

Summary

The Institute for Zionist Strategies (IZS) is devoted to presenting the Israeli public and its policy makers with creative, implementable programs that are currently unavailable. The mission of the IZS is to help insure that the State of Israel will continue to be both a Jewish and a viable state in the future. The existence of a Jewish state in another two or three generations is not self-evident. Our creative and strategic plans will focus on the long-range challenges threatening the character of the State of Israel as a Jewish state. Examples of these challenges are:

- The drafting of a constitution which provides for the continuation of Israel as a Jewish democratic state.
- Confronting the demographic dangers even within the boundaries of pre-1967 Israel.
- Halting the illegal Arab construction which continues unabated because the government lacks the Zionist vision and political courage to stop it.
- Developing a generation of public leaders with the knowledge, conviction, and courage to effectively defend the interests of the Jewish state.
- Planning long term strategic programs for ending or permanently mitigating the one-hundred thirty year old Arab-Israeli conflict.

Uniquely, the programs developed by the IZS will be thoroughly tested, fully

implementable, and aggressively marketed to the decision makers, opinion shapers, and public at large

The IZS will help liberate the public discourse in Israeli society from the self-imposed constraints of the prevalent dogma and internalized notions of the politically correct. Israeli society needs to be freed from the acceptance of double standards so that we can become comfortable asserting our own national purpose as a sovereign Jewish community.

The IZS has assembled a group of bright, original, and creative thinkers who are already working together to guide and supervise program development. They include academicians, former military and security decision makers, former (and future) government officials, and private, concerned individuals prominent in their professional fields. To lead the International Board, we have enlisted the enthusiastic support and backing of Natan Sharansky, Moshe Arens, and Meir Rosenne.

The founding Chairman of IZS is Israel Harel, who established the Council of YESHA twenty-five years ago. Harel is one of Israel's most original thinkers and is accepted and respected by people in all segments of Israeli life. Harel has already contributed much of an enduring nature to our society.



Joel H. Golovensky



Max Singer

What the IZS Will Accomplish



The Institute hosted a seminar on strategic challenges confronting Israel, with (from left to right) the Chief of Staff of the IDF, General Moshe Yaalon, Israel Harel, Herzl Makov (Dir. Begin Center), Prof. Moshe Arens (former Defense Minister and Foreign Minister), and Brig. General (ret) Yoash (Chatto) Zidon, former MK and ace pilot in the Israel Air Force.

The Institute for Zionist Strategies will devote itself to developing, testing, and articulating alternative strategic options to strengthen Israel as a democratic state for the Jewish nation. It will formulate plans and strategic options to resolve, mitigate or alleviate the one hundred thirty-year Arab-Israeli struggle. It will disseminate these strategic options to the opinion molders in the media and universities and will systematically and effectively work to educate the government, the Knesset and the public.

The strategic programs developed and adopted by the Institute for Zionist Strategies are rooted in the conviction that:

- The Jewish People have a morally inalienable and unchallengeable right to a sovereign Jewish state within the Land of Israel.
- The Jewish state exists to develop the Jewish culture, religion, and history, to welcome Jews from all over the world

wishing to live here, to promote and protect Jewish welfare and interests, and to promote the welfare of its citizens.

- The Jewish state has the natural right to live in peace with the mutual recognition and respect of its neighbors.

The Institute for Zionist Strategies accepts as an axiom that no apology or appeasement is necessary or appropriate for the realization of the Zionist principles articulated above. Because Israel lives in the real world where morality and justice are not always paramount considerations, compromises and accommodations on external conflicts are dictated by practical considerations, not moral imperative. However, those compromises must safeguard central Jewish national interests, must be mutual, and must be structured to survive over time.

