This monograph shows in rich detail that SJ P, contrary to its image, actually supports a one state solution that would eliminate the very existence of the democratic state of Israel. We must understand this to react accordingly for the restoring of universities as safe environments for the peaceful exchange of ideas.

“The Jerusalem Center is a leader in the effort to expose BDS for what it is; anti-peace, anti-Israel and by singling out only Israel for BDS, anti-Jewish.”

Students for Justice in Palestine has been misunderstood on many university campuses.

SJP is not a peaceful pro-Palestinian group that seeks to establish a Palestinian state next to Israel. Rather, SJP is an international campus network that seeks to dismantle the Jewish state. SJP glorifies terror groups like Hamas, Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad and the PFLP. It promotes violence and anti-Semitic acts against many Jewish and Israel-friendly students in defiance of university warnings and sanctions. Unmasking Students for Justice in Palestine on nearly 200 American campuses is critical to restoring the university as a safe environment for the peaceful and respectful exchange of ideas.
Students for Justice in Palestine
Unmasked

Dan Diker

with Jamie Berk

Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs
An altar glorifying terrorist “martyrs” created by University of Chicago’s Students for Justice in Palestine in November 2015 and uploaded to their official Facebook page. This “Dia de Los Muertos” altar commemorates Palestinian terrorists, including Hadeel al-Hashlamon, who attempted to stab an Israeli soldier, and Fadi Aloun, who stabbed a 15-year-old Israeli in October 2015.
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1. Executive Summary

- The Students for Justice in Palestine network serves as the leading student arm of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement in the United States.

- SJP is not as they claim, a “grassroots” student organization; it is a terror-affiliated anti-Semitic network that currently operates with autonomy and impunity at colleges and universities across the United States.

- SJP has adopted a policy of “anti-normalization” of relations with Zionist groups and most Jewish organizations with the exception of the equally radical, anti-Zionist and pro-BDS Jewish Voice for Peace. Students for Justice in Palestine advances their proprietary view of Palestinian justice by undertaking initiatives to isolate, demonize, and ultimately destroy the state of Israel.

- Many students and university administrations have treated SJP as a pro-Palestinian equivalent to pro-Israel student groups such as StandWithUs, The Israel on Campus Coalition or Hillel. However, as this monograph documents, SJP is an extremist organization that maintains affiliations with Arab and Islamic terror groups, is overtly anti-Semitic, incites hatred and violence against Jewish students, and rejects the existence of the state of Israel.¹

- SJP has been linked to terror groups. Some have defined SJP as a campus front for Hamas at University of California, Berkeley.² Principal backers of SJP include founders, financial patrons and ideological supporters who have been connected to Islamist terror organizations such as Hamas, Hizbullah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

- Students for Justice in Palestine is a byproduct of American Muslims for Palestine (AMP), an organization whose leaders were former members of Palestinian and Islamist terror organizations. AMP was founded in 2005 by the former leaders of three organizations; Kindhearts, the Islamic Association for Palestine, and the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development. All three organizations were implicated by the U.S. government between 2001 and 2011 for financing Hamas.
• Brandeis University and AMCHA Initiative studies reveal a direct correlation between BDS activities and anti-Semitism on campuses with large Jewish student populations. The studies also found a correlation between the presence of SJP and a rise in campus anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism.³

• As of 2015, there were 115 SJP campus branches according to the Anti-Defamation League⁴ and as many as 120 according to a report by The Forward that same year.⁵ However, a March 2017 map issued by National SJP claims SJP groups operate at 189 U.S. campuses.⁶

• Jewish students on campuses across the United States have been victimized by anti-Semitic vandalism, verbal attacks, and outright violence at the hands of SJP members.

• Exposing the intensifying activity of Students for Justice in Palestine at over nearly 200 American campuses is necessary to neutralize SJP’s support for terror and political warfare against Israel. Combating SJP is also important to counter the spread of anti-Semitic and Nazi propaganda,⁷ incitement to terror, and the climate of fear and hate speech, which are drivers of domestic terrorism in the United States.

• Tablet Magazine’s Jonathan Bronitsky was refused access to the 2016 SJP conference. However, as he interviewed attendees outside the assembly, he reported overhearing organizers warning attendees of “hardcore conservatives lurking around” and pro-Israel “spies” attending the conference in disguise. Later, conference organizers ordered him not to approach attendees. One SJP volunteer was assigned specifically to follow him and prevent him from speaking with conference attendees.

• Only one university in North America, Fordham in New York, has rejected a student request to form a SJP chapter. Dean of students Keith Eldredge declared that a SJP chapter should not be established “in order to prevent polarization [on campus]...and the resulting possible negative impacts on student safety and the general security of the Fordham community.”
Northeastern University’s SJP faculty advisor, Professor M. Shahid Alam, has told SJP members that they should be proud to be called anti-Semites, and should wear the title as a “badge of honor.”

University alumni would be advised to speak with university administrations to call for investigating SJP, to ensure that these organizations are not operating with funding from terror-linked organizations or violating freedom of speech rights of fellow students. Similarly, trustees and major donors should demand that their universities follow Fordham’s example and reject SJP chapters on campus.

University trustees, donors, alumni and administration would be advised to remain vigilant, and demand that their campus communities and state governments unmask, expose, investigate, prosecute, and sanction SJP in order to reign in extremist terror-supporting and anti-Semitic actions on U.S. campuses.
2. SJP’s Proliferating Presence on U.S. Campuses

SJP’s secrecy and the decentralized structure of its chapters and memberships across the United States and the fluidity of BDS groups and other anti-Israel campus organizations cloud the exact number of SJP branches on American university campuses. As of 2015, there were 115 SJP campus branches according to the Anti-Defamation League and as many as 120 according to a report by The Forward that same year. However, a March 2017 map issued by National SJP claims SJP groups operate at 189 U.S. campuses.
SJP has proven to be an influential campus organization, that has inspired student governments, assemblies and other clubs – otherwise unrelated to the Middle East – to adopt pro-BDS resolutions. In introducing, energizing, and maintaining the BDS movement on American campuses, SJP chapters have obfuscated the meaning of “justice in Palestine.” In SJP’s view, eliminating the Jewish nation-state is the only way to achieve “justice.” One of SJP’s most prominent declarations, “From the river [Jordan] to the sea [Mediterranean], Palestine will be free,” underscores SJP’s intentions to isolate and ultimately replace Israel with a Muslim-majority Palestinian state. This popular mantra that calls for the destruction of Israel and the ethnic cleansing of its Jewish citizens is regularly chanted at SJP demonstrations and protests on American campuses.

SJP is both undemocratic and subversive. It has rejected Israel and its democratic institutions, such as Israel’s Knesset, its free press, and internationally recognized Supreme Court to advocate on behalf of Palestinians or Israeli-Arabs. Furthermore, SJP chapters have refused to engage in joint Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation and peace initiatives. American SJP campus chapters have rejected establishing themselves as a mainstream pro-Palestinian counterbalance to Jewish and Zionist organizations such as Israel on Campus Coalition, Hillel, or the World Union of Jewish Students. Similarly, SJP has avoided advocating for Palestinian culture or economic, civic, or business interests.

