



RESEARCH REPORT

THE MACHINE TRANSFORMING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Donors, Politicians and PACs: Following the Money in the 2026
Democratic Primaries

OCTOBER 2026

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Executive Summary

The far-left electoral network used the Gaza war as a strategic opening to mobilize voters, attract donors and help elect candidates seeking to reshape the Democratic Party. A new wave of political action committees targeting AIPAC joined established progressive, socialist, labor and Muslim political organizations, combining outside spending with candidate recruitment and grassroots organizing. Gaza supplied the rallying issue; opposition to AIPAC helped unite the coalition around an agenda extending well beyond Israel.

The report traces three stages: institution building in 2024, coalition and donor consolidation around Zohran Mamdani's 2025 mayoral campaign and expanded outside spending in 2026. Mamdani's campaign illustrated how socialist organizing, progressive endorsements, public financing and wealthy donors' independent spending could reinforce the same candidate. Several donors and political professionals subsequently appeared in the 2026 network, illustrating continuity in personnel, donors, tactics, and candidate-selection patterns across the 2025 and 2026 cycles.

FIGURE 1

Three stages in the development of anti-AIPAC infrastructure

2024 STAGE 1 Institution building New advocacy entities and PACs; AIPAC framed as a primary "litmus test"	2025 STAGE 2 Proof of concept Mamdani's mayoral campaign layers volunteers, donors and independent spending	2026 STAGE 3 Specialization & scale Million-dollar Super PAC spending, IMEU-PAL link, JD/WFP/DSA/labor/Muslim orgs
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Summarized from the Executive Summary and Conclusion of this report.

The network's strength lies in its division of labor and shared resources. [American Priorities](#) and other independent-spending vehicles supply advertising and other outside expenditures. [Justice Democrats](#) and the [Working Families Party](#) provide candidate development and electoral infrastructure; DSA supplies endorsements, volunteers and local organizing. Labor and Muslim political organizations add funding, voter outreach and turnout capacity, while advocacy nonprofits and their electoral arms sustain policy work and political pressure between elections. These organizations reinforce the same candidates without operating as a single entity, while working in coalition to cultivate donors, coordinate messaging, and create incentives for continued PAC spending and mutual endorsements.

The financial structure also complicates the network's grassroots branding. Candidates who reject corporate PAC contributions can still benefit from substantial [outside spending](#) backed by wealthy donors. Transfers from 501(c)(4) nonprofits introduce another disclosure gap: the receiving PAC may

identify the nonprofit [without revealing](#) its underlying donors. Each organization performs a different function, but the combined effect can make the same candidate appear simultaneously grassroots-backed, donor-supported, institutionally endorsed and movement-aligned.

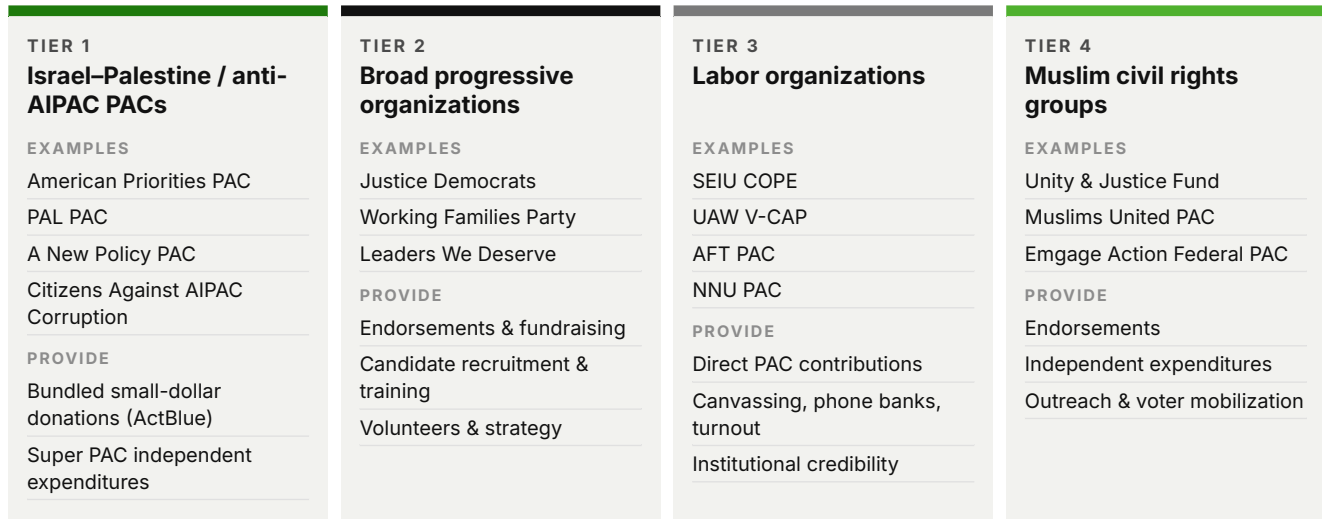
The report also identifies [rhetoric](#) portraying AIPAC as a covert foreign force controlling American policy. Claims of hidden Jewish control or Jewish Americans' loyalty to Israel invoke antisemitic tropes. Beyond Israel, supported candidates advance broader progressive domestic agendas. [DSA's program](#) goes further, calling for a new constitution and the replacement of major features of the existing political system.

American Priorities [plans](#) 2028 primary interventions and may back incumbents who shift on Israel. The network's influence therefore extends beyond electing challengers: it can also pressure sitting Democrats to change policy. The report's central finding is an expanding electoral infrastructure capable of turning opposition to AIPAC into money, organizing capacity and leverage within the Democratic Party.

Behind the grassroots branding, humanitarian appeals and promises to reject big money is a sophisticated electoral infrastructure helping far-left organizations and their allies gain power within the Democratic Party. The wider ecosystem supplies money, political professionals and organizing capacity that help aligned candidates win office and pressure established Democrats to shift their positions. Together, these efforts are pushing the Democratic Party toward a radical transformation, with consequences that reach beyond the party to America's institutions, alliances and national strength.

FIGURE 2

Federal Progressive PAC Ecosystem



Progressive Democratic candidates

Insurgents · DSA-endorsed candidates · anti-establishment challengers — layered support from multiple tiers at once

OVERALL STRATEGY

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Recruit viable progressive candidates | Provide early endorsements & legitimacy | Generate small-dollar fundraising | Add outside spending through Super PACs | Supply labor, volunteers & field operations | Mobilize issue- and identity-based constituencies | Create a pipeline for progressive officeholders |

How overlapping, legally separate organizations fund and support progressive Democrats, insurgents and DSA-endorsed candidates.

Key Findings

\$6.3M+

American Priorities receipts, 2026 cycle through July 15, 2026 (FEC)

\$935K

IMEU Policy Project contributions to Justice Democrats' non-contribution account (2024–2026)

\$1.52M

American Priorities spending for Nida Allam's unsuccessful NC primary bid

8 of 13

Federal committees in Section III registered after October 7, 2023

- 01** **Following the events of October 7, 2023, an influential far-left political network rapidly mobilized by leveraging established progressive, socialist, labor and Muslim organizations.** The network added new far-left Palestine-focused PACs, Super PACs and 501(c)(4)s.
- 02** **After a successful test case in NYC with Mamdani's mayoral race, the system was ready to launch in 2026.** The 2026 primaries demonstrated the network's effectiveness in electing anti-Israel candidates who aim to reshape Democratic policy on Israel while promoting broader far-left initiatives.
- 03** **The far-left network utilized the Gaza war as a strategic opening to reshape the Democratic Party.** Leaders across the anti-Israel ecosystem repeatedly described the moment in strategic terms, using the war and shifting public opinion of the U.S.-Israel relationship, to reshape the Democratic Party's internal balance of power.
- 04** **The network's power comes from stacking different forms of support.** A candidate may receive a direct PAC contribution, an endorsement from Justice Democrats or Working Families Party (WFP), Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) canvassing, labor support, ActBlue fundraising, Muslim voter mobilization and Super PAC spending in the same race. The influence comes from the combined effect.
- 05** **"Reject AIPAC" has become a litmus test in progressive primaries.** Refusing AIPAC money signals loyalty to the broader progressive far-left network. Rhetoric about AIPAC and the "Israel lobby" has repeatedly crossed into antisemitic conspiracy theories about Jewish money, dual loyalty and secret control of U.S. politics.

-
- 06 DSA supplies candidates, volunteers and ideological legitimacy.** DSA is usually not the main source of large-dollar spending. Its role is to identify and validate candidates, provide volunteers and local organizing and help connect candidates to the broader far-left ecosystem. Many DSA-aligned candidates receive support from Justice Democrats, WFP, labor PACs and Muslim political groups and in the 2026 election cycle from the new far-left anti-Israel PACs.
-
- 07 American Priorities became one of the most prominent new outside-spending vehicles in the network.** As a Super PAC, American Priorities cannot contribute directly to candidates, but it can raise and spend unlimited funds on independent expenditures. FEC records [identify](#) American Priorities as an independent-expenditure-only Super PAC, with reported receipts of more than \$6.3 million for the 2026 cycle through July 15, 2026. AP plans to spend even more to support its 2028 presidential candidates.
-
- 08 American Priorities is expanding its strategy from challenging incumbents to rewarding their policy shifts.** After spending \$1.52 million in an unsuccessful attempt to unseat Rep. Valerie Foushee, the Super PAC is considering supporting her in 2028 following her decision to reject AIPAC funds and back restrictions on weapons sales to Israel. This shift highlights a developing strategy to reshape the Democratic Party through both primary challenges and financial backing for aligned incumbents.
-
- 09 Patriotic branding and anti-corruption rhetoric obscure the network's funding and true political agenda.** The far-left PAC ecosystem supports candidates who condemn "big money" while benefiting from wealthy donors and super PAC spending. They have turned Gaza advocacy into electoral infrastructure aimed at shifting the Democratic Party leftward.
-
- 10 The 501(c)(4) layer makes the funding trail harder to identify.** FEC filings can show PAC receipts, disbursements and independent expenditures, but they do not always reveal the original donors behind nonprofit-funded political activity. When a 501(c)(4) organization funds a PAC or runs advocacy work, the public may see the organizational spender without seeing the underlying donor base.
-
- 11 PAC structure matters because candidates can benefit from money they did not legally "accept."** Super PACs and Hybrid PACs allow outside groups to spend heavily for a candidate or against that candidate's opponent. This means a candidate can truthfully say they did not accept certain direct contributions while still benefiting from outside spending funded by wealthy donors, nonprofits, unions or ideological PACs.
-

Profiles

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Donors

27

Nonprofit & PAC staff
and leaders

7

Politicians & candidates

55

Profiles in this report

1 ● Chris Abele

2 ● Rebecca Abou-Chedid

3 ● Salim Adaya

4 ● Tariq Ahmed

5 ● Mohammad Usman Aijaz

6 ● Moiz Ali

7 ● Wa'el Alzayat

8 ● Cory Archibald

9 ● Khaldoun Baghdadi

10 ● Nadeem Baig

11 ● Nasser Barghouti

12 ● George Bisharat

13 ● Darializa Avila Chevalier

14 ● Christopher Daddio

15 ● Margaret DeReus

16 ● Joe Dinkin

17 ● Khader El-Yateem

18 ● Basim Elkarra

19 ● Zack Exley

20 ● Hannah Fertig

21 ● Tariq Habash

22 ● Peter Hager

23 ● Mark Hanna

24 ● Omer Hasan

25 ● Amira Hassan

26 ● Donald Henley

27 ● Troy Hewitt

28 ● David Hogg

29 ● Mehak Jamil

30 ● Mohammad Waqas Javed

31 ● Casey Kennedy

32 ● Nazar Khan

33 ● Omar Khawaja

34 ● Greg Krieg

35 ● Brad Lander

36 ● Kevin Lata

37 ● Sam Mahrouq

38 ● Zohran Mamdani

39 ● Maurice Mitchell

40 ● Amin Mitha

41 ● Farooq Mitha

42 ● Haroon Mokhtarzada

43 ● Idris Mokhtarzada

44 ● Amir Nathoo

45 ● Stephanie Olson

46 ● Ilhan Omar

47 ● Josh Paul

48 ● Chris Rabb

49 ● Michael Rectenwald

50 ● Megan Romer

51 ● Rami Sarafa

52 ● Linda Sarsour

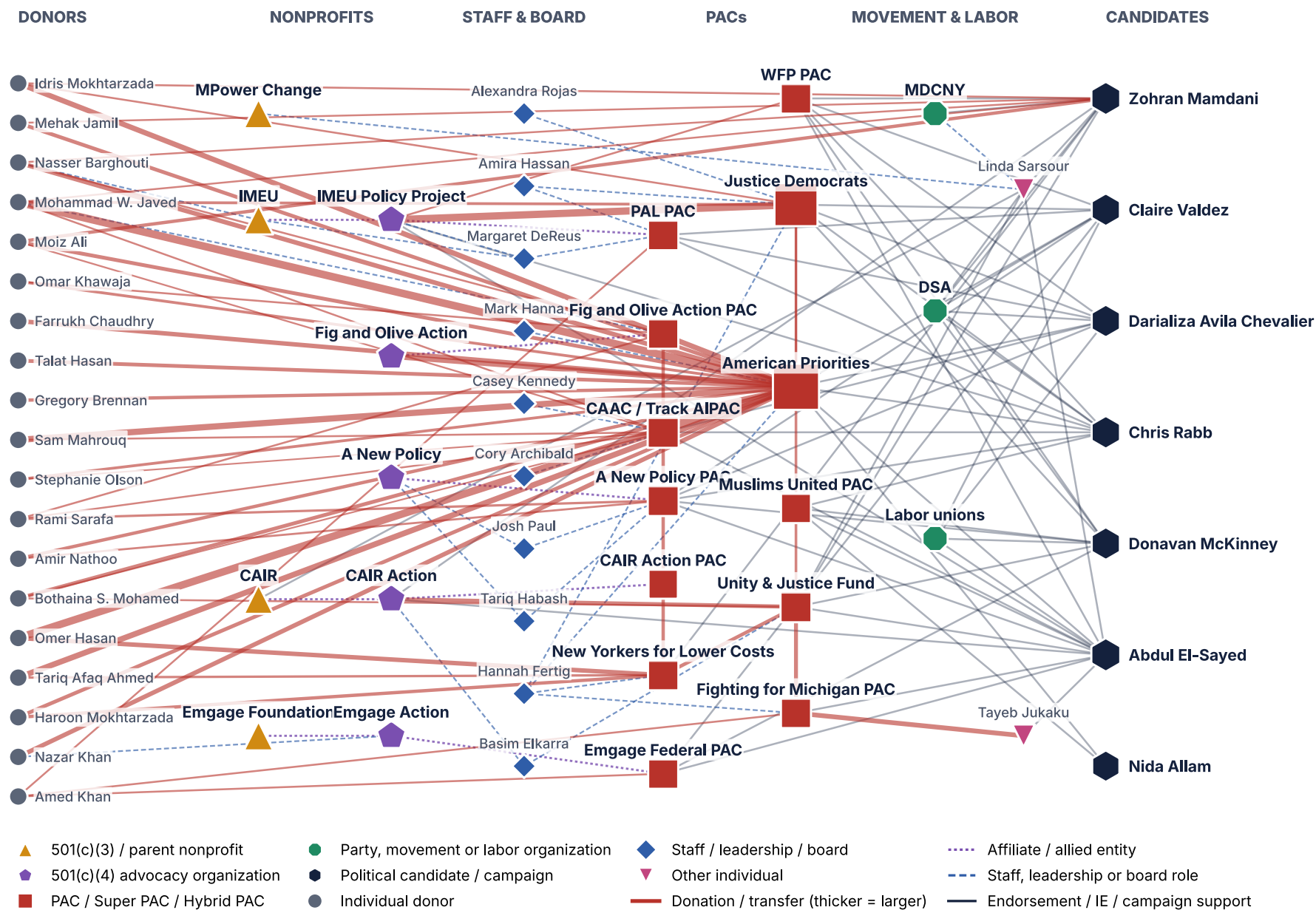
53 ● Eric Sunderland

54 ● Rashida Tlaib

55 ● Khurram Wahid

FIGURE 3

Master network map: how donors, nonprofits, staff, PACs, movement groups and candidates connect



Simplified view of the core relationships stated in this report: donors who gave \$100,000 or more or to two or more committees, key founders, directors and treasurers, the principal nonprofits and PACs, and seven featured candidates. Labor unions are grouped into one node. Line thickness reflects reported donation amounts where stated.

I.

Political Context: From AIPAC's Spending Power to a Counter-Infrastructure

The counter-AIPAC far-left ecosystem emerged in part as a backlash against pro-Israel outside spending in Democratic primaries before and during the 2024 election cycle. Justice Democrats (JD) and WFP were in [conflict](#) with AIPAC-aligned spending before October 7, particularly in races involving progressive candidates such as Summer Lee in 2022. The Gaza war, however, transformed Israel-Palestine policy from a recurrent progressive-establishment dispute into a central fault line in Democratic politics.

The 2024 losses of Democratic congressional candidates Jamaal Bowman and Cori Bush became especially important in progressive strategic thinking. Both were prominent members of the Squad, both had sharply criticized Israeli policy and both faced very large outside-spending campaigns. The amount of outside money revealed a simple structural problem for the progressive left: a campaign built primarily around volunteers and small donors could face a multimillion-dollar independent expenditure operation that did not count against the opponent's campaign contribution limits.



Signs attacking Rep. Wesley Bell as a "corporate sellout" over \$827,094 from AIPAC and DMFI, during his 2024 primary against Rep. Cori Bush (June 2024). Photo: Wikimedia Commons.

The “Reject AIPAC” campaign, [launched](#) in March 2024, provided an early coordinating framework for the emerging counter-AIPAC electoral ecosystem. Rather than functioning as a centralized PAC or funding vehicle, the coalition linked established progressive electoral organizations such as Justice Democrats (JD) and the WFP with Palestine-focused advocacy groups including Jewish Voice for Peace (JVP) Action, USCPR Action and MPower Action.

The campaign supplied a common political message, a shared candidate pledge, digital mobilization tools and a common set of Democratic-primary targets. This allowed organizations with different capabilities - candidate recruitment, field organizing, lobbying, constituency mobilization and communications - to reinforce the same races without operating as a single legal entity.

When new PACs and Super PACs emerged in 2024–26, they entered a political environment in which progressive groups had already established the anti-AIPAC message, identified the principal candidates and substantially developed coalitions.

In 2024, a number of anti-AIPAC federal PACs formed what would lay the foundation for the onslaught against pro-Israel Democratic candidates: A New Policy PAC registered in April 2024; Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption (CAAC) registered in May; Unity & Justice Fund registered in June; and IMEU Policy Project emerged as a new 501(c)(4) advocacy entity during the same year.

These entities joined earlier political-advocacy organizations such as JVP Action, AJP Action, Emgage Action and MPower Action.

The pattern is not that every progressive organization suddenly became Israel-focused. Instead, organizations that already had electoral capacity began operating in a political environment in which Israel policy and AIPAC spending had become much more salient.

JD had candidate-recruitment and communications capacity; WFP had party-like organizing infrastructure; labor had field organizations and member networks; DSA had chapters, volunteers, and a candidate pipeline; Muslim civic organizations had constituency outreach; and older Palestine-focused groups had policy expertise and activist networks.

The post-October 7 organizations added a missing layer: issue-specific lobbying, candidate criteria, donor mobilization and eventually large-scale outside spending.

The irony of a PAC system built around the narrow agenda and focus of fighting AIPAC was lost on most. Whereas AIPAC has always been open about its mission, i.e., strengthening the US-Israel relationship – with Israel in its name – the new PAC ecosystem obfuscated its true intentions, managing to demonize AIPAC while planning similar types of political activity that AIPAC carries out.

Mamdani as Bridge and Proof of Concept (2025)

Zohran Mamdani’s 2025 mayoral campaign was significant because it demonstrated how multiple, legally distinct forms of support could be layered around the same candidate.

As a DSA member, Mamdani benefited from a strong grassroots field operation, WFP and allied progressive support, labor relationships, small-dollar fundraising and New York City’s unusually generous public-matching-funds system.

At the same time, independent-expenditure groups and wealthy donors were active in the broader race. Several donors who supported a Mamdani-aligned outside-spending vehicle later appeared among the disclosed contributors to American Priorities PAC, revealing how the anti-Israel donor infrastructure continued beyond the mayoral contest.

The significance of the model lies in its additive structure. A wealthy donor could support an outside group without contributing directly to DSA or exceeding the legal limits on donations to the candidate. A Super PAC or other independent-expenditure committee could spend separately on the race.

DSA chapters and progressive organizations could provide volunteers, endorsements and field capacity. Labor organizations could contribute money, members, and voter-contact infrastructure. Meanwhile, the candidate's own campaign could continue raising small-dollar contributions and public matching funds through a legally separate channel.

Taken together, these distinct sources of support could substantially increase the total political resources surrounding a candidate without requiring them to operate as a single organization or funding stream.

Mamdani's campaign functioned as a proof of concept for a distributed progressive electoral model. Its effectiveness came from combining resources that no single organization could have supplied alone: grassroots volunteers and small-dollar donors, labor's membership and field capacity, progressive institutions' endorsements and communications networks, public financing where available, and independent large-dollar spending.

The model is now being adapted nationally. Abdul El-Sayed's 2026 Michigan Senate campaign, for example, paired a no-corporate-PAC and small-donor strategy with support from WFP, United Auto Workers (UAW), Michigan American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), National Nurses United (NNU), Service Employees International Union (SEIU), national progressive elected officials and allied advocacy organizations.

Other 2026 candidates have similarly sought to join labor, movement groups, progressive officials and independent spenders around a common candidate while keeping each organization formally separate.

The strategy is being replicated because it allows separate organizations to specialize, pool political resources around the same candidate and build a scalable alternative to establishment and AIPAC-aligned spending.

Scale and Specialization (2026)

By 2026, the counter-AIPAC far-left ecosystem had moved from formation into scale and specialization. American Priorities registered with the FEC on January 2, 2026 and soon emerged as a major anti-AIPAC Super PAC, with plans to spend at least \$10 million in the midterms with an early donor base built around several large contributions from technology executives and investors.

PAL PAC (PAL) followed on February 5, 2026 and launched publicly soon afterward. By midyear, American Priorities, Justice Democrats, WFP, PAL, A New Policy, Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption (CAAC), labor PACs and Muslim political organizations were repeatedly converging around many of the same Democratic primary candidates.