Why the IZS Is Needed

1. A Constitution for a Jewish State

In recent years, increasing efforts have been devoted to the adoption of a written constitution. Various groups, including the Israel Democracy Institute and Arab NGOs, have submitted draft constitutions in whole or in part to the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee. The very best of those submissions preserve only part of the Jewish character of the State of Israel. They separate the State from the Jewish communities of the Diaspora and, while mandating equality and clear rights for the minorities, they lack operative imperatives for preserving and promoting the Jewish character of the State.

Through great and sustained efforts, we have drafted and presented a complete, original constitution for consideration by the Knesset, which does appropriately define, protect, and advance the Jewish character of the State. The constitution text also makes the legislature more responsive to the public and its needs, and insures that the Supreme Court will conform to the accepted judicial role. A copy of our proposed constitution is available upon request and will soon be posted to our website.

2. The demographic danger within the Green Line

In 1948, upon the establishment of the State, the Arab population constituted less than 18% of the total. Today, despite the aliya of more than 3 million Jews since 1949, the Arab percentage of the population continues to rise and presently constitutes 20% of the total - 1,300,000 people.



Sixty (60) invited individuals, with extensive knowledge and insight attended a seminar to evaluate the need and nature of a constitution for the Jewish State. Shown above are (L to R) Chairman Israel Harel, Advocate Joel H. Golovensky, and Former Chief Justice Meir Shamgar

This figure does not include 200,000-300,000 Arabs illegally living within and still entering the green line. Already, 29% of the first grade student population are Arab pupils (and 35%, non-Jewish) while more than 50% of the Arab population is under the age of 20.

Arab Knesset members, with assistance from extreme Jewish intellectuals, have introduced bills to cancel the Hatikvah national anthem and to eliminate the Magen David from the national flag.

While these measures will fail now, they will find increasing support each year. The IZS is developing programs to meet this demographic challenge. Our solutions will be constructive and will avoid dislocation or injury to the members of the Arab minority.

Strategic work groups have been created that are researching in detail the following aspects, among others, of the demographic issue:

- The connection between level of education, socio-economic level and childbirth rate of population groups in Israel.
- Comparison and analysis of models as to how liberal European countries are dealing with foreign emigration in general and the Moslem growth in particular.
- Details as to the explosive growth in numbers and illegal residents among the Bedouin Arabs in the Negev.

3. The need for well-prepared, creative strategic proposals

The government of Israel must develop alternative long term strategic and foreign policies for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The security fence against terror and the policy of unilateral 'convergence' (hitkansut) are two recent examples pointing to this need. Without judging the advisability of either policy, it is nevertheless true that both were made by a narrow, ad hoc, restricted group of people without any systemized process of deliberation, as National Security Council head, General Giora Eiland has just recently revealed. Each program was developed haphazardly, without thorough staff work to formulate a complete and viable program; without exploring and testing, in advance, the nature and significance of competing interests and forces.

In earlier times, Israeli political parties, strongly rooted in ideological conviction, developed their respective policy alternatives by working and reworking ideas that emanated from a number of official and non-official sources. The old Labor party maintained a quasi-academic institution, Beit Berl, which tested and fleshed out ideas before adoption (or being dropped) as party policy. Similarly, Mapam had Givat Chaviva and Achdut Ha'Avodah had Ephal. Today, the parties have moved far from this paradigm, and the government has failed to fill the void.

To the extent that it exists at all in Israel today, the serious work of national and international policy formulation takes place primarily in universities and think tanks. Almost all of these "independent" bodies share a leftist political orientation and agenda. They are heavily supported by foreign organizations such as the European Union, and foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, which have anti-Zionist agendas. It is therefore inevitable that the policies and recommendations emerging from these elitist institutes are not supportive (to say the least) of the interests of a Jewish state. Unfortunately, some of these institutes exercise a very strong influence on Israeli policy and public life.

Today there is no first-rate centrist oriented policy institution dealing on a practical level with the very real existential problems. As a result, the political dialogue is dominated by those institutions that still support the tragically failed solutions of the past. Here and there, alternative ad-hoc proposals are

put forward by individual figures, but they sprout up erratically and quickly wither. There is no institution to nourish them and to encourage them. Those individuals who seek to fashion policy with a Zionist orientation are today isolated and homeless.

