



Hiddush

Religious Freedom and Equality Report

Knesset Legislative Session

Summer 2010

April 26 – July 21, 2010

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Honorable Members of Knesset;

I am honored to present to you a report which summarizes the actions of the Knesset on issues of freedom of religion and equality, during the summer 2010 legislative session. This summer has been marked by serious controversies in the very matters discussed in this report. These controversies include those dealing with the human remains found at the Barzilai hospital construction site, the Supreme Court ruling on ethnic discrimination in the Emmanuel schools, the conversion crisis, and the Taub center report on the future of the Israeli economy, among other issues.

At the beginning of the summer legislative session, Hiddush distributed to members of the Knesset the findings of the "Religion and State Index" research project, which was carried out by the Smith Research Institute. The study found that 70% of the Jewish public in Israel opposes new religious legislation. 42% of the Jewish public in Israel says that tension between Haredi and secular Israelis is the most serious internal division in Jewish Israeli society; twice as many as cited the tension between the left and right, and three times as much as conflict between rich and poor, or veteran and immigrant Israelis.

More than anything else, the Knesset summer plenum was characterized by a failure to seek answers for these challenges. The most important events in the plenum that dealt with religion and state acted to harm religious freedom and equality in bearing of the national burden. For one, the constitutional committee approved in its preliminary reading a conversion law which for the first time gave the Chief Rabbinate complete authority over conversions, in violation of a Supreme Court ruling. In addition, the Finance Ministry tried to pass reforms that would give yeshiva students a complete exemption from IDF enlistment by means of a hidden stipulation in the arrangements law.

An especially disconcerting statistic: nearly half of the recommendations that have been discussed in the assembly dealt with cemeteries and human remains, ancient or contemporary. As the most shameful event dealing with freedom of religion and equality in national obligations in this Knesset session, Hiddush selected a meeting of the National Torah Judaism political party held outside Maasiyahu prison to show their solidarity with the racial discrimination in Emmanuel and their defiance of the Supreme Court and the rule of law.

The opposition's awakening to the subject of religious freedom and equality bears mentioning. Kadima presented no less than four No Confidence votes on the matter of religious freedom and equality. Out of 19 new legislative proposals dealing with religion and state, only nine would advance the cause of religious freedom and equality for all

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citizens. Also, Member of Knesset Nitzan Horowitz (Meretz) and Shlomo Molla (Kadima) founded a coalition devoted to pluralism.

Esteemed members of the Knesset, this legislative session was opened with the publication of an unsettling forecast by the Taub center, which determined that the low level of employment in the Haredi sector and the absence of the teaching of core curriculum in the Haredi school system are economically unsustainable and endanger the future of Zionism and the state of Israel. Over the course of the session we witnessed with horror a protest of 100,000 Haredi people, organized to ensure the preservation of racism in the state-funded Haredi school system and the degradation of Israeli democracy. This Session will end with a growing and expanding rift between the Diaspora and Israeli Jews over the issue of conversion to Judaism.

It is important to emphasize that the gap between the issues that most preoccupy the public and the issues that the Knesset focuses on is one of the things that critically wounds the legislative authority of the Knesset and causes people to say things like "Knesset members forget about us the second they are voted into office". The Israeli public wants answers and solutions. The public elected you to find these answers. It is of paramount importance that you don't forsake the will of the people. It is so very important not only because ignoring the problem will cost you and your seat, and your party may lose its place in the governing coalition. It's important mainly because it may cost us all the future of Israel.

Respectfully,



Rabbi Uri Regev, Esq.

President and CEO

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Introduction

The public wants freedom of religion and shared carrying of the national burden; the Knesset chooses to look the other way

At the beginning of the summer 2010 legislative session, Hiddush distributed to members of Knesset the findings of the "Religion and State Index" research project, which was carried out by the Smith Institute. The study found that 70% of the Jewish public in Israel is against new religious legislation. 42% of the Jewish public in Israel says that tension between Haredi and secular Israelis is the most serious internal division in Jewish Israeli society; twice as many as cited the tension between the left and right, and three times as much as conflict between rich and poor, or veteran and immigrant Israelis.

