



RESEARCH PAPER

Undermining Democracy: The Rise of Congressional Exploitation in America and its Impact on International Image

¹Lubna Qaiser* and ²Ayesha Ijaz and ³Imman Batool

1. M.S. Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, Government College Women University, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan
2. M.S. Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, Government College Women University, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan
3. M.S. Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, Government College Women University, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

***Corresponding Author** | Lubnaqaiser00123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The paper explores the complexity and problems faced by American democracy, with specific focuses on congressional dysfunction, interest group politics, and foreign policy as aspects of the national image that foreigners perceive. Productivity hit an all-time low in the 118th Congress, this situation has seen advocacy groups, like the AIPAC, or American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and have greater leverage on the U.S. foreign policy on matters about Israel, due to greater spending on politics after the attack by Hamas in October 2023. It concludes that erosion of democratic integrity within the United States not only weakens its domestic governance but also its international credibility and influence, especially on matters like human rights and democratic advocacy in the world.

KEYWORDS AIPAC, America, Congress, Democracy, Lobbying

Introduction

Democracy forms the bedrock of governance because it gives the citizens power to have a say in matters determining their lives, and it ensures equality with protection of the fundamental rights. It is only within democracy that Congress sits at the core of the United States as a legislative body which forms representative democracy. As a bicameral institution that hosts the House of Representatives and the Senate, Congress plays a very core role that involves the drafting of laws to be approved as well as performing a check and balance on the authorities. It works as an indispensable check on authority, reaps in control to those holding influence, and personifies the general will in everything related to concerns at the national and local level. With democracy came also Congress, and with them comes hand in hand: the smooth working of the latter is an absolute necessity in preserving democratic tenets, getting the public's confidence, and above all, holding onto the prestige of being a paradigm for governance on this earth

The exploitation of Congress in America comes from undue influence from big interest groups, lobbyists, and political action committees that focus more on their agendas rather than the people's needs. Corporate lobbying and campaign financing often create a system where elected officials will feel more duty-bound to appeal to their richer donors than the people they have been elected to represent. It also places congressional members as professional fund raisers instead of legislators to serve people in governance. It further weakens democratic institutions, makes policy-making untimely and unbalanced, and sustains socio-economic imbalances because special interest groups

can then steer the legislation in the US. International lobbying groups, including Israeli ones, have used funding to change U.S. policies that have been against the will of the people and the general will of the American nation. This systemic manipulation erodes public trust in Congress, reduces its legitimacy, and blemishes America's international standing as a champion of democracy.

This would ensure the maintenance of the integrity of American democracy and the reacquisition of public trust in its institutions by putting an end to the exploitation of congress. Special interest and lobbying groups dominating the process of legislation undermine the principle of equal representation as they divert focus away from serving the needs of average citizens.

Literature review

The fundamental tenets of American democracy – majority rule, political freedom, and equality – cannot coexist with equitable wealth distribution. Direct democracy and representative democracy are two types of democracy. Representative democracy, which is founded on popular sovereignty, is accomplished indirectly by representatives and necessitates the use of many institutions and political strategies in order to uphold and promote democratic values. (bond& Andrade, 2023)

US politicians prioritize the public believes that political institutions are corrupt because they prioritize special interests above their citizens. Research demonstrates that lobbying and campaign contributions have an immense dominance on policy, wounding the economy, increasing inequality, and undermining democracy. An oligarchy was established in the US as a result of campaign contributions that caused the Financial Crisis and Great Recession. (peoples ,2019)

A decrease in seasoned challengers since the 1970s, as seen by the rise of challengers in congressional elections over the previous 50 years. These changes are influenced by a number of factors, including term limits, partisan composition at the district level, and campaign spending. the requirement for changes to candidate selection and recruitment practices in order to improve democratic representation in Congress and allay public worries about representation. (Panagopoulos,2021)

The extreme, protracted division of the US party system is causing the country to face a governance catastrophe. The bipartisan glue needed for governing has been weakened by this polarization. The most representational branch of government, the Congress, has lost both authority and public respect. The public's trust in the administration has been damaged by the contentious politics and unresolved policy issues. Significant political inequality has resulted from polarization, which has also exacerbated and generated economic disparities. Since its leaders find it difficult to handle fundamental policy issues, many Americans and foreign observers believe that the US political system is broken. (Kuo& McCarty, 2015)