As a result, for the most part, people at the center of the political spectrum are confined to a critique of existing and proposed programs without offering alternatives or, as in the case of the security fence and of unilateral disengagement, they end up adopting these programs with caveats, qualifications, and revisions.

Ask any Zionist at the political center what policy he advocates, and he will stare blankly. He knows what he opposes, but he has no alternative to the ill founded government programs being promoted and implemented.

Twelve years after the disastrous inception of the Oslo process that ended in the death of some 1,500 Israelis and the wounding and maiming of some 10,000 others, this dramatic imbalance in formulating the national agenda has reached the point of national danger. Today's policy decisions, perhaps more so than at any time since 1947-48, will determine the health, well being and future of the Jewish state and its ties to the Jewish Diaspora. In order to break the hold of the dominant "correct" view, however, the government and the Israeli public must have concrete options before them that are informed by different values and understanding.

4. Intellectual and analytical discourse free of artificial constraints

Strategic thinkers in Israel must resist the danger of being overwhelmed by feelings of foreign rejection. Israeli policy debate has been constrained by feelings of national weakness, of self-doubt, and of oversensitivity to the anti-Israel attitudes prevailing in Europe and at the UN. Foreign mindsets premised on appeasement of the Arabs have invaded Israeli thinking. International disapproval (and sometimes, hatred) of Israel is clouding Israel's own moral self-image and distorting its vision of strategic promise.

The Institute for Zionist Strategies will help open the Israeli debate to solutions based on Israel's strengths, on the justice of Israel's position, and on a forthright recognition of Arab extremism and often barbaric behavior - all of which are currently barred from mainstream discourse because of the moral confusion and hypocrisy dominating our world.

Examples of this controlled and contrived discourse are set forth in the Appendix. While Israel must pay attention to what the world thinks and says, it dare not believe or accept it. One cannot assume that anti-Israel thinking - no matter how immoral and irrational - will cease to exist; at the same time, we must not assume that such thinking is natural, inevitable, or permanent. We can continue to speak truths even when few seem to want to hear. Our past tradition and our destiny demand no less.

5. Young Leadership program

The IZS has established a young leadership program consisting of twenty-five Fellows who have been meeting on a bi-weekly basis, since December 2005. These talented, specially selected individuals attend lectures by prominent experts and participate in a series of studies about the pressing issues on our national agenda.

They then meet in small groups with the tutors to pursue a deeper analysis of the issues. The program includes a work project in which they do research papers on these policy issues. Some of the papers will be published in the hope of influencing policy decisions. We anticipate that a spirit of community will develop within the group, aged 28-35, and that they will continue to network with each other and with the later classes. The program includes stipends for research work.

Among the issues to be studied are: Assimilation in the Diaspora and Jewish Identity; Connections Between Jews in Israel and in the Diaspora; IDF — Professional or People's Army; the Relationship of Religion and State; the Jewish Character of the State of Israel; Radical Islam — its Spread in Arabia and its Attitudes to Western Society and Israel; Illegal Possession of State Lands; Economic Gaps within the Society; Examining whether there is a Transformation from Jewish Culture to "Israeli" Culture.

6. Other areas of activity

a. Encroached public lands. Israel is already one of the most densely populated countries

in the world, with a density of 350 people per square kilometer. 85% of the Jewish population is concentrated on the Mediterranean coastline, where the population density reaches 570 people per square kilometer. The vast majority (80%) of territories now being held in reserve for expansion of future generations are to be found in the Negev and the Galilee.

