

MAJOR POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND THEIR OUTLOOKS

Orthodoxy/Fascism/Liberalism/Communism/Anarchism

WHERE MAN IS GOING

1. Man will not change, neither will Society, until the Messiah comes. God will be the one to create a revolution.
2. Nature and History are moving forward toward change. The superior and the strong should unite to this end. Disturbances by the weak should be prevented.

MAJOR POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

NATURE OF MAN

1. The nature of man is 2-sided (good and evil); by fulfilling the religious duties, there is hope for the future.
2. Nature and History prove that men and nations are not equal.

AND THEIR OUTLOOKS

1. Man is a social animal. Through competition, forced restriction of concentration of power and fair competition are the advance mankind.
2. Every man's social contribution, his work, his inherent talents, and especially his moral state force us to recognize basic equality which should prevail in society.

Political Outlook

1. Man, learned in Torah, should be the ones who have the political model.
2. The ruling elite is "power perfected". An organized and centralized society is a prerequisite to achieving this goal.
3. There will always be a ruling elite; however, each and every person has the right to belong to it, on a competitive basis. Political competition is the way to progress of the ruling elite, in the ability to rule.

MAJOR POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND THEIR OUTLOOKS

Orthodoxy/Fascism/Liberalism-Conservatism/Socialism

WHERE MAN IS GOING:

- O: Man will not change, neither will Society, until the Messiah comes. God will be the one to create a revolution.
- F: Nature and History are moving forward toward change. The superior and the strong should unite to this end. Disturbances by the weak should be prevented.
- L: Man is progressing.
- S: History can advance Mankind "forward". It is up to Man to strive to be part of this forward-movement by involving himself.

NATURE OF MAN:

- O: The nature of man is 2-sided [good and evil]; by fulfilling the religious duties, there is hope for the future.
- F: Nature and History prove that men and nations are not equal. Nature and History obligate the strong to unite and the weak to unite less.
- L: Man seeks power and strength; he progresses economically through competition. Forced restriction of concentration of power and fair competition are what advance Mankind.
- S: Every man's social contribution, his work, his inherent potential, and especially his moral stand force us to recognize basic equality which should prevail in society.

Ruling Factor:

- O: Wise men, learned in Torah, should be the ones who make the decisions.
- F: The ruling elite is "power perfected". An organized and consolidated society is a prerequisite to achieving this goal.
- L: There will always be a ruling elite; however, each and every person has the right to belong to it, on a competitive basis. Political competition, the way to become part of the ruling elite, is the elixir vitae of politics.

S: The elite is a necessary prerequisite to forming a good society, but is of benefit only if it is self-suspecting and creates conditions for its own demise.

ROLE OF THE STATE:

O: The State should not have any say in the freedom of the religious community. If it can help this community by ennobling the religious leadership with its authority, nothing could be better!

F: The State is the raison d'etre of organized human activity since maximum strength is concentrated in it. Only by using the State can the power of the true elite find expression.

L: The State poses a threat to freedom and private enterprise; yet, it is important because it serves to split up groups organized along traditional lines of allegiance.

S: The State should be an organized body that will propel society forward toward a more just government, toward distribution of the income on more equal terms, toward creation of new sources of livelihood, toward the furthering of education for all. It should encourage the forming of additional unions.

ROLE OF DEMOCRACY:

O: The legislative body is subject to tradition and its teachers.

F: The only need for democracy is as a means, a stage in the attainment of power by the elite. One should strive to develop novel attitudes toward democracy, new motives which will bestow authority on the elite.

L: Democracy is the only objective of politics which is attainable, and acts as a watchdog over the freedom of competitive economic activity.

S: Parliamentary practice is the absolute minimum but this does not allow for enough expression of closeness between people. Parliamentary practice should be retained, alongside strong fellowships which should be based on elections and participation of fellow-members.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY FELLOWSHIP:

- O: Community fellowship should be created based on ritual practice and mutual aid, not on radical change which will only come about with the Messiah.
- F: Community fellowship is necessary, but, after all is said and done, it makes for a concentration of means in the hands of the State. The Elite must control every manifestation of fellowship which should be strongly bound to the State. Force can be used to achieve this.
- L: The formation of communal confederations should be limited as much as possible in order to permit private entrepreneurs to compete.
- S: We should strive for the development of economic cooperation based on personal election and public enterprise, without detracting from the individual's freedoms.

ALIGNMENT

1. Main Goals

1. The policy of Israel under the Alignment during the next

four years will be directed towards maintaining the independence

and security and development of the State of Israel.

Israel's continuing striving to achieve peace with the Arab

states and also ensure defensible borders.