The transfer of decision-making authority from Congress to the judicial system may be eroding public trust in the government. Because it gives non-elected authorities the power to make choices that impact the lives of Americans, this change, dubbed "The Happy Convention," is a step backward for democracy. Quirk contends that this is not how democracy was intended by the Founders and advocates for restoring the proper balance of power between the presidency, Congress, and the courts. (quirk, 2008)

Corrupt Congress is perceived as a result of campaign money. The sources and amounts of campaign funds are used to evaluate corruption and honesty. Compared to individual spending, large independent expenditures by businesses and unions are perceived as being more corrupt. The impact of campaign money information on perceptions of corruption is also influenced by partisanship. While Republicans view agreements that favor them as corrupt, Democrats typically view those that benefit their party as honest. Who donates, why, and how campaign money distorts political discourse all affect public perceptions of campaign funding. (blower& Donovan, 2015)

Over time, the discussion around the influence of the Israel lobby in the US has changed. Its efficacy, impact on US foreign policy in the Middle East, and relationship to domestic pressure group activity are important topics. Examining The examination includes addressing international views, questioning the line between domestic and foreign policy, and examining how the Israel lobby operates within American democracy. (Guerlain ,2011)

The existing literature has critical revelations regarding the problems in American democracy, which include political polarization, lobbying dominance, campaign finance corruption, and institutional inefficiencies. However, it leaves a considerable gap in understanding how these factors interact to undermine democratic principles and trust. Although there exist analyses of particular influences, including the role of lobbying or congressional dynamics shifts, little research is done on how these intersect with growing political violence, congressional dysfunction, and external factors such as the Israel lobby. This gap therefore calls for an integrated exploration into how these internal and external pressures compromise democratic integrity and undermine America's global reputation as a defender of democratic values.

Methods and methodology

This research approach is qualitative and integrates both primary and secondary data sources such as reports, scholarly articles, surveys, and government publications. Some of the most targeted parts include political violence, congressional dysfunction, corruption, and influence of lobbying on politics. Empirical evidence on Democratic performance decline in also comes through the "Political and Violent Dangers to Democracy" tracker and the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index. Comparative analyses between historical and present congressional approval rating and legislative productivity provide insight about institutional inefficiency. Case study on lobbying influences, such as the case about AIPAC, illustrate an even broader implications of outside pressures of U.S. policymaking. This comprehensive methodology will allow for a great understanding of the challenges facing American democracy.

Result and Discussion

Decline of Democracy

Democracy is a type of government where citizens directly vote for or against laws, policies, decisions, and other measures. The United States of America has long been seen as a stronghold of democracy. and other countries aiming to adopt democratic ideals have looked to its form of governance as a model. Democracy has been a beacon of hope in the fight to preserve the values of equality, liberty, and popular sovereignty. But throughout time, the American democratic experiment has encountered a distinct set of difficulties and seen substantial change. (Alfonso ,2023) Over the past five years,

America's acceptability of political violence has significantly increased; violent incidents increased from 2016 to 2020, although they may increase in the future. (Kleinfeld, 2022) A thorough analysis of pro- and anti-democratic sentiments among US adults is given in the report on the "Political and Violent Dangers to Democracy" Tracker. Topics covered include conspiracy theories, public desire for bipartisan solutions, and mistrust of democratic institutions. The increase in political violence against Congress and government officials, which increased from 9% in January 2023 to 12.5% in April 2023, was endorsed by both the Right and the Left. (Pape, 2023)

It's difficult for a country to promote democracy abroad when its own democratic principles are being compromised at home. US President Joe Biden understands this challenge, having campaigned in 2020 on a promise to strengthen democracy worldwide.

The Economist Intelligence Unit has degraded the United States from a "full democracy" to a "flawed democracy" for the first time. Every year, the Index evaluates the condition of democracy throughout the world using five criteria: civil rights, government function, political participation, political culture, and election process and pluralism. Following that, nations are classified as authoritarian, hybrid, imperfect, or complete democracies.

America's score fell below the 8.00 level for complete democracies last year, from 8.05 in 2015 to 7.98. Surveys show that Americans have never had less trust in their political system. (the economist, 2024)

The Role of Congress in a Democratic System

The Senate and the House of Representatives make up the two houses of the US Congress. In contrast to the House, which has legislators chosen by population, the Senate has two senators from each state, regardless of the size of the state. The American Congress is a representative assembly of 540 people, including men and women of various ages, backgrounds, and career paths. Congress is a complex institution with structures, rules, and customs that set the parameters of the legislative process and establish the rules for the procedure. Members must reside in the state where they are elected, be at least 25 years old, and have been citizens of the United States for seven years. Citizens must be nine years old, and senators must be thirty., and residents of the state in which they are elected. Members represent both national and local interests, often working on casework and resolving personal issues with the government. (Lewallen,Theriault& jones, 2015)