More than anything else, the three-month Knesset summer session was typified by avoiding seeking answers for these challenges, in spite of large-scale controversies dealing with the issue. These controversies included construction at Barzilai hospital, the Supreme Court ruling against ethnic segregation in a Haredi school in Emmanuel, the conversion crisis, the failure to implement the core curriculum in state-funded Haredi schools, and more. There were virtually no meaningful legislative initiatives put forth to deal with these issues. The most important events in the plenum that dealt with religion and state actually harmed freedom of religion and the cause of equality in bearing national burden. For one, the constitutional committee approved in its first reading a conversion law which for the first time gave the Chief Rabbinate complete authority over conversions, in violation of a Supreme Court ruling. In addition, the Finance Ministry tried to pass reforms that would give yeshiva students a complete exemption from IDF enlistment by means of a hidden stipulation in the arrangements law. Three legislative proposals in favor of freedom of religion and shared national obligation were considered and at the first reading shot down by the coalition's automatic majority.

An especially embarrassing statistic: nearly half of the recommendations that have been spoken about in the assembly dealt with cemeteries and graves, ancient or contemporary. Like in the case of the Barzilai hospital, the public learned one thing: The Haredi parties favor the dead over the living.

The opposition's awakening to the subject of religious freedom and equality bears mentioning. In a situation wherein the passing of laws is made impossible, the opposition

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mainly used methods of protest. Kadima presented no less than four No Confidence votes on the matter of freedom of religious freedom and equality, more than a third of all the party's no confidence votes in this Knesset session. Out of 19 new legislative proposals dealing with religion and state, only nine advance the cause of freedom of religion and equal national obligations for all citizens. Also, it's worth mentioning the participation of MK Tzipi Hotovely (Likud) and Einat Wilf (Labor) in a number of the important battles, including the incorporation of the state's core curriculum into Haredi schools and reducing the authority of the rabbinical courts.

Legislation

Legislative proposals struck down at their preliminary readings

Only one proposed bill advancing freedom of religion was approved in its second and third reading during the summer session. This was the proposal by MKs Zevulun Orlev and Otniel Schneller to expand the law against sexual harassment to rabbis and gurus. This is an issue of importance, but is not controversial.

Other than that, another three proposals dealing with freedom of religion, of technical nature, were passed in their second or third readings. A government proposal to change the incorporated education system (which mixes religious and secular curriculum) was passed on its second and third reading, and a proposal to give cemeteries an exemption from municipal taxes, and corrections in the power of Druze religious judges in the Druze courts, which passed in its first reading. The scarceness of what passed as opposed to what was proposed gives strong testimony to the social value of the denied initiatives.

All legislative proposals meant to bring reform on the matter of freedom of religion were dismissed in their preliminary readings. Included among these was a proposal to officiate civil marriages (put forth by MK Horowitz), a proposal to ban the retroactive cancellation of conversions (Shlomo Molla, Orit Zuretz) and a proposal to end discrimination in the education system (Nitzan Horowitz, Shai Hermesh, and Shlomo Molla). At the end of the Session, Horowitz announced that he would present a legislative proposal that would allow all branches of Judaism to hold religious ceremonies according to their conscience at the Western Wall.

No private legislative proposals attempting to curb infringements on freedom of religion were given preliminary readings. The reason for this is probably that there are two Haredi

parties in the coalition, and it would be very difficult to put forth a privately sponsored bill which the majority of the coalition would not support.

In this situation, the two most significant pieces of legislation dealing with separation of church and state didn't even reach the Knesset floor. The most negative event was the approval of Yisrael Beitenu's proposed conversion bill during its first reading in the legislative committee. This proposal gave the Chief Rabbinate full authority over conversion in Israel, an unprecedented move, and threatened to cause a serious rift in relations between Israel and the Diaspora. In addition, the proposal doesn't solve the problem of retroactive cancellations of conversions or the scarcity of Orthodox conversions.