However, in recent years, these reserved lands are diminishing at a rapid pace because of illegal encroachment by Arabs in the Galilee and by the Bedouins in the Negev. This massive land grab is in great measure the result of organized activity financed by hostile groups. The IZS has already initiated a study of this threat to future generations and will embark on a major public initiative.

b. Illegal Aliens. Until recently, there were more than 350,000 foreign workers in Israel, fully a quarter million of whom were illegal. The government established a special immigration police force, which, as a result of impressive motivation (some say, excessive zeal), managed in short order to expel a substantial majority of the illegal foreign workers. At the same time, illegal Arab aliens, strongly motivated by the Palestinian "right of return", have infiltrated into Israel from Judea, Samaria and Gaza, as well as substantial numbers from Jordan (many of whom came on tourist visas and then stayed on when the visas expired). The Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that there are 120,000 illegal Arab residents presently in Israel, the Israel Security Service estimates 200,000, and a well-known geographer-demographer, Professor Arnon



c. Olim influence. Israel has been blessed with a growing number of Jewish immigrants (olim) who have achieved high levels of success in their respective fields -- be it academic, professional or commercial. While they contribute much to Israeli society as a whole, their voices are notably absent from the political and policy discourse. Whether it is because of language, cultural or historical

Sofer of Haifa University, asserts that the real number is more than 300,000. This numerical estimate of 300,000 illegal aliens coincides with the conclusions reached by the College for National Security of the Israel Defense Forces in a 2002 study of this problem.

barriers, many of these New Olim are too isolated socially and have limited interaction with the greater Israeli society.

These illegal Arab residents have increased the number of Arabs living inside pre-1967 Israel (the Green Line) by a factor of 12%. Some of these illegal aliens, in contrast to other foreign workers, have infiltrated for the express purpose of committing terrorist acts. Some are also significantly involved in criminal activity, which impacts on society and places an increased burden on the Police. The Institute for Zionist Strategies is studying the numbers and patterns of illegal immigration and will present alternative programs to the government for eliminating this problem, just as the government has already gone far to eliminate the problem of the illegal "foreign" worker.

The IZS has initiated a program similar to its Young Leadership program which will gather English speaking Olim together with Israelis from different generations and religious orientations. Regular monthly meetings will be conducted with guest speakers and experts who will discuss the latest issues confronting Israeli policy makers. We anticipate that these efforts will be important on many levels. Socially, it will diminish the isolation and the social barriers. It will inform and educate participants on challenges confronting Israel. It will empower them to exercise effective leadership roles.

The IZS believes that these individuals will influence the public dialogue and constitute a force for constructive change.





International Board of Governors

The Board will supervise the financial and administrative operations of the Institute and will set fundamental policy directions and priorities. Independent Auditors will report to the Board and to the Institute management. The Board will assist in securing the necessary resources for the Institute's annual budget. Board members are ex officio members of the Projects Committee, and, as such, are invited to all deliberative sessions and events. The initial members are:

- Moshe Arens
- Joel H. Golovensky
- Israel Harel
- Meir Rosenne
- Natan Sharansky
- Max Singer

Projects Committee

The Committee of Project Advisors and Fellows is composed of first-rate intellects from Israel and abroad in the fields of military planning, international politics, geography, demography, International law, history, political science, literature, economics, administration, and futurism. The Committee is the brain trust of the Institute. It is in cooperation with this forum that the Institute management will decide what policies should be explored, which of those policies should be developed into implementable programs, whether the programs are ready for group testing, and what educational methods to employ in the marketing and lobbying for the programs. It is anticipated that Committee members will accept contract engagements to work on specific programs when available.

