. For instance, one of the co-organizers of the conference – the Answer Coalition organization – said: “In honor of Walid and all the martyrs, we’ll continue the fight until all political prisoners are free, and Palestine is liberated.”⁵⁷

This statement was made at an event that included speakers affiliated with organizations and networks known for supporting or legitimizing the use of armed resistance.⁵⁸ While Tlaib did not explicitly endorse violence, her lack of distinction between combatants, civilians, and individuals convicted of terrorist activity introduces ambiguity into the interpretation of her position on the use of political violence.

Following the attacks carried out by Hamas in Israel on October 7, 2023, which resulted in the death of more than 1,200 persons, mostly civilians, and the abduction of over 250 others, Tlaib did not issue a public condemnation of the perpetrators. Instead, her statements emphasized the broader context of occupation and conflict and characterized the events as part of a “struggle for liberation.”⁵⁹ When asked directly by members of Congress and the press whether she condemned the attacks, she responded by focusing on the broader political narrative and accused critics of attempting to silence Palestinian voices.⁶⁰

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Joe Schoffstall and Peter Hasson, “Rashida Tlaib Member of Secret Facebook Group Where Hamas Terrorists Glorified,” *Fox News*, November 15, 2023, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rashida-tlaib-member-secret-facebook-group-where-hamas-terrorists-glorified>.

⁵⁷ Michael Starr, “Rashida Tlaib Attends Conference Honoring Terrorists, Hosting Terrorist Speaker,” *Jerusalem Post*, May 26, 2024, <https://www.jpost.com/international/article-803703>.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ken Coleman, “Tlaib Grieves Palestinian and Israeli Lives Lost after Hamas Attacks, Calls for End of ‘Apartheid,’” Michigan Advance, October 9, 2023, <https://michiganadvance.com/2023/10/09/tlaib-grieves-loss-of-palestinian-and-israeli-lives-after-hamas-attacks-calls-for-end-of-apartheid/>.

⁶⁰ See the official statement by Rep. Rashida Tlaib on the day after the October 7, 2023 attack: “Tlaib Statement on Ongoing Violence in Israel and Palestine,” Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib 12th District Strong, October 8, 2023, <https://tlaib.house.gov/posts/tlaib-statement-on-ongoing-violence-in-israel-and-palestine>.

Antisemitic Rhetoric and Conspiracy Theories

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib's public remarks and social media communications have on multiple occasions included statements invoking themes commonly associated with antisemitic rhetoric. These statements, while often framed in the context of political critique or historical reflection, include references to global financial manipulation, dual loyalty, and the instrumentalization of Holocaust memory. Examples include:

- In August 2021, at a Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) event, Tlaib made one of her most explicit references to global Jewish conspiracies: "If you open the curtain and look behind the curtain, it's the same people that make money and, yes they do, off of racism, off of these broken policies. There is someone there making money. They do it from Gaza to Detroit."⁶¹
- In 2019, during a podcast interview, Tlaib claimed: "And there's a kind of a calming feeling, I always tell folks, when I think of the Holocaust ... in the fact that it was my ancestors—Palestinians—who lost their land; and some lost their lives ... to create a safe haven for Jews."⁶²
- Tlaib has repeatedly questioned the patriotism of American Jews who support Israel. In 2019, when Congress passed legislation opposing the BDS movement, she stated: "They forgot what country they represent."⁶³

⁶¹ "Jewish Leaders Condemn Tlaib's 'Antisemitic Dog Whistle' in Recent Comments," *Times of Israel*, August 7, 2021, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/jewish-leaders-condemn-tlaibs-antisemitic-dog-whistle-in-recent-comments/>.

⁶² The full quote reads as follows: "Absolutely. Let me tell you – I mean, for me, I think two weeks ago we celebrated – or took a moment I think in our country to remember – the Holocaust. And there's a kind of a calming feeling, I always tell folks, when I think of the Holocaust and the tragedy of the Holocaust in the fact that it was my ancestors – Palestinians – who lost their land; and some lost their lives, their livelihood, their human dignity. Their existence in many ways had been wiped out, and some people's passports – I mean, just all of it was in the name of trying to create a safe haven for Jews, post the Holocaust, post the tragedy and the horrific persecution of Jews across the world at that time. And I love the fact that it was my ancestors that provided that – right? – in many ways. But they did it in a way that took their human dignity away – right – and it was forced on them." See Shmuley Boteach, "No Holds Barred: Rashida Tlaib's 'Calming Feeling' about the Holocaust," *Jerusalem Post*, June 4, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/opinion/rashida-tlaibs-calming-feeling-about-the-holocaust-591500>.

