

The Human Moral Code

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The Basic Code

The basic moral code is: treat others in the same way you want them to treat you.

Remember – each person is different from the other, but all persons are equal to each other. Therefore, as a rule – see all others as equal to you and treat them with respect.

Further codes are elaborated below.

Human Dignity and Freedom

Most of the principles of human morals and justice have been adopted by the UN and are included in the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", attached here. These principles are part of a universal human law, and every moral person should adhere to them.

The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" is an important document, as it reflects the values of most of the countries in the world. The principles embedded within it are of the major moral codes.

Out of thankfulness and respect to the UN, we will present in this compilation major parts of the "Universal Declaration". Many of its paragraphs will be elaborated upon later on in this book.

Regarding the codes dealing with human dignity, freedom and property – the exception is that these basic rights can be infringed only according to law, in order to achieve a necessary and proper purpose, and this - in the minimal measure needed.

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Rights of Property

Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Freedom of Thought, Faith and Expression

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Freedom of Association

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Social Security

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally

available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

Civil Rights

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."

You, Your Family, and Your Home

You

For the sake of yourself and your loved ones – keep healthy, and abide by the rules of preventive medicine.

Be aware of your weaknesses and your shortcomings. Remember, it is possible to improve behavior and conduct, though it requires a lot of effort,

Nurture and improve your personality and social manners in order to maximize your abilities and aspirations.

Do your utmost to fulfill your ambitions so that you assert your capabilities to the fullest.

Be particular about cleanliness and personal hygiene; make sure your dress is clean and proper.

Engage in a lot of sport activities. Remember – sound in mind means sound in body.

Avoid overeating and indulgence in excessive pleasures. Moderation is the key to healthy living.

Avoid addiction to drugs, alcohol and any substance that might impair your self control and ability to inhibit your behavior.

Always be happy and proud of your achievements. At the same time, don't comprise your personal commitment to attain your goals, to fulfill your ambitions and to make the most of your capabilities.

Don't be greedy and don't engage in aggressive and unrestrained pursuit of wealth; at the same time you should always strive to improve your economic situation. Remember – greed can impair your discretion and drive your loved ones away.

Partners in relations

Intimate relationships

Intimate relationships should be based on mutual respect.

Courting should be conducted pleasantly, and in such manner that will not cause feelings of distress, anxiety, or discomfort for either party.

Rejection should be accepted, and resumed courtship should be reconsidered only if it does not cause anxiety, repulsion or discomfort for either party.

Any physical contact between people must be based on genuine and full consent by all parties concerned.

No sexual act, or consent for sexual act, should be gained as a result of threats, exploitation, pressure or coercion.

Behave in an open and candid manner; do not resort to misrepresentations and false illusions.

If you suffer from a disease that might jeopardize the health of your partner, disclose this information and enable them to decide whether to continue the relationship with you.

If a couple decides to formalize their relationship, each one of them must reveal all the important personal information concerning their personal, physical, health related, or family related condition, as well as any vital detail that might influence the other party's decision in this matter.

The couple must continue to behave respectfully to each other even after termination of their intimate relations, and refrain from revealing any secrets or intimate information they shared during their relationship.

As for the obvious question regarding intimate relationship between couples of the same sex, it is noteworthy to add that all of the above, as well as the coming chapters relating to marriage and divorce, applies for them just the same.

Marriage

Marriage is a bond between two people living together as a couple, and is based on love, trust, full partnership, and raising a family.

Living as a couple and raising a family requires explicit consent from both spouses, being of age, of sound mind, and legally as well as medically fit.

Every person has the right to live with their chosen partner and raise a family, unless it is clear beyond doubt that such union may bring harm to their future children.

Each partner in a relationship must make an effort and be worthy of the love, trust, and companionship of their partner.

Do not violate the trust and intimacy that are the basis of any relationship.

Avoid seduction, courting, or any such act that could have a negative effect on the marital relations of other couples. Remember that inability to curb your desire, especially for a one-time affair, can permanently ruin the relationship of several people and harm their children.

Bigamy is immoral and forbidden, and is absolutely contrary to the basic values of matrimonial principles.

Divorce

When love has ceased and a couple's life turns into unending and unbearable misery, it's best to terminate the marriage by divorce. This must be done in a way that will cause the least amount of irreversible damage to the children.

Relationships should not be imposed on anyone. Therefore, and contrary to marriage where mutual consent of both parties is required, it is sufficient if one of the spouses wishes a divorce for whatever reason.

During the divorce proceedings the couple should behave respectfully to each other, avoid as much as possible, and it is possible, any behavior that involves physical or verbal violence, accusations, insults and humiliation.

During the divorce proceedings, the couple must divide fairly and equally all assets accumulated during their marriage. This includes future income and rights, such as future pensions/allowances either of the spouses would be entitled to receive due to payments or provisions made during the marriage, such as for acquiring a profession.

The couple must make sure that the divorce will not cause any unnecessary harm to their children. For that purpose they should ensure continuous cooperation in the following areas:

Choosing, supporting and nurturing the proper educational framework;

Visitation arrangements that will ensure maximum continuous contact of the children with both parents;

Financial arrangements that will ensure the needs of their children;

Avoidance of mutual slander and accusations in the presence of the children, as well as any other action or behavior that could in any way effect the relations between the child and the other parent.

Parents

Devotion to, and love for children, is a built in mechanism in the human race, inherent in each parent. As such, this chapter may seem redundant. However, for the sake of covering all aspects of this subject, and for the sake of those seeking

to examine their performance as parents, here are some primary points of guidance.

Parents are responsible for their children, and are accountable for their lives, health, education, and welfare.

Love and respect your children and do your best for them in every way.

Take care of all their needs to the best of your ability: provide them with food, lodging, clothes, as well as medical and educational care. If you are unable to provide your children with their basic needs, set your pride aside and do not hesitate to seek assistance from the relevant authorities or any other source.

As a parent you are responsible for your children's upbringing and education. Your children are helpless and need you. Don't abandon or desert them even if it requires sacrifices and hardship on your part.

Teach your children to become moral and truthful people. Teach them to be useful citizens who contribute to society.

Your children have their own personality which you must nurture. Learn how to accomplish this through the various available teaching programs.

Talk with you children and let them benefit from your wisdom and life experiences.

Don't strike your children.

Don't insult your children.

Don't shame your children in front of others.

Don't discriminate between your children - jealousy among siblings can injure their souls.

Show genuine interest in your children's desires and feelings and assist them in any appropriate way possible.

Provide your children with the best education you can.

Don't send your children to work in a job that would interfere with their studies.

Widen your children's horizon and allow them to choose a hobby that suits their natural capabilities and inclinations.

Enrich your children's life by acquainting them with the world at large, with nature, culture and the arts.

Respect your children's inclinations as they matures – as unconventional as they may seem – and don't abandon them because of these inclinations.

Young Adult and Parents

Respect your parents.

If your parents need help of any kind, assist them while maintaining their dignity.

If your parent's wellbeing should take a turn for the worse, arrange for proper and respectable nursing facilities.

Adoption

Adoption is all about what's best for the children and not for the intended foster parents. Therefore, only the children's interest is the deciding factor when it comes to adoption.

Based of this understanding, adoption is a vital and blessed solution for biological parents who are unable to function in a way that will ensure the children's proper development, suitable for their environment and general surrounding conditions.

A child is not a commodity, therefore no trading or business transactions must be allowed in connection with adoption. Adoption should be free of any commercial consideration.

The welfare authorities should make every effort to find foster parents living in the same country as the child, although sending a child to foster parents who live in another country is acceptable as long as it is in the best interest of the child.

It is imperative to make sure that the child is adopted by a normative family, as presumably, the child was raised by parents who did not function normatively.

You and your home

Keep your house and the surroundings clean and tidy.

Make your house attractive looking without being too extravagant and ostentatious.

Your house should not stand out in size and extravagance, but should fit in with the standard look of the environment.

Your home is your castle – protect the right to privacy for yourself and for your family.

Proper Behavior and Conduct

Truth

Always keep to a truthful and honest behavior. Always tell the truth; don't lie.

A half truth is the same as an absolute lie, and possibly even worse.

A "white lie" should only be used when absolutely necessary, and for a good cause, but as seldom as possible.

If you are giving a report, forwarding a message, or giving testimony – stick to the truth and tell things as they are without unnecessary interpretations, misrepresentations, and distortions.