**Current members of the Projects
Committee:**

Amidror, Yaakov - Major General,
Intelligence (res.)
Arens, Moshe - Prof. (Aeronautical
Engineering)
Aridor, Yoram - Esq.
Bell, Abraham - PhD. (Law)
Cohen, Asher - PhD. (Political Science)
Diskin, Avraham - Prof. (Political Science)
Diskin, Channa - PhD. (Political Science)
Gelber, Yoav - Prof. (History)
Godson, Dean - The Spectator
Gwartzman, Chaim - Prof. (Geography)
Haas, Elisha - Prof. (Life Sciences)
Helman, Dubi - Colonel, Paratroopers (res.)
Henshke, David - Prof. (Talmud)
Hershkowitz, Daniel - Rabbi, Prof.
(Mathematics)
Herzog, Yitzchak - PhD. (Law)
Hisdai, Yaakov — PhD. (History, Law)
Kazhdan, David - Prof. (Mathematics)
Koppel, Moshe - Prof. (Mathematics)
Lifshitz, Berachyahu - Prof. (Law)
Lord, Amnon — Editor, Makor Rishon
Merzbach, Eli - Prof. (Mathematics)
Nirenstein, Fiamma - Panorama
Pinchas-Cohen, Chava - Poet
Porat, Yehoshua - Prof. (Islamic Studies)
Rosenne, Meir - PhD. (Law)
Rachav, Uri - Rafael
Ravid, Yitzchak - PhD. (Mathematics)
Schild, Ozer - Prof. (Psychology)
Sharansky, Natan - MK
Shtruzman, Uri - Judge (ret.)
Widlanski, Michael - PhD.
(Near Eastern Studies)
Wise, Michael L. - PhD. (Physics)
Zidon, Yoash (Chatto) - Colonel,
Air Force (res.)

Israeli Institutions that Publish Research on National Policy

A description of the Israeli institutions that publish papers and host seminars on issues of national policy is available upon request.

With the exception of three such institutions (all formed with "liberal" objectives), not one develops actual programs that are ready for implementation. And none works to translate policy recommendations into government action and public consensus.

.Only the Institute for Zionist Strategies develops strategic programs ready for deployment that reflect a balanced approach to empirical reality, rooted in a strong and confident Zionist belief in our People and its Future.

Unless our voice is heard and our efforts advanced, the people who have refused to discuss programs to insure a Jewish majority and who have brought us Oslo and Geneva, will continue to set the national agenda and thus shape the future character of Israel.

Funding and Support

The sole sources of our funding are from private contributions. We accept no funds from the government or from any political groups.

If you agree with us that there are serious challenges to the State of Israel and to the preservation of its Jewish character, then join us in our efforts. We would appreciate your help in our work.

We are a not-for-profit organization situated in Jerusalem. Tax free contributions under IRS Sec. 501(c)(3) can be sent to:

The Hudson Institute
Attn. Ken Weinstein
1015 15th St. NW,
Washington DC, 20005

Please designate "Israel project" either on the check or in the cover letter





ISRAEL HAREL

Israel Harel founded the Institute for Religious Zionism at the Shalom Hartman Institute in Jerusalem. he was also Director of the Institute's Lay Leadership Program For six years.,

In 1980 Mr. Harel founded the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, which he headed until 1995, He also founded the journal Nekuda, which he edited from 1980-1996. Mr. Harel is the initiator and founder of The Forum for National Responsibility. This Forum, operating since 1999 under the auspices of the Rabin Center, created the Kinneret Covenant, a document of understandings and basic agreements between the major sectors in Israeli Jewish society. This document is the first of its kind since the establishment of the State.

Mr. Harel initiated and chaired the Gavison-Meidan project. The heart of the project that

began at the Shalom Hartman Institute is the formulation of a comprehensive covenant, including the formulation of detailed legislative proposals, to regulate the joint existence of secular and religious populations in Israel in various areas of disagreement such as Shabbat, conversion, military draft, burial, and the law of return. Professor Ruth Gavison and Rabbi Yaakov Meidan worked for three years on the document, with the assistance of the Forum for Critical Feedback. It was comprised of approximately 25 people from the fields of academia, public life, religion and communication. The document has been signed and will be distributed to the Israeli public.

Israel Harel chairs the Association of the Paratroopers who Liberated Jerusalem. He is a member of the Israeli-American Forum.