⁶³ Tamar Sternthal, "New York Times Covers Up Rashida Tlaib's Antisemitic Tweet," CAMERA, January 29, 2019, <https://www.camera.org/article/new-york-times-covers-up-rashida-tlaibs-antisemitic-tweet/>; Michael Wilner, "Tlaib Says She Was Accusing Senators, Not Jews, of Dual Loyalties," *Jerusalem Post*, January 8, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Tlaib-says-she-was-accusing-senators-not-Jews-of-dual-loyalties-576742>.

- In 2024, following a social media hoax spread by Hamas-affiliated accounts, Tlaib tweeted: “The government of Israel is debating if it’s okay to rape Palestinians.”⁶⁴

In addition, Tlaib has routinely refused to condemn antisemitic comments by her allies. She defended Ilhan Omar after Omar’s repeated claims about the Israel lobby “buying influence” in Washington, and she has supported organizations like the Council on American–Islamic Relations (CAIR) despite its history of antisemitic statements and ties to Hamas-linked organizations.⁶⁵

Fundraising with Extremists and Individuals That Have Supported Terrorists

Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib’s campaign fundraising history includes engagement with individuals and organizations that have been documented as having ideological or operational links to groups designated by the U.S. government as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs).⁶⁶ These fundraising activities have occurred through public events, private gatherings, and online campaigns involving individuals with prior legal histories or public statements of support for Hamas and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Public records and media reports identify several individuals involved in fundraising or public support for Tlaib who have been associated with networks or organizations that were previously investigated for their connections to terrorism financing or ideological support for violence. These include:

- Mohammad Qatanani, a religious leader previously detained and convicted in Israel for ties to Hamas, who has publicly supported Tlaib and participated in campaign-related events.⁶⁷
- Salah Sarsour, an activist formerly imprisoned by Israeli authorities in relation to Hamas activity, who has contributed to and fundraised for political advocacy initiatives aligned with Tlaib’s platform.⁶⁸

⁶⁴ Rashida Tlaib (@RashidaTlaib), “The government of Israel is debating if it’s okay to rape Palestinians. <https://x.com/jbenmenachem/s/jbenmenachem/status/1817987191014048070>,” X, July 29, 2024, <https://x.com/RashidaTlaib/status/1818014524672520683>; “Rashida Tlaib Shares Fake Poll Claiming Half of Israelis Support Rape of Terrorists,” *Jerusalem Post*, August 8, 2024, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/article-813852>.

⁶⁵ Steven Emerson, “CAIR Is No Solution to Antisemitism: It’s Part of the Problem,” *JNS*, July 3, 2023, <https://www.jns.org/jns/topic/23/7/3/299609/>.

⁶⁶ Eric Lendrum, “Report: Six Rashida Tlaib Fundraisers Connected to Terrorism,” *Ohio Star*, November 10, 2023, <https://theohistar.com/news/report-six-rashida-tlaib-fundraisers-connected-to-terrorism/ohstarstaff/2023/11/10/>.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

- Abdelbaset Hamayel, a former executive of the Islamic Association for Palestine (IAP), which was dissolved after being named in legal proceedings as a Hamas front. Hamayel has appeared publicly in support of Tlaib.⁶⁹
- Maher Abdel Qader, a political fundraiser and media producer, who has promoted content denying the Holocaust and circulated conspiracy theories regarding Zionism and global finance.⁷⁰ Qader has supported Tlaib's congressional campaigns through digital outreach and donor coordination.
- Amer Zahr, a political activist and campaign surrogate for Tlaib, who has expressed support for boycott movements and engaged in public comparisons between Israel and historical authoritarian regimes.⁷¹
- Osama Abu Irshaid (Abuirshaid), executive director and a board member of AMP and AJP Action, who has spread antisemitic conspiracy theories, supported Hamas, and praised the Muslim Brotherhood.⁷² Abuirshaid has been a zealous campaigner for Squad members, including Tlaib, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Cori Bush, and Ayanna Pressley. He has also defended Congresswoman Ilhan Omar against accusations that she spread antisemitic rhetoric.