Israel's Alignment calls upon the people of Israel to encourage

the government in its efforts to promote enduring peace

and defensible borders with Egypt, Jordan and Syria (in

the interim, the Alignment may be needed for territorial compromise).

Israel's Alignment will continue to work for a just and

lasting peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Israel's Alignment rejects the policy of returning to the borders

of 1948, which would mean the loss of the Galilee and the Golan Heights.

P E A C E A N D S E C U R I T Y

LIKUD:

For 30 years this nation has lived under th threat of war. An entire generation spilled its blood for our right to live.

Over the years the Alignment struck terror into the public by portraying the Likud as a warmongering party. In the Likud platform for the Ninth Knesset, we contended that "a Likud government would be trusted by all parties concerned , and therefore the prospects are realistic of its being able to bring agout peace." This dream indeed has become reality. A year and a half after the Likud formed their government, a peace treaty was signed with Egypt, the largest and most important of the Arab states.

ALIGNMENT:

A. Main goals

1. The policy of Israel under the Alignment during the next four years will be directed toward ensuring the independence, security and development of the State of Israel, while continually striving to achieve peace with the Arab states and also ensure defensible borders.
2. The Alignment calls upon the People of Israel to encourage the government in its efforts to promote enduring peace and defensible borders with Egypt, Jordan and Syria (in which cases there may be need for territorial compromise), as well as with Lebanon (with its existing borders).
3. The Alignment rejects the policy of returning to the borders that existed prior to June 4th which were not easily defensible.

4. The People of Israel is called upon to show its support by bestowing parliamentary power on the Labor Movement, the policies and achievements of which include the on-going realization of Zionism, responsibility for the establishment of the State, and its central goal of striving for peace.

5. The Alignment rejects the "not one inch" policy that undermines any chances for peace and endangers the fabric of relations with our friends. This stands in opposition to the path followed by the Likud which does not lead to peace. The nation is called upon to put power and trust in the Alignment camp which is guided by the striving for peace.

6. The nation is called upon to be prepared to stand strong in face of any threats and attempts to force on us fraudulent solutions that might endanger the future of Israel.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY

Following the murder of the soldier Yehoshua Salomeh (May the Lord revenge his blood!) in the Hebron market, the government discussed the demand by Jews to re-inhabit Jewish houses (within the city of Hebron) that had been abandoned during the blood riots of 1929. Eight ministers, including Zevulun Hammer, voted in favor of establishing a branch of the Kiryat Arba Yeshiva in the Jewish Quarter of Old Hebron. It was also decided that a third floor would be added to Beit Hadassah in which a Field School would be established. Six ministers (among others Yadin, Weizman and Erlich) objected to this decision. Three

ministers (Abu-Hatzerah, Modai and Nissim) abstained. Minister Burg was not present at the meeting, but said, in answer to a question, that had he been present, he would have joined the proposal's supporters.

NRP representatives demanded that the government and the Knesset follow a strong-armed approach toward the Arabs in the territories following the cruel murder of six young yeshiva students - soldiers from Kiryat Arba and one civilian - by terrorists, as they were returning to Beit Hadassah in the city of Hebron from the Cave of Machpela where they had been praying. The Alignment representative, the former Chief of Staff, created a storm and aroused much anger in many circles in the country when, three days after the murder, he said in the Knesset that had the government removed the Jewish women from Beit Hadassah in Hebron, the Arabs would not have murdered the Jews. MKs Dr. Y. Ben-Meir and Rabbi Druckman answered vehemently in the plenum of the Knesset.

RAKAH

The leadership of the Alignment has no intentions whatsoever of making any basic changes in the orientation of Israeli policy which is not geared to establishing the kind of just, stable and comprehensive peace that alone could bring about a change for the better in the socio-economic situation of the Israeli working man and could also ensure Israel's future and security.

The Arab population of Israel and Jewish democratic forces will not forget that bloody "Earth Day" during the Alignment's rule on

March 30, 1976, the blame for which falls on the Rabin-Peres government. Discrimination against the Arab population in all areas, discrimination against the Arab workers in obtaining jobs, eviction off the land, destruction of homes - these were the means commonly used during the Alignment's rule as well; things merely deteriorated under the Likud.

Neither in the Histadrut has the Alignment leadership shown even the slightest bit of interest in eliminating nation-wide discrimination against the Arab worker. Even within the Histadrut organization the Arab workers are under the authority of a special department. Kupat Holim services in Arab villages are still terribly lagging. The Alignment leadership prevented the establishment of elected labor councils in Arab villages.

TECHIYA:

First of all, we acknowledge that we consider the Camp David Accord to be a national disaster and a threat to our existence; like the Munich Agreements, the Camp David Accord is not a peace agreement but rather a writ of submission.