Don't deny true facts and don't present them in a distorted or different light than they actually are.

Don't spread false rumors.

Express yourself in a way that reflects your intentions or feelings. Discrepancies between your words and your real intentions imply false intent.

Deceiving others is equivalent to telling a lie.

Refrain from false promises and misrepresentations, as they are nothing but disguised lies that will come to light in time.

Prejudice

Avoid making prejudicial generalizations. Appreciate the fact that they exist in you as well as others, and make sure they do not influence your course of action and conduct.

Respect people first, suspect them later. Judge others favorably. Regard people in a positive and favorable light even if they don't give that impression at first glance.

Always treat others objectively and without any prejudice, based on their personality and actions. Do not let your feeling towards people associated to them influence your feeling to them.

Accept people as honest and truthful, unless factual circumstances justify otherwise.

Any type of discrimination is forbidden and disgraceful.

It is human nature for people to associate and congregate with the likes of them. This is not regarded as discrimination. Every nation, country, or group, is entitled to protect its unique common characteristics, its homogeneity and sovereignty, and set forth restrictions for others who want to join their ranks, in order to maintain their independence, identity, and way of life.

Human Freedom

Human freedom is a supreme value; refrain from doing anything that may endanger it.

Avoid any action that would deny others from acting and behaving as they wish, as long as they don't disturb public order and/or the rights or proprietary of others.

Human freedom can be denied only by law, and a fairly conducted trial.

Freedom of Speech

Every person can voice their opinion in public, as long as it is not considered obvious incitement to violence. The right to free speech is vital for a healthy society. Violation of this right either by the authorities and/or by the masses may have destructive results.

Verbal Expressions

Wherever you are, whether at home, at work, or in public, always make sure that:

You think before you speak, and certainly before you act.

You listen before you speak. You will sound wiser if you listen first.

Don't interrupt when others speak. Let them finish before you respond.

Don't raise your voice – words of the wisdom should be heard in peace.

Speak politely and gently. Avoid rude, extreme or harsh words.

Avoid speaking in absolute terms ("never-say-never"). Remember, what goes around comes around, and things can and do change.

Adjust your linguistic level to that of your listener. If you are not understood, you may sound condescending, and rightly so.

Give the person you are talking to the feeling that you respect them, and avoid using cheap vulgar language, as it may come across disrespectful.

Beware of incitement, slander or defamation. Remember words cannot be retrieved once you have uttered them.

Avoid gossip. It is unfair and harmful, and the subject involved is not aware of it and cannot respond or refute it.

It is Nice to be Nice

Try to bring happiness or joy to those who need it in everything you say or do.

Don't begrudge your friends the success they worked very hard to achieve. Be truly happy for them.

Greet everyone you see, unless you are in a public and very noisy place.

Assist people as best as you can and as best as circumstances allow.

Be tolerant. Listen to people patiently and tolerantly. Appreciate what they are saying verbally, but also based on the circumstances.

Respond to queries and requests politely, respectfully and without unnecessary delays and postponement.

Embrace everyone in welcome.

Maintain good relations with your neighbors and exercise self restraint for brief and inconsequential nuisances.

Be polite and respectful to everyone.

Be especially polite and respectful to your elders and the elderly, your teachers, to people of stature and high position, and to people who are dependent on you, work with you and need you.

Don't discriminate, deprive, or exploit others, and don't sway your judgment. Treat everyone in a proper manner, according to what they are entitled to and are deserving of.

Distance yourself from bad people and from people with bad intentions. Remember that it may not seem so at first, by their effect can be devastating and you might find yourself being dragged into their midst.

Pride, Arrogance, Vanity, Self-Importance

Don't treat people contemptuously either face to face or in front of others, or even in the recesses of your heart.

Don't belittle others and don't say or do anything that could hurt their self respect or their status.

Be humble in your ways and avoid showiness, vanity, and arrogance.

Avoid behaving arrogantly or contemptuously. Talk to others as their equal.

When speaking to people, even when criticizing, do it respectfully, politely, in a low-key tone, and as an equal.

If you hold a distinguished position and people look up to you, remember that the honor you are favored with and the power you gain are not yours personally, but go with the job.

Other People's Shortcomings

Don't shame or embarrass other people either directly or by implication, not to their face and certainly not in front of others.

Don't upset people more than is necessary or required.

Don't mention people's shortfalls, weaknesses, and shortcomings to their face unless absolutely necessary; and even then, don't overdo it.

Don't remind people of their past wrong doings unless absolutely necessary.

Keep criticism of other people to a minimum. Do it only for a positive and worthy cause. Criticism should be to the point, focused, unmotivated by personal interests, and should not be disrespectful. On the other hand, do not avoid criticism whenever it is necessary.

Protecting Your Reputation

Evil gossip is false derogatory criticism of a person, group of people, products, services, etc. Spreading evil gossip can cause humiliation or bring harm to a person's honor or assets, as well as their family and relatives.

Remember that the human soul is very sensitive and often vulnerable to evil gossip. Slander can lead to loss of life.

Avoid initiating and spreading evil gossip unless it is proven beyond a doubt, and essential for a just cause such as the prevention of robbery, injustice or other damage.

When you hear evil gossip, inquire how essential it is to repeat it. This might prevent the future spreading of the gossip.

If you offend anyone's honor or reputation, apologize personally in order to prevent further gossip.

Don't gossip. Don't discuss intimate information about other people's lives.

The same applies to groups of people. Don't publish derogatory material against a group of people, a community or any specific congregation.

Don't humiliate people because of their looks, race, origin, religion, or sexual orientation.

Forgiveness and Pardon

If you happen to offend anybody – be quick to apologize sincerely and to ask for forgiveness.

If anyone offends you and apologizes – forgive them and appreciate their willingness to admit their mistake.

If someone offends you, they might not be aware of it, so don't expect an apology. Try to forgive them and don't let anger build up in you. Try to exercise restraint, so that anger and insult don't overpower you.

If anyone offends you intentionally, be kind and try to forgive. It's possible that they may not be virtuous enough, or have not yet calmed down enough.

Flattery (as opposed straight and well deserved praise)

Flattery is inappropriate. Don't flatter anybody and don't let anyone flatter you. Avoid unfounded praise; it is pure flattery, and is so perceived by everyone.

When dealing with your superiors or with distinguished people, do so politely and as befitting and proper. Do not resort to flattery.

If you cannot prevent others from flattery, ignore them and don't be influenced by their attitude.

Don't let flattery cloud your judgment. Remember, flattery is unreliable as is meant to find favor with you by giving voice to things you'd like to hear even if they are untrue.

Hypocrisy

Be honest, frank and sincere. Avoid hypocritical and pretentious deeds or talk. Any intelligent person would recognize hypocrisy for what it is. Therefore it is useless, and can potentially hurt you and your image.

Anger

Anger degrades others, is detrimental to your health, and is harmful to your image. In any case, anger alone does not solve problems. Curb your anger, count to ten before lashing out angrily, and consider its ineffectiveness, especially with regards to trivialities.

Try to be patient and calm. Maintain your composure and discretion. If you become angry, be quick to calm down and forget it, instead of letting it fester in you.

Jealousy

Don't be jealous of others. Jealousy creates frustration, and you would be the first to suffer. Replace being jealous with being happy for the success of others and with determination to achieve your personal goals.

Revenge

Revenge is a humanly understandable and justified desire. If you are considering revenge, do it this way:

Delay your revenge until such time that you can consider things coolly and wisely. This cannot be achieved when you are overcome by emotions.

Civilized society dictates that personal revenge must warrant criminal punishment, and is therefore handled by law enforcement authorities, courts of law, and prisons. For this reason, it is advisable for anyone seeking revenge, to involve the authorities and put the legal system to work in this matter.

Taking revenge into your own hands might have detrimental consequences first and foremost for you, and might also be considered as criminal and therefore punishable.

Some deeds are so severe and extreme, that no revenge seems sufficient enough to satisfy the need for revenge. In these cases, rehabilitation is the best suitable revenge, but they must go hand in hand with any required criminal procedures and punishment.

Even if some acts deserve revenge and you are in a position to retaliate, try to avoid doing so as it yields no practical benefit other than satisfying your anger. Moreover, such retaliations might lead to a vicious circle of actions and reactions.