These individuals have participated in fundraising events or publicly mobilized support for Tlaib's candidacies through personal networks, community organizations, or digital platforms. While no evidence has been presented indicating unlawful conduct in the fundraising process, the continued presence of individuals with such affiliations raises questions about vetting procedures and campaign oversight.

Several of the above-mentioned individuals are affiliated with organizations that have been identified by civil society monitors and legal authorities as being ideologically aligned with or having historical ties to Hamas. These include:

- American Muslims for Palestine (AMP), which has hosted events featuring speakers supportive of Hamas and has been described by researchers as the successor to the defunct Islamic Association for Palestine.

⁶⁹ Caroline Downey, "Rashida Tlaib Urges 'Red Line' on Israel at Conference Tied to Terrorist Groups," *National Review*, May 26, 2024, <https://www.nationalreview.com/news/rashida-tlaib-urges-red-line-on-israel-at-conference-tied-to-terrorist-groups/>.

⁷⁰ Cameron Cawthorne and Joe Schöffstall, "Activist with History of Antisemitism Campaigned with Several Democrats over the Last Year, Posts Reveal," *Fox News*, June 22, 2022, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/activist-history-anti-semitism-campaigned-with-democrats>.

⁷¹ Houston Keene, "Tlaib Ally, Former Sanders Surrogate Says, 'Stop Condemning anti-Semitism,'" *Fox News*, May 24, 2021, <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/rashida-tlaib-ally-amer-zahr-stop-condemning-anti-semitism>.

⁷² Ohad Merlin, "'Muslim Brotherhood vs. United States of America'? FBI Sued over Alleged 'Terror Lists,'" *Jerusalem Post*, August 29, 2024, <https://www.jpost.com/international/islamic-terrorism/article-816997>; Jon Levine, "Greg Meeks, 'Squad' Took Thousands from Nonprofit under Investigation for Funding Hamas," *New York Post*, November 11, 2023, <https://nypost.com/2023/11/11/news/squad-took-thousands-from-nonprofit-under-investigation-for-funding-hamas/>.

- Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), which has provided platforms for Tlaib and other public figures while facing scrutiny for previous associations with individuals named in terrorism finance investigations.
- Samidoun, while not directly engaged in political fundraising, has been present at events attended by Tlaib and has been designated by multiple Western governments for its role in supporting the PFLP.

Oversight Considerations

Federal campaign finance law prohibits donations from foreign nationals and restricts coordination between tax-exempt nonprofit organizations and political campaigns.⁷³ Additionally, indirect contributions and in-kind services from third parties are subject to disclosure and compliance requirements. While no violations have been formally reported in relation to Tlaib's campaigns, the presence of individuals with known extremist affiliations at campaign-related events introduces potential compliance concerns, particularly if resources or platforms were provided by registered nonprofits acting beyond permitted boundaries.

The associations and activities described in relation to Tlaib raise several questions regarding the intersection of protected political expression, campaign finance regulation, and federal statutes concerning material support to designated terrorist organizations.

Under 18 U.S. Code §2339B, it is unlawful to knowingly provide “material support or resources” to a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), as designated by the U.S. Secretary of State. Material support is defined broadly and includes financial resources, services, expert advice, and personnel, among other forms of assistance. The statute does not require intent to further a specific terrorist act; rather, the key element is the provision of support to a designated organization.

To date, there is no evidence indicating that Tlaib or her campaign has provided direct material support to a designated FTO. However, her continued engagement with individuals affiliated with organizations linked to Hamas and the PFLP, coupled with her participation in events where the objectives and rhetoric of those groups were promoted, introduces legal ambiguity. If any coordination, service provision, or facilitation of resources were to be documented as knowingly conducted on behalf of, or in concert with, such entities, the statute may be invoked.

⁷³ “Foreign Nationals,” Federal Election Commission, n.d., <https://www.fec.gov/help-candidates-and-committees/foreign-nationals/> (accessed June 10, 2025).

The U.S. Constitution provides broad protections for political speech, including criticism of government policy and engagement with controversial viewpoints. However, in *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project* (2010), the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that coordinated communication with an FTO, even for peaceful or humanitarian purposes, could be criminalized under §2339B. The ruling distinguished between independent advocacy, which remains protected, and coordinated activity, which may be subject to legal constraint.