Instead, following the lead of NGOs in the West Bank, SJP campus chapters have adopted a policy of “anti-normalization” of relations with campus and Zionist groups and most Jewish organizations, with the exception of the equally radical, anti-Zionist and pro-BDS Jewish Voice for Peace. In short, Students for Justice in Palestine advances a proprietary view of Palestinian justice by undertaking initiatives to isolate, demonize, and ultimately destroy the state of Israel.
Notably, SJP has even targeted progressive Jewish groups such as JStreet. University of California San Diego’s SJP chapter issued a press release stating that any cooperation with JStreet, which advocates for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, is “counterproductive to the Palestinian plight for human rights.” A 2010 statement by Columbia University’s SJP chapter similarly stated that SJP would:

Refuse to take part in whitewashing Israel’s public image and therefore reject any Israeli-Palestinian meetings that do not recognize our inalienable rights, and explicitly aim to resist Israel’s occupation, colonization, and apartheid. Israeli-Palestinian meetings that are not committed to such principles give a false picture of equality between the two parties by ignoring and legitimizing Israel’s oppression of the Palestinian people. We will not contribute to any event that undermines our rights, or portrays Israel as anything but what it really is: an apartheid state.

Pro-BDS publications like *The Electronic Intifada* and *Islamic Monthly* instruct students to resist “faith-washing,” which brings Jewish and Muslim students together on campus to dialogue about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

There are other BDS-supporting pro-Palestinian student organizations that closely coordinate with SJP. They include the Canada-based Students for Palestinian Human
Rights (SPHR) and Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA) and the Palestine Solidarity Committee (PSC), which operate on campuses such as Harvard University and University of Texas, Austin.

The AMCHA Initiative, which monitors campus anti-Semitism, reveals a direct correlation between BDS activities and anti-Semitism on campuses with large Jewish student populations in their 2015 and 2016 reports. These studies also found a correlation between the presence of a SJP chapter and a rise in campus anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism.16

Another 2016 Brandeis University study attributed intensified anti-Semitism to the campus BDS movement.17 The Brandeis study documented hostilities, intimidation techniques, and anti-Semitic rhetoric employed by SJP activists against Jewish students at campuses across the United States. Many Jewish students reported being accused by BDS activists of personal responsibility for the actions of the Israeli government, simply because they were Jewish.18

According to the Brandeis report, more than a third of students polled agreed that there was a “hostile environment” toward Jews on their campuses.19 The study also found that students at schools with active BDS movements were frequently exposed to anti-Semitic statements such as:

“Jews have too much power in America,” “Jews exploit the Holocaust,” “Jews are more loyal to Israel,” and “Israelis behave like Nazis.”20

In another example, close to 20 percent of Jewish students reported having heard a form of the statement “Israelis behave like Nazis” at CUNY-Brooklyn and schools in the University of California system, which have strong BDS movements. Almost 20 percent of students at UCLA have heard other students say that Jews have too much power.21

The Brandeis poll also revealed compelling statistics on the rise of online harassment of Jewish students, anti-Semitic vandalism, and even physical attacks against Jewish students on campuses with a strong BDS movement.22
3. SJP Violence, Anti-Semitism, and Intimidation Tactics

There are numerous examples of anti-Semitic violence and intimidation perpetrated by SJP members against Jewish students at American universities. SJP’s mock eviction notices have been one popular tactic. SJP members at universities including Harvard, NYU, and Northeastern have placed these notices under the doors of student dormitory rooms. Although mock eviction notices have not targeted individual Jews, at NYU, eviction notices were placed under doors in a student residence in which a majority of residents are Jewish, leading those students to report anti-Semitic fears and harassment by SJP. SJP libels included false claims like, “Palestinian homes are destroyed as part of the state of Israel’s ongoing attempts to ethnically cleanse the region of its Arab inhabitants and maintain an exclusively ‘Jewish’ character of the state.”

A mock “eviction notice” received by a Jewish NYU student in April, 2014.
SJP chapters across the United States have also spread anti-Semitism both on campuses and via social media. In May 2014, Vassar College’s SJP posted anti-Semitic Nazi propaganda cartoons and links to white supremacist websites on their social media accounts.²⁴ Vassar President Catharine Hill reprimanded SJP in an email to students, faculty, and employees and called for an investigation of Vassar’s SJP chapter. However, no formal actions were taken.²⁵

A photo featuring a Vassar College student wearing a "Resistance is not Terrorism" shirt featuring a picture of convicted terrorist Leila Khaled, February 2016.

In July 2014, Florida International University’s SJP cosponsored a rally in front of Miami’s Israeli consulate. Protestors chanted “Khaybar, Khaybar, oh Jew, Muhammad’s army will return,” a reference to a massacre of Jews by Muslims in 628 CE.²⁶ Also in 2014, UCLA’s SJP chapter hosted a presentation by Palestinian Omar Barghouti, the founder of the BDS movement. The event was called “International Solidarity with Palestine: Towards a Global Intifada.” Barghouti justified Palestinian terror, claiming that Jews held positions within the former Nazi regime. Barghouti also charged that Israeli soldiers shoot Palestinian children “for sport.”²⁷

In 2016, the Irvine California district attorney announced a criminal investigation of University of California Irvine’s SJP chapter, in response to an incident in which protestors interrupted an event by a pro-Israel student organization, chanting “‘Long live the intifada,’ ‘f*** the police,’ ‘displacing people since ’48, there’s nothing here to celebrate’ and ‘all white people need to die.’”²⁸
In 2014, a man tabling for SJP at Temple University punched a student in the face and called him a “kike” and “baby-killer” for asking to discuss Israel. In 2010, a Jewish student holding a sign saying “Israel Wants Peace” was rammed with a shopping cart by an SJP activist during University of California, Berkeley’s Israel Apartheid Week. Violent incidents have also been reported at Cornell, Loyola University in Chicago, and Stanford where Jewish students have been spat on, harassed, and assaulted on campus by SJP protestors. In other cases, students were ejected from SJP events for questioning the groups’ “bias” regarding Israel.

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Temple University student protest and a UCLA Divest poster demanding “justice” for convicted Palestinian terrorist Rasmea Odeh. Odeh perpetrated a bombing attack at a Jerusalem supermarket in 1969 that killed two Hebrew University students. After her early release in a prisoner exchange, Odeh falsified her immigration papers and obtained U.S. citizenship, which was revoked in August 2017. Dozens of demonstrators, including SJP activists, joined her for a “send-off” at Chicago’s O’Hare airport when she was deported to Jordan in September 2017.
3.1 SJP’s Support for Terror

Many SJP chapters have expressed support for Palestinian terrorists. Some SJP groups invited convicted terrorists to address them. Many chapters have expressed support for terrorist organizations. For example, Khader Adnan Mohammed Musa is a spokesperson for Islamic Jihad, a U.S. designated terrorist organization. Adnan was imprisoned numerous times by Israel, and has incited terrorism and murder, especially in the form of suicide bombings targeting civilians.