If in spite of the above, if a person decides to retaliate for wrongs affecting them or their dearest's, revenge should be kept to the minimum possible. It is our moral and legal duty to avoid taking to the law into our hands. Let the official authorities deal with these issues.

The need to retaliate is a very difficult urge to control. Those who succeed in controlling or preventing it should be praised.

Respecting the Privacy of Others

Respect the secrets of others. Revealing secrets constitutes a breach of privacy.

Don't read something that is intended for others, even if it's not specifically marked as private.

Don't publish pictures that shed unrespectable light on others.

Don't eavesdrop on conversations you are not part of.

Don't copy private documents without permission.

Don't spy on others.

A person's individual privacy must be respected, whether it concerns relationships with their spouses, or behavior in their own bedroom or washroom.

Even if you have permission to repeat private information, make sure not to overdo it.

If you are privy to confidential information, don't gossip about it and don't reveal it.

Sexual Relations

Sexual impulses are fundamental for the existence of the human race. Sexual urges are natural, welcome, and desirable. Social rules of ethics require self restraint and strict adherence to the following rules in this matter:

Man is not an animal – sexual intercourse should be performed in private and not in public.

Mature people must not have intercourse with minors or touch them in any way that might be interpreted as sexual.

Sexual intercourse between parents and children is forbidden.

Sexual intercourse between people must have prior full consent of both participants.

No sexual relations should be held with the mentally disabled or retarded.

No one should be solicited or coerced into have sexual relations against their free will.

Refusal to continue sexual relation should be respected even if consent was given to begin with. Sexual relations should be stopped as soon as refusal is expressed.

Do not exploit a drunk, confused, or frightened person in order to have sexual intercourse with them.

Do not use intentional deception, threats, coercion or pressure in order to achieve sexual intercourse.

Sexual relations should be carried out in good spirits for the purpose of pleasure and the consumption of love.

If one participant in the sexual act suffers from a disease that might endanger the other, it should be made known immediately so that free will can be exercised with regards to the nature and continuance of the relationship.

Prostitution is forbidden. Having sexual relations through prostitution is pure exploitation of the prostitute's plights and is not sanctioned by their consent.

People must not be solicited to engage in prostitution.

Rebuke and Criticism of Others

Criticism is a positive and essential instrument, but should be used properly, constructively, and in moderation. Before criticizing, check the facts and circumstance thoroughly. Consider how you would act in similar circumstances, and whether you are in possession of both sides of the story. Most of the time, you will find that whatever is being criticized, is based on a misunderstanding, coincidence, or may actually be justified.

If you do want to pass criticism, do it personally and directly to the party in question.

If your job requires you to pass criticism, do so, but only after you check all relevant facts thoroughly. If you don't have all the facts, make sure to say so.

Consider the circumstance of the event and pay special attention to the personal circumstances relating to the person being criticized.

Be direct and to the point, but be cautious, polite and low-key with your words, without being offending, insulting, or humiliating.

Remember – criticism can and should be passed in a positive and constructive way.

Being the Subject of Rebuke and Criticism

Be willing and open to accept rebuke and criticism. Ask yourself sincerely whether the criticism is true and whether you should acknowledge it.

You should appreciate people who point out any of your weaknesses, for the constructive purpose of enabling you to mend your ways.

Don't be angry when being criticized and don't bear a grudge against those who do it. First step is for you to check if the criticism is true.

If it is true, apologize, thank those who criticized you, and correct your mistake or fault.

Trust

Be worthy and deserving of the trust entrusted to you, and don't betray it.

If you cannot act upon this trust, inform those who bestowed it on you.

If you are asked for advice or to voice your opinion, do so honestly and sincerely, and avoid any ulterior motives.

Fulfill your obligations even it involves special effort, difficulties, or even lowering your standard of living.

If you encounter difficulties in fulfilling your obligations, inform the people concerned, apologize and look for ways to minimize loss for others.

Don't evade your obligations by raising excuses and finding immaterial obstacles.

Avoid hypocrisy. Say what you mean and mean what you say.

If asked to keep a secret, do so.

Don't read documents that are not addressed to you, even if loosely protected.

Don't mislead others by misrepresentations or illusions. Remember – these are considered fraud.

If you are delegated to carry out a mission, be faithful to those who appointed you and keep any ulterior motive out of the way. If you feel there are conflicts of interests involved, refrain from accepting the task.

Never give advice you don't believe in.

Controversy

When facing controversy, check if it originates from a misunderstanding or faulty communications.

Disagreements and rivalry are created because people are very different from each other, and have different interests. In most disagreements and rivalries, no one side is absolutely the right one. There is always the other side of the coin. Therefore, before one party in the disagreement comes to a conclusion in the dispute, it is only right and proper they should consider and examine the other side's position, and ask themselves: Could the whole thing be a misunderstanding, an unfortunate mistake, a coincidence, an escalation of previous quarrels? Could the fault be the intervention of a third party?

Not all disagreements involve major issues; on the contrary. Some involve trivial insignificant issues that don't justify troubling with, and can be either solved, accepted, or ignored.

When facing controversy, avoid instant reaction. Take a deep breath, count to ten, calm down, and consider your moves wisely.

Consider calmly if the controversy is justified. If it really must lead to an all-out war, or perhaps it could be resolved in a quite and pleasant discussion.

Even if the controversy is substantial, remember that you can't be objective and consequently your conclusion might be too harsh. Therefore it's essential that you calm down.

Moderation is the key to efficiently and fairly resolving disagreements and rivalries. Make sure that your involvement does not lead you to violate the law.

Remember that extreme actions might be irreversible or escalate the situation even further. Your reactions can backfire and cause more harm than good.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. Good friend take the initiative and calm their friends, make them see the facts clearly, define the essence of the problem, and find a proper solution.

Being able to apologize or admit mistakes is a good and worthy trait. If you hurt anyone, be quick to apologize, express your regret, and make sure not to repeat it.

If your friend wishes to admit their mistake, apologize to you and express regret, accept it respectfully and pleasantly.

The right way to solve disputes is in the following order:

Have a direct and honest discussion. Your dignity will not be dented if you take the initiative to discuss the issue with the other side in an effort to find a solution.

Mediation by a mutual friend or acquaintance is a good option.

Always act within the limits of the law, especially when having a disagreement. Use legal steps such as personal boycott or involvement of a third qualified party. Always stick to the truth, and avoid incitement, slander or defamation unrelated to the dispute.

If you must resort to legal steps, start legal proceedings and sue for your honor, damages and your rights.

Conflicts

Both sides to a conflict must realize that if they wish to achieve total defeat of their rivals, the other side may fight back harder, and may even change the outcome.

Therefore, and not unlike in war, don't close off all your opponent's escape routes. Leave them an option to retreat. Their retreat will be your victory and would ensure better results.

Even in the midst of a conflict when emotions run high, it's best to avoid total war and look for a solution that would prevent an all out war.

Every conflict, whether between countries or between people, has its own rules. The first rule is to avoid conflict in the first place.

Every quarrel or dispute can be solved peacefully and justly. It only requires courage and integrity from both sides, and the ability to act wisely without being too harsh.

If efforts to avoid conflicts are unsuccessful, then they should be dealt with using conventional methods and standards, avoiding "below-the-belt" strikes, or hurting innocent bystanders.

Showing Mercy and Compassion to an Opponent

There is a distinction between showing mercy and compassion to an innocent suffering person, and between showing mercy and compassion to an opponent or a criminal.

The issue of mercy and compassion emerges when one of the opponents has been defeated. At this stage, the ability of the victor to rise above the need to hate and avenge, and to offer mercy and compassion is to be commended.

It is conceivable that if the losing party is shown mercy and compassion, this could reform their ways in the future.

Public Conduct

Don't hurt people's feeling in public.

Conduct yourself in a quite manner and avoid making noise that might disrupt public order.

Keep the environment clean, don't pollute, soil, or leave traces of your presence.

Don't smoke in an enclosed space. Don't smoke near non-smokers and don't cause people to become passive smokers.

Dress cleanly, decently and properly. Maintain your self respect as well as that of others. Avoid dressing in a way that might offend others. Avoid emitting offensive smells from yourself or your clothes.

Intoxication

Intoxication is disgraceful and dangerous. Avoid excessive drinking and the danger of losing your control of yourself.

To the best of your ability prevent your friends from becoming intoxicated. If you fail, keep them company and supervise them.