The most positive event of the session was the announcement made by Knesset MKs from four different factions, three of them from within the coalition, who said they intend to present a legislative proposal that would cancel the government funding of any educational institution that does not teach the state's core curriculum. This included MKs Tzipi Hotovely (Likud), Meir Sheerit (Kadima), Einat Wilf (Labor), and Uri Orbach (the Jewish Home). The chances that the bill will be passed by the current coalition are not high, but the proposal is certainly an important indicator of the sentiments and concerns of the Knesset and the public.

Religion and State proposals heard on Knesset floor			
Amount	Relation to religious freedom and equality	Type	Action
1	positive	private	passed in second and third reading
1	indeterminate	state	passed in second and third reading
2	indeterminate	private	Passed first reading
3	positive	private	Delayed at first reading

See appendix 1 for more details.

The Arrangements Law

Further evidence of the scarcity of legislation to advance religious freedom and equality: the Knesset only became involved in legislation dealing with central issues like the drafting of yeshiva students as part of the arrangements law.

In the winter session, the Plesner Sub-Committee (the supervisory team of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee supervising the implementation of the Tal Law) is expected to present a report. Until then, the Finance Ministry will try to implement an across the board exemption from army service for yeshiva students, through the use of the arrangements law. A draft of the arrangements bill ruled that by age 22, yeshiva students will be exempted from army service and will be able to fulfill their obligation only by performing national service (today the IDF has the final say as to who will serve). By age 25, if these students remained in Yeshivot or Kolelim they will be altogether exempted from national service.

The goal of this proposal is to facilitate the entry of as many Haredi men as possible into the workplace, without IDF or national service being required. Among other things, the proposal's significance was its elimination of the IDF service track for Haredi men, "Shahar", which was until now the most successful initiative of its kind since the passing of the Tal Law.

A draft of the arrangements law includes a proposal to place a freeze on second and third phase of the child benefit allowances. The coalition has already agreed to a NIS1.4 billion rise in child allowances, which has been stretched out over the past three years. The Hiddush - For - For Religious Freedom and Equality report states that the reason for these increases was that child benefit allotments have a direct impact on the national goal of incorporating more and more yeshiva students into the workforce. The cut to allowances that was made in 2003 was the main impetus for a breakthrough that is taking place today in the Haredi public involving issues like national service, enlistment in the IDF, academic studies, and joining the workforce. In effect, the experience of the last few years has shown us that these types of proposals which the Finance Ministry puts into the arrangements law are part of an effort to preoccupy the Haredi parties and prevent them from issuing further requests. The only possible way that a freeze on child supplements will pass is if the Haredi parties leave the coalition for some reason or another.

Legislation dealing with shared national burdens			
Status of proposal	Relation to shared burdens	Proposal	Subject
Finance Ministry backed off, agreed instead to opening a committee	Negative	Comprehensive army exemption from age 22, from national service from age 25	Drafting yeshiva students
Appears in arrangements law proposal. Chances are slim.	Positive	Rise will be frozen at next two voting opportunities.	Child allowances

New legislative proposals – Ban on wearing veils

New legislative proposals were one area that actually saw a rise in activity. 19 proposed laws dealing with freedom of religion were brought to the Knesset out of a total of 246 proposals. It is also important to note that private legislative proposals usually constitute little more than press releases or the personal expressions of a particular MK. Only a small percentage of them manage to become laws. One extreme suggestion was presented by MK Marina Solodkin (Kadima), which proposed a ban on the public wearing of veils, a proposal that forges a clash between freedom of religion and freedom from religion.