Adnan has also established contacts with SJP chapters across the United States. In 2013, SJP at American University in Washington D.C. organized a Skype call with Adnan. The event was co-sponsored by Amnesty International and Jewish Voice for Peace. SJP branches at Bowdoin College, Tufts University, Union Theological Seminary, Ryerson University, and Columbia University have expressed solidarity with Adnan on social media.

SJP chapters have also expressed support for the Hamas terror group on social media. A Facebook post “In solidarity with the innocent Palestinian prisoners” by University of Alabama Birmingham’s SJP chapter named three terrorists as “innocent” hunger striking prisoners. One terrorist, Abdullah al-Barghouti, is currently serving 67 consecutive life sentences in Israel after pleading guilty to bomb-making for Hamas in 2004. Bombs assembled by al-Barghouti killed 66 people and injured 500 others. Two members of Islamic Jihad were also named in the post.
In 2015 Mohammed Nablusi, a BDS activist and law student at the University of Texas, Austin, wrote an op-ed in *Warscapes* magazine recommending that campus BDS groups align with Palestinian terror organizations. Warscapes receives generous funding from George Soros’ Open Society Foundation. Nablusi wrote, “In developing the strategic vision of BDS, we must (1) look to and support Palestinian resistance groups and civil organizations that remain steadfast, in the face of PA-Israel collaboration, in their commitment to anti-colonial struggle—groups such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Hamas and Palestine Islamic Jihad; and (2) commit ourselves to supporting a one-state solution.”

NYC SJP has been the most outspoken among North American SJP chapters in its support of Palestinian terror organizations, particularly the Marxist-Leninist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). NYC SJP is comprised of students from across New York City, with a large proportion of Palestinian-American members enrolled in the CUNY system.

On social media, NYC SJP has demonstrated support for and communicated directly with the PFLP student arm, the Progressive Student Labor Front (PSLF). NYC SJP wrote that the PSLF gives their “support to New York City Students for Justice in Palestine and their firm and committed struggle against Zionism and racism and for the liberation of Palestine” in a 2015 post on its official WordPress site. In another 2015 WordPress post, NYC SJP criticized the BDS movement for failing to take actions to liberate territory, indicating support for Palestinian terror. Former PFLP terrorist Leila Khaled is quoted in the post as saying, “BDS, of course, on the international level, is very effective. But it doesn’t liberate land.” NYC SJP has also posted a number of links directly to the PFLP official website on its Facebook page. In March 2017, NYC SJP tweeted a video that highlights the stories of female “Palestinian martyrs,” who are commonly referred to as “terrorists” in the West.
A November 2015 SJP display at the University of Chicago. display promoting solidarity with Palestinian terrorists. SJP's so-called “murdered Palestinians” were killed or subdued while executing terror attacks against Israelis.

Ahmed Manasara, a teen terrorist whom University of Chicago’s SJP glorified as “murdered,” was in fact arrested by Jerusalem police following a stabbing spree. Manasara, who was treated at Jerusalem’s Hadassah Hospital, told police “I went to stab Jews.” Manasara raised his right index finger, indicating his fealty to Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood. This hand signal is similarly used by ISIS to express the unity of Allah in Islam.
PFLP terrorist Leila Khaled addressed via Skype NYC Students for Justice in Palestine’s August 2017 conference. A Facebook post by NYC SJP honoring Khaled quotes her saying “Zionism is terrorism.”

A picture from SJP’s Facebook page at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) lauding stabbing attacks and terror-“resistance” against predatory “Israeli” wolves.
A poster advertising a September 2017 SJP-sponsored rally at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign aligned Israel with "racists, fascists, and white supremacists," following the Charlottesville, Virginia neo-Nazi protests.
4. SJP and Israel Apartheid Week

Students for Justice in Palestine has played a central role in “Israel Apartheid Week” (IAW) activities. IAW is a designated seven days of BDS activities held each spring at university campuses around the world, primarily in South Africa, across Europe, and North America. IAW was founded in 2005 at the University of Toronto by the Arab Students Collective, in coordination with other BDS-supporting groups and Toronto’s Near Eastern Studies Student Union.45

SJP chapters have promoted IAW across the United States. It is often the busiest week of activities at each SJP chapter. IAW activities include speaker series, movie screenings, and campus demonstrations all carrying one message: Israel is an illegitimate apartheid entity that must be replaced with a Palestinian state.46 These events are often held in campus public spaces such as quads and student unions. Israel Apartheid Week events have become
platforms for harassment and intimidation of students who question or disagree with IAW propaganda.

Israel Apartheid Week’s website includes a documentary film entitled “Roadmap to Apartheid,” produced by Electronic Intifada, reports declaring Israel an apartheid state and maps of “Palestine” in which Israel does not appear.47

The “Mock Apartheid Wall,” is a cornerstone of Israel Apartheid Week. It is often coupled with a replica of an Israeli military checkpoint where SJP members perform street theater featuring bloody executions.

Mock assassination of students at an Israel Apartheid Week demonstration at UCLA, May 2010.

Many Jewish students have reported being “singled out” and forced to experience Israel Apartheid Week displays, including Jamie Berk, the senior researcher of this monograph. Berk was grabbed by a student from McGill University’s Students for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR) and forced to walk through a display.
5. SJP, “Intersectionality,” and Inter-cause Cooperation

Students for Justice in Palestine and the BDS movement have proliferated on American college campuses in part due to the rise of “intersectionality” on U.S. campuses. Intersectionality, which has been trumpeted by some American professors, is defined as “the complex, cumulative way, in which the effects of multiple forms of discrimination (such as racism, sexism, and classism) combine, overlap, or intersect especially in the experiences of marginalized individuals or groups.”48

Proponents of intersectionality argue that Palestinians are an oppressed group, whose subjugation overlaps with other forms of persecution, such as homophobia, racism, xenophobia, and sexism. Therefore, solidarity networks have been formed between SJP and other minority campus groups, such as LGBT groups, feminist organizations, the Movement for Black Lives, and other campus organizations representing specific national and ethnic interests. Other campus groups, such as environmental organizations, student publications, and political organizations also have co-sponsored events with SJP chapters.

A Facebook post by NYU Students for Justice in Palestine creating a false equivalence between the IDF and American police who kill black civilians, blaming both groups for “genocide,” July 2016.
Many of these organizations are unrelated to the Palestinian cause. Logically, an LGBT or environmental student organization would support Israel, because of the Jewish State’s positive record on gay rights and the environment. However, under the auspices of intersectionality, identity politics, and solidarity among “oppressed” groups, it has become accepted, encouraged, and sometimes mandated and even enforced that all progressive student groups cooperate with SJP.

A BDS protestor on the Brooklyn Bridge holding a sign comparing Black Lives Matter protests in Ferguson, Missouri to the situation in Gaza, 2016.