The Constitution gives Congress the power to represent the American people, monitor the president's actions, and pass laws for the federal government. American politics always have been a wealthy white male agenda since affluent white males dominate Congress, the corporate sector, and the mainstream media (English ,2003). Political polarization in both houses of Congress have made it increasingly dysfunctional, due in part to districts with similar ideologies and growing political division among the populace as a whole. (Connelly,2015)

Dysfunctional congress

The 118th Congress has passed a remarkably low number of bills. An analysis by Quorum, a public affairs software firm, found that only 42 bills had been passed as of March 26th. This represents a mere 0.4% of the 11,877 bills introduced. Political scientist Matthew Green suggests that this level of productivity is historically low, potentially

making the 118th Congress the least productive in modern history. The 113th Congress, which passed 86 laws in 2013 and 2014—more than twice as many as the current Congress has so far—was the closest competitor during that time. The 113th Congress, which passed 86 laws in 2013 and 2014—more than twice as many as the current Congress has so far—was the closest competitor during that time (Jacobson&Crowley, 2024)

Since 1974, Gallup has conducted surveys to gauge public opinion of Congress's performance, with monthly updates since 2001. Since 2010, the majority of Congress's the teens and twenties have been the approval rating. Historically, It has a 30% average. Americans are also dissatisfied with President Joe Biden's performance. The percentage of Americans who approved of Congress's work performance dropped from 17% to 13%. This is the lowest congressional approval rating since October and November 2017, when it was also 13%, and only four percentage points higher than the record low from November 2013. (jones,2023).

Congressman

In Washington, D.C., fundraising is a huge business. In fact, it's so large that your recently elected representative in Congress is anticipated to work at a secret phone bank on Capitol Hill for half of their working hours, dialing for bucks. according to the article publish on "US TERM LIMIT" Actually, they don't work on legislation for more than half of their time—sometimes 6–8 hours a day. They are effectively full-time telemarketers instead, and they are informed that raising outrageous sums of money by phoning for dollars is their main goal. All of this when they should be working for you, the taxpayer, during regular business hours. The American public already views Congress negatively. Despite having a 14% approval rating at the latest check, 90% of them were re-elected. Florida Congressman David Jolly, a Republican, Congress already enjoys a poor reputation among Americans. 90% of them are re-elected despite having a 14% approval rating at the last check. Republican Florida Congressman David Jolly states he was told that raising \$18,000 a day was his responsibility as a sitting member of Congress. Both Republicans and Democrats are free to make fundraising calls in party-owned call centers nearby, even though lawmakers and staff are legally forbidden from doing so from their offices. (Selleck, 2016)

Corruption in congress

The us is not better than any other corrupt country "El Chapo"the likelihood of corruption increases with one's level of influence in Congress. corruption happens when opportunities arise. Members of Congress will generally become more corrupt the more opportunities they have to engage in corruption. From 1972 to 2012, the Ethics Committee investigated the corruption of 93 of the 1,818 members of the U.S. House of Representatives. 18 were judged not guilty, while 75 suffered consequences. (Praino&Graycar, 2017)

a former FBI agent who worked on international corruption stated that it is difficult to use the United States as a model for anticorruption trainings in other countries after it was revealed that Justice Clarence Thomas of the Supreme Court had accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars in benefits from billionaires, probably with no consequences. (Chayes, 2020)

Core issues of congress exploitation and their impact on Americans international image

The American Congress exploitation involves manipulation and undue influence by interest groups, lobbyists, political action committees (PACs), and foreign interests of Israel and its influence through AIPAC. Such exploitation weakens the democratic basis of the institution as its focus shifts from the public service to influential and political influencers.

Interest Groups and Lobbying

Interest groups are organized groupings trying to influence government policies or actions, frequently incorporating NGOs, multinational corporations, or social movements. Outside of the official political system, they advocate for choices and concentrate on particular, limited topics. Through public campaigning, lobbying, and influencing public opinion, they are able to promote their cause because they are grouped into social movements with a variety of official organizations. Interest groups aggressively impact public policy legislative choices, frequently through mutually reinforcing lobbying and endogenous proposal creation. (cotton, 2010) The size of an interest group can have a detrimental effect on policy results. The suggestion of a policy change may result from a lobby opposing it receiving more contributions to lawmakers. On the other hand, if the status quo lobby takes the lead, more policy initiatives will be able to pass without being blocked, but lawmakers will also receive more money. (Banks ,2000) Special interest organizations and corporate lobbying can significantly influence legislation, public opinion, and policy, but their actions often undermine the political system's impartiality. With substantial financial resources, these groups can influence laws to their advantage, potentially favoring a small group or erode democracy by creating a power imbalance favoring the wealthy. This can lead to unequal representation, public distrust, and policy outcomes that do not align with the majority's needs and preferences. (Saaida, 2023).