Drugs

Drugs are dangerous, destructive and illegal. Stay away from them and do the best you can to prevent others from using them.

If you are aware of a minor using drug, inform their parents.

A drug addict is defined as a sick person. As such, this person is entitled to be helped and rehabilitated.

Avoid any contact with narcotic substances. They are sure to lead you to self destructions.

Assist your friends and relatives to kick the habit of using drugs in any way you can.

Don't tempt others with drugs or make it easy for them to obtain.

Forbidden Conduct

Misleading

Don't mislead others in any way, especially if they rely on you as a friend, or in your professional capacity or expertise.

Don't introduce yourself in a misleading way, especially when it concerns essential information. That is not to say you should not express your feelings and subjective assessment in order to promote your interests.

Make sure others are not misled about you. Make sure to correct any misunderstood information concerning facts about you.

Don't pose as someone else, either by using their name, their picture, or their voice.

Don't mislead others or feed them wrong information either explicitly or by refraining from denying wrong information.

Don't mislead others when advertising a product or a service by not revealing their true nature or price. Don't mislead others to think a product is actually cheaper than it really is.

Deception

Deception constitutes any action, including incompetence, to obtain wrongfully or illegally anything that could otherwise not be obtained, by the use of fraud, impersonation, or lying.

Don't be involved, either directly to indirectly, in anything which involves deception.

Forestall any acts of deception that is in your power.

Keep away from swindlers. Remember, you may be exposed as a partner to the deception and have your image tarnished, even if you had nothing to do with it.

Don't alter documents illegally or in a way that will not truly reflect their meaning. Don't create documents that are false or misleading. Don't forge money or products.

Some deceptive acts may be regarded as less severe than others may be forgiven more leniently. Others are considered very severe. But all deceptions should be condemned and punished. An honest person should distance themselves from any deception, whether slight or severe.

Theft

The law defines theft as taking someone's property without permission.

Stealing a penny is like stealing dollar, and must be treated as criminal and immoral.

It has become pretty much the standard, for people who are not criminally inclined, to commit an act of theft, such as making use of their employer's equipment or even taking it home.

People tend to turn a blind eye or quell their conscious from such acts, but what they are doing is plain and proper stealing, and should be condemned.

Robbery and Exploitation

Don't accept anything that does not belong to you, or was not intended for you, or that you are not entitled to.

Don't take anything from other unless full permission has been granted.

Don't keep any money that does not belong to you. Pay/return it back without delay, so that you don't forget or lose it.

Inventions or developments created by men are their sole property. Do not use their property without their permission or in violation of the law.

Don't make use of, or benefit from, assets that don't belong to you without the owner's knowledge and consent.

Never take anything that does not belong to you without intending to return it. Prolonging the return of any asset beyond the period agreed upon is the same as stealing or robbing.

Be very mindful when using money you loaned from others. Don't use it rashly or recklessly or in a way that might endanger your ability to return the loan on time.

Never trespasses the property of others, whether it's by force or not.

Bribery and Personal Gain

Bribing a public officer in any position is forbidden, destructive and dangerous to society and to the social order. Every moral person must fight bribery in every way possible by following these rules:

Refrain from offering bribes or asking for personal gain, either directly or by implication. Never offer bribes of any kind.

If you are asked to pay bribery or to award personal gain to any public servant when receiving a public service of any kind, you must report it directly to the police.

Don't Covet

It is natural to strive for more, but don't covet what others have.

Never be the one to cause a crisis in the relationship of other couples.

Extortion and Threats

Avoid any acts of extortion and threats.

A moral person will demand and receive what he is entitled to in an honest and lawful way.

A moral person will not participate directly or indirectly in any acts involving extortion and threats.

Seducing

Don't tempt or seduce others to commit sins.

Whatever is forbidden for you is also forbidden for others.

The Internet

The Internet has created a new world and widened the horizon in a many areas. Some say its makes for a better world. Unfortunately, this new world also offers new means of abuse. Let us be clear about the following:

Abuse achieved by means of typing on a keyboard, rather than by physical breaking and entering, does not change the fact that it is still abuse.

The excuse that "everyone is doing it" does not justify the acts or makes them moral and legal.

The effortless way of obtaining unlimited information through the Internet and executing instant transactions all over the world requires that a moral person must be more scrupulous not to be drawn into these pitfalls, even if they are not explicitly defined as illegal.

Improper Conduct through the Internet

Misrepresentation – The internet enables people to pose as others – this is plain cheating, deceit, and trickery. There is nothing wrong in chatting or participating in forums on the internet using a nickname or an alias, as long as everyone involved is aware of it.

Violation of copyrights – The internet enables downloading songs, movies, books, and articles in violation of intellectual property rights. This is in actual fact theft. A moral person would purchase these works through the internet rather than downloading them illegally.

Slander and Evil Gossip – The internet enables everyone to publish any type of information at any time and on any subject. Anyone wishing to do harm, can spread limitless false information slander and abuse. A moral person should remember that slander is a criminal offense and a civil injustice, and doing so through the internet does not diminish the seriousness of the act: Quite the opposite.

False Pretense – Talkbacks have become a very influential tool. Anyone is entitled to express their thoughts and opinions even under an assumed name. However, initiating talkbacks that are sort of "mercenaries of the keyboard", and sending out intentionally false, misleading and distorted responses is improper and forbidden.

Pornographic Websites – Prostitution is wrong and having sexual relations with prostitutes is exploiting their plight. The same is true for phonographic sites. Surfing these sites encourages exploitation of distress and non-consensual sexual acts. Porn sites also encourage sexual acts that go against sexual basic

values of intimate relations, privacy, dignity, full consent, and no coercion and exploiting. True, no physical sexual act is performed through the internet, but the fact that its virtual, does not diminish its impropriety, and the site owner is regarded as a pimp for all intents and purposes. Both the owner and a pimp use people's plight for their own gain.

Pedophilia Sites – these are no less than abominable crimes. Anyone entering these sites is a sex pervert and participates in exploiting minors.

Treatment of the Defenseless

Minors

Minors are by nature innocent, immature, and have not yet formed clear-cut opinions. They are easy prey for the abusers.

A moral person should refrain from harmful exploitations of minors. This means:

Protect minors from dangers and harm to body and soul.

Employ minors only if the law permits.

Ensure their health, welfare, and proper development.

Make sure that no adult has sexual relations with a minor, even the minor has consented.

Prevent other adults from having sexual relations with a minor.

The Elderly

Elderly people are limited in their movements and physical activities. It is everyone's duty and privilege to assist them in any way possible.

Respect the elderly and welcome them.

Respect their knowledge and wisdom. Their experience might outweigh all your knowledge.

Assist the elderly in every way you can.

Assisting the Needy

It is a moral duty and a great privilege to assist those who are needy and are not able to take care of themselves.

A moral person would not remain indifferent to the suffering of others.

A moral person would assist the needy as best as possible while protecting their dignity and privacy. Giving a helping hand is not always measured materially, it also includes spiritual aid.

In cases of prolonged distress, several extended and modest charities are preferable to a single one.

Even a person who is in a difficult situation can find a way to assist others in a worse situation.

A moral person who assists the needy does so without expecting the needy to feel grateful.

Always give preference to needy people in your family or community.

Do the best you can to help yourself, so that you would not find yourself in a position of needing charity from others.

If you are a farmer, leave some harvest pickings in your fields for the use of the hungry.

Don't reject a plea for charity. You can never be sure if the person asking for charity is really needy or an impersonator. Try to give them the minimum you can, and don't send them away empty-handed.

If you are aware of someone who is needy who is not being assisted, try to help the person out as best as you can, and inform the proper authorities.

Do the best you can to volunteer for the benefit of your community and especially the needy.

Don't throw away anything that might come in useful for the needy. Donate articles that are of no use to you to charitable organizations.

Food, bed, and clothes are basic necessities to people, and should be give precedence.

The Disabled and the Handicapped

Respect the disabled and the handicapped and assist them as much as you can.

Avoid ridiculing or patronizing the disabled. On the contrary: Respect and appreciate them for succeeding to cope with their disabilities. Remember that anyone can find himself in a similar situation with no prior warning.

If you employ a disabled or handicapped person, treat them with leniency.

If you come across a disabled or handicapped person in need of assistance, don't hesitate to do so.

Organ Donations and Surrogacy

Organ donation is an important and welcome undertaking and should be encouraged as much as possible.