This forced ideological cooperation and camaraderie among unrelated groups alienate Jewish and pro-Israel students. Due to the high-pressure environment surrounding intersectionality, Jews on campus have been excluded from progressive activities and associations merely because they are Zionists.

For example, two Jewish students participated in the University of California Student Association’s Students of Color Conference, which gained a reputation as a “safe space” where students of color and white allies can discuss issues concerning race and structural inequalities on campus. According to Scholars for Peace in the Middle East, instead, students discovered that the conference was filled with anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli slurs and incitement to terror.
Instead of addressing ways to counter campus anti-Semitism, conference participants spread it. They denied the Holocaust, spread the libel that Israel was poisoning the West Bank’s water supply, and recommended that participants refrain from buying Ben and Jerry’s ice cream, “because they’re Jewish and have a shop in Israel.” Both students agreed that the clearest display of anti-Semitism they witnessed at the conference was a presentation by SJP entitled “Intifada: Peaceful Uprising.” Following the presentation, the entire room erupted into a chant of “Free, free Palestine!”

SJP has similarly cooperated with religious organizations, both on and off campus. In 2013, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) launched the “BDS Summer Institute,” that provided tools, tactics, and strategies for students to start BDS campaigns on campus. AFSC is a Quaker relief organization that has a minimal presence on college campuses. The AFSC summer institute was advertised as “a fun comprehensive training program for campus activists.” The institute, in conjunction with the anti-Zionist Jewish Voice for Peace, provided students resources and training for launching new campus BDS campaigns. After attending the BDS Summer Institute, one Jewish 19-year-old student, who had never been to Israel, declared her plans to start a BDS organization on her Florida campus.
6. A Brief History of Students for Justice in Palestine

Students for Justice in Palestine was founded by Palestinian activist Hatem Bazian in 1992. Bazian is currently a professor of philosophy and Islamic studies at the University of California, Berkeley. Bazian is also an alumnus of San Francisco State University’s General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS), a precursor to SJP.

Beginning in 2001, while studying for his doctorate at the University of California, Berkeley, Bazian and SJP began organizing events and protests. Bazian cites the Muslim Brotherhood and Muslim World League-aligned Muslim Student Association, which he headed at Berkeley, as inspirations for Students for Justice in Palestine. SJP was formed with the intention of branding the goals of the Muslim Student Association to appeal to secular students interested in social justice.

Bazian’s experiences in higher education and his professional life have been devoted to the demonization of the Jewish State. Bazian was born in Nablus, in the West Bank, and educated in Amman, Jordan. He moved to the United States for his undergraduate studies at San Francisco State University (SFSU) in the late 1980s. During his undergraduate studies at SFSU, he was elected president of the Associated Students and Student Union Governing Board. Jewish peers of Bazian reported a rise in anti-Semitic incidents on the SFSU campus during Bazian’s time as a student leader. They also accused Bazian of fomenting an environment of hatred. Some of his activities included waging a campaign against SFSU’s Hillel, accusing a student newspaper that portrayed him unfavorably of being full of “Jewish spies,” and organizing a press conference on campus defending a controversial mural of Malcolm X surrounded by Jewish stars and dollar signs.

Bazian continued these anti-Semitic activities as head of Students for Justice in Palestine while completing his doctorate at University of California, Berkeley. In April 2002, 79 SJP
members were arrested for disrupting a Berkeley Holocaust Memorial event. Bazian held a press conference to protest the arrests, where he affirmed his anti-Semitic bona fides stating, “take a look at the type of names on the buildings around campus — Haas, Zellerbach — and decide who controls this university.”

In May 2002, a San Francisco high school issued an apology to parents for inviting Bazian to speak at the school’s “cultural assembly.” His presentation featured a rap song comparing Zionists to Nazis. Bazian also worked as a fundraising speaker for KindHearts, a charity that was dismantled by the US State Department in 2006 for funding Hamas.

6.1 GUPS as a Precursor to SJP

The General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS) that spawned SJP has operated since 1959, when Yasser Arafat founded its first branch while a student in Cairo. The oldest branch of GUPS in the United States is located at San Francisco State University (SFSU). The branch was founded in 1973 when the United States had still designated the Palestine Liberation Organization as a foreign terrorist organization. A GUPS branch at the University of New Orleans was founded in 2008. In 2008, it was also reported that GUPS branches were founded at California State University at Chico, and in New York City.62 Like SJP, GUPS sanctions BDS and has been involved in supporting violence and terror (see photo below).64 Rabab Abdulhadi, the current GUPS faculty advisor, is a national BDS leader and the founder of USACBI, the U.S. Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel. She has glorified terrorists on numerous occasions.65

Abdulhadi and Bazian have held several events together and have coordinated joint Berkeley-SFSU campaigns between GUPS and SJP. GUPS is an organization that has supported terror organizations since its founding but has largely been overlooked as an ideological precursor and inspiration to Bazian and SJP, due to its small size and limited number of branches in the United States.66

Mohammed Hammad, former President of San Francisco State University’s General Union of Palestine Students (GUPS), a university-sanctioned student group, and supporter of BDS and the dissolution of Israel, was widely alleged to have posted this photo on his Tumblr account saying, “I seriously cannot get over how much I love this blade. It is the sharpest thing I own and cuts through everything like butter and just holding it makes me want to stab an Israeli soldier.” According to AMCHA, the anti-Semitism monitoring group, Hammad was reported to have identified an Israeli soldier and said, “The only ‘peace’ I’m interested in is the head of this f*cking scum on a plate, as well as the heads of all others like her, and all others who support the IDF,” 2013.
7. SJP’s Terror Ties and Financing

National SJP and individual SJP branches on campuses across America are not registered as 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organizations. Therefore, they are not subject to laws requiring financial disclosure. The only identifiable sources of funding for individual branches of SJP come from funds distributed by student governments for student clubs and activities, other campus agencies, or the university itself.

Students for Justice in Palestine is a byproduct of American Muslims for Palestine (AMP), an organization whose leaders were former members and supporters of Palestinian and Islamist terror organizations. AMP was founded in 2005, after three organizations, Kindhearts, the Islamic Association for Palestine, and the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, were implicated by the U.S. government between 2001 and 2011 for financing Hamas.

National SJP and individual SJP chapters have also received small grants from radical organizations such as Cultures of Resistance Network, Peace Development Fund, and the Sparkplug Foundation. However, it is notable that students on individual campuses have played a key role in SJP fundraising and promotion.

Despite student participation, a large portion of the funding for SJP programming at campuses across the United States comes from two groups, American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) and WESPAC. These two organizations have been firmly established as sources of funding for SJP, both for National SJP and individual campus branches.