Accordingly, we are demanding that the agreements be revised and that discussions be reopened with the Egyptians on the conditions for peace between the two countries.

Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, described as a "gesture", was really nothing but a cunning trick after it had become clear to him that he would never achieve his goal by military means. It had been hinted to Sadat that he could have Sinai without any bloodshed,

and he got it, all of it. He got Israel's best strategical positions of control both on land and sea (the mouth of the Gulf of Suez); he got previously non-existent airfields and roads; above all, he got oil, the value of which is clear to all, both its value to the Egyptians and its value to Israel as something that has been taken away.

The Camp David Accords were explicitly supposed to serve as a prototype for future agreements regarding other borders, implying a return to international borders.

Were our other hostile neighbors, Assad and Hussein, to merely signal agreement, there would logically be tremendous international pressure, especially by the U.S. and Egypt, for an overall retreat by Israel to at least the 1948 borders. With Sinai out of our hands, with not one drop of our own oil, with Egypt obligated to join any war that might erupt between us and another Arab country, we find ourselves forced, backs against a wall, to accept any dictate given us. Therefore our short-term political aim is to work on cancellation of the Camp David Accord and to bring about a renewed discussion of the topics we have in common with the Egyptians in hope of achieving a peace agreement based on secure borders.

E C O N O M I C S

LIKUD:

In the fight against inflation, the government has, in the last 4 years, made some major strides in its endeavor for economic independence. Incentives have been given to various branches of production; export has more than doubled; Israel's balance of trade has greatly improved and would even be in the black if not for the spiriling cost of fuel; the state budget, including the defense budget, has been cut; the public payroll has been frozen, and even reduced.

There has been a cancellation of the subsidizing of capital that was common practice under the Alignment, involving great distortions.

Foreign currency regulation were cancelled, turning tens of thousands of "criminals" into law-abiding citizens. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been transferred to Israel for deposit. There has been an unprecedented increase in foreign currency reserves, which never again sunk to the "red danger line" that had plagued the government under the Alignment.

In international money markets, there is faith in the Likud government's ability to repay loans.

Far-reaching Tax Reforms

Revenue from taxes increased appreciably, and not because they have been raised. Just the opposite is true. Far-reaching tax reforms were carried out in the past 4 years, resulting in the repeal of the following:

1. Property tax on structures and agricultural land
2. Property tax on private dwellings
3. Various purchase taxes
4. Foreign travel tax
5. Import levy
6. Stamp tax on invoices
7. Defense stamp
8. Estate tax
9. Compulsary loan

ALIGNMENT:

Course of Action

Renewal of economic growth should be based on expanding categories of export and creating income-providing sources in development areas; developing natural resources and sources of energy; increasing production of alternatives to vital imports; retarding the rate of growth of private and public consumption, while determining the order of our social and economic priorities.

Economic policies should actively work to bring about a change in the structure of the branches of production in the economy, with the intention of encouraging expansion of those categories that could compete in the export market. Locally-made products should be substituted for imports; manufacture should be suited to the needs of the European Common Market so as to ease entrance and integration into it.

The Demise of Classic Liberalism

All the concepts and courses of action tested by the Likud government as alternatives to our credo of 30 years, and all attempts to implement and apply them have been proven to be deceptive in principle and practically inapplicable.

Whatever we built and achieved over a 30-year period was done with the full understanding that the State of Israel could not be built in line with the rules of supply and demand or based on the idea of "let's put our trust in private enterprise."

On the other hand, economic and social liberalism is a philosophy that does away with foreign currency controls and believes in selling the national economy to private entrepreneurs (in contradiction to a labor economy's objectives and methods of operation), damaging more than just the doctrine in which we believe. This course of action has not suggested even one item that could serve as an alternative to our philosophy, a philosophy based on government intervention and the setting of social and economic priorities. We have reached a dead end, a cul-de-sac; the two Likud Finance Ministers have brought us to a dead end, with no way out in view. Unemployment is growing; prices are galloping. In the 3 years following the great economic reversal under Erlich, price increases have peaked, even by international standards, and no other single country can match us in this. We take first place in the world for galloping price inflation.