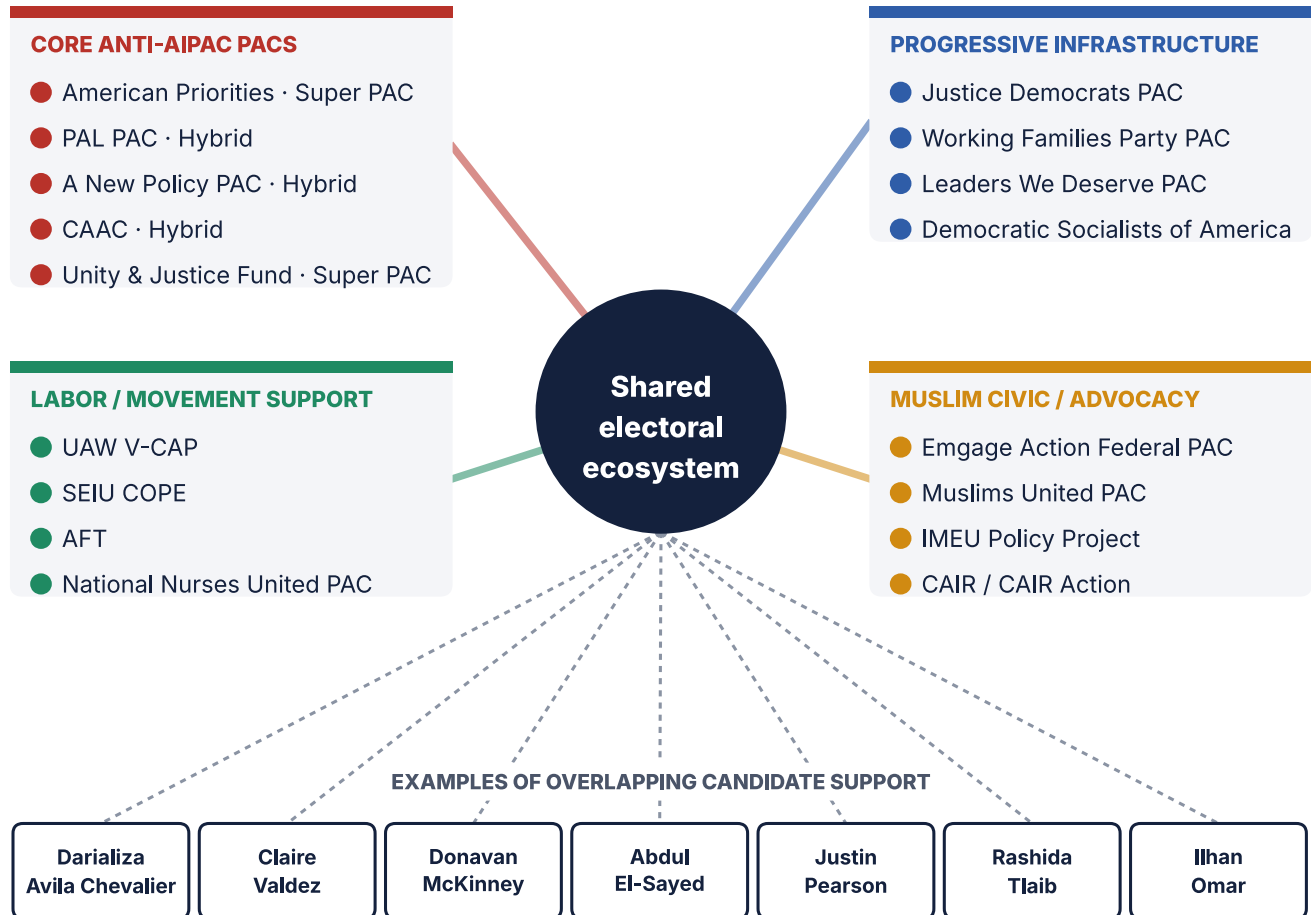
What changed in 2026 was not simply the number of organizations, but the division of labor among them:

- Policy and advocacy groups supplied issue expertise, messaging and endorsements
- Established progressive organizations such as Justice Democrats and WFP provided candidate recruitment, campaign infrastructure, fundraising networks, and field capacity
- Super PACs supplied the large-scale independent expenditures needed for television, digital advertising, mail and other outside spending
- Labor organizations contributed both political funding and member-based mobilization
- DSA added volunteers, local organizing and ideological infrastructure
- Muslim civic and political organizations brought constituency-specific outreach, donor networks, endorsements and additional electoral vehicles

The result was a more professional and efficient ecosystem in which different organizations could perform distinct functions while reinforcing the same races. The 2026 wave focused on building a network of specialized groups that could work together to raise money, support candidates, mobilize voters and promote shared goals.

FIGURE 4

Counter-AIPAC PAC Network / Coalition



Illustrative map of overlapping PACs, movement organizations and support channels in the 2025–2026 cycle. Connections indicate publicly discussed overlap, shared candidates, aligned advocacy or reported donor/endorsement relationships — not necessarily formal coordination.



NYC-DSA's "Our Year" get-out-the-vote rally with Mayor Zohran Mamdani, Sen. Bernie Sanders, Claire Valdez, Brad Lander and Darializa Avila Chevalier (June 18) (Instagram, @nycdsa). Captured by Canary Mission.



The 501(c)(4) Layer: From Advocacy to Electoral Infrastructure

The post-October 7 political ecosystem did not emerge from scratch. It combined pre-existing progressive, Muslim civic and Palestine-focused advocacy organizations with a new wave of 501(c)(4) entities and electoral vehicles created or expanded during 2023–24.

A [501\(c\)\(4\)](#) is a tax-exempt nonprofit that promotes social causes, traditionally shaping U.S. politics through advocacy and lobbying, with certain election activity allowed.

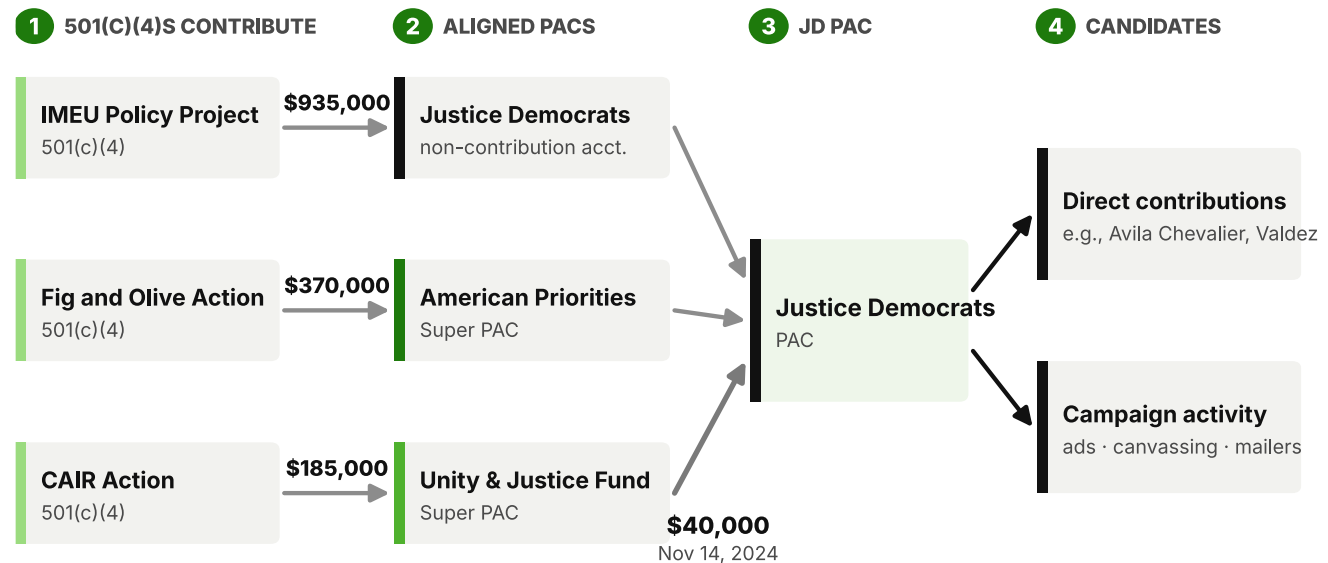
By 2026, several of these organizations were no longer operating solely as advocacy or lobbying groups; some had become important sources of money, policy expertise, constituency mobilization and electoral support.

The 501(c)(4) layer is important because it provides an institutional bridge between issue advocacy and electoral politics. These organizations can maintain year-round policy, lobbying and organizing operations while also engaging in permissible political activity. In some cases, they can also provide funds to Super PACs or to the non-contribution accounts of Hybrid PACs.

By 2026, that function was visible in several major transactions. As of June 2026, IMEU Policy Project had [contributed](#) \$935,000 to Justice Democrats' non-contribution account, with the filing expressly identifying the recipient account. *Inside Political Money* [reported](#) on August 20, 2026 that American Priorities had disclosed a new major donor and stated: “A 501c4 nonprofit organization called Fig and Olive Action donated \$370,000 to the super PAC on July 13.”

FIGURE 5

How money flows from 501(c)(4) organizations to a PAC and helps elect candidates



Because donor money is pooled, 501(c)(4)s can support candidates by transferring funds to aligned PACs, which in turn fund Justice Democrats. Sources: FEC; Inside Political Money (Aug 20, 2026); The Free Beacon (Aug 24, 2026); OpenSecrets.

The Free Beacon [reported](#) on August 24, 2026 that CAIR Action was a \$185,000 contributor to the Unity & Justice Fund. OpenSecrets records [show](#) that the Unity & Justice Fund contributed \$40,000 to Justice Democrats PAC on November 14, 2024.

These transactions illustrate how advocacy organizations can become part of the financial infrastructure surrounding electoral spending without themselves functioning as candidate committees.

Therefore, because donor money is pooled, CAIR Action can support progressive candidates like [Darializa Avila Chevalier](#), Claire Valdez and others by transferring funds to its aligned PAC, the Unity & Justice Fund, which in turn donates to JD. JD then contributes to candidates such as Avila Chevalier or Valdez, or pays for advertisements, canvassing, mailers, and other coordinated or independent campaign activity benefiting them.

Why the 501(c)(4) Layer Matters

The c4 organizations examined in this report perform four recurring functions:

- 1. Policy development and lobbying.** They can maintain substantive policy operations and lobby government officials in ways that are not the primary purpose of a federal PAC.
- 2. Candidate accountability and endorsements.** Scorecards, questionnaires, endorsements and public-pressure campaigns can translate policy goals into electoral standards.

3. **Constituency and donor mobilization.** Unlike election-cycle committees, permanent advocacy organizations can maintain supporter lists, relationships and organizing capacity between elections.
4. **Financial support for electoral vehicles.** A c4 may contribute to a Super PAC or a Hybrid PAC's non-contribution account, creating an additional channel through which advocacy resources can support independent electoral activity.

This structure helps explain why FEC totals alone do not capture the full political capacity of a multi-entity organization or coalition. A PAC's federal filings measure its regulated electoral activity; they do not capture the full lobbying, research, communications, organizing or constituency-building work performed by affiliated or allied non-profits.

The Disclosure Gap

The 501(c)(4) layer also creates an important distinction in disclosure. A 501(c)(4) can, subject to applicable law, fund political activity and make contributions to Super PACs or Hybrid PAC non-contribution accounts while generally not publicly disclosing its underlying donors in the same manner as a federal political committee. This can create a donor-disclosure gap one step upstream without proving illegal earmarking, unlawful coordination or the use of any particular donor's funds in a specific race.

The critical distinction is therefore between the disclosed transfer and the potentially undisclosed source behind it. The transfer from the nonprofit to the political committee may be publicly visible; what can remain opaque is the c4's underlying donor base.

The far-left PAC ecosystem benefits from the 501(c)(4) layer because it allows them to show clean, disclosed transfers to political action committees while keeping the real sources of money opaque. That structure feeds both their “money out of politics” narrative and their ability to shield controversial donors.

A. PRE-EXISTING 501(C)(4) INFRASTRUCTURE

Several organizations relevant to the far-left counter-AIPAC ecosystem predate October 7, demonstrating that the legal and organizational model was already well established.

Emgage Action. Emgage is made up of three entities: Emgage Foundation, Emgage Action and the [Emgage Federal PAC](#). Emgage's 2016 annual report [states](#) that its 501(c)(4) was launched in late 2014 to permit lobbying. The Emgage Federal PAC was formally [established](#) in 2022, although it had already [registered](#) with the FEC in 2008.

MPower Action. MPower Action [describes](#) itself as the 501(c)(4) political and lobbying arm associated with MPower Change. A 2019 grant docket [described](#) the organization as having been created in 2015, while the broader MPower Change project became publicly visible in 2016.

JVP Action. [Jewish Voice for Peace](#) launched JVP Action in 2019 as a 501(c)(4) political and advocacy organization, expanding its ability to lobby, endorse candidates and engage voters. JVP Action PAC followed in 2020 as its electoral arm.

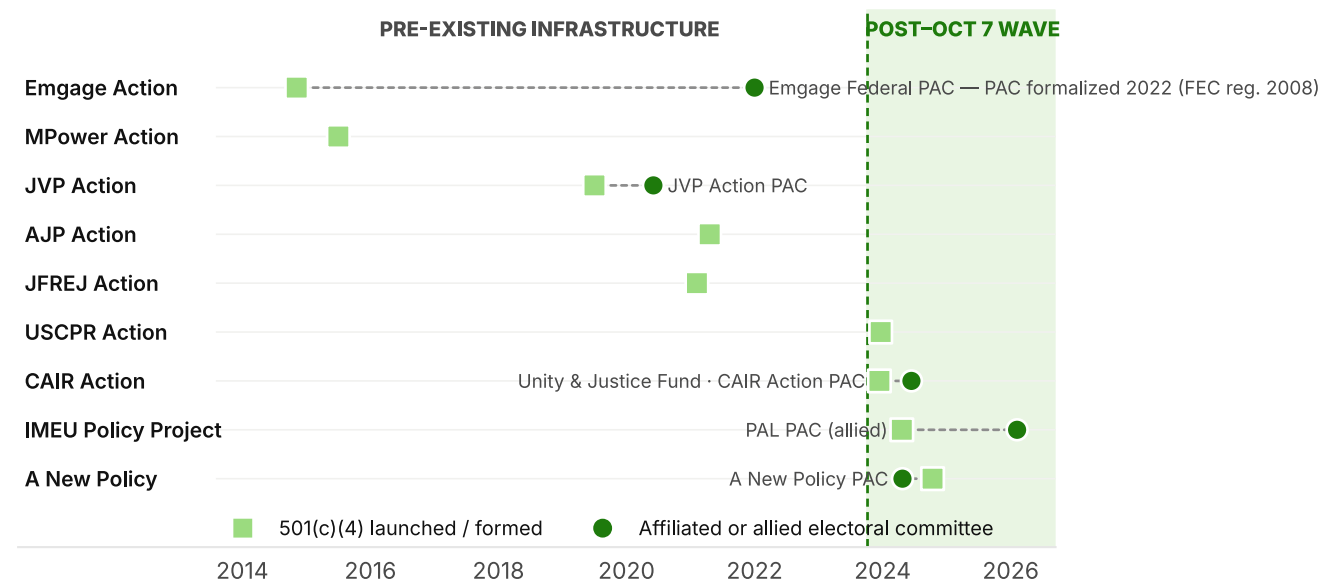
AJP Action. Americans for Justice in Palestine Action [states](#) that it was founded in 2021 as an affiliated organization of AJP Educational Foundation, Inc., which operates as [American Muslims for Palestine](#) (AMP), allowing the broader movement to undertake lobbying and candidate-endorsement activity beyond the limits applicable to a 501(c)(3). (A 501(c)(3) is a tax-exempt nonprofit focused on charity, education or religion; unlike a 501(c)(4), donations are generally tax-deductible, lobbying is limited, and it cannot support or oppose political candidates.)

JFREJ Action. Jews for Racial & Economic Justice [created](#) JFREJ Action as a 501(c)(4) in 2021, shifting much of its membership-based political and electoral organizing into the new entity while retaining its charitable organization separately.

Together, these organizations show that the 501(c)(3)–501(c)(4)–electoral vehicle model long predates the Gaza war. The post–October 7 development was not the invention of a new legal structure, but its expansion and increasing application to a rapidly intensifying electoral conflict over Israel policy and AIPAC's role in Democratic primaries.

FIGURE 6

The 501(c)(4) layer: pre-existing infrastructure and the post–October 7 wave



Dates as described in Section II. Emgage's federal PAC registered with the FEC in 2008 and was formally established in 2022; PAL PAC is described as "an allied organization of the IMEU Policy Project."

B. THE LATE-2023 AND 2024 EXPANSION OF 501(C)(4) POLITICAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

The period immediately following October 7 produced a second wave: organizations specifically designed or expanded to convert advocacy around Palestine and U.S. Middle East policy into greater political and electoral power.

US CPR Action - US Campaign for Palestinian Rights Action officially [launched](#) on December 21, 2023. Its launch materials explicitly described the new organization as a vehicle for expanded lobbying, candidate endorsements, political accountability and power-building ahead of the 2024 election.

CAIR Action - CAIR Action [identifies](#) itself as a 501(c)(4) affiliate of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). Secondary [reporting](#), citing D.C. business records, places CAIR Action's registration/effective date in December 2023, although later corporate records identify August 20, 2024 as the entity's formation or commencement date.

By the 2024 election cycle, CAIR Action was [issuing](#) voter guides, endorsements and election-related mobilization materials.

A separate federal committee, CAIR Action PAC, [registered](#) with the FEC in October 2024 as a “Membership-Organization PAC” which is authorized to make direct candidate/committee contributions, but it has [raised](#) no money since then.

The Unity & Justice Fund PAC is [reportedly](#) controlled and funded by CAIR Action, with its leader [Basim Elkarra](#), also serving as treasurer of the PAC. The PAC, registered in June 2024 as a Super PAC, has unlimited fundraising ability and served as an independent expenditure vehicle for supporting candidates whom CAIR Action also supported or preferred. The most noteworthy of whom was Zohran Mamdani.

IMEU Policy Project - IMEU Policy Project [identifies](#) itself as the 501(c)(4) affiliate of the Institute for Middle East Understanding. Public nonprofit records [place](#) its formation in 2024. Its activities include policy advocacy, congressional engagement, polling, scorecards and mobilization.

By 2026, it had also become a significant [disclosed](#) funder of Justice Democrats' independent-spending side and was [linked](#) through [Margaret DeReus](#)'s leadership as an “allied organization” to PAL PAC.

A New Policy - [Josh Paul](#) and [Tariq Habash](#) publicly [launched](#) A New Policy and its PAC in October 2024, after the PAC had [registered](#) federally earlier that year. The two entities were [presented](#) as complementary instruments: one focused on policy and advocacy, the other on electoral activity.

The Structural Shift

Taken together, these developments reveal a broader transition. Before October 7, much of the relevant infrastructure already existed in separate spheres: progressive electoral organizations, Muslim civic groups, Palestine advocacy organizations, labor networks and candidate-recruitment organizations.

The 2023–24 expansion increasingly connected those spheres through 501(c)(4) advocacy organizations capable of sustaining lobbying, political messaging, candidate accountability, donor mobilization and relationships with electoral committees between election cycles.

By 2026, the significance of the c4 layer was no longer theoretical. Some of these organizations had become identifiable sources of large transfers into independent-spending vehicles. The result was not a single financial pipeline or centrally controlled organization, but a multi-entity structure in which advocacy, electoral spending, constituency mobilization and donor resources could operate through separate but mutually reinforcing channels.

The key structural development was the evolution of the 501(c)(4) from an advocacy organization to an institutional bridge connecting year-round political organizing to the expanding electoral infrastructure of the counter-AIPAC ecosystem. Through affiliated entities and political committees,

this infrastructure could combine voter mobilization, candidate advocacy, polling, endorsements and independent expenditures. The resulting ecosystem provided candidates aligned with its priorities with additional organizational and financial support.

FIGURE 7

From advocacy groups to electoral arms

A deliberate buildup of political infrastructure: organizations that once operated purely as advocacy groups established 501(c)(4)s and electoral arms.

PARENT ORGANIZATION	501(C)(4)	ELECTORAL ARM
Emgage Foundation	→ Emgage Action · late 2014	→ Emgage Federal PAC · formally est. 2022 (FEC reg. 2008)
MPower Change	→ MPower Action · 2015	→ —
Jewish Voice for Peace	→ JVP Action · 2019	→ JVP Action PAC · 2020
AJP Educational Foundation (AMP)	→ AJP Action · 2021	→ —
Jews for Racial & Economic Justice	→ JFREJ Action · 2021	→ —
US Campaign for Palestinian Rights	→ USCPR Action · Dec 2023	→ —
Council on American-Islamic Relations	→ CAIR Action · Dec 2023 / Aug 2024	→ Unity & Justice Fund · Jun 2024 CAIR Action PAC · Oct 2024
Institute for Middle East Understanding	→ IMEU Policy Project · 2024	→ PAL PAC (allied) · Feb 2026
—	→ A New Policy · launched Oct 2024	→ A New Policy PAC · Apr 2024
—	→ Fig and Olive Action	→ Fig and Olive Action PAC · Jan 2026

■ Pre-existing (before Oct 7, 2023) ■ Post-October 7 wave

Formation dates as described in Section II and the committee table in Section III. Relationships indicate organizational affiliation or reported financial support, not legal control.

American Muslim 2024 Election Task Force Calls on Muslim Voters to Turn Out, Support Candidates Who Back Permanent Ceasefire, Arms Embargo, and Other Just Policies



(WASHINGTON, DC – 9/20/2024) The American Muslim 2024 Election Task Force, a coalition of national 501(c)(4) political organizations, today calls on all American Muslim voters to turn out in the 2024 election and vote for candidates up-and-down the ballot who support just policies here and abroad, including a presidential candidate who endorses a permanent ceasefire in Gaza and an arms embargo on the Israeli government, such as Green Party nominee Dr. Jill Stein, Justice for All nominee Dr. Cornel West or Libertarian Party nominee Chase Oliver.

The American Muslim 2024 Election Task Force, a coalition of national 501(c)(4) political organizations, called on Muslim voters to back candidates supporting a “permanent ceasefire” and an arms embargo on Israel (Sept. 20, 2024).



PAC Explainer and Formation

Federal political action committees fall into several categories. While they are all regulated by the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) and overseen by the FEC, each has different fundraising limits, spending rules and reporting requirements.

Super PACs

may raise unlimited funds and spend unlimited amounts independently but cannot contribute directly to federal candidates or coordinate with their campaigns

Hybrid PACs

operate both a traditional PAC account and a Super PAC account, with separate bank accounts and reporting to keep the activities legally distinct

Party committees

have their own contribution and coordination rules and support candidates as part of broader party-building and electoral efforts

Candidate committees

raise and spend money to elect a specific candidate and may receive limited contributions of \$3,500 per candidate, per election (\$7,000 for primary and general) for an “Individual” PAC or \$5,000 per candidate, per election for a “Multicandidate” PAC

Traditional PACs

can both contribute directly to candidates (within limits) and make independent expenditures

Separate Segregated Funds (SSFs)

are traditional PACs sponsored by corporations, labor unions or membership organizations and may solicit only a restricted class of donors

Nonconnected PACs

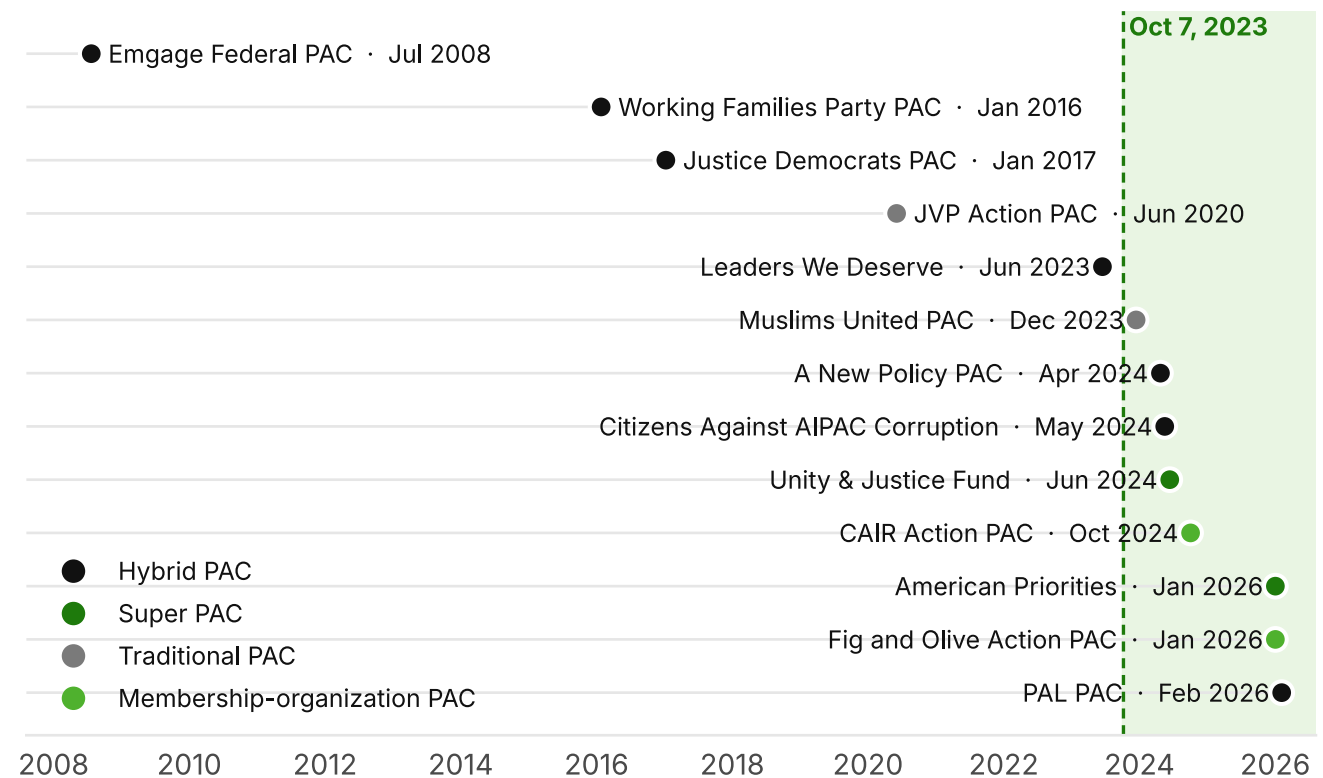
are traditional PACs that are not sponsored by a corporation or union and may generally solicit the public, but remain subject to contribution limits

The table shows the appearance of new Hybrid PACs and Super PACs designed to combine direct contributions, independent expenditures or issue-specific donor mobilization with broader progressive infrastructure.