Although SJP was founded by Hatem Bazian in 1992, it was not until 2010 that a national effort to unite SJP campus branches emerged, in the AMP-sponsored “Palestine Track” at the 2010 meeting of the U.S. Social Forum, a conference for the national affiliate of the World Social Forum, an anti-globalization “civil society” conference that began in Brazil in 2001. The U.S. Social Forum describes itself as, “The next most important step in our struggle to build a powerful multi-racial, multi-sectoral, inter-
generational, diverse, inclusive, internationalist movement that transforms this country and changes history.” At the 2010 meeting in Detroit, a “Palestine Track” was formed for SJP activists from around the United States to unite and establish a national action plan. National SJP emerged as a result of the “Palestine Track” sessions. The WESPAC Foundation, a Westchester New York-based progressive organization serves as the fiscal conduit for National SJP.

### 7.1 SJP, AMP, and Extremist Group Financing

Students for Justice in Palestine is a byproduct of American Muslims for Palestine (AMP), an organization who leaders were former members and supporters of Palestinian and Islamist terror organizations. AMP was founded in 2005, after three organizations, Kindhearts, the Islamic Association for Palestine, and the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development were implicated by the federal government between 2001 and 2011 for financing Hamas. Many of the leaders and top donors to these organizations were jailed, deported, or investigated for terror connections. Many of the members who remained in the United States, and who are not currently imprisoned, have since migrated to AMP.

SJP founder Hatem Bazian also chairs American Muslims for Palestine and is listed on Americans for Justice in Palestine Educational Foundations' 990 tax forms for 2013-2015 as the organization's president. Bazian is also listed on AMP's website as the chairman of AMP's national board but is not listed among AMP staff members.

In addition to Bazian, a second AMP employee, Taher Herzallah, served as the organization's liaison to Students for Justice in Palestine. Since 2016, Herzallah has served as the Associate Director of Outreach & Grassroots Organizing for AMP. From 2010 to 2016, he was AMP's West Coast Regional Director & National Campus Coordinator. Herzallah coordinated with SJP and Muslim Student Association branches across the country to coordinate grant requests, procure other funding, and provide materials and speakers to campus organizations.
There are numerous connections between AMP board members, employees, volunteers, keynote speakers and Palestinian terror groups, such as Hamas, the Islamist terror organization that governs the Gaza Strip. In some cases, AMP leaders and supporters have been implicated for fundraising for Hamas. In one case, Saleh Sarsour, an AMP board member, used his furniture store in Milwaukee to pass money to Adel Awadallah, the leader of the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas’ armed wing. Sarsour also spent eight months in an Israeli jail for Hamas activity.76

The Islamic Association for Palestine was another organization that provided financial and material support for Hamas in the United States. The Islamic Association for Palestine was founded in 1987 after Mousa Abu Marzook, a senior Hamas figure who has been listed as a specially designated terrorist by the U.S. State Department since 1995, provided start-up funds. The Foundation for the Defense of Democracies has found “significant overlap between employees from this Hamas-supporting organization and the American Muslims for Palestine network.”77

One of the major interlocking and financial connections between the Islamic Association for Palestine and AMP is found in AMP’s 2013-2015 990 tax forms. Rafeeq Jaber, the former president of the Islamic Association for Palestine, prepared the taxes for AMP via his organization Jaber Financial Services from 2010-2015. Jaber’s official role with AMP is unclear, as are the current activities of Jaber Financial Services, which has little web presence, but operates out of the same building where the Islamic Association of Palestine was located in Palos Hills, IL, before it was shut down in 2004 by the State Department for funding Hamas.78 The exact funding sources for AMP have yet to be determined. However, it is notable that Rafeeq Jaber, the same individual, who headed the Islamic Association for Palestine, a nonprofit organization responsible for funding Hamas in the United States, has been AMP’s tax preparer since 2010.

The funds distributed through American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) and its fiscal sponsor Americans for Justice in Palestine Educational Foundation to individual SJP chapters and National Students for Justice in Palestine were reported to be at least $100,000 for 2014.79 As per a 2010 Al Jazeera op-ed by AMP media and communications coordinator Kristen Szremski, “We [AMP] offer SJP’s the same help we offer others planning events
about Palestine: Free materials, speakers, and training.” However, the AMP support for the creation of National Students for Justice in Palestine and expenses incurred by the organization for these activities (explained in the following pages of this monograph) are unaccounted for in Szremski’s interview nor the Americans for Justice in Palestine Educational Foundation’s 990 tax forms.

7.2 AMP and the Evolution of National SJP

In 2010, National Students for Justice in Palestine, a national network of affiliate SJP groups, was formed by the terror-affiliated American Muslims for Palestine. Before 2010, SJP operated with individual campus chapters and little cross-campus cooperation. According to National SJP’s official website, it was established “when an informal network of Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) activists from across the country began organizing around a growing need to coordinate campus efforts and host a central gathering event for our young, intersectional social justice movement.”

What has frequently been overlooked is that National SJP was formed in 2010 after AMP called for SJP members from around the United States to attend the U.S. Social Forum’s two-day conference in Detroit. Awad Hamdan, American Muslims for Palestine’s former “National Protection and Programs Directorate” chair posted on Students for Justice in Palestine - Northeastern Illinois University’s Facebook page that AMP would sponsor SJP members from across the country to attend the conference to “unite SJP work and to strengthen work for Palestine in the U.S.”

Other BDS organizations and BDS-supporting individuals also encouraged BDS supporters to join them at the World Social Forum’s 2010 summit in Detroit, because this particular summit provided a unique opportunity for BDS to intersect with different progressive causes and for BDS-supporting students to unite and form a national framework. Student BDS activist Andrew Dalack similarly wrote an op-ed in *The Electronic Intifada* urging other BDS-supporting individuals and organizations to attend the conference because “participation allows Palestinian rights advocates as well as Palestinian-Americans who struggle for their labor, housing, immigrant, racial and criminal justice rights, to align themselves more firmly within the Left to build another world together.” Other BDS-supporting organizations in the United States such as the U.S. Popular Palestinian Community Network and the Middle East Children’s Alliance placed similar calls for activists to attend the 2010 US Social Forum.
A special “Palestine track” was created at the conference for SJP members so that they could organize and form a national group. According to the U.S. Social Forum’s website, the goal of the Palestine Program was so that “Together, we can seed divestment on every campus, educate our fellow students, and build meaningful relationships with social justice movements across all our campuses.”

Different organizations sponsored sessions in the “Palestine Program” including the International Jewish anti-Zionist Network, U.S. Palestinian Community Network, CodePink, U.S. Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation, the WESPAC Foundation, and Israel Apartheid Week (USA). There were over 70 presentations, activities, and workshops devoted to BDS and Palestinian issues at the three-day conference.

Another conference, the 2010 U.S. Assembly of Jews Confronting Racism & Israeli Apartheid was also held in Detroit, from June 19-22, 2010. These dates and location were selected so attendees could also attend the June 22-26 2010 U.S. Social Forum and participate in the “Palestine Track” activities. The stated goal of the 2010 U.S. Assembly of Jews Confronting Racism & Israeli Apartheid was, “To gather together as anti-Zionist Jewish (AZJ) activists committed to social justice and to challenging racism, colonialism and imperialism–first and foremost by contributing to efforts to overcome Zionism and decolonize Palestine.”