Organ trading is improper and wrong.

There is nothing wrong with a woman who carries a baby for the benefit of another woman who is unable to bear children, as long as it would in no way be harmful to the surrogate mother.

Unfortunately, surrogacy is used by wealthy people for inhuman and improper exploitation of the poor and the needy. Therefore surrogacy should only be allowed after approval by legal welfare authorities, who will objectively examine each case.

Dealing with Aliens

Respect the aliens and protect their rights. Don't abuse their vulnerability.

If they require assistance or guidance, make sure to help them out.

Welcome the aliens so that they don't feel like outsiders.

It is the duty of every civilized country to welcome refugees and offer them reasonable shelter for as long as required.

For the duration of their stay, the refugees must be protected and supplied with basic needs and rights of human being.

Mercy and Compassion

You should always ask yourself whether a suffering person is in need of mercy and compassion, whether they are worthy of it, and whether you can assist them under these circumstances. If the answer to any of these questions is positive, it is only proper for you to give the required assistance.

A person in the middle of a personal crisis cannot properly look after themselves. That person becomes dependent on others, and may lose their dignity and independence. Any moral person, who encounters a person in need of mercy, should find some favorable points that make them worthy of mercy and compassion.

Unfortunately, the legal system deals in generalities and not in specifics. Uniform implementation of the law sometimes leads to unfair and unjust results in some cases. These cases should be judged leniently and be afforded mercy and compassion.

Every person has some good qualities. The most evil criminal may be a product of harsh circumstances. So when the times come, they are entitled to be dealt with compassion and be judged favorably.

Mercy does not absolve a person from being accounted for their bad deeds, and does not allow them to continue in their evil ways. Mercy and compassion should go hand in hand with rehabilitative and corrective programs.

Second and Third Chances

Everyone is entitled to a second chance, and those who did not have a first one, deserve it even more. A second chance can in many cases bring about a positive attitude and result in success.

A moral person would afford people a second chance, and assist in any way possible to make this chance a success.

Human Life

Protection Human Life

Human life is the most revered gift bestowed on us. Therefore, every person must be careful not to endanger or risk any lives. In particular:

Saving Lives

Every person must do their utmost to save the life of others if they are in immediate danger, as long as they are not putting their own life at risk. Risking your life for the purpose of saving the lives of others is heroic and deserving of praise and respect, but it is not required by law or ethics.

It is the duty and privilege of society to care for the family of a person who was injured or killed trying to save a life. Such settlements can be inspired from the compensation settlements for traffic accident victims (regardless of who is at fault) which persist in many countries.

Each person must feel morally and criminally obliged to prevent abuse of the helpless, whether they are children, the disabled, or the elderly, and report such abuse to the police as soon as possible.

If you witness a helpless person being abused, you are obliged to come to their aid even if it means taking some risks, but not at a risk for your life.

If you are witness to violence that might lead to injury or death, you are obliged to try and prevent it, or at least inform the police as soon as possible.

Intentional Injury

Murder is the most terrible of all crimes. Avoid any intentional act that might injure a person or put their life at risk.

Remember that you will be accountable for murder even if you had no intention to do so.

Murder can be carried out by messengers, accomplices, and collaborators. Don't ask anyone to hurt another person, and don't assist others in hurting anyone.

Remember, even the slightest blow that generally may not cause permanent damage, could cause severe injury or even death.

If you come across someone who is hurting others and poses a danger to them, you must do something to prevent it. However, you are not obligated to do this at a risk to your own safety. Those who save the lives of others while putting their own lives at risk are deserving of praise. On the other hand, no one should be criticized for not doing so.

If you witness a person abusing others, you are obliged to report this to the proper authorities and be available to give testimony when called upon to do so.

Abuse of the helpless (minors, elderly, disabled, a person who is tied-up) is an abominable crime and deserves the worst punishment.

Don't cause others to lose control (by means of drugs, alcohol, hypnosis, or sorcery) and so become helpless prey to others.

Remember – rivalry and disagreement are the basis for violence; avoid them as much as possible.

When involved in an argument, avoid saying or doing things that might ignite anger and cause violent outbursts.

If you witness an argument, act to calm everyone down before the situation deteriorates to violence.

If you hear of an upcoming crime, you are obliged to inform the police.

If you hear of a past crime (as opposed to minor offense), you are obliged to inform the police.

If you are asked by the police to give testimony regarding a crime, tell the whole truth and avoid exaggerations, misrepresentation, or distortion.

Self Defense

If you find yourself or your family in danger for your lives, it is your obligation to defend yourself and your family. For this purpose, and depending on the severity of the case, you can exert the minimal required force depending on the type of danger countered.

As soon as the danger has passed, do not continue exerting force. Doing so is the same as taking the law into your own hands and getting revenge, which is against the law.

If you or your loved ones have already been hurt, or your rights have been violated, do not take the law into your own hands, but seek justice and compensation through the legal authorities.

Suicide

Every mature and sane person is accountable for their way of life. A sane, lucid person, who is not under any influence, or in a temporary crisis, has the right to come to the rational conclusion of ending their own life.

In light of this, a person may instruct their family and doctors that under certain medical circumstances, their life should not be prolonged and no life-prolonging medical treatment should be administered to them.

Don't convince others to commit suicide or to actively participate or assist in it.

If a person has reached a state of brain paralysis and complete and irreversible loss of conscious (a state of coma), or reached of state of inhuman and irreversible suffering, their spouse and their children may decide, after the unanimous approval of a committee of experts and a judge, to end their life either actively or by refraining from administering any life-prolonging medical treatment.

This decision can also be taken by a person who is in prison, as long as a committee of experts investigates for a year the prisoner's circumstances and approve it unanimously. Then, with the approval of judge, that person can end their life.

Dignity of the Dead

Maintaining human dignity must be continued even after death. Respect the deceased and avoid saying or doing anything that might insult them.

Respect the family of the deceased in their period of mourning.

Convey your condolences to the family and relatives of a friend who passed away.

Mourn your friends, family, and relatives.

When in the cemetery, conduct yourself respectfully, quietly and politely, as befits the place.

The body of the deceased should be treated respectfully, and buried in a dignified way.

Unintentional Harm

It is proper to warn others about any rash behavior, unacceptable conduct, or disregard of safety regulations that are liable to cause injury.

A person who owns property or goods is responsible and accountable for any damages incurred while in their property or when using their goods.

You are always obliged to secure places under your responsibility and make them safe.

Make sure that others don't use a place that belongs to you for the purpose of harmful or illegal actions.

Every person is obliged morally to be responsible for any activity taking place in their personal surrounding, whether by their authority, instructions, for their benefit, or on their behalf. This includes activities ensued by regulations, employees, animals, objects, equipment or installations. All these should be kept safe and secure.

A moral person must make sure to conduct themselves vigilantly at all times and at all places in order not to harm others. To this end, a person must follow the law and all relevant safety regulations.

A moral person should make sure to guide others to conduct themselves in the same safe way.

A moral person must conduct preventive maintenance of their property, equipment and installation owned or controlled by them, and checks their operation procedures and the behavior of their employees to prevent in advance any harm to others.

A moral person who encounters a safety hazard or disregard to safety regulations, must protest against it and warn against possible danger. If the hazard is not removed, it must be reported to the relevant authority.

If the danger is severe and imminent, a moral person should remove the hazard personally if at all possible. The hazard should be visibly marked to the public and reported to the proper authority.

Extra precaution is required by a person who is in charge of the lives of others, be it because of age, disease or inability. For instance: Parents, babysitters, drivers, teachers, instructors, hospital nurses, operators of heavy machinery, people who deal with dangerous substances, etc. All these people are criminally liable directly or indirectly, for being negligent or for rashly causing physical injury or death.

A person responsible for the lives of others must not carry out any actions unless they are authorized to do so, and only after making sure that it doesn't involve any danger to human lives.

A person must never undertake any action requiring professional skills that they are lacking, in order not to endanger the lives of others.

Don't spread diseases. If there is the slightest danger of infecting others, isolate yourself from others.

Do everything within your power to prevent endangering others: Put up railings or fences, fasten loose tiles or remove them, cover open pits, prevent access to live electrical wires, prevent fires, don't throw away burning cigarettes, put out fires, and follow all safety regulations.