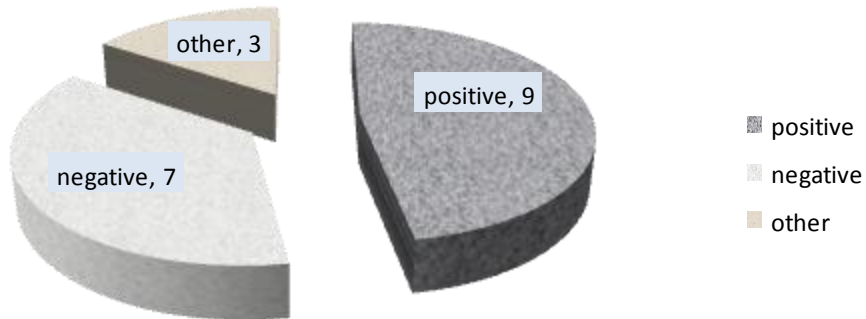
Altogether, there is a positive balance among private legislative proposals: nine of them harm religious freedom and equality, seven advance these issues, and another three would not affect these concepts. The proposals that would advance religious freedom include one by female MKs Orit Zuaretz and Marina Solodkin which would allow a woman to be chosen to be the head of a rabbinical court. MKs Moshe Mutz Matalon, Israel Hasson, and Miri Regev proposed a law that would offer an exemption from IDF service for women only if they were studying in a religious institution. A number of MKs among them Tzipi Hotovely and Einat Wilf, have suggested giving preference to family courts over rabbinical courts when it comes to divorce claims. This would partially end the necessity for plaintiffs to run between one authority and another.

The proposals which stand to harm freedom of religion were proposed by MK's from a wide-range of parties recommending exempting small yeshivot (high school yeshivot) from municipal taxes. This is in spite of the fact that these yeshivot don't teach the state's core curriculum. There was also MK Zevulun Orlev's (Habayit Hayehudi - New National Religious Party) recommendation to expand the authority of rabbinical courts in order to allow them to operate as arbitrators. In addition, Nissim Zeev recommended banning abortions beginning in the sixth month of pregnancy.

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**Proposed religion & state legislation
presented during the Summer 2010 session**



For further details – see appendix 2

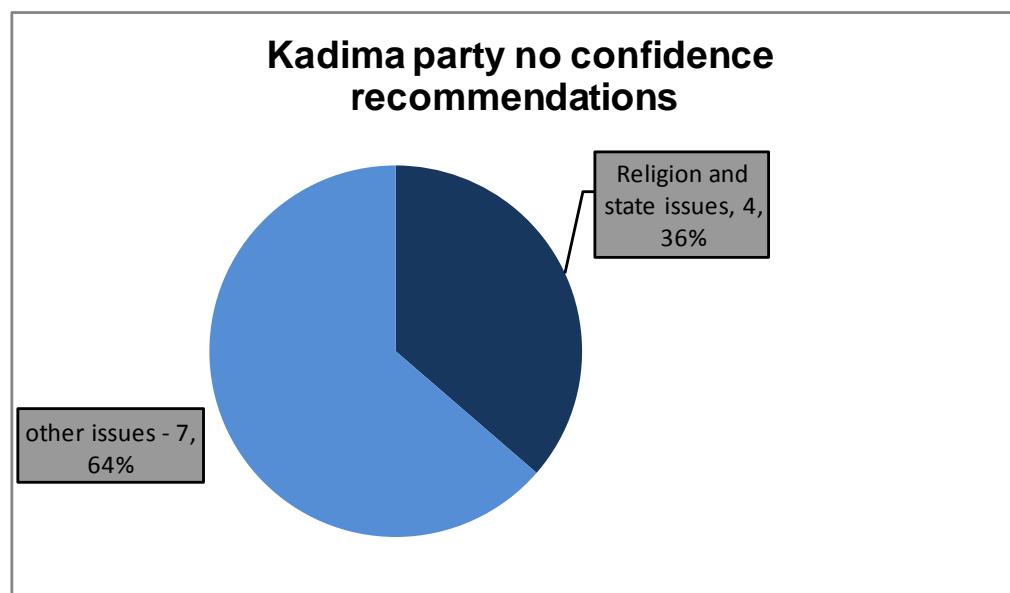
Other procedures

No Confidence votes – a favor for the Haredi parties

During a Kadima party meeting held on March 5th opposition leader Tzipi Livni (Kadima) issued a harsh rebuke to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over his surrender to the Haredi parties and stated that he is a weak political leader. According to Livni, Kadima knows how to say "no" to the Haredis. To Kadima's credit, it's fair to say that for the most part their voting record matched this statement.