Influence of Jewish lobby

Foreign policy is heavily influenced by lobby organizations representing various ethnic and religious groupings. Israeli, Greek, Taipei-Chinese, and Cuban ethnic communities frequently have an impact on US policies on their home countries. Research on these organizations can show how successful they are in influencing foreign policy. In terms of satisfaction, the pro-Israel lobby has the most sway, while the pro-Arab lobby is still small. (Iversen, 2007) The United States' connection with Israel has been at the heart of its Middle East strategy, especially since the 1967 Six Day War, which has ignited Arab and Islamic opinion and put American security at risk. American domestic politics and the "Israel Lobby," which distorts foreign policy, have a significant impact on this strategy. (Mearsheimer and Walt ,2006).

AIPAC

AIPAC, founded in 1951, aims to secure financial support for Israel and combat Arab influence. As a nonpartisan group, it collaborates with Democrats and Republicans to shape American foreign policy. AIPAC promotes Israel-friendly laws, including financial and military aid. Despite party dominance, AIPAC's bipartisan appeal ensures sustained support for Israel. Since 1948, the bilateral relationship has relied on U.S. military and economic assistance. AIPAC prevents Israel from profiting from American military actions in the Middle East. (youvan,2024).

powerful organization in Congress that backs lawmakers who favor Israel and targets those who oppose it. Through candidate forums and educational initiatives,

AIPAC indirectly affects US politics by teaching elected officials and candidates about Israel and the Middle East. Politicians are free to voice their views on Israel and the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. At events hosted by AIPAC, such as the AIPAC Political Leadership Forum. Many AIPAC members back candidates who share their views, which are frequently shaped by Israel lobby groups that take advantage of public sentiment against anti-Semitism. In addition to having an effect on policymakers' careers, this propaganda can result in grassroots organizing initiatives and campaign donations to help candidates who back AIPAC's goals. (Anderson, 2022)

AIPAC significantly influences the US's approach to Israel and the Middle East through advocacy work, military cooperation agreements, diplomatic endeavors, and foreign aid distribution. It enhances Israel's strategic position and strengthens US-Israel ties by encouraging bipartisan support. AIPAC also uses public relations campaigns, educational initiatives, and media outreach to influence public opinion and promote Israel's policies, fostering a conducive environment for lobbying efforts. (Qaddoura, 2017). When Israel began striking Gaza in punishment for Hamas' intrusions into its territory, the US continued to back Israel. With proof that Israeli citizens were in danger, Israel had the right to defend itself against Hamas attacks, according to the US administration. The war on Gaza is justified by this evidence. Israel's right to self-defense will be respected by Washington "in accordance with international law," according to President Biden, and the US will make sure it keeps trying to expand aid for Gaza's civilian population. (Magid, 2023)

The Israeli military's "mass punishment" strategy in Gaza has drawn criticism for killing civilians and damaging infrastructure. The ability of US diplomats to denounce Israel's transgressions of humanitarian law is restricted. Various lobbying organizations, including the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) have a big impact on US policy and demands for more military assistance to Israel. Both Republicans and Democrats support AIPAC, which is a bipartisan organization. (Yuksel, 2023) Pro-Israel lobby groups have donated more than \$100,000 to members of Congress who initially backed Israel, frequently calling for military assistance and endorsing Israel's actions in Gaza, according to The Guardian's research of the 2024 US election campaign. Since the war, just 9% of Congress members have sided with the Palestinians, compared to over 82% who have backed with Israel. (Craft, 2024).