The assembly’s website also notes that dissent would not be welcomed at the conference, stating, “We also welcome those who are critical of Zionism and interested in learning more about anti-Zionist Jewish activism. However, we ask that those who are still in a process of rejecting Zionism to participate as observers.” One of the themes of the conference was “Student and Campus-based organizing,” which is described as a way to brainstorm for students, staff, and academics to organize in campus settings, so anti-Zionist Jews can ally themselves with “non-students on campus and surrounding communities, and other possibilities for students in the Palestine Solidarity Movement and for Jewish anti-Zionist student movement work.”
A poster advertising the “2010 U.S. Assembly of Jews Confronting Racism & Israeli Apartheid,” a conference for Jewish anti-Zionists connected to the 2010 U.S. Social Forum, where National SJP was formed.
7.3 SJP, Jewish Anti-Zionism, and BDS Student Activism

Both the 2010 U.S. Assembly of Jews Confronting Racism & Israeli Apartheid and U.S. Social Forum laid the groundwork for both national Jewish anti-Zionism and BDS student activism. The byproducts of the efforts of the "Palestine Track" at the 2010 U.S. Social Forum and 2010 Assembly of Jews Confronting Racism and Israeli Apartheid are evidenced in the subsequent National SJP and Jewish anti-Zionist campaigns, activities, and national conferences that have occurred in subsequent years. National SJP is the most prominent national campus BDS organization to emerge following this conference. Jewish Voice for Peace, a Jewish anti-Zionist network, has increased its campus presence exponentially since 2010, as well as its national staff and publicity.

In recent years, National SJP’s primary activity has been holding regional and national conferences. Its 2017 national conference is scheduled to be held at the University of Houston. In 2016, National SJP’s annual conference was held at George Mason University in Virginia. Journalists reported that they were denied access to the 2016 conference even after applying for, and sometimes receiving press credentials, simply because they worked for publications that conference organizers deemed to be right-wing, Jewish, or Israeli. In contrast, a journalist for the pro-BDS website Mondoweiss received press credentials without even applying for them. Both George Mason University and the University of Houston have remained silent on why they hosted National SJP conferences. George Mason University refused to address why the conference in question was closed to the public. Both universities have also neglected to comment on SJP’s terror connections.

Journalists reported that they were denied access to the 2016 conference even after applying for and sometimes receiving press credentials, simply because they worked for publications that conference organizers deemed to be right-wing, Jewish, or Israeli.

*Tablet*'s Jonathan Bronitsky was refused access to the conference. However, he reported overhearing organizers warning attendees of “hardcore conservatives lurking around” and pro-Israel "spies" attending the conference in disguise. Later, conference organizers warned him against approaching attendees. One SJP volunteer was assigned to follow him and prevent conference attendees from speaking with him.
7.4 The Mysterious Case of WESPAC’s Funding Platform

The WESPAC Foundation, a nonprofit organization based in White Plains, New York, provides monetary support and accounting services for National SJP. WESPAC also provides its web platform to make tax-exempt gifts via Paypal. WESPAC also held a workshop at the 2010 U.S. Social Forum that was incorporated into the Palestine Program, entitled “Building Arab and Black Solidarity.”

According to its website, WESPAC has focused on progressive social change in Westchester County since 1974. Although their website notes support for a “just resolution to the Israel/Palestine conflict,” they neglect to mention their affiliation to BDS activity nor their connections to SJP. Although a funding vehicle for SJP, WESPAC is neither a student organization nor does it maintain affiliation with any university, raising further suspicions about the organization.

When one attempts to donate to National SJP on the official National SJP website, one is redirected to a Paypal Link stating “Donate to WESPAC Foundation, Purpose: National SJP Conference.” WESPAC Foundation Executive Director Nada Khader confirmed with The Algemeiner’s Ira Stoll that WESPAC was the fiscal sponsor of the National SJP 2016
Conference, because “It’s aligned with our mission.” WESPAC also provides bookkeeping services for the national conference. National SJP is not a 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt organization, so, therefore, it raises money through WESPAC, which does legally function as a nonprofit in New York.

In 2016, Khader confirmed that WESPAC has served as the conduit for SJP’s national fundraising for “four to five years,” placing it in the same time period as the creation of National SJP. WESPAC’s 990 tax returns, from 2012 to 2014 reflected an unexplained and sharp growth in WESPAC’s gross receipts. For example, in 2012, they were $311,213. However, in 2016, WESPAC reported receipts of $1,126,472, which is a 262 percent increase. Although Khader is not named anywhere in WESPAC’s 2012-2014 990 forms, the foundation has declared that it has only one employee, with a salary of $50,000-$55,000 in those years.

A photo from WESPAC Executive Director Nada Khader's personal Facebook featuring a protester wearing a shirt with an image of Palestinian terrorist Leila Khaled and the words “Resistance is not Terrorism,” 2017.
Only one source of direct funding to WESPAC has been identified, which is the Elias Foundation, a Westchester-based grant-making organization that gives to local causes. The foundation granted $25,000 to WESPAC in 2012, $30,000 in 2013, and $290,000 in 2014. Although this increase in funding is substantial, it still does not account for WESPAC’s 60 percent increase in gross receipts from 2013 to 2014. Additionally, $130,000 of the funds received by WESPAC from the Elias Foundation in 2014 were earmarked for its food justice committee. Jonathan Schanzer, of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, noted in 2016 that WESPAC, “remains something of a black box. They remain one of the more mysterious elements of the BDS network.”
There have been isolated successes against individual SJP chapters, but actions have yet to limit SJP growth nationally. Only one university, Fordham in New York City, has rejected a student request to form a SJP chapter. Dean of students, Keith Eldredge, stated that an SJP chapter should not be formed “in order to prevent polarization [on campus]…and the resulting possible negative impacts on student safety and the general security of the Fordham community.”100 Palestine Legal, a BDS-supporting lawfare group, filed suit claiming that the university administration violated the students’ right to free speech in rejecting the bid. Palestine Legal argued that the university administration’s decision would result in a protracted legal battle, even as Fordham moved to have the case dismissed.101

At other universities, SJP has been censured or suspended for anti-Semitism and incitement. However, the organization has not been banned. Northeastern University in Boston suffered violent and anti-Semitic attacks perpetrated by SJP members. However, its chapter continues to operate with relative impunity, regardless of numerous warnings by the university administration. For example, SJP Northeastern stormed a Holocaust remembrance event with anti-Israel signs, chanting “Free, Free Palestine!”102 During its 2012 Israel Apartheid Week activities, SJP members plastered the Northeastern campus with anti-Semitic messages, targeting a statue of a Jewish trustee of the university.103

Only one university, Fordham in New York City, has rejected a student request to form an SJP chapter. Dean of students Keith Eldredge argued that an SJP chapter should not be formed “in order to prevent polarization [on campus]…and the resulting possible negative impacts on student safety and the general security of the Fordham community.”
After years of anti-Semitic hate speech, intimidation, and vandalism, Northeastern’s SJP was placed on administrative probation in May 2013, after members interrupted an event featuring Israeli soldiers. SJP members then violated this probation on March 7, 2014, after they placed mock eviction notices in student residences, causing some students to report the leaflets to the university. Northeastern then responded by suspending SJP from the campus for at least a year and barring its current executive board from serving on any future board in the organization.104

![Image of Max Geller]

Former Northeastern University SJP president (2012-2015) Max Geller, posing (from left) in a shirt with Hizbullah’s green on yellow logo, in a tank top with a picture of Hizbullah leader Hassan Nasrallah, and an Islamic Jihad headband.