Mr. Harel writes a weekly column for Haaretz. The column is distributed with the Israeli edition of Haaretz / Herald Tribune. His Op-Ed articles have been published by The New York Times, GUARDIAN and other newspapers around the world. He has published several books, including The Lion's Gate and The Valor of the Heart, and has written essays on social, religious and political topics for various journals. His program for a Regional Settlement , which in essence is the participation of Egypt and Jordan in transferring sufficient territories to the Palestinians so that they can establish a viable state, was recently published in London by the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

The Harel family resides in Ofra, in the Binyamin region.



JOEL H. GOLOVENSKY

Mr. Golovensky was born in New York City and was raised in New Rochelle, NY. He attended the Westchester Day School, founded by his father, the late Rabbi David I. Golovensky and Yeshiva University High School in Manhattan. Mr. Golovensky received a BA from the University of Pennsylvania (magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa), a JD from the Harvard Law School, and a LLM from the New York University School of Law.

Mr. Golovensky practiced law in New York for 20 years and was a managing partner of a Manhattan law firm before moving to Israel with his wife (Vera) and two daughters (Yael and Michal) in 1987. In New York, he was active in Jewish life, serving as Vice President and President-Elect of the Board of Jewish Education for the New York Metropolitan Area.

In Israel, Mr. Golovensky practiced law and was active as a lay leader in the Jewish Agency for Israel, serving on the Executive of the Joint Authority for Jewish Zionist Education and on the Board of Governors Education Committee. He also wrote a bi-weekly column for Haaretz, articles for Maariv, the Jerusalem Post, and the Jerusalem Report, and was a pioneer mediator, serving on the panel of the Supreme Court.

From September 1999-September 2002, Mr. Golovensky served as Director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's Russian Department in Moscow.

Mr. Golovensky continues the practice of international law.



MAX SINGER

Max Singer is an independent consultant on public policy and Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute in the U.S. and at the BESA Institute of Bar Ilan University as well as the Institute for Policy and Strategy of the IDC in Israel.

He was a founder with Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute in 1961 and it's President until 1973. He continues as a Senior Fellow and Member of the Board of Directors of Hudson. From 1974-1976 he was Managing Director of the World Institute in Jerusalem, and in 1977-8 Director of the Institute for Jewish Policy Planning and Research of the Synagogue Council of America.

He is the author of *The REAL World Order: Zones of Peace/Zones of Turmoil* (with Aaron Wildavsky), Chatham House, N.J., revised Ed. 1996, which won the 1996 Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order, and of *Passage to a Human World: the Dynamics of Creating Global Wealth* (foreword by Irving Kristol), 2d ed. Transaction Publishers, N.J. 1989.

He also has written numerous articles for *Commentary*, *National Interest*, *Public Interest*, *N.Y. Times Magazine*, *Readers Digest*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and newspapers. Born in New York City, Mr. Singer graduated from Columbia College (B.A. 1953) and the Harvard Law School (J.D. 1956). Before founding the Hudson Institute he served in the U.S. Army Reserve (ACDUTRA) and worked for the American Law Institute and the General Counsel's Office of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Singer now lives in Jerusalem, Israel and Chevy Chase, Md. and is a citizen of both countries. He and his wife, Suzanne Fried Singer, an editor of *Biblical Archaeology Review* and of *Moment Magazine*, have been married since 1959 and have had four sons.

Examples of Testing Procedures:

a. Simulation Exercise

This mechanism, commonly used in international corporate and military planning, is a rarity in Israeli civilian life. A group of accomplished individuals active in relevant areas are brought together for secluded deliberations over the course of a few days. Usually they are divided into distinct groups, each dedicated to, and if possible identified with, a particular interest.