Congress members Warnock, Fetterman, and Frost have altered their stance on Israel following the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023. This change was prompted by funding and engagement threats from pro-Israel organizations. AIPAC's political expenditures tripled after the attack, with the group aiming to counter anti-Israel detractors and strengthen pro-Israel bipartisanship in the 2024 elections. (Schumer, 2024)

AIPAC gave more than \$246,000 to Republican House Speaker Mike Johnson in late 2023, its highest donation to date. Johnson's election as Speaker of the House on October 25th fell on the same day as this spike in donations. Most of AIPAC's contributions came in November and December, after Johnson's efforts to enact a special defense package for Israel costing more than \$14 billion. Due to the Hamas attack, AIPAC's fundraising more than doubled its weekly average in the final quarter of 2023, raising almost \$750,000. Additionally, the group upped its lobbying expenditures to the federal government, spending more than \$800,000 to support resolutions and policies that condemned Hamas and Houthi and addressed US solidarity with Israel. (Gultom&Miftah (2024)

Impact on international image

- Israel's onslaught on Gaza as justification, the US has refrained from supporting ceasefire resolutions and vetoed three UNSC resolutions, demonstrating the tight ties between the US and Israel and is viewed as endorsing Israel, a close ally. (Nichols & Mughrabi, 2024).
- Human rights groups are using the Genocide Convention and Strategic Licensing Criteria to pursue legal action against US and UK authorities over aid to Israel. A similar action could be brought against supporting governments if Israel is found guilty by the International Criminal Court (ICJ).
- The International Criminal Court (ICJ) has ruled that South Africa has successfully prosecuted Israel for the destruction caused by Israel's Gaza offensive, challenging the assumption that international law can be selectively applied. This ruling disproves the Biden administration's claim of meritless petitions and prompts the US to reconsider its backing of Israel.
- The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has criticized Israel for violating international law by not putting an end to the war against Hamas. As an alternative, the court ordered Israel to abide by the Genocide Convention, which it already must. The ICJ's criticism of Israel is weighed against the ongoing animosity toward the Jewish state displayed by other UN agencies, such as UN Women denouncing Hamas's sexual abuse and rape of Israeli women and girls and the UN Relief and Works Agency dismissing twelve employees. (hathaway, 2024)
- Despite being backed by 13 of the 15 UNSC members, including UN officials and international rights organizations, Critics claim that the US blocked a UN resolution calling for a humanitarian pause in Gaza. (aljazeera, 2023)
- us military aid to Israel violate the FAA's human right conditions, given concerns about Israel's treatment of Palestinian

Recommendations

Campaign Finance Reform

Reaffirm more controls on limiting the role of lobbying and special interest groups in political decision-making. Increase transparency by insisting on greater disclosures on political contributions and lobbying expenses. Offer public financing options to eliminate candidates' reliance on massive private donations.

Restoring the public's trust in democratic institutions

More citizen awareness of the law-making process as congressional activities are more open; civic education for an enlightened electorate to stimulate greater citizen participation in the democratic processes.

Curbing the Influence of Foreign Lobbies

Enforce stricter foreign lobbying laws on foreign entities whereby they declare activities and funding source. Prohibiting political action committees from acceptance of

donations whose sources are indirectly originated from foreign government or organizations.

Improving Congressional Productivity

Implement laws that favor legislation over fundraising, like limiting campaign fundraising hours when Congress is in session. Improve the legislative process to ensure vital bills are discussed and passed as soon as possible.

Promote accountability in military aid

Review military aid packages for compliance with international law and human rights standards. Enforce conditions on aid to ensure that it serves the cause of peace and adheres to the principles of justice and fair play.

Protection of the International Prestige of the U.S.

Advocates balanced foreign policies that reflect universal human rights and equitable treatment. Re-engages with international organizations to promote multilateral solutions and uphold commitments to global democratic values.

Conclusion

According to the conclusion, congressional dysfunction and increased political division were two major issues facing American democracy that impaired public trust and legislative efficacy. Campaign financing and policymaking are at the root of deeper problems reflected in more extreme form by the lobbying organizations, such as AIPAC. All these factors have far-reaching consequences for American foreign policy, particularly in the Middle East, since its support for Israel is coming under increasing levels of scrutiny due to human rights issues and violations of international law. It would have to work out domestic governance issues and ensure that its foreign policies are compatible with international legal and ethical standards to regain its people's trust in its democratic ideals and international leadership.