People's lives are precious and in order to protect them criminal sanctions are required. Therefore, even if a hazard was not intended to harm, and if there was no criminal intent by the person who saw it but did not report it, they are lawbreakers and accountable for their actions or inactions.

Citizen's Duties

Every citizen should be loyal to their own people and country.

Every citizen should respect the country's leaders and symbols.

A citizen should not in any way endanger their country.

Keeping the laws of the country and being loyal are important values, unless they cause innocent people to die or violate human values.

It is a citizen's duty to abide by the law. If these laws need to be changed or abolished, this should be done according to the law and in a democratic way.

A citizen should always maintain public order.

A citizen should enlist to the army according to the conscription laws prevalent, serve the country loyally and protect it.

Avoid breaking the law and avoid physical or verbal violence when participating in a political or public conflict.

Every citizen must be respected even if they belong to another sector, believe in different way or belong to a different political party.

A citizen being part of the majority in their country should always protect the rights of minorities.

Paying Taxes

Citizens bear the responsibility of participating in public expenses to maintain an organized society. Evasion of such payments is immoral and illegal.

At the same time, taxes should always be reasonable and not regarded by the public as an immoral decree that should be evaded.

Taxes should never be considered too severe for the public to endure. Taxes exceeding half of a person's earnings are not deemed appropriate.

High taxes can only be collected by coercion and may encourage people to break the law as well as decrease tax revenues.

Evasions of reasonable taxes that do not exceed half a person's income are equivalent to stealing from the public.

Tax rules should be made easy to understand and carry out. This would prevent loopholes that may trip up the innocent.

A Person's Property

Protecting the Property of Others

Respect the property of others. Don't touch, take, or abuse the property of others without their full consent.

If you are entrusted with someone's belongings, protect it as if it were your own. Don't pass it on to others unless permitted to do so.

Don't covet the property of others.

Don't accept a possession that may have been swindled or stolen from others,

Warn others if you are aware that their property is in danger.

Don't prevent others from using their own property, unless it will harm you or your property. If this use is temporary and not too disturbing, try to restrain yourself for the sake of good human and neighborly relationships.

If you borrow anything for temporary usage, make sure to return it on time.

If the agreed period for borrowing the item has expired and you still need it, ask for an extension and offer appropriate payment.

If the item borrowed has commercial value, insist on appropriate remuneration.

A person, who has been entrusted with securities as collateral for a loan, should protect it as though it was their own, and do nothing to endanger it.

Any asset being given to you in trust belongs solely to its owner, and should not be used or put at risk without the explicit consent from the owner. Being a trustee holds you in commitment to the owner.

Returning Lost Items

A person who finds a lost item must return it to its owner. If the identity of the owner is known, they should be contacted and informed. If their identity is unknown, the item should be given to a trusted third party like the police, or to the owner of the place where the item was found.

A person, who finds a lost item, must protect it until returned to its rightful owner.

Intellectual Property

Copyrights and intellectual property must be protected.

Don't violate these rights and don't assist others in doing so.

Don't sell or buy a counterfeit item.

Don't copy a software or other work except on the terms specified.

When quoting someone in writing, give them credit.

Conduct in Public Areas

Protect public areas and keep them clean and in good order.

Don't litter or pollute public areas. Leave a public place as it was before you got there.

Public areas are for the use of the public and no barriers or obstacles should be placed there to prevent others from using them. Appropriation of any part of a public area for private use is forbidden.

Conduct yourself in public areas in a fair and responsible manner. Public areas are the responsibilities of everyone, to be kept in good order. Any improper use of public areas is equivalent to stealing from others.

Every person should do the maximum to remove any obstacle or hazard endangering the public, by doing so personally, or by alerting the proper authorities. Until these hazards are removed, that person should warn passers by about the danger.

If you encounter a person in need, help them or call for help.

Don't call attention to yourself; be humble in your conduct.

Don't bother or harass passers by.

If you are in need of help, ask for it politely.

If you are asked to help others, do so humbly and quietly.

Enjoying Nature

Keep nature clean.

Protect wildlife; don't mutilate or cause damage.

Don't pick fruit or vegetables in a cultivated field.

Follow the footpaths, don't forge new paths.

Protect wildlife; don't intrude on the animals and don't cause them to change their route.

Don't hurt animals unless you are threatened by them.

Being a Guest

If you stay as a guest at a hotel or in someone's house, make sure to be careful with all the facilities at your disposal.

Keep the place clean. Remember that others have to clean after you, so clean after yourself as best as possible.

Manufacturing

Don't manufacture a product by violating intellectual property rights.

Manufacture your products to be suited to their prospective usage so that the user receives a reliable and safe product that would give good value for the money paid.

Make sure to follow all safety regulations during the production process and make the product safe for the users.

Use the best components to create your product in order to produce the top quality required.

If the product contains hazardous components, make sure that customer is aware of it by clear labeling and proper advertisement.

Don't produce a faulty product that may endanger the user.

Don't use dangerous substances when manufacturing the product.

Label the product clearly detailing all the components and listing all the limitations of the product.

Don't pollute the environment.

Follow the law to the letter regarding the production process.

Price the product reasonably so that those who need it will be able to afford to purchase it. Keep your profit margin reasonable and justified.

Employ your workers according to labor regulation. If none are available, use the rules of justice and honesty.

Don't employ people under slavery conditions. Don't employ young children.

Don't endanger your employee's life by exposing them to hazardous substances. Inform them if such substances are present in the workplace.

Professionalism

Your customers do not possess your professional knowledge and they expect you to be reliable. Give them the best service, reliability, and professionalism they deserve.

Remember, you owe your customers to be honest, reliable, and professional.

The price you ask for your services includes your profit. Don't make hidden profit that is unknown to your customers.

You are allowed to charge extra for availability, urgency and importance of the service you provide. Don't inflate prices and don't exploit your customers who need your services by overcharging. Be fair with your pricing.

Don't sell a defective product and don't give faulty service.

Don't promise results you can't provide professionally.

If any risk is involved, make sure to make your customer aware of it.

Bring yourself up to date in your profession and enhance your professional knowledge.

Don't undertake jobs that are beyond your abilities.

Reveal all information about your product or service; don't hide any disadvantages.

Make your service available to the customer even after the sale or the service are rendered, and be as available to them as you were before the sale.

Don't misuse any information given to you by the customer for your commercial purposes and don't pass this information on without the customer's consent.

Tradesmen

Be fair in your negotiations.

You deserve to make a reasonable or even a high profit. Don't charge exorbitant prices.

Add a reasonable profit margin to the cost of your product or service. Don't use fraudulent weights, measures, or qualities as pretext for jacking up your price.

Be honest with your suppliers and customers.

Assist the customer in choosing a product. Make sure the product purchased is the product needed and that it meets the qualities required.

Don't purchase items from your suppliers that you are not sure you can pay for.

Don't trade in dangerous, addictive substances.

Welcome customers politely and respectfully even if they don't intend to purchase anything.

Selling defective goods constitutes fraud.

Moneylenders, Borrowers, Creditor, and Debtors

Interest constitutes the price paid for using someone else's money. The interest for such loans should be reasonable. Charging exorbitant interest rates is morally unjust.

A person creating a debt – be it a loan, credit purchase, or any other type of debt – knowing that they would not be able to repay the debt, is committing a moral offense. Therefore, before committing oneself, a person should ensure realistically and honestly that they are able to repay the loan on time.

A loan should not be taken for the purpose of gambling, or for any questionable transactions, or based on misrepresentations, or on "thin financing" – without having adequate personal equity.

It is improper to pressure a person to lend money to another, especially for business purposes. Not everyone who seems to be able to lend money can do so. Don't embarrass people or put them to shame, and don't ask twice if you have been refused the first time.

All financial commitments should be documented in details and signed by all sides concerned in order to avoid misunderstandings, innocent or intentional.

Settlements of Debts

The borrower's commitment to the moneylender to settle their debt in full and on time is primarily a moral obligation.

The borrower should settle the debt without the lender having to ask for it or take steps to enforce it.

The borrower must make their utmost to repay the debt, even to the point of lowering their standard of living but without withholding the basic necessities of life from their family and dependents.

If the borrower is unable to repay the loan in full, they must repay it in installments, as best as they can.

If the borrower owns property that can be liquidated in order to repay the debt, it is only proper for them to do so.

The Lender's Obligations

Don't lend money if doing so will cause you financial difficulties.