As for unemployment, it should not be ignored or treated lightly. In Upper Nazareth, Afula, Kiryat Shemona, and in many other places unemployment is substantial and cannot be ignored. Interestingly enough, the Finance Minister has noticed a lack of manpower wherever he has been; yet people are still turning to the Hista-drut for work placements. It is impossible that we should be presented, on the one hand, with figures for unemployment, while on the other hand the Finance Minister sees everything as beautiful, blossoming and booming.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY

In the "Introduction" the NRP argues that the situation of the Israeli economy necessitates new and brave decisions in the area of economics. The NRP is aware of the dire condition of the economy and suggests adopting an emergency economic program including legislation and other unconventional measures. The NRP also believes that a proper economic policy should further the following basic goals:

- A. Strengthening of Israel by furthering its growth and reducing the gap in the balance of payments.
- B. Prevention of a decline in the standard of living while improving the standards in distressed neighborhoods.
- C. Efficient economic absorption throughout the country of welcome additions to the population resulting from Aliyah and natural increase.

The NRP sees the central problem of the economy as being the unprecedented burden of the national budget. The budget, in its

present dimensions, comprises a principal factor in the creation of inflationary pressures on the economy.

Far-reaching reforms are needed: Cancelling licensing processes, simplifying licensing and decision-taking, preventing duplicity in duties and authority. Decreasing the importance of the "budgetary economy" will greatly contribute to opening the market to new enterprises, to innovation, to economic growth, and to the absorption of additions to the population which are vital to the economy from the point of view of national interests.

It is urgent that the economy's problems be solved. We foresee a decrease in foreign currency reserves resulting from a growth in the deficit in the balance of payments and from the necessity to repay short-term debts.

RAKAH:

Under the Likud, vital public services have been cut back. The Likud government, having spent billions of shekels on establishing new settlements, on compensating the Rafiah Salient settlers (each of whom will receive an average of 31 million lirot), on heavily subsidizing the capitalists and exporters now claims repeatedly that it does not have the money to subsidize vital commodities and services or to finance public services. Poverty and distress for the workers and their families, and high profits to the capitalists, banks and stock market speculators - this is how the Likud government factions (Herut, Liberals, Rafi and NRP) have looked out for the interests of the people!

The grave economic and social crisis that plagues Israel now is primarily a result of having used too much of the budget to finance gigantic military expenditures that resulted from escalation of the policy of conquest, take-over and settlement. Such a policy makes peace and security impossible, and destroys the economy and social structure of Israel. This policy serves only the private interests of capitalists and employers while causing harm to the working public. This policy has brought about an intensification of the policy of discrimination along nationality and community lines, has limited democratic freedoms, has strengthened fascists factions (Gush Emunim, Kahane gangs, Techiya), has encouraged generals to organize (Citizens for the State), and is responsible for the rise in the danger of fascism. The Likud government reactivated the British Emergency Laws from 1945 so as to outlaw a conference of Israel's Arab population which was to be held in cooperation with democratic and peace-loving Jewish forces.

TECHIYA:

Techiya views with anxiety the tendency to escape from doing work and the return to the status of parasite or middle-man, characterized by the need for laborers from the Arab sector (with all the inherent dangers) and the need for grants and donations from abroad. This money is used not only to prepare the basic infrastructure of the economy, but to finance a life of luxury that excels the levels permitted by our productivity.

A recovery of the economy has, until now, been prevented because of the ballooning of services, imitation of lifestyles prevalent in the rich and degenerative West, embracing of a philosophy of "here and now", giving in to pressure groups because of electoral considerations, and collusion by those in power.

Although these truths are known to all, the ruling powers, from the Alignment to the Likud, never dared to enforce the way of life and work ethics dictated by the reality of our existence. The Techiya Movement believes in the ability and willingness of the Jewish People to make sacrifices; as the ancient sages said: "They are appealed to for the Sanctuary and they contribute; for the golden calf and they also contribute." The Techiya Movement does not adhere to dogmatic socialism or liberalism (the latter's slogan being: What is good for me is good for the State; this is doubtfully beneficial to other countries; for us it is destructive). Even with a lack of natural resources, there are abundant means to achieve maximum independence. One way is to take advantage of superior scientific powers that could utilize existing material assets to their utmost.

S O C I A L S E R V I C E S

LIKUD:

The goal of all legislative changes was to provide equal opportunities and basic rights for all, by right and not by favor, guaranteed by the State.

Thus a bill was passed providing free High School education for all of Israel's children. A minimum income has been ensured for every Israeli citizen. The foundation was laid for welfare insurance that would promise an improvement in welfare services to the chronically ill and to the helpless aged. A law was passed to benefit accident victims including housewives. A proposal has been presented to the Knesset for a national health scheme.

Legalistic and administrative means have been developed for retaining the real value of pensions. Income tax credit points have been linked to the Cost of Living Index; old-age, survivor and disability pensions have been exempted from income-tax slips; the Pensioners' Authority was founded for the purpose of promoting benefits through legislation and improved public and social services.

This is just the beginning!