Although Northeastern University’s rebuke of SJP garnered media attention, it was ineffective in practice. Only weeks after the suspension, SJP held an event at Northeastern’s School of Law on March 25, 2014.105 They held another event entitled “Mis-using Anti-Semitism to Promote Islamophobia and Silence Criticism of Israel,” in a Northeastern classroom on April 15, 2014. The following academic year, SJP’s operations were back in full swing.106 Since Northeastern SJP’s “suspension” of activities, they have also launched campaigns to boycott Hewlett Packard and Tribe and Sabra hummus brands on campus, due to their presence in Israel.107

In 2014, Professor M. Shahid Alam, Northeastern’s SJP faculty advisor, remarked at an SJP event that members should be proud to be called anti-Semites, and should wear the title as a “badge of honor.”108 Despite his incitement, there have been no indications of any actions taken by the university against Professor Alam. According to Alam’s page on Northeastern’s website, as of September 2017, he remained the SJP faculty advisor and a Northeastern professor.109

Other universities have acted in a similarly ineffectual manner. Loyola University Chicago’s SJP chapter was placed on probation for the 2014-2015 academic year for attempting to block a table set up by Hillel advertising Taglit/Birthright trips to Israel at a student club fair. However, Hillel was also reprimanded for the incident for an unapproved table. Within two months, SJP’s probation had been lifted.110
SJP's defiance of university administrations and U.S. law are most sharply illustrated in a series of disturbances over the past several years at the University of California, Irvine (UCI). Since its founding in 2006, the UCI chapter of SJP alone has been embroiled in several incidents involving altercations, harassment, and intimidation of pro-Israel events and students on campus. The group has faced numerous reprimands from the university administration.

In June 2010, Irvine SJP members, known as the “Irvine Eleven (sic)” were arrested for interrupting a presentation by Michael Oren, former Israeli ambassador to the United States, subsequently a Knesset MK and Deputy Minister of Public Diplomacy in the Prime Minister’s Office. In response, the university administration required the UCI students who were arrested to complete 50 hours of community service. They were also banned from holding campus events until 2011. In September 2011, the “Irvine 11” were found guilty of criminal misdemeanor charges and sentenced to three years informal probation by an Orange County, CA court. AMP campus liaison Taher Herzallah was one of the “Irvine 11” who was arrested along with two fellow UC Riverside students who traveled to Irvine specifically to protest Oren.

In May 2016, the same SJP chapter interrupted a screening of a documentary about IDF soldiers. They received a warning from the university administration. In 2017, 40 SJP members violated the warning by disrupting an event featuring former IDF soldiers. In September 2017, administrators announced they were sanctioning the chapter, requiring members to attend 12 mandatory meetings on free speech, and requiring them to meet with members of the university administration at least two weeks before putting on any events.
8.1. Policy Recommendations

The above cases illustrate the importance of exposing and countering SJP, not only via pro-Israel student organizations, but also by university administrations, faculty, trustees, alumni, and major donors. In nearly all of these incidents, SJP was reprimanded formally by university administration, suspended, or placed on probation for up to a full academic year. Yet shortly thereafter, SJP members repeated the same harassment of pro-Israel students and held additional events demonizing Israel.

Without constant monitoring and diligence, SJP will continue to operate nationally unabated. University donors and alumni are advised to remain well-informed and vigilant, to demand that their campus communities and state governments unmask, expose, investigate, prosecute, and sanction SJP to reign in their extremist terror-supporting and anti-Semitic actions on U.S. campuses.

• Therefore, it is vital to ensure that when SJP is prosecuted by campus administrations for violating codes of conduct and harassing Jewish and pro-Israel students and that sanctions are enforced as deterrent measures. Procedures should also be put in place by university security and student affairs offices if there are reports of SJP attempts to interrupt pro-Israel events and activities.

• University donors and members of alumni communities can serve as powerful channels for holding SJP chapters accountable. University alumni would also be advised to speak with their university administration about the importance of investigating SJP, to ensure that these organizations are not operating with funding from terror-linked organizations or violating freedom of speech rights of fellow students. Similarly, trustees and major donors should demand that universities follow Fordham’s example, and reject SJP chapters on campus.

• State laws are also important in combatting SJP. As of September 2017, 22 states have anti-BDS legislation. States like California, New York, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania all have laws that prevent the state government from contracting with BDS-supporting organizations.

• State-funded universities in states with anti-BDS laws, like Rutgers, CUNY Brooklyn, Ohio State, and schools in the University of California and California State systems have active SJP chapters. The mere existence of these chapters at state-funded institutions is illegal. Therefore, the battle against SJP should also take place in the courtroom.
8.2 Conclusion

As this monograph has illustrated, SJP is not a peaceful, mainstream equivalent to pro-Israel student organizations. SJP does not maintain transparent donors and fundraising efforts. Instead, it operates under mysterious auspices and receives monetary and material support from organizations and individuals connected to Palestinian terror groups and associates. SJP also advances policies of anti-normalization, and regularly intimidates and harasses Jewish and pro-Israel students. Documented incidents of anti-Semitism involving SJP members make the commonalities between this organization and Palestinian extremists and terrorists more apparent.

There are means to stop SJP’s violence, harassment, intimidation, and linkages to terror groups. There are also strategies and initiatives to expose SJP’s boycott of Jews, Israelis, and Zionists on campus, extremist propaganda regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, as well as its illegitimate funding. However, without constant monitoring and diligence, SJP will continue to operate unabated. Therefore, university donors and alumni would be advised to remain well-informed and vigilant, and demand that campus communities and state governments unmask, expose, investigate, prosecute, and sanction SJP to reign in their extremist and anti-Semitic actions on U.S. campuses.
9. Notes


12. “SJP’s Anti-Semitic Activities on Campus,” Zionist Organization of America.


18. Ibid 7-11.


20. Ibid.
In March 2015, UCLA’s Student Council’s judicial board voted to initially reject one student’s appointment because she was Jewish and involved in the campus Jewish community. Council members argued that she would be unable to “maintain an unbiased view” regarding Israel. However, the Judicial Board did not question any bias or respond to UCLA’s undergraduate student advisory council, which the judicial board is apart of, when it passed a resolution calling on the university to divest from Israeli companies in 2014. See http://dailybruin.com/2014/11/18/usac-passes-divestment-resolution-with-8-2-2-vote/


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http://jewishjournal.com/opinion/126186/


“SJP’s Anti-Semitic Activities on Campus,” Zionist Organization of America.