Committee	FEC ID	Structure	FEC registration / formation marker	Principal role
Emgage Federal Political Action Committee	C00453704	Membership-organization Hybrid PAC	July 22, 2008; current organization says PAC formalized in 2022	Muslim electoral vehicle
Working Families Party PAC	C00606962	Hybrid PAC	January 26, 2016	Progressive field/party bridge
Justice Democrats PAC	C00630665	Hybrid PAC	January 9, 2017	Recruitment + PAC/IE support
JVP Action PAC	C00747691	Traditional PAC	June 3, 2020	JVP Action electoral wing
Leaders We Deserve	C00843110	Hybrid PAC	June 16, 2023	Young-progressive support
Muslims United PAC	C00860254	Traditional PAC	December 14, 2023	Muslim candidate support
A New Policy PAC	C00876904	Hybrid PAC	April 23, 2024	Policy-aligned candidate support
Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption	C00879080	Hybrid PAC	May 16, 2024	Anti-AIPAC support/tracking
Unity & Justice Fund	C00881011	Super PAC	June 12, 2024	Independent spending/transfers
CAIR Action PAC	C00890541	Membership-organization PAC	October 2, 2024	Separate federal PAC connected to CAIR Action, Inc.
American Priorities	C00932723	Super PAC	January 2, 2026	Large-scale independent spending
PAL PAC	C00937888	Hybrid PAC	February 5, 2026	Palestinian-rights electoral support
Fig and Olive Action PAC	C00932715	Member Org PAC	January 2, 2026	Palestinian-rights electoral support

*The dates above are committee registration dates or equivalent formation markers, not necessarily the date on which each organization first became publicly visible. American Priorities, for example, registered in January but was widely described as launching publicly in February. PAL registered on February 5 and publicly launched later that month. A New Policy PAC registered in April 2024 while the paired policy organization was publicly launched in October.

FIGURE 8

PAC formation chronology: a concentrated post-October 7 wave

Registration dates or equivalent formation markers from the committee table above (FEC).

The PAC formation chronology shows that the ecosystem contains both long-standing electoral organizations and a concentrated 2024-2026 wave of new committees. The newer organizations gain:

- established candidates
- political professionals
- grassroots networks
- field operations
- legitimacy within progressive politics

The older progressive organizations gain:

- new donors
- issue-specific advocacy
- polling and communications
- outside-spending capacity capable of competing with AIPAC

IV.

Core Anti-AIPAC and Pro-Palestinian Electoral Organizations

A. American Priorities PAC

The American Priorities PAC (AP) ([FEC ID C00932723](#)) is a Super PAC (independent expenditure-only committee) that [registered](#) with the FEC on January 2, 2026 but [amended](#) its “statement of organization” [twice](#) with no substantive changes. AP publicly [launched](#) on February 12, 2026.

AP was supported by a disclosed 501(c)(4) nonprofit donor, Fig and Olive Action, which is connected to a federal PAC, Fig and Olive Action PAC ([FEC ID C00932715](#)), a Membership Organization PAC, also [registered](#) on January 2, 2026. The PACs have near-sequential filings/registrations, the same mailing address (1401 Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 105, Wilmington, DE 19806), and the same compliance email (compliance@katzcompliance.com).

The Fig and Olive Action 501(c)(4) [donated](#) \$370,000 to AP in July 2026 and it is a “connected organization” to the Fig and Olive Action PAC. The groups are also linked through overlap in personnel and donors. [Mohammad Waqas Javed](#), Fig & Olive Action PAC’s [treasurer](#), is AP’s largest individual donor. [Nasser Barghouti](#) and [Omar Khawaja](#), top AP donors, have also donated to Fig & Olive Action PAC.

The Fig and Olive Action PAC [made](#) a \$100,000 contribution to New Yorkers for Lower Costs in support of the Mamdani 2025 mayoral race and [contributions](#) in [support](#) of far-left candidates Ayanna Pressley, Summer Lee, Thomas Massie, Aisha Wahab, Analilia Mejia, Abdul El-Sayed, Graham Platner, Darializa Avila Chevalier and others.

American Priorities

AP was [formed](#) with the core mission to spend millions during the midterm primaries to counter the electoral influence of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and [protect](#) Democratic candidates who challenge U.S. foreign policy regarding Israel and Gaza.

AP was [launched](#) and led operationally by [Hannah Fertig](#), a progressive political strategist who previously worked on Bernie Sanders’ 2020 presidential campaign and for Justice Democrats. Fertig served as AP’s independent expenditure director. Fertig [reportedly](#) left AP by around April 2026 and is now associated with Fighting for Michigan PAC supporting Abdul El-Sayed. AP has not announced her replacement.

The FEC lists [Mark Hanna](#) as the PAC's treasurer, a Brooklyn Democratic Party district leader with prior ties to progressive New York groups including Yalla Brooklyn and support for Zohran Mamdani. [Greg Krieg](#) has been [referenced](#) as AP's spokesperson.

AP's partner network includes Justice Democrats, Working Families Party, Leaders We Deserve and the IMEU Policy Project. AP works in a loose constellation with PAL PAC and Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption PAC to counter AIPAC spending.

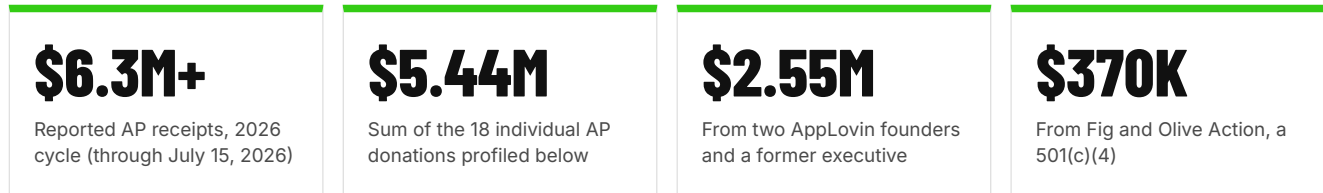
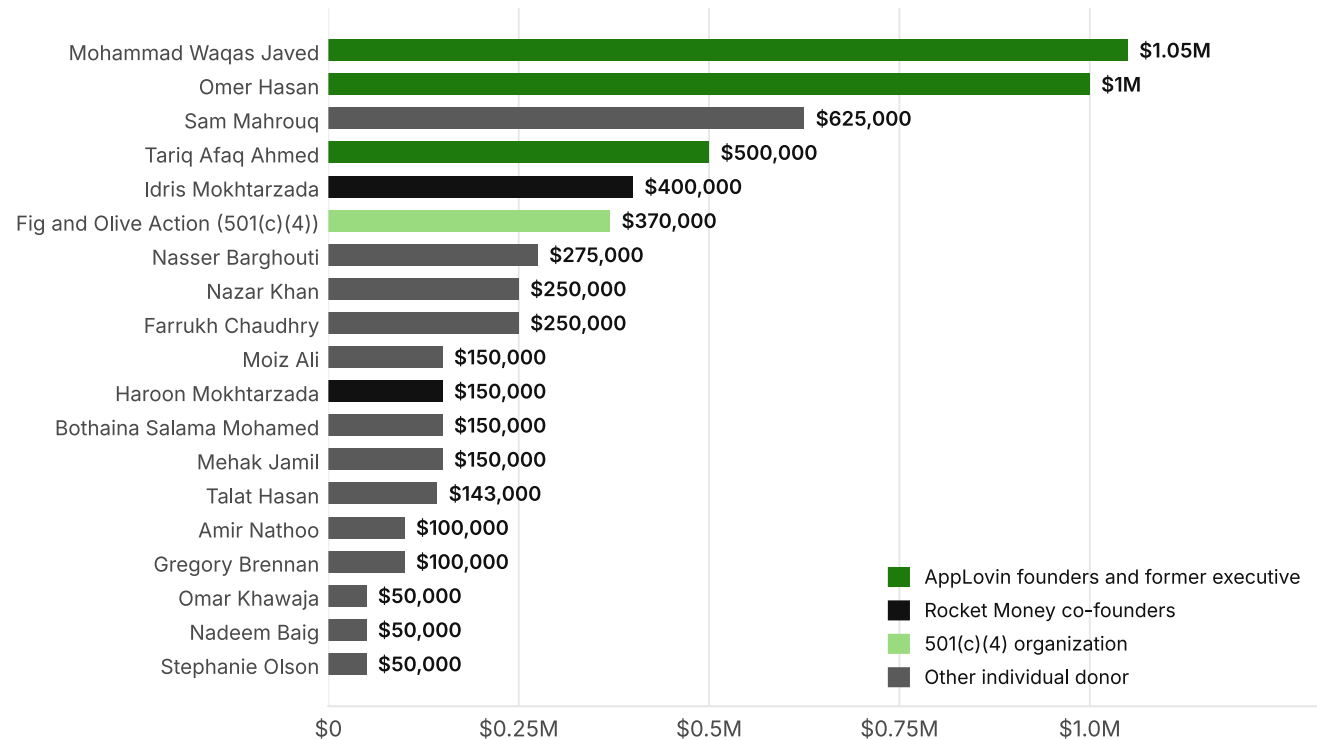


FIGURE 9

American Priorities: disclosed donors profiled in this report



Amounts as stated in the donor profiles below and in Section II. Sam Mahrouq's figure is cumulative as of August 2026.

AP DONORS:**Amir Nathoo**

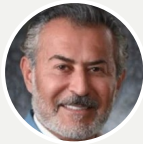
Investor

Board Member at [Tech for Palestine \(T4P\)](#), Co-Founder and Head of Outschool

\$100,000 [donation](#) to AP on January 21, 2026

[Called](#) Israel “...an evil and delusional state that is a stain on human history”

[Referred](#) to a U.S. politician as an “Israel First traitor”

**Sam Mahrouq**

Chairman and CEO of [MEI Group](#)

\$625,000 [donations](#) to AP as of August 2026. As of the same date, Mahrouq was also [listed](#) on the FEC website as having made contributions to other anti-Israel PACs, including [Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption](#) and the [Anti-Zionist America PAC](#)

[Immigrated](#) from Jordan

**Omer Hasan**

Founding Director of AppLovin

\$1,000,000 [donation](#) to AP on January 16, 2026

\$250,000 [donation](#) to New Yorkers for Lower Costs, a superPAC that backed Zohran Mamdani

[Donated](#) to candidates Melat Kiros, Claire Valdez, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Graham Platner, Nida Allam

**Mohammad Waqas Javed**

CEO at Showcase Commerce and Former Director of Engineering at AppLovin

\$1,050,000 [donation](#) to AP, \$5,000 [donation](#) to CAAC

\$50,000 [donation](#) to Justice Democrats

[Treasurer](#) of Fig and Olive Action PAC, \$5,000 [donation](#)

[Donated](#) to candidates Claire Valdez, Melat Kiros, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Graham Platner, Adam Hamawy, Abdul El-Sayed, [Chris Rabb](#), Thomas Massie, [Ilhan Omar](#), and others.

[Donated](#) \$4,350 to Mamdani's 2029 re-election campaign

**Tariq Afaq Ahmed**

Founding Director of AppLovin

\$500,000 [donation](#) to AP on January 16, 2026

\$25,000 [donation](#) to New Yorkers for Lower Costs, a superPAC that backed Zohran Mamdani

[Donated](#) to candidates Claire Valdez, [Brad Lander](#) and Darializa Avila Chevalier



Nasser Barghouti

Co-founder of software development companies Nagarro and Seismic Software

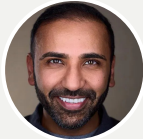
\$275,000 [donation](#) to AP

Board member of IMEU and former USCPR steering committee member

[Immigrated](#) from Ramallah

[Donated](#) to Fig and Olive Action PAC and candidates Donovan McKinney, Claire Valdez, Brad Lander, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy and others

[Donated](#) \$4,350 to Mamdani's 2029 re-election campaign



Moiz Ali

Investor, Founder of Native Deodorant

\$150,000 [donation](#) to AP on March 10, 2026

\$2,000 [donation](#) to CAAC

\$250 [donation](#) to Anti-Zionist America PAC

\$100,000 [donation](#) to Zohran Mamdani

[Donated](#) to candidates [Rashida Tlaib](#), Ilhan Omar, Abdul El-Sayed, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Thomas Massie, and others

[Donated](#) \$4,350 to Mamdani's 2029 re-election campaign



Mehak Jamil

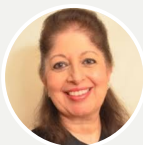
[Director](#) of Virtual Currency Monitoring

NY State Department of Financial Services

\$150,000 [donation](#) to AP on May 1, 2026

[Donated](#) to candidates Melat Kiros, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Claire Valdez, Abdul El-Sayed and others

[Donated](#) \$4,350 to Mamdani's 2029 re-election campaign



Talat Hasan

Investor

\$143,000 [donation](#) to AP

[Donated](#) to candidates Ilhan Omar, Abdul El-Sayed, Nida Allam and others

[Immigrated](#) from India



Bothaina Salama Mohamed

\$150,000 [donation](#) to AP

[Donated](#) to the Unity & Justice Fund and candidates Rashida Tlaib, Ilhan Omar, Chris Rabb, Randy Villegas, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Nida Allam and others



Omar Khawaja

Founder, Omar Khawaja Personal Injury Lawyers

\$50,000 [donation](#) to AP on April 17, 2026

Donated to Fig and Olive Action PAC and candidates Claire Valdez, Melat Kiros, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy, Ilhan Omar and others



Nadeem Baig

Medical Professional

\$50,000 **donation** to AP

Donated to candidates Chris Rabb, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Adam Hamawy, Abdul El-Sayed, Analilia Mejia and others



Haroon Mokhtarzada

Co-founder and VP of [Rocket Money](#)

\$150,000 **donation** to AP

Donated \$99,000 to New Yorkers for Lower Costs

Donated to candidates Claire Valdez, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Frederick Haynes, Nida Allam, Graham Platner and others



Idris Mokhtarzada

Co-founder of [Rocket Money](#)

\$400,000 **donation** to AP

Donated to Justice Democrats and candidates Chris Rabb, Claire Valdez, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy, Ayanna Pressley and others

Donated \$2100 to Mamdani in August 2025 and **donated** \$4,350 to Mamdani's 2029 re-election campaign in July 2026.



Nazar Khan

Co-founder and CEO of [TeraWulf Inc.](#)

Donated \$250,000 to AP

Board Member of Emgage Action



Farrukh Chaudhry

Managing Partner, Elite Neurophysiology

Donated \$250,000 to AP

Donated to candidates Chris Rabb, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy and others



Stephanie Olson

Founder and Executive Chair of [We Are Rosie](#)

Donated \$50,000 to AP

Donated \$500.00 to CAAC

- Gregory Brennan - \$100,000 **donation** to AP on January 23, 2026

B. Peace, Accountability, and Leadership PAC

The Peace, Accountability and Leadership PAC (PAL PAC) ([FEC ID C00937888](#)) is a Hybrid PAC (with Non-Contribution Account) that publicly [launched](#) in February 2026, and lists its mailing address in Tustin, California.

PAL PAC [positions](#) itself as focused exclusively on supporting candidates committed to Palestinian rights, ending what it [described](#) as U.S. complicity in Israel's "apartheid system," land theft, and "genocide against Palestinians" - explicitly describing itself as a counter to AIPAC's influence.

PAL PAC challenges unconditional U.S. backing of Israel, framing U.S. support of Israel as complicity in human-rights abuses.

PAL PAC was [founded](#) by [Margaret DeReus](#), who serves as its executive director, treasurer and custodian of records. De Reus is also the executive director of the Institute for Middle East Understanding (IMEU) / IMEU Policy Project. [Amira Hassan](#) serves as political director.

PAL PAC explicitly [describes](#) itself as "an allied organization of the IMEU Policy Project" and has worked with other pro-Palestine/anti-AIPAC PACs, including Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption and American Priorities. It is part of the broader progressive network focused on conditioning or ending U.S. military aid to Israel and electing candidates critical of Israeli government policies.



PAL PAC celebrating the primary wins of its endorsed candidates, including Darializa Avila Chevalier, Claire Valdez, Melat Kiros and Adam Hamawy (Instagram, @votepalpac). Captured by Canary Mission.

PAL PAC DONORS:



George Bisharat

Professor Emeritus UC Law SF

[Donated](#) \$5000 to PAL PAC

[Donated](#) to candidates Rashida Tlaib, Ilhan Omar, Meilat Kiros, Claire Valdez, Graham Platner, Chris Rabb, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy and others

Senior Fellow at [Institute for Palestine Studies](#)



Zahira Dahdul

Donated \$5,000 to PAL PAC

Donated to candidates Rashida Tlaib, Jamal Bowman, Abdul El-Sayed and others

Treasurer and Board Member of IMEU



Amed Khan

Leader of [Paradigm Global Group](#)

Donated \$5,000 to PAL PAC

Donated to Emgage PAC and Fighting for Michigan PAC



Khaldoun Baghdadi

Partner at [Walkup, Melodia, Kelly & Schoenberge](#)

Chairman IMEU

Donated \$5,000 to PAL PAC

Donated to candidates Rashida Tlaib, Cori Bush, Meilat Kiros, Randy Villegas, Graham Platner, Chris Rabb, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy and others



Rebecca Abou-Chedid

Partner at [Norton Rose Fulbright \(NRF\)](#)

Donated \$5,000 to PAL PAC

Donated to candidates Rashida Tlaib, Cori Bush, Claire Valdez, Analilia Mejia, Randy Villegas, Graham Platner, Chris Rabb, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Adam Hamawy and others

C. A New Policy PAC

A New Policy PAC ([FEC ID C00876904](#)) is a Hybrid PAC that was [registered](#) in April 2024 with a mailing address in Washington, D.C. In October 2024, co-founders [Josh Paul](#) and [Tariq Habash](#) [announced](#) the launch of the PAC and the paired organization, A New Policy.

The group's [stated](#) goal is to elect and support officials who favor a “new U.S. policy toward Israel and Palestine” that prioritizes American interests, human rights and compliance with U.S. and international law.

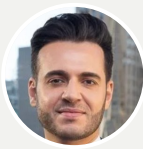
The PAC supports candidates electorally while its non-profit conducts policy lobbying, analysis and grassroots advocacy aimed at reshaping U.S. policy toward Israel and Palestine. The PACS companion organization [said](#) longstanding U.S. policy has been a “disaster” that implicated the U.S. in violations of international law. Its [stated](#) policy agenda includes conditioning or restricting U.S. military aid, supporting Palestinian self-determination, ending U.S. backing for Israeli settlements in the West Bank, preserving open debate on the issue and aligning policy with American interests, values, human rights and law.

A New Policy works in coalition with a broad set of Palestine, civil-rights, anti-war and foreign-policy advocacy organizations, including [AMP](#), [AJP Action](#), [USCPR Action](#), [Jewish Voice for Peace Action](#), IMEU Policy Project, [CAIR/CAIR Action](#), DAWN, CODEPINK, Just Foreign Policy, FCNL, Churches for Middle East Peace, Peace Action, RootsAction and MPower Change.

On the electoral side, A New Policy PAC appears in the same candidate-support ecosystem as [PAL PAC](#), Emgage Action, JVP Action, [Track AIPAC](#), CAIR Action, USCPR Action, Justice Democrats, WFP and Leaders We Deserve.

DONORS:

- Amir Nathoo [Donated](#) \$10,000 to A New Policy PAC



Rami Sarafa

CEO of [Cordoba Partners](#)

[Donated](#) \$23,300 to A New Policy PAC

[Donated](#) \$4,400 to CAAC

[Donated](#) to Fig and Olive Action PAC and candidates Claire Valdez, Melat Kiros, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Abdul El-Sayed, Thomas Massie, Nida Allem, Adam Hamawy, Ilhan Omar and others

D. Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption / Track AIPAC

Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption (CAAC) ([FEC ID C00879080](#)) is a federal Hybrid PAC [registered](#) with the FEC on May 16, 2024. The FEC lists [Casey Kennedy](#) as treasurer and shows the committee's mailing address as a P.O. Box in San Diego, California. CAAC's official website is [citizensagainstaipac.com](#), and [TrackAIPAC.com](#) is presented as a related project paid for by CAAC whose [mission](#) is "working to end AIPAC." The project calls for AIPAC "to be forced to register with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA)" and calls on Congress to pass a constitutional amendment to overturn Citizens United.

CAAC was co-founded by [Cory Archibald](#), a former campaign staffer for Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and former Reps. Cori Bush and Jamaal Bowman, and [Casey Kennedy](#). Kennedy, CAAC's treasurer, also started the related Track AIPAC social-media account and website (around April 2024). The two efforts later [merged](#), with Track AIPAC serving as the investigative/tracking arm and CAAC providing the funding for its endorsed or "preferred" candidates.

CAAC [endorses](#) electoral candidates who:

- "Reject support from AIPAC and their Allies
- Call For An Immediate & Permanent Ceasefire
- Support A Total Arms Embargo & Conditioning ALL Aid to Israel
- Support Palestinian Rights & Statehood
- Oppose Lobbying By Unregistered Foreign Agents

- Support Overturning Citizens United”

Electoral Candidates “Getting In the Green” By Abandoning Israel

Track AIPAC publicizes AIPAC and aligned pro-Israel donations using FEC and OpenSecrets data and then publishes “scorecards” of candidates based on each candidate’s policy and voting records as provided by NY DSA’s [Congressional Democrat Palestine Tracker](#). A red scorecard represents candidates who are “pro-Israel based” and a green scorecard denotes “Track AIPAC Approved!”



Track AIPAC’s scorecards: a “red card” for Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick citing more than \$1 million from pro-Israel PACs, and a “green card” for Darializa Avila Chevalier: “\$0.00 from pro-Israel PACs.” Captured by Canary Mission.

The project [promotes](#) itself as a “data transparency project” and “public education tool” but is functionally an effort to persuade politicians to shift their support for Israel.

In a June 2026 interview, Archibald [said](#) [00:05:06] “...the bottom line is is that you know while we have created a very successful pressure campaign... to highlight and expose the extent of the influence of AIPAC and and their allies...in our lawmakers...we also have a responsibility as an organization to give people a bridge to get on the right side of history and to...reflect that their policy positions have changed um and to chart a new course.”