As applied to elected officials, this framework suggests that expressions of support for causes associated with FTOs are constitutionally protected, unless such support involves coordination, advice, or services rendered at the direction or under the control of a designated entity. Ambiguous rhetorical alignment with FTO messaging does not, in itself, meet the legal threshold for prosecution.

Under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), political campaigns are required to maintain detailed records of contributions and expenditures, report foreign nationals' involvement, and avoid prohibited contributions from entities such as nonprofit organizations engaged in restricted political activity. The Internal Revenue Code prohibits 501(c)(3) entities from participating in political campaigns on behalf of, or in opposition to, any candidate for public office.

Tlaib's campaign has received support from individuals affiliated with groups under scrutiny for links to foreign organizations and extremist networks. While these affiliations are not themselves unlawful, their involvement potentially raises questions about the use of nonprofit resources for campaign purposes, the origin of certain donations, and the transparency of campaign finance disclosures. A forensic review by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) could assess whether these relationships comply with statutory limits and disclosure requirements.

The U.S. House of Representatives enforces internal ethical standards that prohibit members from engaging in conduct that brings discredit upon the institution or creates conflicts of interest. The House Ethics Manual advises members to avoid repeated interactions with individuals or groups whose actions may be considered incompatible with congressional norms or U.S. law.

Conclusion

The conduct of Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib, including her rhetoric, affiliations, campaign infrastructure, and ideological alignment with certain individuals and organizations, raises serious concerns about potential risks to the ethical and institutional integrity of the United States government. Her repeated use of language that has been perceived as antisemitic, the apparent glorification of political violence, and the promotion of narratives associated with foreign interests

may contribute to a climate that undermines public trust and national cohesion from within the halls of Congress.

This briefing document has outlined a comprehensive pattern: Tlaib's speeches and appearances at events linked to Hamas and the PFLP, her support for student organizations that are under federal investigation, her fundraising ties to terror-linked figures, her failure to condemn acts of mass murder, and her repeated use of coded and explicit antisemitic language. These actions are consistent with a political ideology that treats violence as liberation, erases the distinction between critique and hate, and equates legitimacy with grievance.

If left unaddressed, such behavior risks legitimizing antisemitism and political extremism within mainstream institutions, undermining the moral authority of the U.S. Congress and threatening the principles of democratic accountability it represents.

Policy Recommendations

1. Formal House Ethics Committee Investigation

The House Ethics Committee should open a formal inquiry into Congresswoman Tlaib's conduct. This investigation should review:

- her public statements promoting incitement and alignment with terrorist organizations;
- her attendance at events featuring or honoring convicted terrorists; and
- her campaign fundraising sources, including in-kind contributions and event sponsorships.

Such an investigation would establish whether Tlaib has violated standards of congressional conduct or brought disrepute upon the House through her affiliations.

2. Department of Justice (DOJ) Legal Review

The DOJ's National Security Division should initiate a preliminary legal review of potential violations under:

- 18 U.S. Code §2339B, for providing material support to FTOs;
- campaign finance laws, including the origin and facilitation of donations; and
- federal incitement statutes, if any speech or coordination rises to the threshold of promoting violence.

The DOJ's review would determine whether Tlaib's actions fall within prosecutable bounds and, if so, under what statutes.

3. Federal Election Commission (FEC) Audit

The FEC should conduct a forensic audit of Tlaib's campaign finances to examine:

- the sources of donations from individuals linked to terror networks;
- the use of third-party nonprofit venues for campaign-related fundraising; and
- potential violations involving foreign influence or misclassified in-kind contributions.

Transparency is essential not only for Tlaib's constituents but in the public interest.

4. New Congressional Standards for Extremism and Incitement

Congress should consider legislation that sets clear standards for members regarding:

- participation in events hosted or supported by groups tied to terrorism;
- endorsement of individuals convicted of terrorist activities; and
- the use of a public office to glorify or justify political violence.

Such standards would not impinge on free speech but would reinforce ethical lines within democratic representation.

5. Public Education and Civil Society Mobilization

Finally, civil society must respond with clarity. Jewish organizations, moderate Muslim leaders, educators, and former policymakers should:

- lead campaigns that distinguish between legitimate criticism of Israeli policy and antisemitic incitement;
- equip communities and students with tools to challenge ideological extremism masquerading as human rights advocacy; and
- advocate for platforms that elevate pluralistic, peaceful, and principled forms of political resistance.