This devotion on the part of Kadima was expressed in their issuing of four No Confidence motions pertaining to these issues, more than a third of the 11 No Confidence motions that the party is entitled to. One motion dealt with the issue of "closing gaps between the state education system and the Haredi education system"; in other words - the failure of the "Core Curriculum" program. Another recommendation dealt with discrimination in the housing authority, which practices favoritism towards young Haredi couples in their building projects. Two additional recommendations dealt with the ethnic discrimination crisis in Emmanuel's Haredi school system, and the conversion crisis. An additional No Confidence recommendation was presented by the Meretz party.

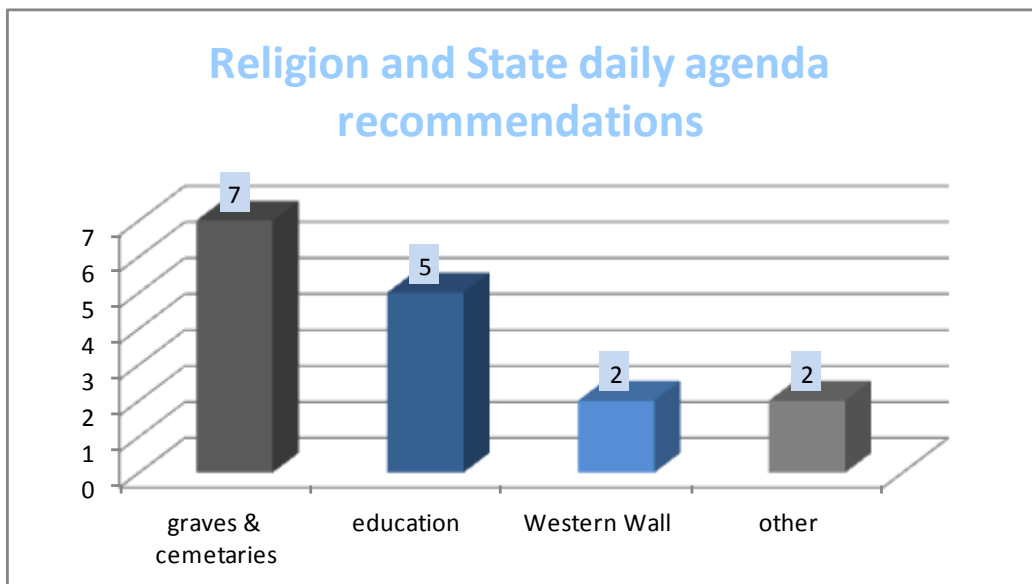
The Haredi parties, since they are members of the government coalition, could not submit No Confidence votes. But on the 17th of May, the National Torah Judaism party did not take part in a no-confidence vote dealing with a proposal to move the graves from the construction site at Barzilai Hospital.



Daily agenda proposals: Preferring the dead over the living

A series of fights over graves, which took place over the past year has raised the claim that the Haredi establishment prefers actions to help the dead over the living. It appears that this preference was also expressed in the Knesset. It's difficult to believe but nearly half of the daily agenda proposals (7 out of 16) dealt with the issue of graves and cemeteries. Another five proposals dealt with the issue of education and two involved the Western Wall.