In the next four years we will continue to concentrate on advancing social services in Israel.

In the next four years we will complete legislation on the national health insurance plan and will introduce a bill proposing a national pension plan.

ALIGNMENT:

Aims and Goals of Social Services Program

The social services policy for the coming years should promote closing the gaps in all facets of Israeli society and establishing a productive and just society for the good of the State and the overall population.

The Alignment will work for the following:

1. To ensure full employment by creating suitable positions of employment and work incentives in the manufacturing sectors.
2. To allot greater parts of public budgets for aiding the weaker segments of the population.
3. To devise a progressive income policy that would provide for:
 - A. A minimum income for every citizen and a re-examination of all tax rates and how they influence disposable income.
 - B. Increased share of the total disposable income for the lower percentiles and middle levels.
 - C. Effective taxation of increased property and capital values.
4. To ensure that in the areas of education, culture, social services and economics a fair chance is given to all for equality and promotion.
5. To encourage economic and cultural leadership from within the communities in all sectors of the population; to further integrate various population groups and to prevent the creation and perpetuation of deprivation and poverty.
6. To reorganize social services and ensure optimal efficiency and coordination of activities.

7. To increase the relative portion of public budgets set aside to serve those parts of the population that are under distress.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY:

Mr. Pinchas Sheinman has, in the plenum of the Knesset, appealed to prevent desecration of the Sabbath by opening the Diaspora Museum to visitors on Saturdays. The topic was transferred to a committee where it was dealt with in detail. At the end of the discussion, rules and regulation that would in this case prevent desecration of the Sabbath were set down. At other times, Mr. Sheinman has called for action against blatant cases of disregarding the Sabbath by-laws with the opening of retail outlets and bazaars on Saturdays.

In a question to the Minister of Religion, Mr. Sheinman brought up the matter of Yeshiva students' economic distress in light of the economic situation and the escalating cost of living in Israel. The Minister promised to increase aid in the future.

MK Rabbi Haim Druckman submitted a private member's bill in the Knesset on the topic of the shmitta precept, to the effect that real estate deals concluded only for the observation of shmitta need not be registered; thus the commandment can be properly observed in our day and age.

MK Ben-Zion Rubin submitted a bill that will make it easier for citizens to erect proper succot. This bill proposed to authorize local councils to issue permits without delay for the erection of a succah with minimal protrusion, even if it is not in the front of the building.

MK Sarah Stern-Katan, in her inaugural speech in the Knesset, called for thorough discussion and intensive action on the topic of eradicating drug usage which plagues the nation's youth. She also suggested taking action against both the small pushers and the big distributors of drugs by threatening them with tough punishments.

MK Yehuda Ben-Meir submitted a long list of private member's bills, the gist of which was to aid the citizen and protect his rights. For example, if a laborer is injured having entered a synagogue on his way to or from work, this will be considered a work accident. Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Dr. Israel Katz agreed to the proposal which passed all three readings and was accepted as a law.

RAKAH:

The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality is fighting for the following:

- * Government construction of cheap and subsidized rental housing for young couples, large families, and inhabitants of poor neighborhoods and towns;
- * Construction by workers' committees of housing for workers to be offered at cheap rates;
- * Allocation of free land for the public building of housing for workers;
- * Reduction of the tax burden of the workers and increase in the tax rates paid by companies and capitalists; cancellation of tax benefits to companies; taxation of financial deals, stock transactions and inflationary profits.

TECHIYA:

A detailed plan will be formed of emergency economic regulations based on the following:

- * A considerable reduction in public and private consumption to bring the standard of living into line with the national economy's realistic capacity;
- * A considerable reduction in the governmental and public institutions' expense budgets through increased efficiency and savings;
- * Giving priority to increasing output and work productivity while transferring manpower from the service to production sectors and encouraging the use of Jewish labor in all areas of the economy;
- * Improvement in work relations by encouraging the introduction of work ethics and positive norms of behavior;
- * Solving the terrible housing shortage and turning it into a movement for population dispersal by massive construction of housing in the Galil, Judea and Samaria, areas which have pleasant climates and scenery, and are close to the centers of population, At the same time construction in the coastal plain should be drastically cut;
- * Striving to reduce the economic, social and cultural gaps that exist between the various strata of the population, hand in hand with the abolition of discrimination against and alienation of the oriental communities. Their heritages should be fostered and made organic parts of the cultural and educational system;
- * Rehabilitation of those youths who, cut off from society, turn to crime, along with street gangs and young girls with problems. This can be achieved through a comprehensive governmental program that would remove them from their environments, provide them with a work and educational framework, encourage the formation of their own leadership, and reestablish them in productive and social circles.