Archibald [continued](#) [00:17:02]: “...we’ve seen as the AIPAC brand has become increasingly toxic, we’ve seen members that have kind of stuck their finger in the wind and and seen, okay, I see which way the direction is going now.”

In March 2026, *The Intercept* [reported](#) that TrackAIPAC was “working on a new questionnaire that would give members a chance to get their cards changed if they make specific policy commitments, like committing to an arms embargo and opposing laws that would restrict BDS or promote a controversial definition of antisemitism that conflates the term with criticism of Israel.”

In the June 2026 interview Archibald [promoted](#) [00:12:37] Track AIPAC's PEACE Pledge as an "off-ramp" for politicians to change their positions on Israel. The pledge [obligates](#) signatories in the relevant part:

- "will not knowingly accept campaign contributions, bundled donations, financial or political support from the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), Democratic Majority for Israel (DMFI), Republican Jewish Coalition (RJC), Christians United for Israel (CUFI), their affiliated PACs, or similar organizations and large donor networks promoting unconditional support for Israel."
- "acknowledge and endorse the broad consensus of human rights organizations and genocide scholars who have concluded Israel is committing genocide in Gaza, and I pledge to support legislation that formally recognizes this genocide."
- "In accordance with the Leahy Laws, the Foreign Assistance Act, and other applicable U.S. statutes... will not vote for any future military assistance to any country whose security forces are committing gross violations of human rights, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, apartheid, genocide, or other serious violations of customary international law, including countries that are restricting humanitarian aid."
- "oppose all measures to restrict protected First Amendment speech and assembly, including the exercise of long standing economic tools of expression [BDS], including by opposing measures that aim to limit these freedoms through the conflation of criticism of a foreign country with any form of bigotry."

CAAC PEDDLES ANTI-SEMITIC TROPES AND DENIAL OF HAMAS ATROCITIES

TrackAIPAC promotes the antisemitic trope that the U.S. Congress is controlled by the "Israel Lobby" and [described](#) the U.S. House of Representatives as the "House of AIPAC."

Archibald [denied](#) [00:15:20] the project was "stigmatizing" pro-Israel voters "in an anti-Semitic way" as "nonsense" and a "silly argument." Track AIPAC's homepage [asks](#): "Are your representatives working with the Israel lobby?" Its "About AIPAC" page [accuses](#) AIPAC of "meddling in American elections to advance the interests of Israel above all else."

A blog post [titled](#), "Starving Gaza: How AIPAC-Funded Politicians Enabled A Man-Made Famine," said AIPAC-funded politicians "own this crisis" and are accepting "blood money." A second blog post [claimed](#) AIPAC was responsible for the cover-up of "the Epstein files."

On April 4, 2025, Track AIPAC posted on X that Hamas' kidnapping of American-Israeli dual citizen Edan Alexander was [justified](#) because Alexander "should have stayed at home in New Jersey instead of signing up for the Israeli military."

The group also [denounced](#) Itay Chen, a 19-year-old American hostage killed by Hamas, as an "American citizen [who] volunteered to move overseas to join the [Israeli military] to partake in ethnic cleansing and genocide."

On October 7, 2024, Track AIPAC [denied](#) that Hamas raped women during the October 7, 2023, attacks. "There were no rapes on October 7th. This has been debunked thoroughly," the group [said](#), [adding](#) that the charges were "debunked rape propaganda from the Israel lobby."

Track AIPAC has also [reportedly](#) “[denounced Israel](#) as an ‘evil, malignant force’ that simply ‘should simply not exist.’ The group has repeatedly invoked Nazi Germany when discussing Israel, accusing the Jewish state of committing a ‘21st Century Holocaust’ and calling Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu a ‘modern day Hitler.’”

Track AIPAC [denied](#) that such comparisons are antisemitic or even inappropriate, arguing that “no one has a monopoly on the word holocaust! It's a noun! Deeming this the Gaza Holocaust is entirely appropriate.”

CAAC ACKNOWLEDGES INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES BENEFIT CANDIDATES

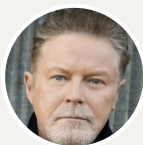
In the June 2026 interview, Archibald [said](#) [00:11:26]: “The issue of what determines whether or not someone earns a red card in our metrics is based both on uh funding that they have accepted or or have benefited from because we also count independent expenditures that are spent on behalf of a candidate um or to promote or support a candidate's uh candidacy.”

CAAC’s metrics treat as disqualifying AIPAC-linked outside money which they determine counts as corrupting versus financial support for their own and aligned groups’ independent expenditures which they actively deploy and celebrate. That allows them to call for “money out of politics” but promote their [endorsed](#) candidates like Abdul El-Sayed who benefited enormously from independent expenditures.

Network: CAAC publicly describes itself as part of a “partner network” alongside American Priorities, PAL PAC, Justice Democrats and IMEU Policy Project

CAAC DONORS:

- [Sam Mahrouq](#) [Donated](#) \$6,000
- Bothaina Salama Mohamed [Donated](#) \$1,000
- Stephanie Olson [Donated](#) \$500



Donald Henley

Recording Artist

[Donated](#) \$33,750 to CAAC



Salim Adaya

IDS Real Estate Group

[Donated](#) \$11,000 to CAAC

[Donated](#) to candidates Ilhan Omar, Nida Allam, Melat Kiros and others



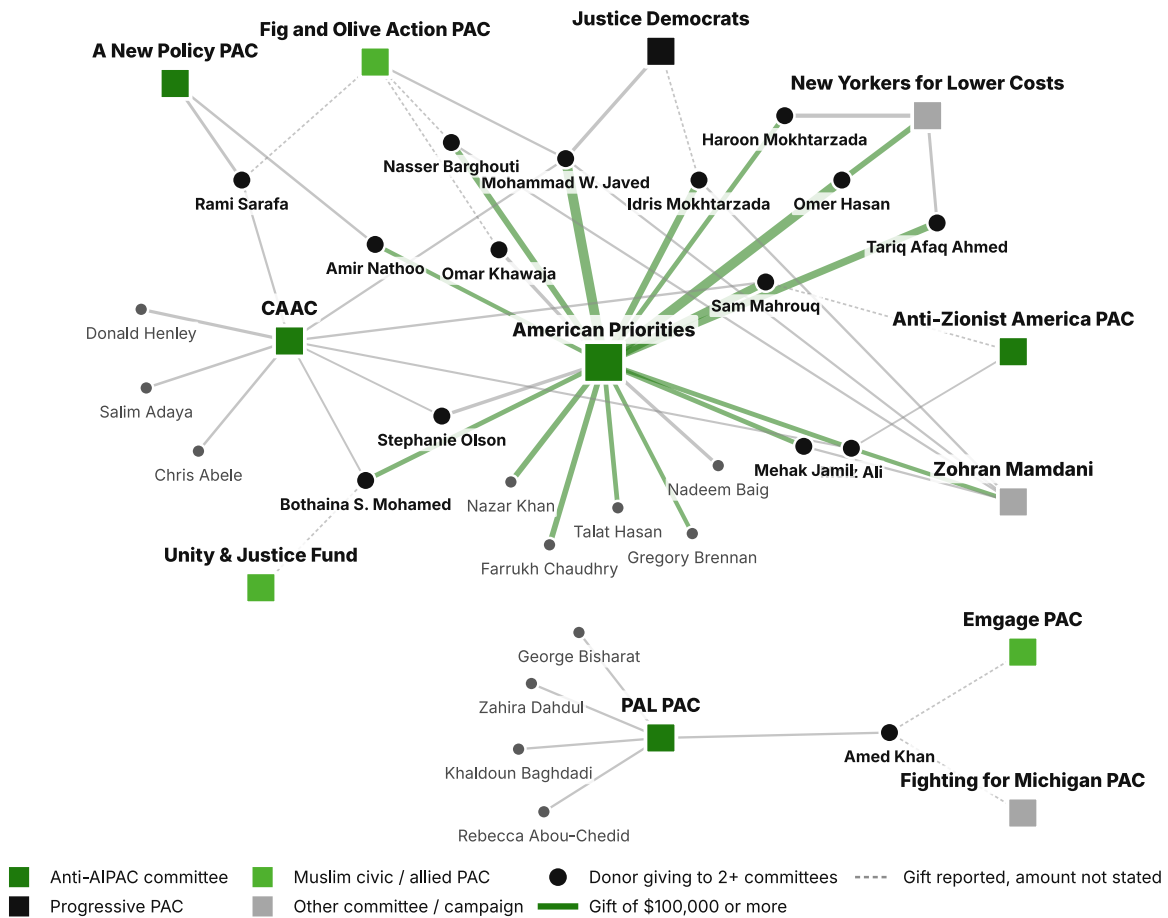
Chris Abele

Managing Director of CSA Partners

[Donated](#) \$10,000 to CAAC

FIGURE 10

Network map: donors who give across multiple committees



Built from donations listed in Section IV's donor profiles. 15 of the individual donors profiled appear as contributors to two or more committees or campaigns.

FIGURE 11

Disclosed donors to CAAC, A New Policy PAC and PAL PAC

Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption	A New Policy PAC	PAL PAC
Donald Henley \$33,750		
Salim Adaya \$11,000		
Chris Abele \$10,000		
Sam Mahrouq \$6,000		
Mohammad W. Javed \$5,000		George Bisharat \$5,000
Rami Sarafa \$4,400		Zahira Dahdul \$5,000
Moiz Ali \$2,000		Amed Khan \$5,000
Bothaina S. Mohamed \$1,000	Rami Sarafa \$23,300	Khalidoun Baghdadi \$5,000
Stephanie Olson \$500	Amir Nathoo \$10,000	Rebecca Abou-Chedid \$5,000

Amounts as stated in the donor profiles in Section IV.



AIPAC Tracker 
@TrackAIPAC

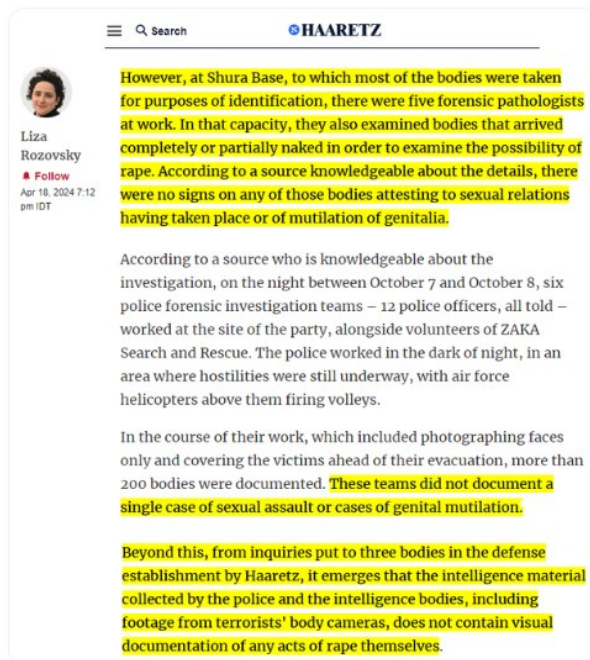


**CAPTURED BY
CANARY MISSION**



There were no rapes on October 7th. This has been debunked thoroughly.

Genocide Joni is [#BribedByAIPAC](#) to spread Israeli propaganda.



Joni Ernst   @SenJoniErnst · Oct 7, 2024

Iran-backed Hamas' use of rape as a weapon of war in the October 7 attacks lays bare their barbaric lack of humanity.

There is no excuse not to fully condemn these terrorists.

2:38 AM · Oct 8, 2024 · 7,903 Views

Track AIPAC: "There were no rapes on October 7th. This has been debunked thoroughly." Captured by Canary Mission.

V.

Anti-American Dimensions of the Counter-AIPAC PAC Ecosystem

The far-left counter-AIPAC PAC ecosystem is part of a broader political project that frequently attacks the legitimacy of American power itself. Its PACs, allied organizations, and endorsed candidates often frame U.S. military power as imperial, U.S. border enforcement as fascistic or terroristic, U.S. support for Israel as complicity in genocide and American constitutional structures as products of conquest, slavery and oppression.

Although these positions are usually presented as human-rights, democracy or anti-war reforms, the recurring pattern is a hostility toward the legitimacy of American sovereignty, borders, policing, alliances, military power and constitutional institutions.

Building a mirror network (Track AIPAC, American Priorities, A New Policy, CAAC PAC) is not “transparency” but counter-lobbying designed to shift policy, not purify democracy. These PACs back candidates whose platforms include:

- Dismantling core institutions (e.g., police)
- Reorienting U.S. alliances
- Recasting American power as inherently illegitimate

While not every PAC or candidate uses explicitly anti-American language, the ecosystem as a whole repeatedly rewards and amplifies candidates whose worldview treats America less as a flawed democracy to be improved than as an imperial structure to be dismantled and replaced.

Endorsing candidates who call to abolish police, praise U.S. foreign adversaries, claim that U.S. military power functions as empire of endless war; that ICE is a violent or terrorizing domestic enforcement apparatus and that Congress is captured by corporate, billionaire, defense-industry or pro-Israel lobbying interests is an attack on core U.S. institutions.

This pattern is clearest in the ecosystem’s overlap with DSA-aligned candidates and platforms. DSA’s own materials describe the United States not simply as a flawed democracy requiring reform, but as an “empire” whose “total dissolution” is a political objective. Its decolonization statement [frames](#) the U.S. as a “prison house of nations founded on genocide, built by slavery, maintained by exploitation and expanded through conquest.” That is not conventional progressive criticism; it is a foundational rejection of the American political order.

The same ideological logic appears in DSA platform: [demands](#) to draft a new constitution, establish a “democratic socialist republic,” abolish the Senate, subordinate or replace the presidency and Supreme Court, abolish ICE, end borders and deportations, close overseas military bases, end sanctions on adversarial regimes such as Cuba, Iran and Venezuela, and terminate all aid to Israel. Taken together, these positions amount to a systematic effort to replace central features of the American constitutional, immigration, military and alliance systems.

The network has endorsed candidates with anti-American rhetoric while claiming to defend “democracy.” Darializa Avila Chevalier is one of the clearest examples. Her record includes [calling](#) the United States “a fucking disgrace,” [calling](#) for abolishing police, prisons, and borders, and [reportedly](#) criticizing U.S. military veterans as “child murderers.” She also [reportedly](#) criticized U.S. involvement in Ukraine by saying the United States had been “bullying Russia.”

Other candidates show similar patterns, though with different levels of intensity. Chris Rabb’s platform [calls](#) for abolishing ICE, reducing the U.S. military footprint abroad, ending regime-change policy and stopping U.S. funding for what he describes as violations of U.S. and international law. Separately, he has [described](#) the United States as “a nation born on stolen labor and stolen land,” rejected American exceptionalism as a myth and [described](#) ICE as “the spearhead of fascism in the U.S.”

Melat Kiros’s platform [says](#) U.S. tax dollars fund “genocide” in Palestine, calls for ending military aid to Israel and describes ICE as a “terror apparatus.” In an interview, she also [connected](#) the 9/11 attacks to U.S. destabilization of the Middle East, arguing that American foreign policy helped create the conditions that led to terrorism. This framing shifts blame away from America’s enemies and toward America itself, portraying U.S. power as the root cause of anti-American violence.

Rashida Tlaib has [described](#) U.S. political structures as built on “slavery and genocide and rape and oppression” and has referred to Washington, D.C., as an “empire.” Cori Bush has [used](#) Independence Day to argue that American freedom historically meant freedom “for white people,” describing the country as stolen land and linking the Declaration of Independence to slavery and racial exclusion. Delia Ramirez, speaking abroad, [reportedly](#) said she was “a proud Guatemalan before I’m an American” and accused the United States of imperialism, militarization, conquest, control and domination.

Kat Abughazaleh’s platform makes the ideological framework explicit. Her foreign-policy page [calls](#) for “righting the wrongs of U.S. imperialism,” closing U.S. military bases abroad, reparations to the Global South, and ending U.S. exceptionalism under international law. She has also [argued](#) that American foreign policy has long been defined by “might makes right.” This is not merely an objection to a single war or aid package; it is a broader indictment of American global leadership as imperial and morally illegitimate.

The counter-AIPAC PAC ecosystem treats American sovereignty, borders, policing, military power, alliances and constitutional structures not as flawed institutions to be improved, but as oppressive systems to be delegitimized and transformed.

VI.

Established Progressive Organizations: Integration Rather Than Entry

Justice Democrats (JD) and the Working Families Party (WFP) predated the October 7, 2023 attacks, and had established themselves as influential progressive electoral organizations. Both had previously criticized AIPAC-aligned political spending.

After October 2023, however, the newer anti-AIPAC organizations supplied additional financial resources and donor networks that could be layered onto the candidate recruitment, field organizing and campaign infrastructure already provided by JD and WFP.

A. Justice Democrats and its PAC

[Justice Democrats](#) is a progressive organization that recruits, trains, and backs left-wing Democratic candidates, especially primary challengers. JD was [launched](#) in January 2017 by former Bernie Sanders campaign staffers and left-media figures to primary corporate Democrats with working-class, anti-corporate progressives.

Since 2024 it has increasingly aligned with pro-Palestinian groups and new super PACs that explicitly target AIPAC-backed incumbents. The broader organization operates through its federal PAC, the Justice Democrats PAC ([FEC ID C00630665](#)), a progressive hybrid PAC, the mailing address is in Centreville, VA.

JD operates as a federal hybrid PAC (“Justice Democrats PAC,” C00630665) that can make limited direct contributions to candidates and also run independent expenditures. It also functions as a broader recruitment/brand for progressive challengers.

- **Launch:** January 23, 2017, announced by Cenk Uygur (The Young Turks), Kyle Kulinski (Secular Talk), and key 2016 Sanders campaign operatives Saikat Chakrabarti and Zack Exley, with additional co-founders including Alexandra Rojas and Corbin Trent
- **Leadership:** Saikat Chakrabarti and [Zack Exley](#) (co-founders), Alexandra Rojas (Executive Director), Corbin Trent (co-founder, former communications director), Geoff Simpson, (PAC director) and Jorge Badillo (treasurer for the PAC committee). Simpson separately led New Yorkers for Lower Costs, the principal independent-expenditure committee supporting Zohran Mamdani’s 2025 mayoral race.

- **Platform:** JD’s founding principles call for ending arms sales to Israel and oppose unconditional support for Israel, and in recent cycles JD has explicitly partnered with pro-Palestinian groups and super PACs to [back](#) candidates who criticize AIPAC and U.S. aid to Israel. JD [said](#) U.S. foreign policy is shaped by “Israel lobbies like AIPAC” and defense contractors, leading to “death and destruction globally”
- **Network:** In the 2024–2026 cycle, JD has operated in a tight network with explicitly pro-Palestinian spending groups:
 - IMEU Policy Project / Institute for Middle East Understanding (IMEU)
 - American Priorities (AP) super PAC: AP’s independent expenditure director ([Hannah Fertig](#)) previously held the same title at JD, and JD has donated directly to AP
 - PAL PAC has joined with JD to endorse pro-Palestine candidates (e.g., Kat Abughazaleh in IL-09) and is led by Amira Hassan, a former JD political director/board member
 - Other aligned groups: Coordination or overlapping spending with groups like Leaders We Deserve and WFP in specific races

DONORS:

- IMEU Policy Project — \$350,000 — 501(c)(4) organization; contribution designated to Justice Democrats’ non-contribution account.
- Rashida Tlaib for Congress — \$100,000 — Candidate committee
- Summer Lee for Congress — \$100,000 — Candidate committee
- Allen Liu
- Eli Luberoff
- Henry Norr
- Mohammad Waqas Javed
- Amy Weinberg
- Daniel Souweine
- Mark Duplass
- Idris Mokhtarzada

B. Working Families Party

The [Working Families Party \(WFP\)](#) is a progressive political party and electoral organization founded in New York in 1998 that operates [nationally](#) through state chapters, endorsements, ballot lines where available, organizing and PAC activity. It [describes](#) itself as a multiracial party fighting for workers over bosses and “building our own party on top of the two-party system,” meaning it often works inside Democratic primaries while maintaining a separate party identity.

WFP's conflict with AIPAC-backed spending predates October 7: in 2022, WFP was [part](#) of the progressive support ecosystem around Summer Lee while AIPAC's United Democracy Project spent heavily against her. After the Gaza war began, WFP's ceasefire and military-aid [positions](#) became more central to its public stance, including its November 2023 opposition to unconditional military aid for Israel.

By 2026, WFP repeatedly appeared in the same races as Justice Democrats, DSA-backed candidates, American Priorities, PAL PAC, Emgage, Muslims United PAC and other Palestine-focused or anti-AIPAC groups. In particular, WFP was active in the races of Darializa Avila Chevalier, Claire Valdez and Donavan McKinney.

WFP's strategic value lies in the field, endorsements, organizing and durable party infrastructure. New anti-AIPAC PACs can supply large outside spending; WFP can supply an established political organization capable of turning endorsements into voter contact. The relationship is therefore reciprocal rather than one-directional.

The clearest documented example is the 2026 [Chris Rabb](#) primary: WFP stated that its independent-expenditure arm built a coalition with Justice Democrats, American Priorities, the Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC, One PA, Make the Road Action, IMEU Policy Project and others, with the coalition spending roughly \$1.5 million, while the coordinated WFP campaign reported more than 100,000 doors knocked.

Working Families Party PAC ([FEC ID C00606962](#)) is a progressive Hybrid PAC (with Non-Contribution Account) that launched on January 26, 2016. The treasurer is Mike Boland with a current address listed in Brooklyn, New York (77 Sands Street). The WFP PAC is the federal independent-expenditure arm of the WFP.

WFP National is [connected](#) to the “WFP National PAC – NYS IE Committee” as an independent expenditure committee whose purpose was to support Working Families Party-endorsed candidates, with WFP officials listed as its representative and treasurer. That committee [spent](#) about \$736,113 supporting Zohran Mamdani and \$978,370 [opposing](#) Andrew Cuomo in the 2025 mayoral race.

- **Launch:** WFP has operated PACs for many years; its federal PAC, the “Working Families Party PAC, has been active across multiple cycles and was heavily involved in the 2025–2026 midterms
- **Leadership:** Operated by the national WFP organization; key figures include National Director [Maurice Mitchell](#) , Deputy National Director [Joe Dinkin](#), and state-level WFP leaders who coordinate endorsements and spending.
- **Platform:** Backs candidates who support anti-Israel foreign policy positions including conditioning/cutting U.S. military aid to Israel, opposing AIPAC-backed incumbents
- **Network:** Frequently coordinates spending with Justice Democrats, National Nurses United and other left groups. In 2026, WFP PAC funding included contributions from Democracy PAC (George Soros) and the Institute for Middle East Understanding Policy Project

DONORS:

Ben Cohen (Ben & Jerry's)

Cynthia Nixon

Morgan Spector

Carolyn Johnson

Patty Ann Quillin

Sonjia Smith

Rachel Gelman

Alexander Wilson

C. Leaders We Deserve

Leaders We Deserve (LWD) ([FEC ID C00843110](#)) is a Hybrid PAC [founded](#) in June 2023 by David Hogg and [Kevin Lata](#). The treasurer is Laurie Van Hall with a mailing address listed in Washington, D.C. (611 Pennsylvania Ave SE).

LWD aims to identify, support and elect young progressive candidates (often Gen Z or millennial) to Congress and state legislatures. The group's [stated](#) mission is to elect “trailblazers—youthful, audacious, and charismatic leaders” to advance a progressive agenda and counter what it describes as the far-right.

The group said it would recruit and support 15–30 state legislative candidates (≤ 30 years old) and a smaller set of congressional candidates (≤ 35 years old), focusing on open, Democratic-held seats in states like Florida, Texas and Georgia, as well as other blue or turning-blue districts.