The very strange priorities shown in the daily agenda recommendations can be explained by the fact that 10 out of 16 were issued by Haredi Knesset MKs and right-wing MK Michael Ben-Ari, who is associated with followers of the Kach movement. The reason behind this is that the Haredi MKs often use this tool, while other MKs rarely do the same. This is because the Haredi MKs are led by partisan mouthpieces whose outbursts are rarely missed by the media. In spite of this, the remainder of the MKs in the Knesset know that the media doesn't find great interest in daily agenda recommendations unless they deal with an issue that's currently in the headlines.



For further details – see appendix 4

The founding of a pluralism alliance

In the absence of parliamentary action, MKs from a number of parties, mainly ones in the opposition, initiated and founded over the course of the Session an alliance devoted to civil equality and pluralism, to be headed by MKs Nitzan Horowitz (Meretz) and Shlomo Molla (Kadima).

The lobby held two meetings, the first of which was attended by ten MKs, while only three took part in the second meeting, which dealt with the "Haredization" of the Western Wall plaza; this is in spite of the fact that representatives from dozens of organizations came to the meeting. Following the meeting Horowitz announced his decision to present a bill that would allow freedom of worship and religious ceremony at the Western Wall to all branches of Judaism.

Usually, the Knesset has a very difficult time carrying out supervisory actions against the government. A powerful supervisory body launched at the beginning of the term, was a team put together by the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee to examine the Tal Law, headed by MK Yohanan Plesner. During the summer Session, the team continued their work and is expected to issue a preliminary report during the winter session.

Most embarrassing religion and state event of the summer session:

United Torah Judaism faction meeting at Maasiyahu Prison

The peak of contempt was shown when Deputy Education Minister Meir Porush from United Torah Judaism temporarily relocated his office outside Maasiyahu prison, and on June 21 the faction held its meeting there.

This was done as a protest against the arrest of the parents from Emmanuel [the racial discrimination case] and defiance of the rule of law and the Supreme Court. Porush notched a political victory over his rival Litzman when he forced him to take part in the Maasiyahu protest. This was done at the heavy cost of eroding trust in the Knesset and its members. This faction meeting was selected as the most embarrassing event of the summer session.

MKs who enter Meah Shearim do so at their own risk

The summer Session was characterized by a new sort of victimization resulting from the rising tide of violence carried out by Haredi extremists. Haredi MKs were attacked repeatedly in Meah Shearim by Haredi extremists. In the past year, Meah Shearim has become a dangerous place for all Israeli public servants, and violence has become a daily occurrence in the district. Nonetheless, attacks on MKs have undoubtedly stepped up a notch.

Attacks on MKs

May 24th: A Haredi mob threw rocks at Interior Minister Eli Yishai, when the minister came to pay a condolence visit to Rabbi Elyashiv.

May 24th: MKs Moshe Gafni and Uri Maklev from United Torah Judaism were attacked when they arrived for a meeting with the leadership for the struggle to separate children by ethnicity in the Emmanuel school system, the Slonim Rebbe Rabbi Shmuel Berezovsky

July 6th: Maklev's car was pelted with rocks when he tried to drive through the neighborhood. At the time, Maklev's wife and one of his children were in the car.

It is doubtful that there is a more symbolic way to end the freedom of religion report for the 2010 summer Session than by relating the attacks against Haredi MKs. These stories don't only reveal the escalation of violence taking place within the Haredi community over the past year, they also show the Knesset's failure to find an answer to such attacks. A situation wherein a member of the Knesset cannot pass through a neighborhood in the center of the city without risking his life did not become an issue of public debate. Much of the responsibility is also to be shared by those Haredi MKs who did not bother to protest against such violence.

Appendix 1 – Legislative discussions in the Knesset

Private legislative proposals

(dates appear day/month)

In preliminary readings

7.7 Proposal on the authority of rabbinical courts (for marriage and divorce) (addendum – a ban on canceling conversions) Shlomo Molla, Orit Zuretz. Result: 34-21

12.5 Proposal for a law on weddings and divorces – Nitzan Horowitz, Haim Oron, Ilan Ghilon. Result: 49: 9

Proposal to defend civil marriages

14.7 Proposal that would ban discrimination against students in the school system – Nitzan Horowitz, Shai Hermesh, Shlomo Molla. Result: Become an arrangements recommendation.