References

- Bond, J. R., & Smith, K. B. (2013). *Analyzing American Democracy: Politics and Political Science*. <https://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BB13772925>
- Peoples, C. D. (2019). *The Undermining of American Democracy: Now Campaign Contributions Corrupt our System Harm us All*
- Kuo, D. and McCarty, N. Democracy in America, 2015. *Glob Policy*, 6: 49-55.
- Quirk, W. (2008). *Courts and Congress: America's Unwritten Constitution (1st ed.)*. Routledge. Bowler, S., & Donovan, T. (2016). Campaign Money, Congress, and Perceptions of Corruption. *American Politics Research*, 44(2), 272-295
- Guerlain, P. (2011), The Israel lobby, American democracy and foreign perceptions of the USA. *J. Public Affairs*, 11: 372-381.
- Alfonso, Kelvin. (2023). Democracy in the United States: An Analysis of its Evolution and Challenges. *International Journal of Science and Society*. 5. 321-329. 10.54783
- Kleinfeld Rachel (2022, March 31), The Rise in Political Violence in the United States and Damage to Our Democracy. *Carnegie endowment for international peace*
- Robert Pape (2023, April 30). INTRODUCING CPOST'S NEW "POLITICAL AND VIOLENT DANGERS TO DEMOCRACY" TRACKER. *Chicago Project on Security and Threats*
- The Economist. (2024, March 21). Why America is a "flawed democracy." *The Economist*.
- Lewallen, J., Theriault, S. M., and Jones, B. D. (2016) Congressional dysfunction: An information processing perspective. *Regulation & Governance*, 10: 179-190. doi: [10.1111/rego.12090](https://doi.org/10.1111/rego.12090).
- Connelly, A. L. (2015). Congress and Asia-Pacific policy: Dysfunction and neglect. *Lowy Institute for International Policy*.
- Bøggild, T. (2020). Politicians as party hacks: Party loyalty and public distrust in politicians. *The Journal of Politics*, 82(4), 1516-1529.
- English, R. M. (2003). President and Congress. In *The United States Congress (pp. 120-142)*. Manchester University Press.
- Jacobson, M. C. L. (n.d.). Is the current Congress, the 118th, is "the least productive in our lifetime," as Democratic strategist Donna Brazile said recently? The numbers back her up.
- Praino, R., & Graycar, A. (2017). Does Corruption Follow Opportunity? A Study of the U.S. Congress. *Public Integrity*, 20(5), 478-496.
- Chayes, S. (2021). *On corruption in America: and what is at stake*. First Vintage Books edition. New York, Vintage Books, a division of Penguin Random House LLC
- Cotton, Christopher. (2010). Pay-to-Play Politics: Informational Lobbying and Contribution Limits When Money Buys Access. *Journal of Public Economics*. 96. 369-386. 10.1016

- Banks, J. S. (2000). Buying Supermajorities in Finite Legislatures. *The American Political Science Review*, 94(3), 677–681
- Saaida, Mohammed. (2023). The Influence of Money in Politics. 1-12.
- Walt, Stephen and John J. Mearsheimer. "The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy." KSG Faculty Research Working Paper Series RWP06-011, March 2006.
- Youvan, Douglas. (2024). The Influence of AIPAC on U.S. Political Dynamics: A Historical and Contemporary Analysis. 10.13140/RG.2.2.25862.59207.
- Anderson, B. (2022, November 3). AIPAC and US democracy: The evolving role of a pro-Israel lobby group. *Analysis. The New Arab*.
- Qaddoura, R. M. I. (2017). Israel's Propaganda Strategies: Case Study of the Protective Edge Operation in Gaza 2014. *International Journal of Development Research*, 7(12), 17983–17990.
- Magid, J. (2023, November 3). Biden: US backing Israel's right to self-defense 'in line with international humanitarian law.' *The Times of Israel*.
- Yuksel, C. (2023, November 8). The pro-Israel lobbies and the Israel-Palestine conundrum. *Middle East Monitor*.
- Craft, W. (2024, January 10). Revealed: Congress backers of Gaza war received most from pro-Israel donors. *The Guardian*.
- Schumer, M. J. (2024). Top pro-Israel group boosted political spending after Oct. 7 Hamas attacks. *Capital News Service*.
- Gultom, Yosua & Miftah, Hafidz. (2024). The Role of the Jewish Lobby Toward US Foreign Policy Making on the 2023 Israel-Palestine War (Case of AIPAC). *Hasanuddin Journal of Strategic and International Studies (HJSIS)*. 2. 38-49. 10.20956/hjsis.v2i2.34405.
- Nichols, M., & Mughrabi, N. A. (2024, March 26). UN Security Council demands immediate Gaza ceasefire after US abstains
- Hathaway, O. A. (2024, February 5). *Taking Stock of ICJ Decisions in the 'Ukraine v. Russia' Cases – And implications for South Africa's case against Israel*. Just Security.
- Jazeera, A. (2023, December 9). 'Double standards': World reacts to US veto on Gaza truce resolution at UN. *Al Jazeera*.