LWD combines direct candidate contributions, independent expenditures (ads, mail, digital) and infrastructure investments (consultants, list-building, volunteer pipelines) to support its slate.

- **Launch:** LWD was publicly [launched](#) on August 9, 2023, via a Medium post by David Hogg and coordinated press coverage
- **Leadership:** David Hogg – President / co-founder; public face and primary strategist; [Kevin Lata](#) – Executive Director / co-founder; former Frost campaign manager and lead operator; Laurie Van Hall – Treasurer (listed in FEC committee overview)
- **Platform:** LWD aligns with the pro-ceasefire, anti-AIPAC, Palestine-solidarity platform of the Democratic left, framing its mission around generational replacement
- **Network:** LWD explicitly partners with Justice Democrats (JD) and MAP (Muslims American PAC) related entities. LWD [contributed](#) \$300,000 to the WFP PAC-NYS

DONORS:

Adam Ruth

Edith Allen

Ross Boucher

Alexander Adell

Dagmar Dolby

Barbara Weitz

Phoebe Gates

Clay Kirk

Payam Shohadai

Ronald Conway

Salah Nafal

Michelle Abbey



Justice Democrats' 2026 "Choose Your Fighters" slate, and New York WFP's endorsement of Claire Valdez for NY-07 (Instagram, @nywfp). Captured by Canary Mission.

VII.

Muslim Civic and Political Organizations

Muslim civic engagement, civil rights and anti-discrimination initiatives often serve as public-facing projects that mainstream hardline anti-Israel and anti-establishment agendas. This strategy creates a symbiotic relationship, where local voter turnout in Muslim and Middle Eastern communities is exchanged for systemic influence over progressive platforms, particularly regarding Gaza/Israel policy, conditioning foreign aid and establishing anti-AIPAC norms.

These organizations create PACs and allied political committees that translate community-based civic engagement into coordinated electoral pressure. Through endorsements, voter guides, candidate questionnaires, canvassing and targeted turnout operations, they seek to reward candidates who adopt their positions on Gaza, U.S. military assistance and Israel-related legislation while penalizing those who support bipartisan pro-Israel policies or maintain ties to AIPAC.

In this model, civil rights and anti-discrimination language provide the public framework, while PAC activity supplies the mechanisms for candidate recruitment, campaign spending, coalition-building and policy discipline.

The result is a networked ecosystem linking local advocacy groups, national nonprofits, political committees, grassroots organizations and sympathetic elected officials.

These entities may share staff, donors, consultants, messaging, coalition partners or leadership affiliations, allowing influence to circulate across organizational boundaries while preserving the appearance of independent civic activity. Their combined efforts can shift progressive debate from criticism of specific Israeli government policies toward broader demands to condition or restrict aid, oppose AIPAC-aligned candidates and treat support for Israel as incompatible with progressive politics.

A. Emgage Federal PAC

Emgage Federal PAC (Membership Organization Hybrid PAC connected to [Emgage Action](#)) (FEC ID: [C00453704](#)) is the largest Muslim American bipartisan political action committee in the United States, focused on endorsing and financially supporting candidates who align with its civil rights, religious freedom and justice-oriented platform.

Headquartered in Lakeland, Florida, the PAC operates as part of the broader Emgage network, which includes Emgage Action (a 501(c)(4)) and state-level affiliates and has endorsed over 500 candidates across federal, state and local races.

Emgage Federal PAC operates with a clear ideological framework centered on anti-Islamophobia, civil rights, economic justice and opposition to AIPAC-aligned candidates. Emgage Action [said](#) it will not endorse candidates “funded by or aligned with AIPAC or affiliated PAC networks.”

Launch: Emgage [states](#) on its “About” page that “Emgage PAC was formally established as a federal PAC in 2022, allowing direct financial contributions to endorsed candidates for the first time.”

Leadership: Emgage PAC itself operates under the broader Emgage organization;

- [Wa’el Alzayat](#) – CEO of Emgage until January 1, 2026, currently in an advisory role
- Mohamed Gula – appointed Interim CEO of Emgage in early January 2026, after Alzayat’s departure
- [Khurrrum Wahid](#) – Founder and National Chairperson of Emgage Action (the 501(c)(4) advocacy arm)
- [Amin Mitha](#) – Treasurer of Emgage Action Federal PAC

Network: Million Muslim Votes coalition – a voter-mobilization effort where Emgage partners with groups such as:

- MPower Change ([Linda Sarsour](#)’s network)
- CAIR / CAIR Action (Council on American-Islamic Relations and its 501(c)(4) arm)
- MPAC (Muslim Public Affairs Council)
- MAP (Muslims American PAC)

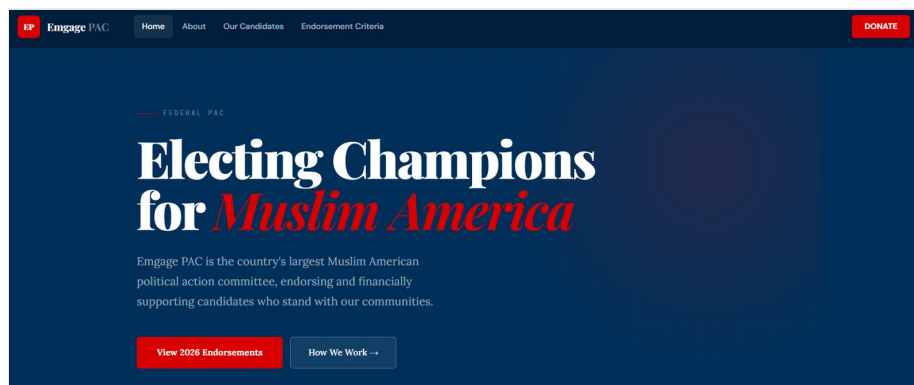
Emgage PAC has endorsed American Priorities-backed Democratic nominees, including Abdul El-Sayed for U.S. Senate from Michigan, Claire Valdez for the House from New York’s 7th District, Brad Lander for the House from New York’s 10th District and Adam Hamawy from New Jersey’s 12th Congressional District.

DONORS:

Amir Khan

Mehboob Chaudry

Mohannad Malas



Emgage PAC’s homepage: “Electing Champions for Muslim America.” Captured by Canary Mission.

B. Unity & Justice Fund

The Unity & Justice Fund ([FEC ID: C00881011](#)) is a Super PAC [launched](#) in 2024 by CAIR Action, the lobbying and political arm of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), to expand Muslim American political influence after October 7, 2023.

The addresses on file [include](#) a Washington, DC mailing address (1930 18th St NW, Suite B2 #1190) and a Sacramento, CA location tied to Elkarra/CAIR California in earlier disclosures.

The PACs [spending](#) has centered on progressive, Muslim-aligned and Palestine-solidarity candidates like Abdul El-Sayed, the Democratic nominee for the 2026 U.S. Senate election in Michigan. The PAC has also [made](#) grants to allied PACs, including JD.

The Unity & Justice Fund [reported](#) at least \$444,018 in direct independent expenditures supporting Abdul El-Sayed, including a [later](#) \$400,000 canvassing expenditure reported on a 24/48-hour independent expenditure notice. Separately, it contributed \$175,000 to Fighting for Michigan PAC, a pro-El-Sayed Super PAC. Counting both Unity & Justice Fund's own independent expenditures and its contribution to the pro-El-Sayed PAC, the broader support figure is approximately \$619,018.

El-Sayed has [accused](#) Israel of “genocide” and “apartheid” and questioned Israel’s right to exist. In an April 2026 CNN [interview](#), when asked if the Israeli government is “just as evil as Hamas,” El-Sayed replied: “Yes, killing tens of thousands of people makes you pretty damn evil. It’s not how evil is this one versus that one — Hamas: Evil, Israeli government: Evil. We can say both.” He added that Netanyahu is “absolutely” a war criminal “when you conduct a genocide.”

Launch: 2024 - explicitly framed as a response to the Gaza war and a push to “elevate the political influence of the Muslim community.”

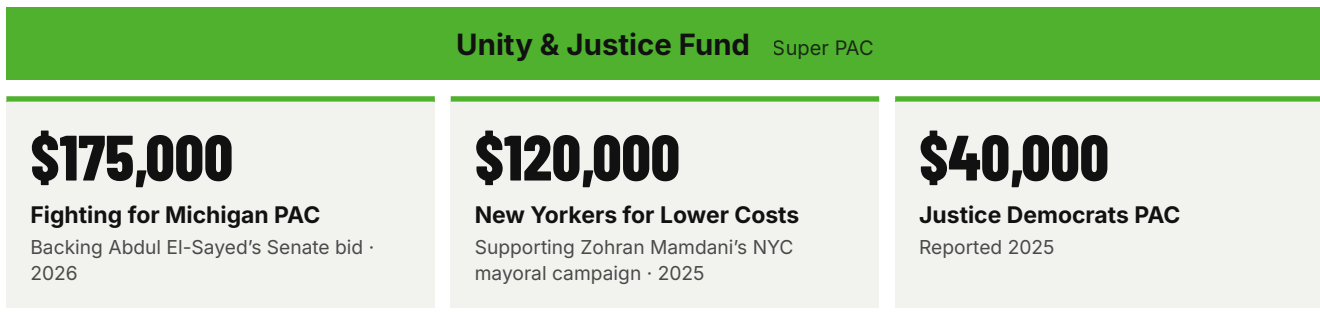
Leadership: Initial treasurer: [Basim Elkarra](#), national executive director of CAIR Action and longtime CAIR California leader; he signed early fundraising communications and is widely identified in reporting as the PAC’s key operator. Current treasurer (per FEC): [Eric Sunderland](#) (listed on the FEC committee profile as of recent filings).

Network: The PAC shares office space and personnel links with CAIR Action; CAIR Action has contributed at least \$185,000 to the fund.

Allied PACs it has funded or supported:

- Fighting for Michigan PAC (backing Abdul El-Sayed’s Senate bid): \$175,000 in 2026
- [New Yorkers for Lower Costs](#) (supporting Zohran Mamdani’s NYC mayoral campaign): \$120,000 in 2025
- Justice Democrats PAC: \$40,000 in November ([reported](#) 2025)

FIGURE 12

Unity & Justice Fund — allied PACs funded or supported

Illustrative summary of publicly discussed allied PAC support relationships.

CAIR Action and Unity & Justice Fund

CAIR Action identifies itself as a 501(c)(4) affiliate of CAIR focused on political participation and policy advocacy. Unity & Justice Fund registered as a Super PAC in June 2024. The research identifies substantial personnel and financial ties between the two, including [Basim Elkarra](#)'s early role around Unity & Justice and reported CAIR Action contributions to the Super PAC.

CAIR Action money entered Unity & Justice's pooled Super PAC treasury, and Unity & Justice subsequently made independent expenditures and transfers to other political committees.

CAIR and Antisemitic Tropes

CAIR Action and CAIR-linked Unity & Justice Fund have made public statements framing AIPAC and pro-Israel groups as exerting “disturbing influence,” “buying” congressional seats, and pushing lawmakers to follow the wishes of AIPAC or Benjamin Netanyahu rather than the American people. That language overlaps with classic antisemitic tropes when it suggests hidden control, foreign capture or dual loyalty.

CAIR Action [said](#) Senate votes on Israel arms sales reflected the “disturbing influence of AIPAC and pro-Israel pressure groups.” Elkarra also [accused](#) “MAGA Republican donors and hawkish foreign policy interest groups” of having “bought” congressional seats and said AIPAC celebrated while candidates accountable to “the people” lost.

CAIR [argued](#) Americans should demand lawmakers reflect “the wishes of the American people, not the wishes of AIPAC or Benjamin Netanyahu’s racist government.” CAIR also [described](#) “Israel First” bills as placing “the priorities of a foreign government above American sovereignty.”

C. Muslims United PAC

Muslims United PAC (MUPAC) ([FEC Committee ID #: C00860254](#)) is a relatively small, low-profile political action committee that has been active mainly through candidate endorsements. Mailing address in Sugar Land, TX.

MUPAC [maintains](#) a tracker/tool system which tracks political contributions and voting records to hold politicians accountable on “matters of war and peace.” MUPAC lists tools called Donor Calculator, Follow the Money, Outreach Map and Route Optimizer, and says these are digital tools it has provided for “campaigns, non-profits and organizers.”

MUPAC has [endorsed](#) candidates including Rashida Tlaib, Ilhan Omar and Abdul El-Sayed, and all of the endorsements were granted based on their anti-Israel policy positions and voting records. The PAC operates in tandem with local mosque boards, civil rights chapters (like CAIR-Texas) and progressive multi-racial coalitions.

Launch: [December 2023](#)

Leadership: [Mohammad Usman Aijaz](#) (Treasurer) manages the committee's regulatory compliance, FEC reporting and allocation of funds from the Sugar Land headquarters. Usman Aijaz was [affiliated](#) with CAIR Houston in 2024. In November 2025, Texas Governor Greg Abbott [designated](#) CAIR and the Muslim Brotherhood as “foreign terrorist organizations” and “transnational criminal organizations” under Texas law.

Network: MUPAC appears on endorsement [lists](#) alongside JD, Philly DSA, WFP, Sunrise Movement and others. MUPAC lists support for Junaid Ahmed, Melat Kiros, Donovan McKinney, Nida Allam and Chris Rabb, but no direct financial contribution.

DONORS:

Sania Rahim

Farha Ahmed

Shazia Khan

Marwan Nafal



Muslims United PAC celebrating Chris Rabb's primary win (Instagram, @muslimsunitdpac). Captured by Canary Mission.

VIII.

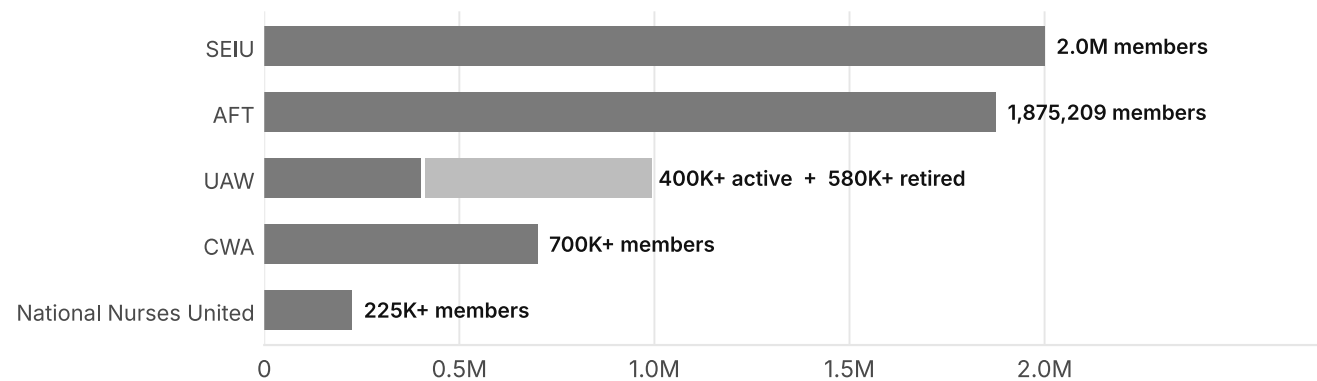
Labor as a Parallel Source of Electoral Capacity

Labor PACs and political committees serve as a bridge between organized labor and the broader progressive electoral infrastructure. Labor organizations frequently support progressive candidates through a broader labor and social-policy framework. Several labor organization PACs have a high degree of overlap with progressive candidates who have also been critical of AIPAC or Israeli government policy, including Rashida Tlaib, Summer Lee and Ilhan Omar among others.

Examples include:

- **Communications Workers of America (CWA)** - COPE Political Contributions Committee (FEC ID [C00002089](#)) CWA [represents](#) more than 700,000 workers in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico
- **Service Employees International Union Committee on Political Education (SEIU COPE)** - (FEC ID [C00004036](#)) SEIU [has](#) 2 million members, with COPE [made up](#) of SEIU members, staff and retirees who voluntarily contribute monthly
- **The United Auto Workers Voluntary Community Action Program (UAW V-CAP)** - (FEC ID [C00002840](#)) is the principal federal PAC of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW). UAW [has](#) more than 400,000 active members and more than 580,000 retired members
- **The American Federation of Teachers Political Action Committee (AFT PAC)** - (FEC ID [C0028860](#)) is the federal electoral arm of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), one of the largest labor unions in the United States. AFT [announced](#) a membership of 1,875,209 at its July 2026 convention
- **National Nurses United PAC** - A Fund for a Healthy America (FEC ID [C00446237](#)). NNU [has](#) more than 225,000 members nationwide

FIGURE 13

Membership of the labor organizations whose PACs are profiled

Membership figures as cited in Section VIII. UAW: more than 400,000 active and more than 580,000 retired members.

Labor PACs are of structural importance because they provide both money and organized human infrastructure, members, canvassers, phone banks, voter lists and institutional endorsements. This matters in races involving progressive insurgents because a candidate can simultaneously receive support from an anti-AIPAC Super PAC, a progressive Hybrid PAC, DSA volunteers and labor field operations.

Labor Union support complicates campaign claims about “no PAC money.” A candidate who rejects corporate PAC contributions may still accept labor PAC contributions or benefit from labor independent expenditures. That may be entirely consistent with the candidate's stated pledge; it simply demonstrates that “no corporate PAC money” is a narrower category than “no organized political money.”

Labor’s [leverage](#) in 2024–2026 elections has increasingly taken the form of explicit quid pro quos in endorsement deals: unions offer money, volunteers and ballot-ground operations in exchange for “no corporate PAC” pledges and foreign-policy litmus tests, most prominently demands for an arms embargo on Israel and conditioned U.S. military aid.

The “no corporate PAC” pledge as a bargaining chip:

- **Endorsement condition, not just a slogan.** Progressive unions and allied groups (e.g., UAW, NEA, SEIU locals, DSA-aligned labor networks) have made “no corporate PAC money” a de facto requirement for their endorsements, using it to screen candidates in crowded primaries. Candidates who want union endorsements and the associated field capacity in general, publicly commit to rejecting corporate PAC checks while still accepting labor, ideological and leadership PAC funds.
- **Technical compliance, political signal.** The pledge is narrowly [defined](#) (no for-profit corporate-connected PACs), so candidates can still [benefit](#) from billionaire-funded Super PACs, joint fundraising committees or [trade-association](#) PACs without technically violating a narrow “no

corporate PAC money” pledge. For labor, the value is less about perfect purity than about drawing a red line between “working-class” money (unions, small donors) and “corporate” money in campaign branding.

Foreign-policy litmus tests: arms embargoes and conditioned aid

- **From resolutions to endorsement leverage.** Since 2024, national unions including UAW, NEA, National Nurses United, postal workers and flight attendants have [passed](#) resolutions calling for an immediate ceasefire, an arms embargo on Israel and a halt to U.S. military aid. These resolutions are then operationalized: local and national unions ask candidates to endorse the same positions as a condition for receiving endorsements, volunteer shifts and coordinated communications.
- **Labor for an Arms Embargo (L4AE) as infrastructure.** DSA’s Labor for an Arms Embargo campaign [provides](#) template resolutions, organizer trainings and “chokepoint” strategies (ports, airports, defense contractors) to turn internal union votes into external political leverage. Once a union is on record, its political apparatus uses that stance to vet candidates: if a candidate won’t back an embargo/conditioned aid, the union either withholds endorsement or actively backs a rival who will.

Case study: UAW endorsement of Abdul El-Sayed (MI Senate, 2026)

The UAW’s June 5, 2026 endorsement statement explicitly [highlights](#) El-Sayed’s refusal to take corporate PAC money as a central reason for backing him: “Having never taken a dime from corporate PACs, Dr. Abdul El-Sayed is someone we can trust to have our backs...”

El-Sayed’s campaign ran a June 2026 ad (“Money”) and [issued](#) press releases emphasizing he is the only Michigan Senate candidate who has never accepted a corporate PAC check, and explicitly linking that stance to UAW endorsement and working-class credibility.

Multiple outlets [report](#) El-Sayed [calls](#) for a “total and complete arms embargo against the state of Israel, including defensive weapons,” opposing even sales of interceptors like the Iron Dome. He has also [accused](#) Israel of “genocide” and “apartheid,” arguing the U.S. should not fund a foreign military engaged in those practices.

Case Study: Donavan McKinney (MI-13)

While JD, WFP and DSA formed the core coalition of McKinney’s campaign, major labor unions (Michigan AFL-CIO, National Nurses United and UAW) endorsed him and highlighted that he fights for workers, “not corporate donors.”

Labor unions backed McKinney because he gave the progressive coalition a credible working-class and union frame: he was a former SEIU [member](#) and organizer, [ran](#) on getting corporate money out of politics, [supported](#) union rights [and](#) Medicare for All and [challenged](#) a wealthy incumbent.

The labor support also overlapped with the campaign’s foreign-policy message. McKinney’s own platform [called](#) for ending U.S. military aid and arms to Israel and supporting legislation such as the Block the Bombs [Act](#). This position aligned with a broader post-October 7 shift among parts of

organized labor: National Nurses United and other unions **called** for ending Israel’s military operations and blockade in Palestine, while UAW-affiliated locals **adopted** arms-embargo resolutions demanding an end to U.S. military aid or arms transfers to Israel.

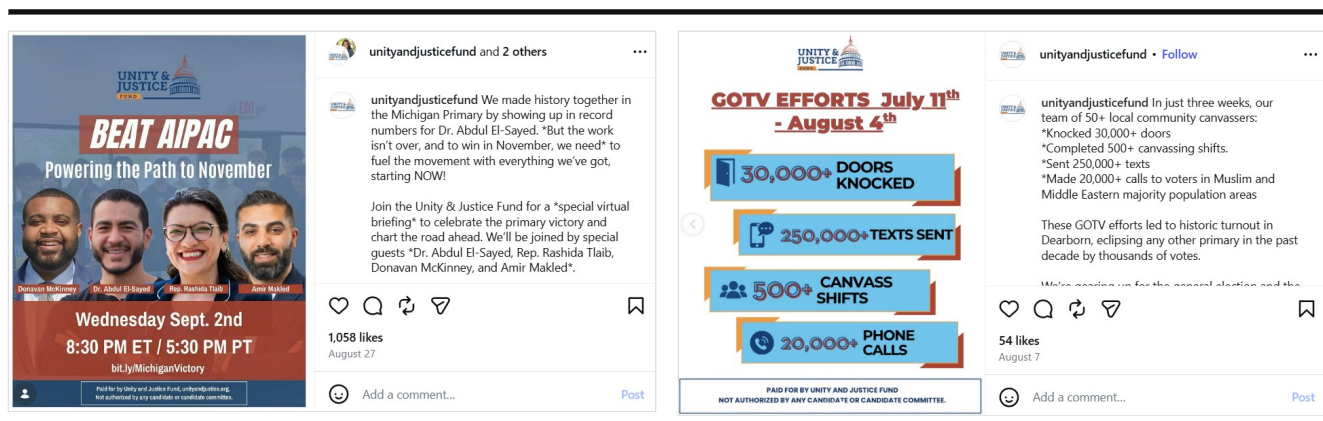
For labor, the endorsement was both substantive and symbolic — it aligned with McKinney’s labor record while reinforcing the campaign’s core message that he **represented** workers rather than corporate donors.

FIGURE 14

Donavan McKinney: fundraising & organizational support

Organization	Type of support
● DSA / DSA ActBlue	National DSA fundraising solicitation; Metro Detroit DSA endorsement; volunteer mobilization
● A New Policy	Public candidate support / endorsement
● Justice Democrats	Candidate support / endorsement
● Working Families Party	Candidate support; reported outside spending
● Emgage	Support shown on FundVoter; campaign support
● Muslims United	Public candidate support / campaign backing
● Unity & Justice	Support shown on FundVoter; campaign support
● SEIU COPE	Support shown on FundVoter; labor backing
● NNU / National Nurses United	Support shown on FundVoter; labor / union backing
● Rashida Tlaib for Congress	Campaign-side support / public backing

2026 cycle, based on the candidate’s FundVoter page and documented public fundraising support. “Support” may include direct contributions, outside spending, fundraising solicitation, endorsements or public backing, and does not imply every organization used the same mechanism.