Conclusion: Three proposals that were meant to advance freedom of religion were dismissed at their preliminary readings.

On Preliminary reading:

15.6 Proposal to amend municipal and governmental taxes (dismissals) (#18) (Non-profit cemeteries) – Uri Maklev, David Azoulay, Moshe Gafni. Passed 9-0

Proposal to give tax exemptions to cemeteries

31.5 Druze courts proposal (Amendment: Competence of religious officials) Hamad Amar, Yariv Levin. Passed: 12-0

Conclusion: Their two legislative proposals would not have a pronounced effect on freedom of religion issues.

On first and second reading

Sexual harassment prevention proposal (amendment 6) – Zevulun Orlev, Otniel Schneller. Passed 12 to 0.

Apply the laws against sexual harassment to rabbis and gurus

Conclusion: The only law that advances freedom that was approved is one that is not controversial. Said law was approved in its second and third reading.

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Government legislative proposals

On first and second reading

12:7 – Legislative proposal on state education system number 13. Passed 9:0

Amendments to the mixed education system law (education that mixes secular and religious learning)

Conclusion: One government-initiated law was passed. Said law is not one with a clear impact on freedom of religion.

26.4 Rabbinical courts legislative proposal (upholding verdicts relating to divorce) (amendment: authority to revoke kidushin) Zevulun Orlev.

Broadening of the authority of courts to annul marriages in cases where the husband refuses to give a get (writ of divorce)

10.5 Consumer protection proposal (amendment – requirement for merchant to inform purchaser if products contain Hametz during the Passover holiday) Arie Bibi, Robert Tiviaev

Requiring merchants to post a notice alerting them to the sale of Hametz

10.5 Proposal to amend the collection of municipal and state taxes (exemption) (non-profit cemeteries) – David Azoulay

Tax exemption for cemeteries

10.5 Legislative proposal to amend the collection of municipal and state taxes (exemption) (Jewish educational and cultural institutions) Amnon Cohen

Municipal tax exemption for small yeshivas, Haredi educational institutions for boys of high school age who don't study the core state curriculum

10.5 Proposal to amend municipal and government tax collection (exemption) (additional educational institutions) – Zevulun Orlev, Shelly Yacimovich, Avraham Michaeli.

Municipal tax exemption for small yeshivas, Haredi educational institutions for boys of high school age who don't study the core state curriculum

24.5 Penal law proposal (amendment: introductions on performing abortions) Nissim Zeev

Ban on abortions from the sixth month of pregnancy

24.5 Legislative proposal on rabbinical courts (rulings on divorce) (amendment – authority of courts on family matters) – Ronit Tirosh, Nitzan Horowitz, Israel Hasson

Affording family courts (and not only rabbinic courts) to issue sanctions (restriction orders) against men who refuse to give their wives a get

31.5 Law banning fraud in the awarding of Kosher certification (amendment – conditions for giving Kosher certification) – Yaakov Katz

Proposal intended to allow a rabbi to determine the conditions for giving a Kosher certificate, in order to prevent the awarding of Kosher certifications to business owned by non-Jews

31.5 Penal code proposal (amendment – racist definition) – Moshe Gafni, Israel Hasson, Michael Ben Ari and others

Intended to scuttle criticism of the Haredi community

7.6 Proposal for democratic Jewish Batei Midrash (funding of Batei Midrash) – Zevulon Orlev, Ronit Tirosh, Uri Orbach

14.6 Proposal for Jewish religious services – Participation of local authorities in budgetary allotments to religious institutions – Shay Hermesh

Accordinging limits on the amount of funds local authorities give to the religious council

21.6 Religious courts authority proposal (arbitration) Zevulon Orlev

Expansion of the authority of religious courts and to allow them to operate as arbitrators