Don't lend money for improper purposes. If you do, you are an accessory to an offense.

Consider the borrower's circumstances and don't charge interest rates that are usury and constitute exploitation of their plight. In this context, don't accept as collateral anything that when liquidized, would be detrimental to the borrower.

Don't call in a loan before the agreed date of payment.

Inability to repay a loan is not considered fraudulent; it is possible that unforeseen circumstances caused the inability to repay.

The lender or their representatives must examine whether the debtor has fraudulently become insolvent. If the borrower acted honestly and in good faith, the creditor should accept it at face value and extend the terms of repayment, or forego part of the loan, or arrive at some other fair arrangement.

A debtor who has fallen on hard times and is doing their best under the circumstances should not be intimidated or persecuted for their troubles.

The debt collection procedure must be carried out while maintaining human dignity and liberty. Don't humiliate, traumatize, or shame the debtor as this achieves no useful purpose.

Whatever the case may be, the collection procedure should not affect the standard of living of the debtor and the people dependent on them. They should be able to maintain a modest and reasonable standard of living, similar to the one they had before the proceedings began.

Never appropriate items that would deprive the debtor of their basic needs such as: food, equipment or furniture, or such items that will not help to repay a substantial part of the debt.

Don't evict a person from their dwelling before arranging an alternative appropriate place for that person and their dependents for a period as would be determined based on the debtor's personal circumstances and earning abilities.

Collect your loan in legal ways only. If you are forced to initiate legal proceedings, don't be unduly harsh and heavy-handed.

Don't humiliate the debtor, don't shout at them and don't discredit their reputation.

Don't shame a person in front of their family or others.

Employees

Your employer is the one enabling you to provide for your family. Your employer's success ensures payment of your wages and enables you to provide for your family.

You are morally obliged to devote your full attention, time, capabilities and energy while at work, so that your employer receives the best value for the wages paid to you.

Do your work in the most efficient, reliable, and professional way possible.

Do your work diligently, faithfully, and with devotion.

Don't exploit your workplace or its equipment for your personal use.

Be honest. Avoid and prevent others from betraying the trust of your employer for the sake of forbidden personal gains and benefits.

When negotiating salaries, remember that your employer's loss of profit might eventually lead to the loss of your workplace.

The high pace of living and advanced new technologies require frequent changes to be made regarding our work. Enable your employer to make these changes and become part of them. This will ensure your advancement and continued livelihood.

Safety at work and the safe use of products are highly important values. Make sure you obey all safety regulations.

Stand up for your rights and the rights of other employees. Oppose any maltreatment, exploitation and humiliation by your employer against you or other employees.

Do your utmost to promote your workplace. Be proactive, "think big", and find ways to improve efficiency.

Respect your employer.

Maintain good relationships with your fellow workers.

Don't be absent from work too frequently.

Report overtime, expenses, etc. accurately and honestly.

If you want to quit your job, inform your employer in advance.

Upon leaving, hand over your work and responsibilities in an orderly fashion.

Don't reveal business secrets even after you leave your job for whatever reason.

Employers

Respect your employees. Remember, they contribute to the success of your business. Always protect their rights.

Make sure to follow the labor laws at all times.

Make sure your employees have suitable working conditions.

Enable your employee's reasonable breaks for rest, food, and other personal needs.

Provide your employees with a pleasant, spacious, well-lit and air-conditioned working environment.

Worker's Safety

Protect your worker's safety. Make sure that safety measures are provided and maintained.

Don't ask an employee to carry out a dangerous task.

Make sure your employees are insured adequately so that they will be compensated properly in case of accident or injury at work.

Salaries

Pay fair and suitable salaries, enabling your employee and their dependents to live in dignity.

Pay equal salaries for equal work. Don't discriminate between men and women.

Don't hold back wages, pay salaries on time. Remember, the workers need their salaries for their livelihood.

Social Benefits

Make sure your employees receive full social benefits as provided by law.

Employees are entitled to vacation time. Enable them to take their vacations as provided by law or by agreements, and at their convenience if at all possible.

Give your employees their weekly days of rest.

Relationship at Work

Enable your employees to be proud of their profession, job, and their workplace.

Provide a pleasant atmosphere at work.

Don't yell at your employees. If you need to admonish your employee, do so quietly and in private.

Don't patronize your employees. Being their employer does not mean that you are smarter.

Allow your employees to voice criticism.

Protect your employee's dignity. Never humiliate them or tyrannize them.

Treat your employees with personal attention.

Protect your employee's privacy.

Don't overburden your employees unnecessarily and certainly not for a long time. Be tolerant.

Prevent any sexual harassment of employees.

If an employee is ill, don't press them to come to work before they are well.

Don't prevent your employees from establishing worker's committees and cooperate with them as much as possible.

The Employees Status

Don't ask your employees to do a job they are not capable of doing.

Don't ask your employees to break the law.

Inform your employees about their chances for advancement.

Every employee has the right to advance in their job. Assist deserving employees to advance. Don't be angry at or bear a grudge against an employee who decides to retire. Respect their wishes and wish them well.

Don't ask your employees to exceed their regular working hours.

Enable your employees to have professional training and refresher courses.

Dismissals

Never forget that dismissal is a traumatic crisis for an employee. Always consider carefully before dismissing an employee.

Don't dismiss an employee because of a onetime accident or slip-up. We are all apt to make mistakes.

Do your utmost to avoid dismissals.

If at all possible, offer an alternative job to the dismissed employee.

Give a reasonable advance notice to an employee you want to dismiss.

Enable the dismissed employee to say goodbye to their fellow workers.

Give the dismissed employee a letter of recommendations detailing only their good virtues and qualities. It's possible that they would mend their ways and do better at their future job.

Pay the dismissed employee whatever is owed them, including severance pay as dictated by law.

Drivers

Remember that traffic rules are designed to protect your life and the lives of other road users. Obey all traffic rules!

Careless driving might kill pedestrians or other drivers. Drive carefully, alertly, and obey all traffic rules.

Drive moderately. Avoid wild dangerous driving that could lead to tragedy.

Avoid driving if you are not fully alert. Don't let yourself be distracted from paying full and complete attention to driving.

Don't disrupt moving traffic. Don't park your car in a way that interferes with traffic. When driving slowly, enable others to pass you.

Yield to others. Enable vehicles to pass you or merge into traffic safely.

Don't drive out into the road suddenly and don't endanger the lives of others.

Restrain yourself. Drive moderately and don't punish other drivers for disobeying the laws.

Don't drive a defective car. Check your vehicle and safety systems on a regular basis to protect your life and the lives of others.

Drive carefully and adapt your driving to the conditions of the road, and the weather.

Drive at a speed appropriate to the condition of the road and not at the maximum permitted speed limit. Never exceed the maximum speed limit.

Don't overload your vehicle with more people than permissible.

Be ready to help anyone injured or in distress on the road.

Don't leave the main road to explore nature. Don't cause damage to vegetation or animals, and protect the environment.

Slow down in places where children and older people are crossing and be ready to respond to them quickly.

There are times, due old age or medical conditions, that driving abilities become impaired. Drivers aware of such changes must be checked by a professional medical examiner in order to determine their ability to continue driving. Such is

also the duty of the driver's family and relatives who become aware of these conditions.

Leaders

You are the people's servant not their master.

Give precedence to people's desires and will.

Always remember that power corrupts.

Beware of flatterers. Most of them want to befriend you for their own personal gain or for other improper reasons.

Make a habit to consult with impartial and professional people, who are not part of the official administration.

Update the public regularly about the affairs of the state. Always report the truth. Be careful not to spread disinformation.

Don't give false promises either to political elements or to the public.

Remember, ceremonies and gestures of respect are in honor of the country and not in honor of its leader.

Public Elected Officials

Vote according to your conscience and what you believe to be best for the people. Otherwise, you abuse your office and betray the trust of the people.

Voting in order to advance your goals, contrary to the wish of the people, is wrong in the long run and is also counter-productive.

Mingle with the people. Lend them your ear and get a personal feel of reality.

Avoid serving people with hidden agenda; Stay away from them.

Always conduct yourself honestly and with integrity in public and in private.

Public Servants

As a public servant you serve the public. Do your job honestly, faithfully, diligently and with dedication.

Remember; always give preference to what is good to the public.

Offer new and creative ideas and initiatives in order to accomplish your job more efficiently.

Serve the public in the best way you can.