Unity & Justice Fund posts: a “Beat AIPAC” briefing with Abdul El-Sayed, Rep. Rashida Tlaib, Donovan McKinney and others, and its Michigan get-out-the-vote totals (Instagram, @unityandjusticefund). Captured by Canary Mission.

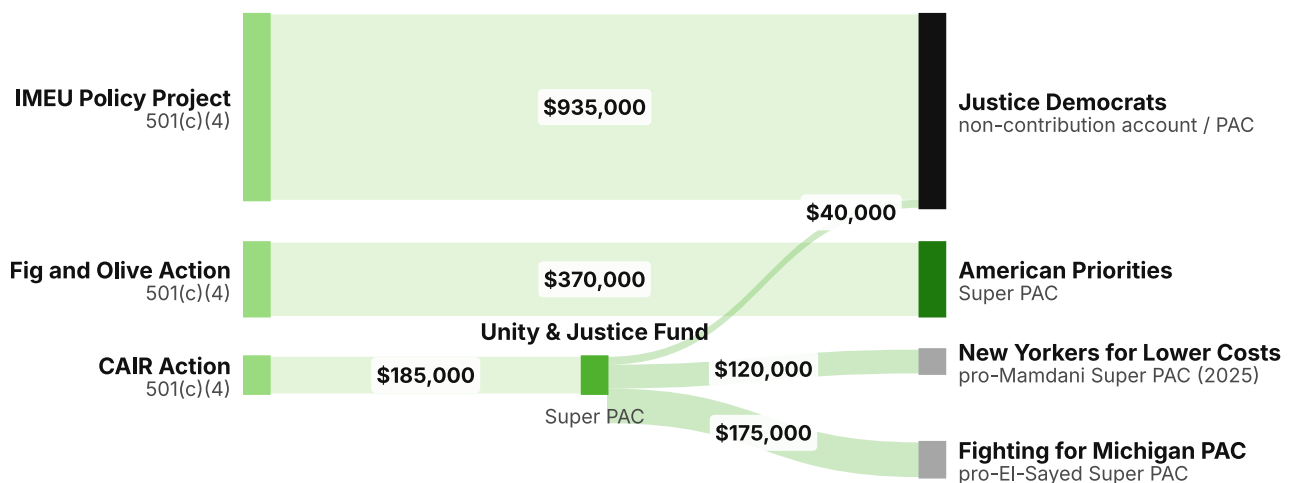
VIX.

Follow the Money: How 501(c)(4)s Fund PACs and Influence Elections

This section explores the 501(c)(4) to Super PAC pipeline and shows how the ecosystem uses social-welfare nonprofits to obscure underlying donors while heavily funding Super PACs and Hybrid PACs that run independent expenditures.

FIGURE 15

Follow the money: reported transfers from 501(c)(4)s into PACs



Band widths are proportional to the dollar amounts reported in this report. Unity & Justice also reported at least \$444,018 in its own independent expenditures supporting Abdul El-Sayed (not shown as a band).

Transfers as reported in Sections II, VII, IX and XIII: IMEU Policy Project → Justice Democrats (\$935,000 aggregate, 2024–2026); Fig and Olive Action → American Priorities (\$370,000, July 13, 2026); CAIR Action → Unity & Justice (\$185,000); Unity & Justice → Fighting for Michigan (\$175,000), New Yorkers for Lower Costs (\$120,000), Justice Democrats (\$40,000).

A. IMEU Policy Project to Justice Democrats

The IMEU Policy Project is one of the clearest examples of a 501(c)(4) funding an established progressive electoral organization. As of June 29, 2026, IMEU spent \$885,000 in [contributions](#) to Justice Democrats' non-contribution account.

This demonstrates that the IMEU, a c4 whose underlying donors are not fully public, directly financed JD's independent-spending side. JD then conducted independent expenditures in multiple 2026 races.

The lack of evidence of earmarking, timing and pooled-fund accounting prevents the report from attributing a particular ad to a particular upstream IMEU donor.

Detail / Metric	Summary Information
Contributor	IMEU Policy Project
Recipient Account	Justice Democrats (non-contribution account)
2026 Amount	\$885,000 (as of June 29, 2026)
Aggregate Amount (2024–2026)	\$935,000
Legal / Designated Use	Independent spending
Analytical Takeaway	c4 nonpublic upstream funds direct JD independent spending; timing/pooled accounting prevent tracing to specific ads

B. CAIR Action to Unity & Justice to Fighting for Michigan to El-Sayed

The Michigan chain is potentially the strongest case study because the research identifies multiple large transactions.

CAIR Action is [reported](#) to have contributed \$185,000 to Unity & Justice Fund. Unity & Justice then [transferred](#) \$175,000 to Fighting for Michigan PAC in July 2026. Fighting for Michigan was [identified](#) in related reporting as the largest outside group supporting El-Sayed.

Stage	Transaction Pathway	Amount & Date	Notes / Status
Stage 1	CAIR Action → Unity & Justice Fund	\$185,000 (2026)	Reported c4-to-Super-PAC transfer
Stage 2	Unity & Justice Fund → Fighting for Michigan PAC	\$175,000 (July 21, 2026)	Committee-to-committee transfer
Stage 3	Fighting for Michigan PAC → Abdul El-Sayed Race	Independent Expenditures	Targeted spending in Michigan race

X.

DSA: Candidate Pipeline, Grassroots Infrastructure and the Mamdani Proof of Concept

DSA occupies a distinct position in the anti-AIPAC/Israel funding network. DSA is not principally a large-dollar federal PAC. Its central role is candidate recruitment, ideological alignment, local endorsements, volunteers, canvassing, small-dollar fundraising and durable chapter infrastructure. Its endorsed candidates receive separate support from JD, WFP, labor PACs, anti-AIPAC PACs, Muslim political organizations and independent-expenditure committees.

The result is a support stack in which the candidate's own campaign account may receive only limited PAC contributions while the surrounding race is influenced by far larger independent expenditures and field operations.

A local or national DSA entity can promote an ActBlue page that sends individual donations directly to the candidate committee. A DSA-related federal PAC may make limited direct contributions. None of that prevents legally independent organizations from also supporting the same candidate through outside spending. Whereas DSA provides manpower and organizing infrastructure, the majority of funding to DSA campaigns comes from surrounding PACs in the anti-Israel ecosystem.

A. Mamdani and the Reusable Coalition Model

Mamdani's campaign brought together DSA infrastructure, anti-Zionist messaging and counter-AIPAC money (including Unity & Justice Fund and, later, American Priorities-aligned donors) in a major executive race.

Mamdani's 2025 campaign showed how a socialist candidate could combine DSA chapter-based organizing with a broader coalition. DSA supplied large volunteer capacity and ideological identity; WFP and other progressive organizations provided broader legitimacy and field infrastructure; labor and community organizations expanded turnout; and outside-spending PACs and wealthy donors operated independently in the race environment (because Super PACs are not allowed to have contact with candidates).

In addition, the coalition benefited from personnel and donor reuse. [Hannah Fertig](#)'s professional history links work on the Mamdani-supporting New Yorkers for Lower Costs effort to later work associated with American Priorities and Fighting for Michigan. Mohammad Waqas Javed, Omer Hasan, Tariq Afaq Ahmed, and other major donors who contributed to Mamdani's mayoral win were later financial contributors to the 2026 AP donor network.



"We Won!": Claire Valdez, Darializa Avila Chevalier, Zohran Mamdani and Brad Lander under the banner "No corporate money. No AIPAC power." Captured by Canary Mission.

B. 2026 Overlap Table

The breadth of the overlap was demonstrated in the 2026 NY Democratic primaries. WFP, Justice Democrats, Unity & Justice Fund and American Priorities poured money into DSA campaign coffers and independent expenditures during the '26 primaries. JD/WFP/DSA stacked endorsements also signaled "progressive consensus" around insurgent primaries against pro-Israel incumbents.

Darializa Avila Chevalier and Claire Valdez were NYC-DSA-backed candidates who also received support from combinations of PAL, A New Policy, American Priorities, Justice Democrats, WFP, Leaders We Deserve, Engage, labor organizations and other outside spenders.

Chris Rabb, Donovan McKinney, Junaid Ahmed and several other candidates similarly sat at the intersection of DSA endorsement or alignment and broader progressive/PAC support.



Lower Hudson Valley DSA's weekly "AIPAC Out of Westchester" rally and outreach. Captured by Canary Mission.

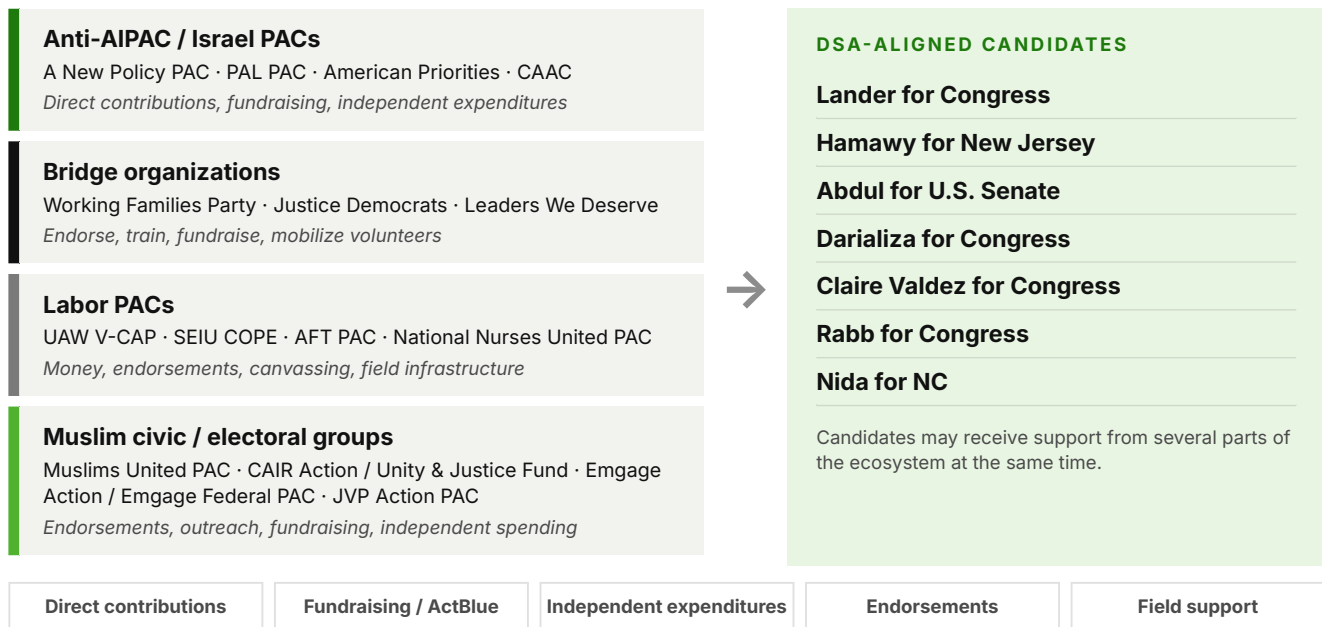
FIGURE 16

DSA candidates and overlapping organizations

Candidate	DSA relationship	Selected overlapping organizations	Outcome
Darializa Avila Chevalier	NYC-DSA endorsed / member	PAL, A New Policy, JD, AP, NYC-DSA	Won primary
Claire Valdez	NYC-DSA endorsed / member	PAL, A New Policy, AP, LWD, WFP, JD, UAW	Won primary
Chris Rabb	DSA endorsed	PAL, CAAC, A New Policy, WFP, AP, JD, CPC	Won primary
Donavan McKinney	DSA endorsed	A New Policy, Emgage, Muslims United, JD, Unity & Justice, WFP, labor	Supported in 2026 primary
Junaid Ahmed	DSA endorsed / member	PAL, JD, Muslims United, A New Policy, NNU, Unity & Justice	Lost primary
Rashida Tlaib	DSA endorsed / member	PAL, JD, A New Policy, Emgage, Muslims United, WFP	Incumbent
Ilhan Omar	DSA endorsed	PAL, JD, Emgage, Muslims United, WFP, NNU	Won primary

FIGURE 17

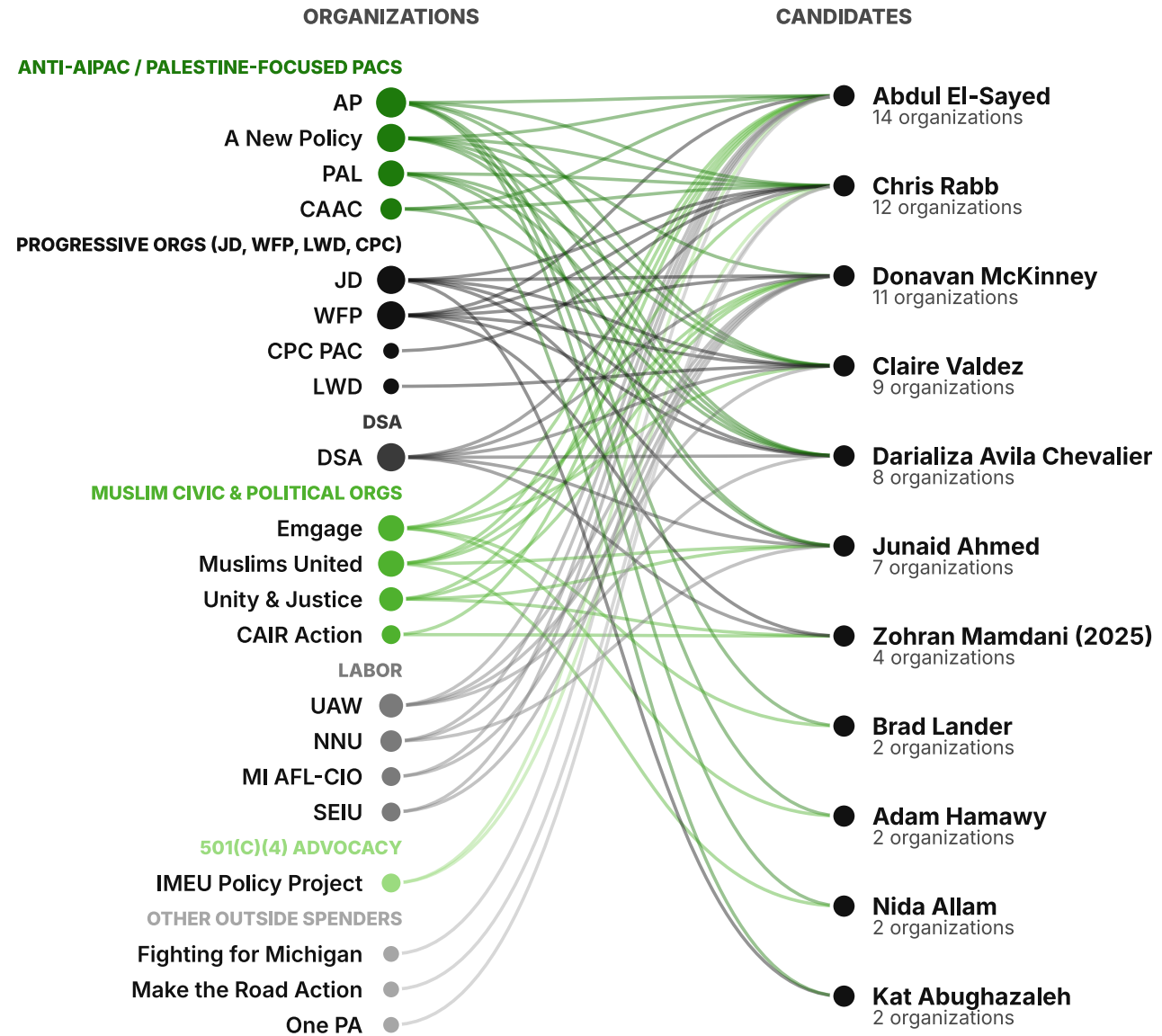
How support reaches DSA-aligned candidates



A simplified map of PACs, bridge groups, labor organizations and Muslim civic groups that may support the same progressive candidates.

FIGURE 18

Network map: organizations converging on the same 2026 candidates



Organizations named in this report (including its candidate graphics) as endorsing, contributing to, fundraising for or spending in support of each candidate.

XI.

"No PAC/Corporate PAC Money": What the Pledge Captures and What It Misses

Anti-Israel campaigns often frame AIPAC's bundled donations as "corporate" or "special-interest" corruption while simultaneously relying on their own opaque funding streams, particularly 501(c)(4) social-welfare groups and tech fortunes funneled through Super PACs, to avoid the same scrutiny. This creates a rhetorical asymmetry: one side's money is portrayed as illegitimate influence, while the others' is described as "grassroots" or "independent" even when it flows through similarly nontransparent vehicles.

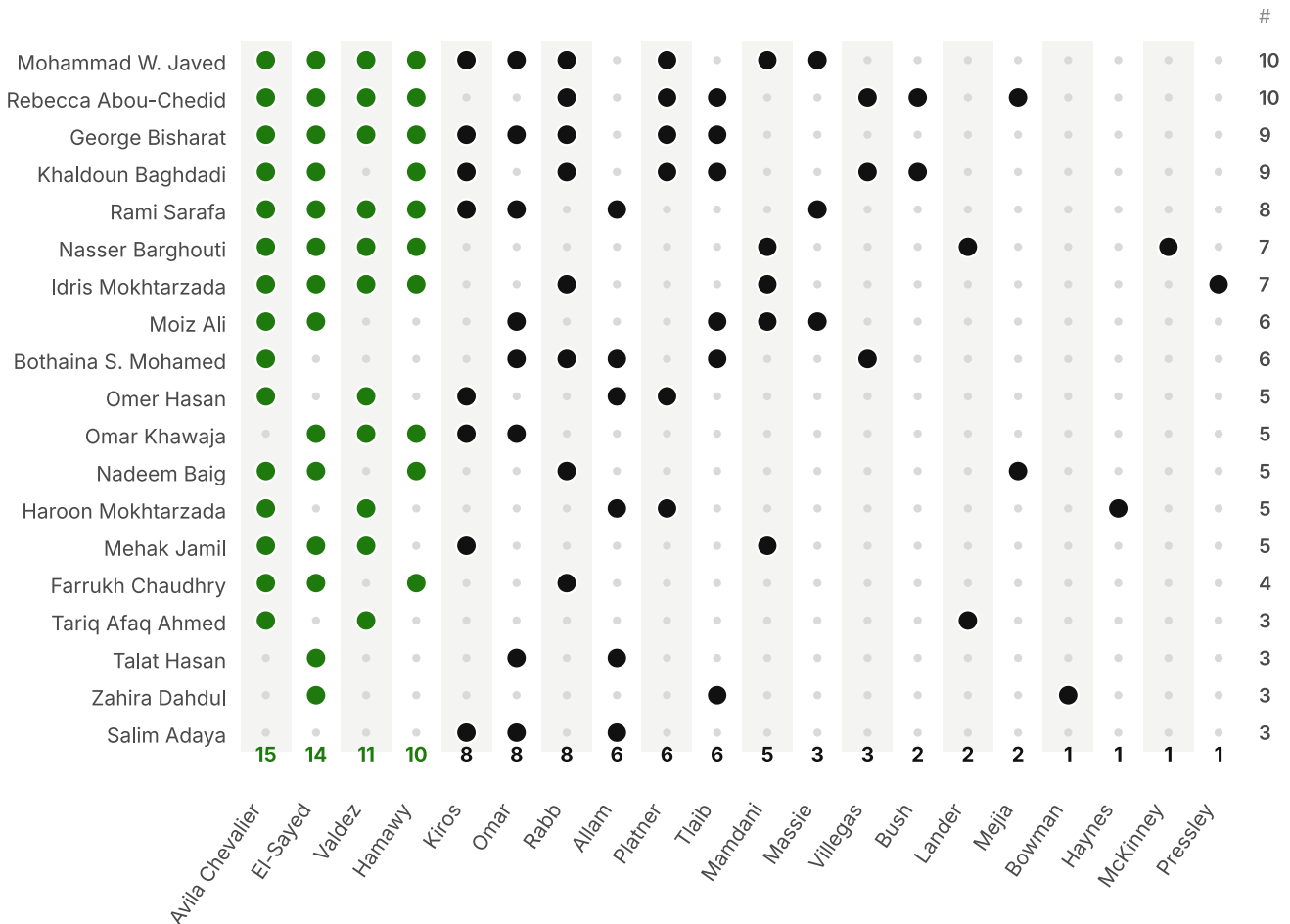
Campaigns [position](#) themselves as dependent on small donors and volunteers, then treat large independent expenditures on their behalf as separate from the candidate—allowing them to condemn "dark money" in the abstract while benefiting from it in practice.

This complicates the political slogan "no corporate PAC money." That pledge normally means that a candidate committee does not accept direct checks from PACs sponsored by for-profit corporations. It does not necessarily mean that the candidate refuses money from wealthy corporate executives, labor PACs, ideological PACs, Hybrid PAC contribution accounts or independent spending by Super PACs that may accept corporate treasury funds.

A campaign can therefore accurately say it accepts no corporate PAC checks while benefiting from substantial outside spending by groups legally separate from the campaign.

Several 2026 Democratic primary races illustrate this: Claire Valdez and Darializa Avila Chevalier ran as democratic-socialist candidates critical of big money in politics while benefiting from American Priorities and other outside spending. Adam Hamawy similarly benefited from very large outside expenditures.

FIGURE 19

Donor overlap: which candidates the profiled donors also funded

Each dot marks a candidate named in a Section IV donor profile ("Donated to candidates ..."). Lists in the profiles end with "and others," so counts are a floor. Green marks candidates named by 10 or more of the 19 donors.

The same can be said of the PACs themselves. JD states that it rejects corporate PAC and corporate lobbyist money. That policy is not identical to saying that every dollar JD receives has no indirect connection to corporations, wealthy business owners, nonprofits, unions or other PACs.

American Priorities [gives](#) to and receives money from Justice Democrats. The two PACs can support the same candidate through separate channels: American Priorities funds independent outside spending, while Justice Democrats may make limited direct contributions from a separate account. This can increase total support without the candidate's campaign receiving American Priorities' money directly.

A candidate may therefore claim the campaign accepted no corporate PAC money, even if an outside PAC used corporate-funded resources independently to support the candidate.

XIII.

How Far-Left PACs Obscure Their True Agenda

The far-left electoral network's messaging obscures both the money powering its candidates and its broader agenda. Reassuring patriotic names and imagery, grassroots fundraising appeals and humanitarian slogans are intentional tools of deception to appear pro-American, when in reality, they are the opposite.

Patriotic Branding Versus the Candidates Behind It

PAC names such as American Priorities, Unity & Justice and Peace, Accountability, and Leadership evoke American civic values without identifying Israel or Palestine. The PACs' websites feature American flags, and the branding colors are almost consistently red, white and blue.



The American Priorities homepage: an American flag and columns, with no mention of Israel or Palestine. Captured by Canary Mission.

The candidates behind that branding present a sharply different picture. American Priorities [spent](#) more than \$1.3 million backing [Darializa Avila Chevalier](#) in her successful 2026 primary. Avila Chevalier has expressed anti-American opinions, most famously when she [shared](#) on social media, “I forgot to get napkins, so I just wiped my hand on the American flag behind me.”

Claire Valdez, who [benefited](#) from American Priorities spending, describes the United States as an empire and rejects the idea that its foreign policy advances freedom or human rights. Her campaign platform [calls](#) for ending all weapons sales and military aid to Israel, alongside abolishing ICE and universal rent control.