28.6 Jewish religious services legislative proposal (amendment – term limits for municipal rabbis, neighborhood rabbis, and regional rabbis) – Otniel Schneller

17.7 Proposal to forbid wearing face coverings in public places – Marina Solodkin

19.7 Court authority for rabbinical courts proposal (marriage and divorce) (amendment – "race between authorities", red tape) – Tzipi Hotovely, Einat Wilf, Meir Sheetrit, Orit Zuretz, Uri Orbach

Cancellation of the "race between authorities" between the rabbinical courts and family courts, also, giving preference to family courts in hearings on issues related to divorce (alimony, child services)

19.7 Legislative proposal on judges (amendment – competence to serve as director of the rabbinical courts) Orit Zuaretz, Marina Solodkin

Cancellation of the conditions that prevent the appointment of a woman as head of a rabbinical court

19.7 Civil service law – national – communal – Otniel Schneller

Arranging national service and civil service with one law, to be followed by a broadening of the frameworks available

19.7 Security service proposal (amendment – exemption based on grounds of ideology and nationalism) Said Naffaa

Proposal to allow prospective IDF enlistees from the Druze sector to receive an exception on religious or nationalist grounds

19.7 Legislative proposal on military service (amendment – conditions for receiving an exemption on religious grounds) – Moshe Mutz Matalon, Israel Hasson, Miri Regev

Conditions to receive an exemption from military service on religious grounds for women in religious institutions

Appendix 3 – No Confidence Motions

10.5 Netanyahu government is breaking records for perpetuation of gaps between the state education system and the Haredi education system (Kadima). Rejected 49:29

17.5 Discrimination in the policies of the Housing and Construction ministry through preference given to one sector over others during building projects for young couples (Kadima). Rejected 44:24

21.6 Netanyahu government is perpetuating the ethnic and social gap. (Kadima) Rejected 54:30

19.7 Netanyahu is dividing the Jewish people (Kadima). Rejected 57:29

19.7 Israel's government is creating a rift among the Jewish people through the conversion law (Meretz). Rejected 61:28

Altogether, there were five no confidence votes, all of them in support of freedom of religion and equal shouldering of the national burden. All five motions were rejected by at least 20 votes.

Appendix 4 – Daily agenda proposals

28.4 arrangements for Lag B'omer 5770

28.4 arrangements for Egged bus company and the police on the annual pilgrimage to Mount Meron on Motzei Shabbat – David Azoulay

28.4 Closure of Jerusalem's Old City to cars, including those driving to the Western Wall plaza – Chaim Amsellem

5.5 Tel Aviv Mayor Ron Huldai's statements on the Haredi education system – multiple MKs

5.5 The impact of the rise in the number of Haredi education system students in Jerusalem – Uri Maklev

12.5 Desecration of cemeteries – Avraham Michaeli, Menachem Eliezer Moses

12.5 Arson of two synagogues in Jerusalem – Nissim Zeev

26.5 Construction of the Museum of Tolerance in Jerusalem –Raleb Majadele, Afu Agbaria, Masud Ganaim

8.6 Permits for Druze to practice religious ceremonies and family visits in Syria and Lebanon – Said Naffaa

16.6 Interference of the legal system in the education of students at Beit Yaakov in Emmanuel – Multiple MKs

16.6 Jews visiting the Western Wall put their lives at risk – Menachem Eliezer Moses, Michael Ben-Ari

23.6 The situation in Emmanuel: Attacks by MKs on the High Court

30.6 Severe violence on the part of a number of police against protestors in Jaffa – David Azoulay

14.7 Arrangement of core curriculum studies in the school system – Einat Wilf, Tzipi Hotovely and others

14.7 Desecration of cemeteries in Merhavia and Nevatim – Michael Ben-Ari

14.7 Excavations of graves in Jaffa continue in spite of desecration of Jewish graves – David Azoulay