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Profiles in Hate: Hatem Bazian," Campus Watch, November 5, 2011.
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Profiles in Hate: Hatem Bazian," Campus Watch, November 5, 2011.
Ibid.
Ibid.
https://www.facebook.com/groups/86711630271/?ref=br_rs
https://canarymission.org/organizations/gups/ see also;
https://canarymission.org/organizations/gups/
http://culturesofresistance.org/groups-we-support-sjp
http://peacedevelopmentfund.wordpress.com/grantees/
http://www.ampalestine.org/about-amp/staff
In 2015, Bazian received a salary of $36,000. He claimed on that year’s 990 tax form for AMP to work twenty-two hours a week for the organization, which is based in Palos Hills, Illinois. Bazian, who lives in the San Francisco Bay area, is also a lecturer at Berkeley University, co-founder and professor at Zaytuna College, the first Accredited Muslim Liberal Arts College in the United States, and founder of the Islamophobia Research and Documentation Project at the Center for Race and Gender at Berkeley University.
https://www.ampalestine.org/about-amp/staff
http://www.ngo-monitor.org/ngos/american-muslims-for-palestine-amp/
http://www.hatembazian.com/about/
Ibid.
Ibid.
http://www.nationalsjp.org/about.html
https://www.facebook.com/groups/288432374057/permalink/10150124190509058/
https://electronicintifada.net/content/bringing-palestine-us-social-forum/8765
http://uspyn.org/2009/12/31/uspcn-at-the-us-social-forum-join-us-in-planning/ see also:


Ibid.


https://wespac.org/


Ibid.


https://www.elifiasfoundation.org/2014

Ibid


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppCV6EHkskO&feature=youtu.be


http://www.jta.org/2014/03/13/news-opinion/united-states/students-for-justice-in-palestine-suspended-from-northeastern-u

https://www.facebook.com/events/284937371663167/?acontext=%7B%22%3A5%2C%22page_id_source%22%3A104404359717990%2C%22action_history%22%3A%7B%22%3A%22surface%22%3A%22page%22%3A%222C%22mechanism%22%3A%22main_list%22%2C%22extra_data%22%3A%22%7B%5C%22page_id%5C%22%3A104404359717990%2C%5C%22tour_id%5C%22%3Anull%7D%22%7D%22%2Chas_source%22%3Atrue%7D

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See also; https://www.facebook.com/events/1631732997134859/?acontext=%7B%22source%22%3A%22%2C%22page_id_source%22%3A%2C%22action_history%22%3A%2C%22surface%22%3A%2C%22main_list%22%2C%22extra_data%22%3A%2C%22%7B%5C%22page_id%5C%22%3A104404359717990%2C%5C%22tour_id%5C%22%3Anull%7D%22%7D%22%has_source%22%3Atrue%7D

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUS2XAGq4Bg

https://www.northeastern.edu/cssh/faculty/shahid-alam


10. About the Authors

Dan Diker is a Fellow and Project Director of the Program to Counter BDS and Political Warfare at the Jerusalem Center. He is the author of *BDS Unmasked: Radical Roots, Extremist Ends* (JCPA, 2016).

A former Secretary General of the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Diker is also a Research Fellow at the IDC’s Institute for Counter Terrorism. He is a graduate of Harvard University and the Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya.

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The Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs is a leading independent research institute specializing in public diplomacy and foreign policy. Founded in 1976, the Center has produced hundreds of studies and initiatives by leading experts on a wide range of strategic topics. Amb. Dore Gold headed the Jerusalem Center from 2000 until June 2015.

Jerusalem Center Programs:

Defensible Borders for Israel – A major security and public diplomacy initiative that analyzes current terror threats and Israel’s corresponding territorial requirements, particularly in the strategically vital West Bank, that Israel must maintain to fulfill its existential security and defense needs.

Jerusalem in International Diplomacy – Amb. Dore Gold analyzes the legal and historic rights of Israel in Jerusalem and exposes the dangers of compromise that will unleash a new jihadist momentum in his book *The Fight for Jerusalem: Radical Islam, the West, and the Future of the Holy City* (Regnery, 2007). Veteran Israeli journalist Nadav Shragai documents nearly a century of Arab violence triggered by the myth that the Jews are seeking to destroy the Al-Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem in *The “Al-Aksa is in Danger” Libel: The History of a Lie*. Shragai is also the author of *Jerusalem: Delusions of Division* (2015).

Combating Delegitimization and BDS – A major multilingual public diplomacy program exposing those forces that are questioning Israel’s very legitimacy, while carrying out initiatives to strengthen Israel’s fundamental right to security and to reinforce the connection between the Jewish people and their historical homeland including Jerusalem. The program also provides resources for commentators and educates students to effectively communicate these messages to promote attitude change in targeted populations. Publications include *Israel’s Rights as a Nation-State in International Diplomacy* (2011), *Unmasking BDS: Radical Roots, Extremist Ends* (2016).

Global Law Forum – A ground-breaking program that undertakes studies and advances policy initiatives to protect Israel’s legal rights in its conflict with the Palestinians, the Arab world and radical Islam.

Institute for Contemporary Affairs (ICA) – A diplomacy program, founded in 2002 jointly with the Wechsler Family Foundation, that presents Israel’s case on current issues through high-level briefings by government and military leaders to the foreign diplomatic corps and foreign press, as well as production and dissemination of information materials.

Jerusalem Center Serial Publications:

Jerusalem Issue Brief – Insider briefings by top-level Israeli government officials, military experts, and academics, as part of the Center’s Institute for Contemporary Affairs.

Daily Alert – A daily digest of hyperlinked news and commentary on Israel and the Middle East from the world and Israeli press.


Jerusalem Center Websites:

www.jcpa.org (English)
www.jcpa.org.il (Hebrew)
www.jcpa-lecape.org (French)
www.jer-zentrum.org (German)
www.facebook.com/jerusalemcenter
www.twitter.com/JerusalemCenter
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Prof. Rela Geffen
Zvi R. Marom
Prof. Shmuel Sandler
Howard M. Weisband

www.jcpa.org
This monograph shows in rich detail that SJP, contrary to its image, actually supports a one state solution that would eliminate the very existence of the democratic state of Israel. We must understand this to react accordingly for the restoring of universities as safe environments for the peaceful exchange of ideas.

“The Jerusalem Center is a leader in the effort to expose BDS for what it is; anti-peace, anti-Israel and by singling out only Israel for BDS, anti-Jewish.”

Students for Justice in Palestine has been misunderstood on many university campuses.

SJP is not a peaceful pro-Palestinian group that seeks to establish a Palestinian state next to Israel. Rather, SJP is an international campus network that seeks to dismantle the Jewish state. SJP glorifies terror groups like Hamas, Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad and the PFLP. It promotes violence and anti-Semitic acts against many Jewish and Israel-friendly students in defiance of university warnings and sanctions. Unmasking Students for Justice in Palestine on nearly 200 American campuses is critical to restoring the university as a safe environment for the peaceful and respectful exchange of ideas.