Don't treat the public in need of your service with arrogance and in a high-handed way.

Don't be evasive and don't put people off repeatedly.

Be respectful to public officials.

Achieve the goals set for you by your superiors as best as you can.

Don't undermine the authority of your superiors and policymakers.

Voice your criticism in a dignified and focused way.

Protect public property and public money entrusted to you. Use them responsibly as if it were your own.

Use public resources fairly, distribute them equally, openly and reasonably, as they were meant to be.

Don't reveal national secrets to unauthorized people, even to those close to you.

Be honest and maintain your integrity. Don't accept personal gains, gifts, or bonuses from people who are aware of your status and power as a holder of public office. There are no free meals. These benefits are meant to sway you from the straight and narrow path and to give preference to their givers.

Judges

Judge litigators honestly and justly, without preconception or preference to one side. If you feel you favor one party, or that you have personal connections with one party or with their attorney, or that you have a personal interest in the matter being litigated, or even if it only might appear to be so, then disqualify yourself from sitting in judgment.

Enable the parties appearing before you to have their say and voice their arguments.

Remember that your duty is to do justice and not to apply your personal morals.

Don't intimidate the litigants, their representatives and the witnesses. Be courteous to them. Don't patronize or bully those appearing before you. Be respectful to them.

If there are conflicts between doing justice and abiding the law, and there is no way to bridge the gap, prefer justice over the law.

Write your verdict in a clear language so that the litigants understand your consideration, deliberations, conflicts and decision. Don't write it in order to block off the chance for appeal.

If you were wrong and you regret your verdict, don't hesitate to admit it and to inform both parties even if some time has already passed since the judgment.

When passing a verdict on a criminal, examine possible ways to be lenient.

Officers of the Law

Remember, you are a public servant and protector. Your accounts and testimony can seal the fates of people. Make sure to do your duty honestly, faithfully, and tolerantly.

Remember, you are a representative of the country; be polite and courteous. Maintain public order while being respectful to your country and your professional honor.

Be quick to arrive to the place you are called to, especially when dealing with an emergency.

Be willing to put in every effort and take risks in order to fulfill your duty.

Know how to exert the authority entrusted to you, but also know how to use it with restraint.

Don't use the authority entrusted to you for purposes that are outside the realm of your office.

Be respectful to everyone, including criminals. Don't bully, humiliate or be cruel to anyone.

Don't flaunt your authority or act as a tyrant.

You are expected to exert force at times. Do so moderately and only as much as necessary.

Never hit a helpless or handcuffed person. This is criminal abuse.

Conduct your investigations without any influence. Finding out the truth requires exposing and revealing all relevant facts, including those that could prove the suspect to be innocent.

Advise the person being interrogated about their rights to be represented by an attorney.

Interrogate detainees wisely and patiently according to the law. Don't humiliate them.

When giving testimony in court, be truthful and remember that a person's freedom is dependent on your testimony.

Respect the rights of detainees and suspects.

Although incarcerated, prisoners are entitled to fair and reasonable living conditions.

Doctors

Remember your supreme calling is to treat people and to administer to them regardless of who they are, including foes and rivals.

Human life is of the ultimate highest value. Treat your patients professionally and with dedication.

Make sure to keep abreast on medical advances.

Avoid treating medical problems that are not within your professional field of experience, unless it's an emergency and no other doctor is available.

Be honest and truthful to the patient. Don't hide medical information about their condition.

Be sensitive to the predicaments of the patient and their family. Show empathy, patience and consideration.

In an emergency, be ready and do the best to respond and assist.

When treating a patient, be focused and don't let your mind stray.

The Media

The media has turned into an all important and widely used means of communications. This requires attention to the following:

Report only the truth. Don't give voice to the spreading of lies and slander.

Make sure to filter information you receive. Distinguish between information received from reliable sources and information received from unidentified or biased sources.

Beware of slander and evil gossip. Don't spread panic or despair.

Watch your language. Write and speak politely and calmly, and avoid rude language.

Don't be awed by the publicity and fame the public gives you.

Maintain your professional independence and integrity. Don't distort, mislead, and offer biased or distorted information.

Don't accept any personal gain or benefit behind the backs of your superiors.

Remember, the media is very powerful. Prevent the media from inciting the masses with ideas or actions that might lead to violence or be harmful to basic human values such as: human life, human rights, citizen rights, freedom of speech, minority rights, as established in the Declaration of Human rights of the United Nations (See above).

Soldiers

Be a loyal soldier.

Obey commands of your superiors, including such that might endanger your life.

Remember, the army is of the people and does not act independently. The army carries out the policies of the civil administration.

Avoid and prevent carrying out orders that are clearly illegal, such as attacking civilian population, prisoners of war, or the helpless.

Enforce the rules of warfare as defined by the Geneva Conventions.

Avoid harming civilians who are not directly involved in the fighting.

Teachers

You have been given the privilege to shape human lives. Be proud of your calling.

You are serving as a role model to your students. Conduct yourself accordingly.

Be friendly and pleasant. Speak clearly and pleasantly. Don't yell or use coarse language.

There is always a way to reach someone's heart. If a student is a nuisance in class, try to reason with them privately and as an equal, to get them back to the proper course.

Don't insult a student publically. If you want to criticize, do it privately. Use gentle, encouraging and non-offensive language.

Don't get insulted by your students and don't try to lash back. The best way is to have a private talk with them to get them back on the right track.

Students

The progress you make in your studies and in life are due to your teachers. Listen to them and learn from them.

Don't disturb your fellow students when they are studying.

If you don't understand the material being taught, ask the teacher to help you understand it better.

Respect the teacher as a teacher as well as an adult human being.

Don't disturb the teacher in class. Avoid pulling pranks and playing tricks that might harm the teacher physically or humiliate them.

Treatment of Animals in Nature

Avoid hurting animals unnecessarily. Remember that animals feel pain just like humans.

Don't hunt for the purpose of fun.

Don't confine wild animals that are meant to run free in nature.

When enjoying nature, don't harm the animals or interfere with their living conditions.

Don't litter nature with your garbage. The animals might eat it and harm themselves.

Domestic Animals

Care for your animal's needs to satisfy their needs for food, space, company, and milking.

Don't put animals in overcrowded and dirty living quarters, or in a place where they might hurt themselves.

Enable animals to enjoy their lives.

Don't overwork animals.

Don't hit animals.

Animals for Consumption

If you need to slaughter an animal for food, do it as quickly and as painlessly as possible.

Appendix

Many philosophers contemplated religious and ethical issues, and determined that morality is a supreme value and constitutes the basis for human existence. At the end of the file, there is an addendum that includes quotes from philosophers and famous writers on the subject of morality. It is recommended to browse through them.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself." (Leviticus, Chapter 19:18)

"What I do not wish men to do to me, I also wish not to do to men." (Tsze-Kung, quoted in Confucius, *Analects*, chapter 5)

"That which is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbor." (Hillel the Elder, *Tractate Shabbat*, 31a)

"You have heard that it was said, "Love your neighbor and hate your enemy." But I tell you, love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you." (Matthew 5:43-44)

"To be the friend of him who sees himself as your enemy is the essence of true religion." (Mahatma Gandhi, *Mahatma*)

"Morality is of the highest importance - but for us, not for God" (Albert Einstein, in a letter to a Baptist preacher, July 17, 1953)

"Act in such a way that you treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of any other, never merely as a means to an end, but always at the same time as an end." (Immanuel Kant, *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*, section 2)

"About morals, I know only that what is moral is what you feel good after and what is immoral is what you feel bad after." (Ernest Hemingway, *Death in the Afternoon*)

"It is better to receive an injury than to do one." (Cicero, *The Tusculan Disputations*, book 5)

"I would like to please everyone, if possible, but if I try to please everyone, I might not be able to please anybody. So I concluded that the best way is to please my

conscience and let the world to formulate its opinion of me, for better or worse."
(Mahatma Gandhi)

"There are many religions in the world but only one moral rule." (Jean Paul Richter)

"Morality is not the doctrine of how we may make ourselves happy, but how we may make ourselves worthy of happiness." (Immanuel Kant, *Critique of Practical Reason*)

"Morals do not concentrate only in good deeds in the social sense; morals are first of all a delicate internal quality' residing in the soul, to seek the good, the absolute good, to be good yourself, to cling to the good." (Rabbi Kook, Lights of Holiness)