(Thus, for example, had the proposed plan for Israel's anti-terror fence been tested in advance, separate groups might have been charged with representing the Palestinians, the administration in Washington, the U.S. Congress and American public opinion, the UN, Europe and the EU, the coalition partners in Iraq, Israeli Arabs, and perhaps others.) Each group is given a copy of the proposed policy and asked to develop its reactions, supporting rationales, and alternative courses of action.

Guided by experienced professionals, the process is designed to test a political program against the challenges it will inevitably confront once publicly proposed and then, once adopted. It can be compared with the final wind-tunnel and flight tests of a new aircraft. Sometimes it results in the discarding of a policy or program. Usually it prompts substantive changes in the program's conception. It always reveals unanticipated problems and complexities.

b. Competing Scenarios

"Planning by Scenarios" was developed as a tool for decision making by the business and corporate world. The first massive use of this tool was done by the Management of the Dutch based Shell Oil Corporation in consultation with the Hudson Institute, and many attribute the Company's success in the early 80s to this fact. During that period, Shell made significant business decisions based on its examination of more than one possible scenario for future developments.

As a result, one of the contingencies planned for was a reduction in oil prices. The universal consensus at the time of the original planning was for a continued rise in prices, and Shell's alternative planning allowed it to prosper when the oil prices in fact tumbled, causing widespread economic harm to its competitors.

This history demonstrates the main utility of the methodology. The future presents more than one possibility and it is advisable to relate seriously to as many of those as possible.

Relying on only one possibility can lead to error or even disaster, so that considering alternative possibilities inevitably will prepare one better for the future.*

A prominent and very successful application of this Planning by Scenarios methodology to the societal-political context occurred in the "Mont Fleur" project of South Africa, an attempt to forge a national consensus there surrounding the change in regime from the



white dominated Apartheid to a multi-racial democracy.

Representatives from all parties and groups participated in an effort lead by an appointee of the German Foundation, Friedrich Ebert, which sponsored the project. The group concluded that many different alternatives were available to the new regime, but that a populist solution was bound to fail, and that the best policy would be phased progress towards the eventual equitable distribution of societal assets among the various groups.

This conclusion was made possible because the forum decided neither to devote its efforts towards bridging the differences among the groups nor to trying to agree on the best option or on a consensus option.

It elected, instead, to devote its efforts to determining a number of possible options available to the new government. This required each group to consider possibilities raised by others which it regarded as unlikely or undesirable.

This description is based on the Background essay by Dr. Yossi Rein and Lieutenant-General (Ret.) Yonatan Learner which prefaces The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung publication, **Israel in 2025*



Examples which illustrate that the Current Discussion is a Controlled and Contrived Discourse

- No objection is made to Arab claims to make all its territory Judenrein.
- No objection is made to the crime of the Arab policy of refusing to settle Arab refugees from Israel, keeping them as pawns in the Arabs' war against Israel through three generations and fifty years after all other refugees from that period have been settled.
- The world continues to deny Israel the right to have its capital in Jerusalem.
- The United Nations regularly violates its own rules, ignoring facts and law, to deny Israel's rights and to support the Palestinian cause because there are more Arab and Muslim states than Jewish ones and because they have oil and other leverages of power.
- Human rights organizations and the international political discourse refuse to recognize the lengths to which Israel goes to protect Palestinian lives and interests while protecting it from illegal Palestinian terrorist attacks. A grotesque symmetry is applied between the acts of wanton terror and attempts to prevent these acts of terror.
- The Palestinian and Arab falsification of history to deny ancient Jewish connection to the land goes unchallenged by the world.
- The Arabs have rejected each opportunity to resolve the dispute by territorial compromise - in 1936, 1947, 1949, 1967, and in 2000.
- A series of peace processes have been imposed on Israel by diplomats and governments, including the U.S., who knew or should have known that they had no chance of success and that these attempts harmed Israel.
- Terrorism, increasingly, is perceived and defined so as to place Arab and Islamic terrorism against Israeli women and children in a separate category, somehow less heinous than other manifestations of terrorism.