Patriotic PAC branding and vague reassuring language used in communications give voters the feeling of American patriotism when, in reality, the candidates are often radical anti-American DSA members and allies.

AIPAC as a Distraction and Political Money Judged by Which Side It Supports

Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption [promises](#) to support “principled candidates who refuse to be bought.” Yet, as this report outlines, the larger anti-AIPAC network uses major donors and outside spending to advance its own candidates.

Chevalier’s campaign [website](#) says she “will fight against monopolies, price gouging, and super PACs.” Yet substantial super PAC spending helped her [win](#).

Valdez’s opponents, Antonio Reynoso and Julie Won, accused her of reneging on a pledge to reject super PAC spending. Valdez defended that spending as a response to money from AIPAC and the AI and crypto industries, [saying](#): “The way that some people are countering that is by also spending money.” The same report identified a \$250,000 American Priorities contribution from TeraWulf co-founder [Nazar Khan](#), whose company develops AI infrastructure, while Valdez and Chevalier advocated for a data-center moratorium.

Abdul El-Sayed offers another example. His campaign website [declares](#): “Our campaign is 100% funded by people like you — not corporations and would-be oligarchs.” Meanwhile, his father-in-law, Tayeb Jukaku, [contributed](#) \$300,000 to Fighting for Michigan PAC, which announced a multimillion-dollar independent campaign supporting him.

American Priorities separately [announced](#) plans to spend money for El-Sayed, despite his reported pledge to refuse super PAC funding. These expenditures are legally separate from candidate contributions, as the FEC [explains](#). But that separation allows grassroots campaign language to coexist with substantial support from wealthy donors outside the campaign account.

The politicians the PAC network supports have campaigned on “getting money out of politics,” while benefiting from large amounts of PAC money. Their obsession with AIPAC is often used to distract from the sources of financial support pouring into their own campaigns.

Exploiting Gaza Advocacy to Achieve Lasting Electoral Power

The war in Gaza supplied an opportunity to a project whose ambitions extend beyond humanitarian relief. Although the PAC network claims it is for “Palestinian human rights” and ending the “genocide” in Gaza, it actually supports a far-left agenda of transforming the Democratic Party and the United States as a whole. While public support for Israel was low, the Gaza war provided a perfect storm for this ecosystem to launch its attack.

In a March 2026 [interview](#), American Priorities founder [Hannah Fertig](#) said the group launched to fill a “huge gap in the progressive spending ecosystem.” The objective was to turn changing views on Israel into electoral capacity for the far-left.

See Section XVIII, *October 7th: The Perfect Storm and the Anti-Israel Left’s Capture of the Democratic Party*, for more information.



An Abdul El-Sayed yard sign: “Money out of politics. Money in your pocket. Medicare for All.”

XIV.

Anti-AIPAC Rhetoric Sliding Into Antisemitic Tropes

A central feature of the post-October 7 electoral ecosystem is that opposition to AIPAC has become more than a campaign-finance critique. In many races, “AIPAC money” has become shorthand for a broader set of claims about foreign influence, hidden control, billionaire manipulation and elected officials placing Israel’s interests above American voters.

The [rhetoric](#) moves from documented spending or policy disagreement into claims that the “Israel lobby” has a “stranglehold” on American democracy, that AIPAC is a “foreign proxy,” or that U.S. officials are effectively handing American policy to Israel or its current leader, Benjamin Netanyahu.

The rhetoric is generalized into claims that:

- AIPAC or “the Israel lobby” secretly controls Congress
- Jewish donors collectively determine U.S. policy
- American lawmakers are more loyal to Israel than to the United States
- Israel or Netanyahu directs American officials through hidden financial channels
- Pro-Israel Americans are inherently disloyal or politically captured

These claims echo established antisemitic conspiracy theories involving Jewish power and dual loyalty. The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) definition of antisemitism [identifies](#) accusations that Jewish citizens are more loyal to Israel than to their own countries as antisemitic.

CAAC’s [“About Us”](#) page says it exists to “reveal and counter the influence of AIPAC and the Israel lobby” and to end the “Israel lobby’s stranglehold on American Democracy.” Its FAQ page [describes](#) AIPAC as a “foreign-influence lobby” trying to “buy U.S. policy.” In one post, Track AIPAC [says](#) U.S. leaders’ silence and complicity “are bought,” and that AIPAC spends to keep Congress “loyal to Israel’s war machine.” Its methodology page [discusses](#) AIPAC-linked donor “backchannels,” “secret donation portals,” “shell PACs” and “secret backchannel donation pages.”

CAAC also calls for AIPAC and associated groups to register under the [Foreign Agents Registration Act \(FARA\)](#), a U.S. disclosure law requiring certain people or organizations acting in the United States on behalf of a foreign principal to register with the Department of Justice. In a separate Track AIPAC post, the group states that AIPAC has served as “Israel’s unofficial arm in Washington,” calls it a “foreign proxy,” and claims that it “cloaks itself as an ‘American’ lobby.”

A related example appears in the “Stop Taking AIPAC Money” petition, [sponsored](#) by CAAC and Justice Democrats. The petition says politicians should reject AIPAC money and end its “corrupt influence on American democracy,” then states that “AIPAC is pushing the interests of a foreign government” against the will of voters.

A New Policy PAC [described](#) an “Israel-First lobby” in its legislative analysis of [H.Res. 1339](#) which supported replacing traditional U.S. military aid to Israel with a deeper U.S.-Israel defense partnership focused on joint investment, weapons development, production and technology sharing. The PAC said the resolution would give Israel “unprecedented leverage over U.S. policymaking,” and argued that the resolution “defers U.S. policymaking to a foreign potentate.” It concluded that the bill “hands the keys of U.S. national security policymaking to Benjamin Netanyahu.”

Justice Democrats’ platform also [ties](#) U.S. military support for Israel to “Israel lobbies like AIPAC” and corporate defense contractors, stating that this funding has led to “death and destruction globally.”

When paired with the joint petition’s “foreign government” and “corrupt influence” language, it contributes to a broader rhetorical pattern in which AIPAC is portrayed not simply as a domestic advocacy group with a contested policy agenda, but as an illegitimate foreign force inside American politics.

Emgage [wrote](#) that if U.S. strikes were driven by Israeli pressure, it raised questions about “who is shaping U.S. foreign policy.”

An article posted on DSA’s Socialist Forum [described](#) the need to address Israel’s “toxic influence in our domestic politics.” DSA Co-Chair [Megan Romer said](#) Democrats are funded by AIPAC and that “AIPAC money matters more” than action on dead children.



Protest signs: “Chicago says no to racism, apartheid, AIPAC” at a Jewish Voice for Peace event, and a “Dump AIPAC” march with a banner reading “AIPAC funds genocide.”

XV.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment and the Inside-Outside Strategy

The far-left PAC ecosystem overlaps with a broader progressive strategy to remake Democratic politics from both inside and outside the party. The rhetoric is not limited to opposition to AIPAC or to U.S. support for Israel. In several organizations' messaging, it is tied to a broader critique of U.S. military power, U.S. foreign policy, corporate influence and the existing two-party system.

This strategy operates on two tracks. The **inside strategy** uses Democratic primaries, endorsements, candidate recruitment and party-platform fights to push the Democratic Party leftward. The **outside strategy** builds independent progressive infrastructure: PACs, nonprofits, grassroots groups, labor alliances and socialist organizing networks that can challenge Democratic incumbents, weaken establishment leadership and eventually reduce reliance on the Democratic Party itself.

Justice Democrats is the clearest example of the inside-Democratic-primary model. It [says](#) it wants “a Democratic Party that fights for its voters, not corporate donors,” and describes its mission as electing a new generation of progressive, working-class Democrats. It also argues that its work remains urgent because Democratic Party leadership is, in its view, beholden to corporations, billionaires and right-wing Super PACs.

Justice Democrats also describe a more explicit infrastructure-building strategy. Its leadership has [described](#) the project as challenging the Democratic establishment and building “alternative independent infrastructure from the Party” to elect working-class leaders to Congress. In the same statement, Justice Democrats identified “Rejecting AIPAC” as a “red line” for members of Congress and described AIPAC, crypto and AI spending as part of a broader wave of opposition spending from the billionaire class.

WFP follows a related inside-outside model. It often operates through Democratic primaries while maintaining a separate party identity and political infrastructure. In Colorado, WFP [celebrated](#) Democratic primary victories as voters rejecting “corporate Democrats” and said its strategy was to “recruit, train, and elect” candidates who could “break the corporate hold on Democratic leadership.”

DSA is more explicit than Justice Democrats or WFP about replacing the existing party system. Its 2025–26 program [says](#) that relying on Democrats “isn’t working,” describes the Democratic Party as “center-right” and “controlled by its elite donor class,” and argues that an “independent political party” rooted in the working class is necessary. The same program calls to “End the U.S. war machine,” greatly reduce the U.S. military budget, close overseas bases, bring troops home and end sanctions affecting countries such as Cuba, Venezuela and Iran.

DSA's 2026 program moves even further from party reform toward institutional replacement. It [calls](#) to “replace the two-party system with a multi-party democracy,” while also proposing broader structural changes such as abolishing the Electoral College, abolishing the Senate and replacing the President and Supreme Court with institutions subordinate to Congress. DSA also states that its goal is to fight “the entire anti-democratic structure” of society, “draft a new constitution” and create a “democratic socialist republic.”

Engage and CAIR Action fit differently into this ecosystem. Their role is less about replacing the Democratic Party and more about using endorsement leverage, Muslim civic power and platform advocacy to influence Democratic candidates and party institutions.

Engage Action [states](#) that it will not endorse candidates “funded by or aligned with AIPAC or affiliated PAC networks,” making AIPAC alignment a formal disqualifier in its endorsement process. CAIR Action, meanwhile, [celebrated](#) new California Democratic Party platform language on Palestinian rights as evidence that Democratic grassroots leaders were pushing the party toward policies rooted in human rights and international law.

These groups reflect a shared political project: weaken establishment Democratic leadership, delegitimize corporate and pro-Israel donor networks, elevate insurgent candidates and build parallel institutions capable of shaping or eventually replacing the existing Democratic Party.

The anti-AIPAC message is therefore part of a larger ideological framework. It links opposition to AIPAC with anti-war politics, Palestinian advocacy, labor-left economic policy, distrust of corporate donors, and, in DSA's case, a more sweeping rejection of the U.S. political and economic order.

From Primary Target to Potential Ally: American Priorities' 2028 Strategy

\$1.52M

AP spending for Nida Allam against Rep. Valerie Foushee

\$6M

AP spending in the 2026 primaries (per Axios)

8

House victories claimed by American Priorities this cycle

9

House Democrats AP is preparing to challenge in 2028

American Priorities [spent](#) \$1.52 million supporting Nida Allam's unsuccessful bid to unseat Rep. Valerie Foushee in North Carolina's 2026 Democratic primary. Its defeat has given way to a striking reversal: the super PAC is considering backing Foushee in 2028.

Foushee had already shifted on Israel before the primary. Axios [described](#) the political move as “fending off” a challenge from progressive Nida Allam after pivoting on AIPAC and disavowing the group that had previously supported her.

In August 2025, her campaign, told [INDY](#), “She will not accept AIPAC contributions during the 2026 campaign.” She also became a cosponsor of legislation restricting weapons sales to Israel. Those documented changes offer a path for American Priorities to advance its agenda through the incumbent it failed to replace.

The implications extend beyond Foushee. American Priorities spokesman Greg Krieg told [Axios](#) that targeted Democrats “can get off the list” by rejecting AIPAC support and championing policy “that respects the human rights of Palestinians.”

This signals a significant expansion in political strategy: pressure establishment Democrats to move away from Israel and AIPAC, then consider supporting those who do. Heading toward 2028, the trend to watch is whether other anti-AIPAC PACs adopt the same approach toward centrist incumbents. Foushee’s case suggests these organizations could reshape the Democratic Party’s policy through both primary challenges and financial incentives for sitting lawmakers to change course.



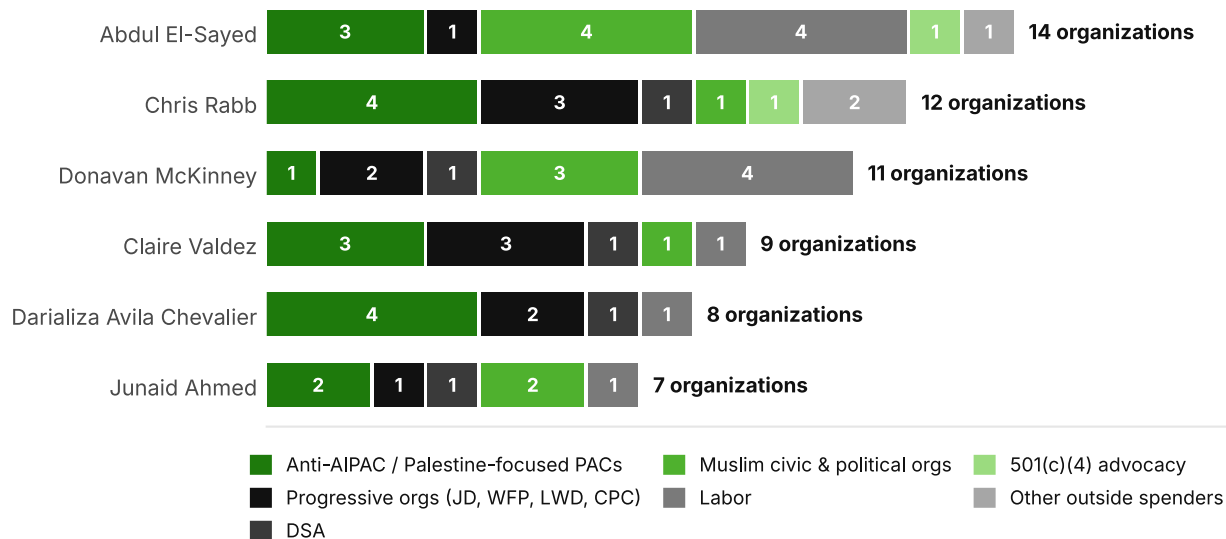
Sen. Bernie Sanders and Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez at a “Fighting Oligarchy” rally. Photo: Wikimedia Commons.

XVI.

Case Studies in 2026 Democratic Primaries

FIGURE 20

Support stacks: organizations backing each candidate, by type



Counts of distinct organizations named in this report as supporting each candidate, including the report's candidate graphics.

A. Darializa Avila Chevalier: Stacked Outside Support

Chevalier's NY-13 race is one of the clearest examples of the support-stack model, because the direct PAC money received by the campaign was tiny compared with the independent resources deployed around the race.

Direct \$5,000 contributions from A New Policy PAC, PAL PAC, and Justice Democrats were made to the candidate committee. Separately, Justice Democrats and American Priorities made very large independent expenditures supporting Chevalier and opposing incumbent Adriano Espaillat. CAAC and UAW also appear in the outside-spending total.

This is also the clearest example of why "money received" and "money benefiting" must be separated. The campaign received limited direct contributions. AP's money never entered the campaign account. JD's independent spending came from its non-contribution side. Opposition spending against Espaillat benefited Chevalier indirectly, without contributing to her campaign.

B. Claire Valdez: Organizational Overlap with Different Support Channels

Valdez's NY-07 race shows broad coalition overlap with PAL, A New Policy, Emgage, UAW, American Priorities, Leaders We Deserve, WFP, Justice Democrats and other groups around the race. Some endorsed; some fundraised; some contributed directly; some made independent expenditures.

Valdez became a shared candidate for multiple overlapping constituencies: anti-AIPAC groups seeking to change Democratic foreign policy, progressive organizations seeking to defeat establishment Democrats, labor organizations emphasizing working-class politics and Muslim civic groups seeking greater political influence. Her campaign shows how the Gaza/AIPAC issue could function as a coalition-building marker while the broader governing agenda extended into housing, labor, healthcare, climate, immigration and campaign-finance reform.

The Valdez race also shows the practical mechanics of the broader network: different organizations used different support channels, but their activity converged around the same political objective — strengthening an insurgent progressive candidate who linked anti-AIPAC politics to a wider effort to remake Democratic representation.

C. Chris Rabb: Coalition Integration

Rabb's Pennsylvania primary is a useful example of established progressive infrastructure combining with new issue-specific groups. The research identifies DSA endorsement and support from WFP, JD, AP, PAL, CAAC, A New Policy and CPC-aligned organizations. As preexisting electoral institutions, WFP and JD absorbed the new anti-AIPAC PACS and its donors and into an existing field strategy. This lent institutional legitimacy to those newly founded PACs and magnified their impact in Democratic primaries.

D. Abdul El-Sayed: Money Architecture

The El-Sayed Senate race is the strongest financial chain case study of the election cycle. The research identifies American Priorities spending in the race, support from A New Policy and other organizations, and a separate Michigan Super PAC infrastructure involving Fighting for Michigan, Unity & Justice, CAIR Action, IMEU-related funding and a large family donor.

The case is useful precisely because the money is not a single chain with a single source. Fighting for Michigan reportedly received funds from several major contributors. Unity & Justice had multiple donors. American Priorities was a separate Super PAC. El-Sayed's own campaign was separate again.

XVII.

Linda Sarsour's Role in Steering the Democratic Party's Stance on Israel

Anti-Israel activist [Linda Sarsour](#) began her career as a volunteer at the [Arab American Association of New York \(AAANY\)](#) and became its Executive Director in 2005. Sarsour left AAANY in 2017 to [serve](#) as the national organizer of the [Women's March](#) until 2019, when she [stepped](#) down from the organization's leadership following an antisemitism [scandal](#) involving Louis Farrakhan, a longtime leader of the [Nation of Islam](#).

Sarsour connected anti-Israel advocacy to the prevailing intersectional talking points: racial justice, feminism, indigenous rights, labor issues and healthcare. In December 2019, Sarsour spoke at the annual [American Muslims for Palestine \(AMP\)](#) Conference in Chicago where she [reportedly](#) said: "Ask them this, how can you be against white supremacy in America and the idea of being in a state based on race and class, but then you support a state like Israel that is based on supremacy, that is built on the idea that Jews are supreme to everyone else."

Sarsour is also a long-time activist with CAIR. CAIR has [given](#) Sarsour a national platform and powerful donor base from which to advocate against Democratic party support for Israel. In 2020, CAIR, MPower Change and the [Justice Education Technology Political Advocacy Center \(Jetpac\)](#) (an organization that trains American Muslims who want to run for office) jointly [published](#) a [report](#) tracking Muslim candidates for public office.

In the report, titled "American Muslims Breaking Barriers in Politics: 2020," Sarsour emphasized that Muslim Americans should continue building power, engaging voters and concentrating on "down-ballot" races like school boards, city councils, county commissions and judicial offices. This model became the strategy (also adopted by DSA) for how to build long-term political power.

Sarsour [said](#): "In releasing this report, we hope it educates and inspires our community to step up to shape policies through continued civic engagement. Running for office is one of many ways we can continue to build political power that reflects our values. "

Sarsour's MPower Strategy: Making Muslim and Palestinian Advocacy Part of the Democratic Base

As the [co-founder](#) and leader of [MPower Change](#), Sarsour built an infrastructure from which to argue that Muslims and Palestinians were not outside petitioners to the Democratic Party, but part of the party's activist base — and therefore entitled to shape its candidates, platforms, and foreign-policy on Israel.

Sarsour launched MPower Change in 2016 as “the largest Muslim digital advocacy organization in the U.S.” with the [vision](#) to “empower American Muslims to realize their faith values and translate it into local, state and national policies that safeguard the freedom to move, work, and be Muslim.”

MPower Change describes itself as a national Muslim grassroots organizing platform focused on policy, political education, voter mobilization and training Muslim leaders. MPower Action is the 501(c)(4) political and lobbying arm of MPower Change.

[MyMuslimVote.org](#) claims to be “a non-partisan voter education and civic engagement led by MPower Change with a coalition of Muslim organizations to register, motivate, and mobilize tens of thousands of U.S. Muslim voters in the general elections and beyond.” Partnering organizations [include](#) CAIR National and its chapters in Arizona, Chicago, Texas, Houston and Philadelphia, the National Muslim Student Association and its regional network MSA West, Islamic Circle of North America (ICNA), Emgage and others.

Sarsour Gains Access to the Democratic Party via Support for Bernie Sanders

Sarsour's role in the 2017 Women's March and as a Bernie Sanders surrogate for his 2020 U.S. presidential campaign gave Sarsour access to national Democratic audiences and her anti-Israel rhetoric contributed to the alignment between the progressive Left and the anti-Israel network. Sarsour [spoke](#) at rallies in 2015 on behalf of democratic socialist presidential candidate Bernie Sanders and [served](#) as a Sanders' delegate to the [Democratic National Convention](#). Sarsour [reportedly](#) said that Sanders was “literally the love of my life.”

In December 2017, Sarsour [co-hosted](#) a town hall meeting with Abdul El-Sayed who said, “I never intended to run for office, I'll be honest with you, I hate politics.” Sarsour spoke in support of El-Sayed saying she was “grateful to see someone from the Muslim-American community running for office” and compared him to her “inspiration” Bernie Sanders.

In 2020, Sarsour [appeared](#) at the Democratic National Convention (DNC)'s Muslims and Allies virtual event, where she said that she “was willing to put aside her prior support for Sen. Bernie Sanders in pursuit of a Biden victory.” Sarsour also said, “The Democratic Party is not perfect, but it is absolutely our party at this moment... I am here to say that I'm not looking for perfection. I'm looking to defeat fascism.”

Sarsour [tweeted](#): “Just came here to remind you that you need a coalition to defeat Donald Trump and that Muslim Americans are an important voter bloc in key states like Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Texas, Pennsylvania & I know a little something about how to organize them.”

The Biden presidential campaign quickly [distanced](#) itself from her because of her BDS/pro-Palestinian activism, stressing Biden's support for Israel and opposition to [BDS](#). But Sarsour activated her allies and supporters who made the case that the “big tent” the Democrats claimed to have was not actually open to them if Palestinian voices, BDS supporters, or arms-embargo advocates were excluded.

After Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack and Israel's subsequent war in Gaza, pro-Palestinian activists increased their electoral pressure on the Democratic Party. In 2024, Sarsour [reportedly](#) helped organize the "Reject AIPAC" coalition and explicitly stated that Muslim Americans need to leverage their financial resources to influence U.S. government policy. Sarsour said: "We have money, we have voters in swing states — why do we not have any influence?"

The "[Uncommitted National Movement](#)" converted opposition to Biden's Gaza policy into a concrete electoral warning sign. By urging Democratic primary voters to select "uncommitted," the movement transformed discontent over Gaza into measurable vote totals and convention delegates. It then used that delegate leverage to pressure the DNC and the Harris campaign to support a ceasefire, an arms embargo and a Palestinian American speaker at the 2024 Democratic National Convention. When party leaders refused the speaker demand, Uncommitted delegates [staged](#) a sit-in outside the United Center. Reporting noted that the movement had won roughly 30 delegates through anti-war protest votes and was pressing Democrats over Gaza policy.

The Democratic Party could no longer treat pro-Palestinian activism only as a "social justice" or a humanitarian issue. It became a vote-counting problem that the Democrats had to solve.

In 2025, Sarsour [co-moderated](#) a national Zoom with DNC chair candidates, organized by the Arab American and Democratic Caucus (ADC) and partners, where participants questioned candidates about Gaza, Democratic losses among Arab/Muslim voters and DNC finances and demanded structural changes inside the party.

Sarsour's role placed her in a recurring position on the party's left flank as an organizer capable of convening constituencies whose votes, volunteer networks and issue priorities, such as advocacy against Israel, had become increasingly important in Democratic primaries.

Sarsour, Zohran Mamdani and DSA

Sarsour, a member of DSA since 2017 and a featured [speaker](#) at the 2019 DSA National Convention, was also a key backer and "mentor" to Zohran Mamdani. Together with Sarsour, DSA helped mainstream anti-Israel politics among Democratic activists, especially in swing states and among younger voters.

[Khader El-Yateem](#)'s 2017 NY City Council campaign brought Sarsour and Zohran Mamdani together, as both served as leading organizers of his campaign. El-Yateem is a member of DSA and received the endorsement of NYC-DSA during his 2017 City Council campaign. From that campaign grew a continuing political relationship involving endorsements, organizing and participation in overlapping progressive organizations, particularly the [Muslim Democratic Club of New York](#) (MDCNY).

Sarsour [helped](#) found the MDCNY in 2013, which [became](#) a key candidate pipeline and support network for Muslim Democrats. Sarsour [said](#), "We know the only way to show our political power is through votes and money. We needed a partisan arm for the community to do this work outside of our 9am - 5pm. We have so many American Muslim professionals in finance, medicine, law, and other sects that we can engage."

In 2018, Mamdani was elected as MDCNY board member. In November 2025, Mamdani became New York City's first Muslim mayor.

At CAIR events in 2025, Sarsour [said](#) she helped get CAIR Action and the CAIR-endorsed Unity & Justice Fund to support Zohran Mamdani.

According to the *Washington Free Beacon*, Linda Sarsour [said](#) at an August 2025 CAIR event that supporters needed to “move that PAC” to support Zohran Mamdani, referring to Unity & Justice Fund. The same report stated that the Unity & Justice Fund raised \$173,000 through September and spent \$143,500 backing Mamdani.

During a panel discussion at CAIR's 2025 Leadership & Policy Conference, held in Washington, D.C., on September 19–20, 2025. Sarsour [said](#), “The story is not just that it's random that Zohran ascended to this place...It's Muslim money.”

Sarsour also said: “Once November 4th comes around, I will tell the story. The story is not just that it's random that Zohran ascended to this place, it is our Muslim-American community,” [Sarsour said](#) in a speech at CAIR's 2025 Leadership & Policy Conference.

Sarsour has [stated](#) publicly that she will hold candidates like Mamdani “accountable” once in office, warning that she will not let them “do whatever the hell [they want].”

Sarsour and the Anti-AIPAC Network

By 2026, Sarsour's strategy and past activism served as the political infrastructure for the anti-Israel DSA-endorsed candidates gaining traction and winning primaries. Sarsour and allied organizers had made disagreements over Israel central to Democratic primary politics and pointed to victories by candidates who combined domestic progressive issues — affordability, immigration, labor, policing, health care — with outspoken opposition to AIPAC and U.S. support for Israel.

Candidates such as Analilia Mejía, who won the New Jersey primary, showed how the post-October 7 electoral environment could reward candidates who rejected AIPAC money and used strong anti-Israel language. *Democracy Now* [reported](#) that Mejía pledged to refuse corporate PAC and AIPAC dollars and was the only candidate in her primary to say Israel was committing genocide. She won the Democratic primary with 29.3% of the vote. That kind of result reinforced the message Sarsour and allied organizers were already promoting: that pro-Palestinian positioning, once treated by Democratic leaders as politically dangerous, could now be used to mobilize voters, volunteers and donors.

In a July 2026 “CAIR on Air” interview, Sarsour [described](#) [00:04:08] the year's progressive wins as the “manifestation” of years of organizing, citing candidates such as Zohran Mamdani, Adam Hamawy, Melat Kiros and Darializa Avila Chevalier as examples of activists converting campus protest, Gaza organizing, field work, and small-donor funds into electoral victories. She also explicitly linked the shift to donor behavior, saying that individual donors in the community had begun investing in Super PACs to advance a “more just foreign policy.”

Sarsour said [00:04:16]: “And I know for a fact that as we get into the 2028 elections, and and I and I mean that on the presidential level, there is not a single person on the Democratic Party ticket that's going to be able to run a primary without having to take an unequivocal position on Palestine, on military aid to Israel. And that is a manifestation of all the work that we have all done...”

FIGURE 21

Linda Sarsour: from activism to electoral infrastructure

- **2001-2005** **Arab American Association of New York**
Volunteer, then Executive Director in 2005; roots in Arab and Muslim civic advocacy
- **2013** **Muslim Democratic Club of New York**
Helped found MDCNY — a candidate pipeline to turn community influence into “votes and money”
- **2016** **MPower Change**
Co-founded a national Muslim grassroots platform; MPower Action is its 501(c)(4) arm
- **2017-2019** **Women's March & Sanders campaign**
National organizer; Sanders surrogate and delegate; backed Abdul El-Sayed
- **2020** **DNC “Muslims and Allies” event**
Spoke at the DNC event; the Biden campaign distanced itself over BDS
- **2024** **“Reject AIPAC” & Uncommitted**
Reportedly helped organize Reject AIPAC; Uncommitted turned Gaza into delegates
- **2025** **DNC chair forum & Mamdani**
Co-moderated a DNC chair candidates forum; backer of Zohran Mamdani
- **2026+** **Activism becomes infrastructure**
Says no 2028 Democratic presidential candidate can avoid a clear position on Palestine

MECHANISMS OF INFLUENCE

Organization-building

Builds and scales grassroots organizations and coalitions

Voter mobilization

Turns community influence into measurable turnout

Candidate pipeline

Recruits and supports aligned candidates

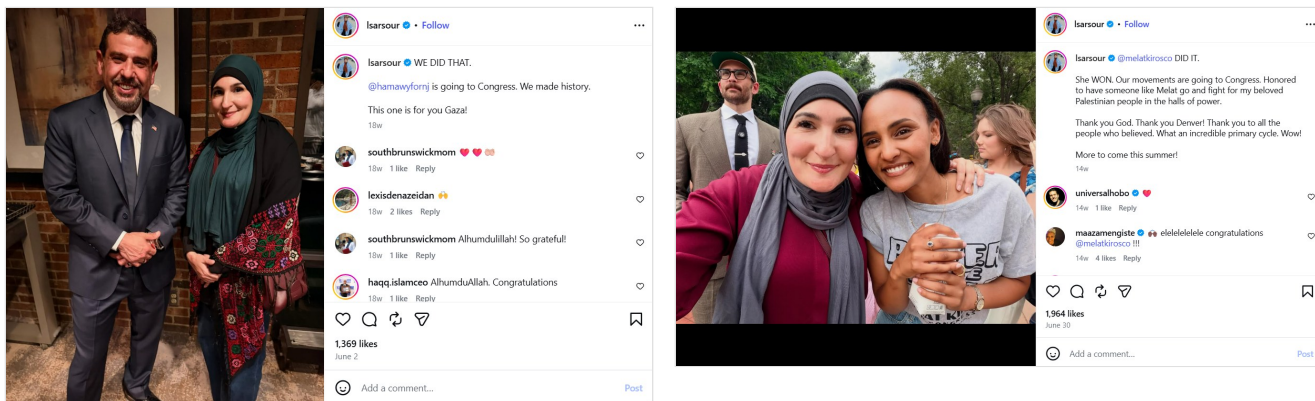
Donor signaling

Channels Muslim and progressive giving to aligned causes

Party pressure

Pushes Democrats toward clearer positions on Gaza, AIPAC and military aid

How organizing networks helped shape Democratic pressure on Israel/Gaza, 2001–2028.



Linda Sarsour celebrating the primary wins of Adam Hamawy (“This one is for you Gaza!”) and Melat Kiros (“Honored to have someone like Melat go and fight for my beloved Palestinian people in the halls of power”) (Instagram, @lsarsour). Captured by Canary Mission.

XVIII.

October 7th: The Perfect Storm and the Far-Left's Capture of the Democratic Party

Critique of the Gaza war was not the endpoint. Gaza was the accelerant. It was the activation mechanism for a broader project that already existed: transforming the Democratic Party into a far-left anti-Israel party from within by electing insurgent progressives and weakening establishment Democrats.

AIPAC was the target, but transforming the Democratic Party was the strategic goal.

The October 7, 2023, Hamas attack gave the anti-Israel network an unprecedented opportunity to redefine the Democratic Party's progressive center and transform its longstanding critique of the U.S.-Israel partnership into a central theme of Democratic primary politics. Its most consequential achievement was not merely controlling the anti-Israel narrative and changing public opinion on Gaza. It was linking the war in Gaza to candidate selection, donor networks, outside spending, activist identity and a broader effort to redefine the Democratic Party.

Established Progressive Organizations Turn the Gaza War into Electoral Wins

Justice Democrats, WFP, DSA and allied organizations had long pursued a strategy of recruiting insurgent candidates, challenging establishment Democrats and building progressive governing blocs.

After October 7, opposition to AIPAC and U.S. support for Israel gave those organizations a single moral frame for the progressive policies they had long pursued. The same institutions could now present AIPAC not merely as a foreign-policy lobby, but as the symbol of everything they opposed: big money, establishment Democrats, Republican donor influence, U.S. militarism, suppression of dissent and selective human-rights enforcement.

These established groups turned a frame about the Gaza war into an electoral objective: moving Democratic power toward a far-left bloc on foreign policy, economic policy, labor, housing, climate and party control.

Candidates Use Gaza to Signal Loyalty to Progressive Agenda

October 7, 2023, supplied the political opening that the emerging anti-AIPAC and anti-Israel electoral infrastructure had been positioned to exploit. They could now combine humanitarian appeals with anti-AIPAC messaging, anti-corruption rhetoric, donor recruitment, volunteer mobilization and

primary challenges against established Democrats. The result was not simply a campaign about Gaza. It was an effort to use Gaza as the central test through which candidates, donors, activists and institutions would be sorted inside the Democratic coalition.

This pattern was visible across candidates such as Daria Avila Chevalier, Claire Valdez, Donovan McKinney, Nida Allam, Abdul El-Sayed, Melat Kiros and Brad Lander. Each used Gaza, Israel, AIPAC or U.S. military aid as a major political marker, but none ran as a single-issue Gaza candidate.

Their campaigns paired anti-AIPAC or pro-Palestinian positions with broader progressive domestic agendas: Medicare for All, rent control or social housing, labor rights, abolishing ICE, climate policy, campaign-finance reform, higher taxes on the wealthy, public education and anti-corporate economic policy. The Gaza/AIPAC issue helped define the coalition, while the governing agenda extended far beyond foreign policy.

Daria Avila Chevalier's [platform](#), for example, includes "Babies, Not Bombs," but also Medicare for All, abolishing ICE, housing as a human right, union protections, a \$15 minimum wage, free public education from childcare to college and opposition to corporate PACs, monopolies, price gouging and Super PACs.

Claire Valdez's [platform](#) combines ending weapons sales and military aid to Israel with universal rent control, Medicare for All, abolishing ICE, public investment in housing, labor protections, Puerto Rican self-determination, climate policy and a 32-hour work [week](#).

Donovan McKinney's [campaign](#) links Palestine to a broader platform of union jobs, public transit, a Green New Deal, public education investment, nationwide rent control, tenant protections, healthcare and housing for [all](#).

Nida Allam's [profile](#) combined support for an arms embargo on Israel with Medicare for All, canceling student debt, a Green New Deal, affordable housing, ending Citizens United, immigration reform and reproductive rights.

Abdul El-Sayed's Senate [campaign](#) centers "money out of politics," Medicare for All, affordable housing, taxing billionaire wealth, environmental protection, immigration and foreign [policy](#).

Melat Kiros similarly [paired](#) the ending of U.S. aid to Israel with Medicare for All, housing reform, tuition-free public college and a challenge to corporate influence in Democratic [politics](#).

In other words, the Gaza/AIPAC issue helped define the coalition, but the coalition's governing project was much broader. Gaza supplied the moral urgency. AIPAC supplied the villain. But the electoral payoff was the creation of a stronger far-left bloc capable of shifting the Democratic Party on domestic governance as well as foreign policy.

Leaders within the post-October 7 anti-AIPAC/pro-Palestinian electoral infrastructure repeatedly described the moment in explicitly strategic and electoral terms:

PAL PAC founder [Margaret DeReus](#) called 2026 a "new political moment" and an "unprecedented opportunity" to shift the Palestine debate in Washington.

PAL PAC political director [Amira Hassan](#) said the group had a “massive opportunity to be on the offensive” and increase the number of members of Congress willing to challenge the status quo on Palestine.

Reporting on PAL PAC, American Priorities and CAAC described the groups as trying to “maximize the moment.” That same framing appeared in CAAC’s approach. CAAC [said](#) it was “actively fundraising” and willing to spend as much as it could raise in pursuit of “strategic victories.” This language framed the post-October 7 environment not merely as a moral crisis, but as an electoral opening: a chance to build financial capacity, intervene in primaries and defeat or pressure candidates aligned with AIPAC.

American Priorities founder [Hannah Fertig](#) linked Gaza/Israel policy to what she said was a missing piece of progressive campaign infrastructure: outside spending. Fertig [described](#) the post-October 7th period as a “generational inflection point” and said the group launched to fill a “huge gap in the progressive spending ecosystem.”

A New Policy PAC [presented](#) candidate support as the mechanism for converting public opinion on Gaza into congressional power. Co-founder [Josh Paul](#) framed Israel/Palestine not just as a moral or policy debate, but as a problem of political power requiring electoral intervention. Paul [said](#), “more than a policy problem, we have a political problem.” Co-founder [Tariq Habash](#) said elected officials had failed to keep up with a “sea change in public opinion.”

Established progressive infrastructure integrated the post-October 7 issue into electoral organizing and candidate protection. Usamah Andrabi, communications director of Justice Democrats, [said](#) progressive groups were linking up behind a “seven-figure electoral defense campaign” to make sure candidates had resources to protect members of Congress being targeted by AIPAC.

Taken together, these statements show that Gaza was not treated only as a humanitarian crisis; it was treated as a political opening through which PACs, advocacy groups and progressive organizations could reshape candidate selection, donor mobilization, outside spending and the Democratic Party’s internal balance of power.

The Importance of Gen Z Voters

The network recruited and mobilized Gen Z voters after October 7 who had been primed and educated with anti-establishment, anti-war and anti-imperialist political messaging, then used Gaza as the issue most capable of converting those general attitudes into organized pressure within the Democratic Party.

The post-October 7 shift was not limited to changing views of Israel. For many young voters, Gaza became “evidence” of a broader failure by American institutions and Democratic leaders. The United States was perceived as enabling Israel’s military campaign, disregarding civilian suffering, suppressing campus dissent and applying human-rights principles selectively. Polling showed that younger Americans were more likely to favor restricting U.S. military aid and pressuring Israel than older generations, while approval of Biden’s handling of the conflict was exceptionally low.

Gaza, therefore, functioned not only as a foreign-policy issue but also as a vehicle for expressing distrust of the American political system itself. That broader anti-establishment interpretation made the issue useful to organizations seeking to weaken the Democratic Party's traditional pro-Israel consensus and advance a wider progressive realignment, most notably DSA and its allies.

The "Gaza vote" was essentially a political disruption. Anti-Israel rhetoric around Gaza increased activist intensity, weakened trust in Democratic leadership, produced concentrated protest voting, exposed fractures among core Democratic constituencies and created new infrastructure for far-left primary challenges. As a result, support for Israel became more politically costly inside Democratic primaries, and opposition to AIPAC became a viable marker of progressive identity.

Read more at:

https://canarymission.org/campaign/Why_Does_Gen_Z_Support_Hamas_

https://canarymission.org/campaign/Bringing_The_War_Home



A Palestine-focused news account frames the shift: "How AIPAC Turned From America's Most Powerful Lobby Into a Burden for Candidates" (Instagram, @paltimesnews). Captured by Canary Mission.

Conclusion

The anti-AIPAC/Israel electoral ecosystem has become more sophisticated, better financed and more integrated since October 7, 2023. The post-October 7 movement did not build its political infrastructure from scratch. It combined older progressive and Muslim civic-advocacy institutions with a new wave of Palestine-focused 501(c)(4)s and electoral vehicles created or expanded in 2023–24.

A distinct anti-Israel electoral infrastructure began taking shape after October 7, 2023, with several new PACs and advocacy organizations established during 2024. Its development accelerated sharply in 2026, after AIPAC's expensive victories over Jamaal Bowman and Cori Bush demonstrated the importance of outside spending, while Zohran Mamdani's 2025 victory provided progressives with a competing proof of concept.

By 2026, the movement had evolved from relatively small advocacy and PAC organizations into a more specialized ecosystem combining 501(c)(4) advocacy, polling, candidate recruitment, endorsements, grassroots organizing, direct contributions and multimillion-dollar independent expenditures.

This report has documented a three-stage model:

Stage 1: 2024 — Institution Building

The first stage followed October 7 and the Gaza war. New political advocacy entities and PACs appeared; established Palestine-focused organizations expanded their electoral capacity; and progressive organizations increasingly framed AIPAC as both a foreign-policy and Democratic-primary issue.

Stage 2: 2025 — Proof of Concept and Donor Consolidation

Mamdani's mayoral campaign showed that socialist/progressive grassroots infrastructure could coexist with major-donor outside spending without the campaign itself becoming a conventional big-donor operation. The race also generated reusable relationships among donors, consultants, organizers and advocacy organizations.

Stage 3: 2026 — Specialization and Scale

SuperPACs like American Priorities supplied a million-dollar independent-spending capacity to progressive candidates. PAL PAC connected IMEU's policy infrastructure to a dedicated electoral vehicle. JD and WFP supplied a well-established candidate and field operations. DSA supplied volunteers and candidate legitimacy on the socialist left. Labor supplied institutional field capacity. Muslim political organizations supplied additional money and constituency mobilization.

This division of labor is more consequential than the raw number of new PACs. It creates a durable infrastructure in which different organizations can reinforce the same candidate without merging legally or financially. The most significant shift from 2024 to 2026 is therefore not simply that more

PACs exist. It is that the ecosystem now contains organizations specialized for almost every stage of a primary campaign: policy development, candidate identification, endorsement, donor mobilization, direct contributions, outside media, opposition spending and field organizing.

And the language and rhetoric emanating from this infrastructure does not merely criticize AIPAC's disclosed spending; it frames the organization as a covert foreign instrument controlling U.S. policy. That framing closely tracks the dual-loyalty and hidden-control antisemitic tropes, especially when "Israel lobby" rhetoric functions as a proxy for Jewish political influence.

By 2028, the anti-AIPAC/pro-Palestinian network is positioned to move from congressional-primary intervention to presidential-primary agenda setting. The network has PACs, Super PACs, nonprofit advocacy arms, candidate questionnaires, donor networks, digital organizing, Muslim and Arab-American mobilization, progressive endorsements and a tested presidential-primary pressure model from the 2024 Uncommitted campaign.

Its influence could shape the conditions under which candidates compete: donor acceptability, activist legitimacy, state-level organizing, platform demands and foreign-policy litmus tests. If the network successfully links Gaza, AIPAC, corporate money, militarism and Democratic Party reform into a single primary narrative, it could make support for a U.S.-Israel partnership increasingly costly for presidential contenders seeking progressive, youth, Muslim, Arab-American and antiwar support.

American Priorities has clearly stated its ambitions. In a press release following El-Sayed's primary victory, it [wrote](#): "After a string of eight House victories this cycle, the Michigan primary marks [the] first direct statewide challenge to the Democratic establishment with national implications. El-Sayed's win tonight will force a reckoning within the party over its backward-looking foreign policy and relationship to Israel – just as the contours of the 2028 presidential cycle come into focus."

In September 2026, *Axios* [reported](#) that AP is preparing to challenge nine House Democrats in 2028 and will spend even more than the \$6 million it spent in the 2026 primaries. An AP memo quoted by the article said: "If there is only one lesson candidates and organizations take from 2026, it should be that Gaza is not a litmus test. It is a credibility test."

Methodology: Campaign-Finance Analysis

This report examines federal campaign-finance activity by selected PACs, Super PACs, hybrid PACs, labor PACs, and related political committees in races involving candidates supported by the post-October 7 counter-AIPAC/anti-Israel electoral network. The purpose was to identify how much reportable money each tracked committee spent or contributed in support of a candidate, in opposition to that candidate or in opposition to that candidate's opponent.

For a baseline analysis, the report used the latest FEC-reported campaign-finance data as of October 12, 2026, our publishing date. Independent expenditures were treated separately from direct campaign contributions because they are legally and analytically distinct. Under FEC rules, an independent expenditure is spending for a communication that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate and is not coordinated with the candidate, campaign or party. Political committees report these expenditures on Schedule E, including whether the expenditure was made to "support" or "oppose" a candidate.

For each candidate, the review followed four steps:

- 1. Identify the relevant PAC universe.**

The analysis focused on the PACs and committees repeatedly examined in the research, including American Priorities PAC, Justice Democrats PAC, Working Families Party PAC, Leaders We Deserve PAC, A New Policy PAC, PAL PAC, Citizens Against AIPAC Corruption, Unity & Justice Fund, Emgage Federal PAC, Muslims United PAC, labor PACs where applicable, and other race-specific entities when they appeared in the same spending ecosystem.

- 2. Collect independent-expenditure activity.**

For each candidate, independent expenditures were reviewed by committee, race, cycle, candidate name, and support/oppose designation. Spending was coded into two categories: spending supporting the candidate and spending opposing the candidate.

- 3. Collect direct PAC contributions.**

Direct contributions from PACs to candidate campaign committees were reviewed separately from independent expenditures. These were counted only when the PAC or committee made a reportable contribution to the candidate's authorized campaign committee. Direct contributions were not treated as outside spending.

- 4. Reconcile totals across sources.**

FEC data and FEC-derived trackers were cross-checked against one another, including FEC committee pages, candidate pages, Schedule E records, 24/48-hour independent-expenditure notices, and third-party aggregators such as [Election.org](#), [MyRepTracker](#), [Capitol Hill Access](#), [FundVoter](#), and [VoteLog](#).

The analysis used the following coding categories:

Category	Definition
Direct IE support	Independent expenditures reported as supporting the candidate.
IE opposition to candidate	Independent expenditures reported as opposing the candidate.
Direct PAC contribution	Money contributed directly by a PAC or political committee to the candidate's campaign committee.
Upstream transfer	Money transferred from one PAC, Super PAC, or 501(c)(4)-linked entity to another political committee; tracked separately and not added to candidate totals unless the recipient committee later made candidate-specific spending.
Endorsement / fundraising support	Political support that may have electoral value but does not appear as a reportable PAC contribution or independent expenditure; not included in dollar totals unless tied to reported FEC activity.

To avoid double-counting, transfers between committees were not added to candidate-support totals when the receiving committee's independent expenditures were already counted. For example, a contribution from one outside group to another pro-candidate Super PAC was treated as an upstream funding flow, not as a separate candidate expenditure. Similarly, 501(c)(4) funding streams were analyzed as infrastructure or donor-flow evidence, but they were not counted as candidate-specific support unless the money appeared in FEC-reported independent expenditures or direct contributions.

The totals therefore represent tracked reportable PAC support or benefit, not the full universe of political support surrounding each candidate. They do not include unreported volunteer activity, internal staffing, unpaid endorsements, social-media promotion, earned media, or nonpublic 501(c)(4) spending. They also do not necessarily capture every ActBlue conduit transaction unless the PAC itself appeared as the contributor or spender in the relevant reporting data.

Where the evidence showed no candidate-specific spending by a committee, the table used "\$0 found" rather than a definitive claim that no spending occurred. This reflects the limits of the review: FEC filings may be amended, late 24/48-hour reports may be processed after initial aggregation, and third-party trackers may update on different schedules. Political committees making independent expenditures can have additional 24-hour or 48-hour reporting obligations close to an election, which can create timing differences across sources.

Final totals were calculated by adding three separately labeled components: direct independent expenditures supporting the candidate, independent expenditures opposing the candidate's opponent, and direct PAC contributions to the candidate.