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**CARTER'S VICTORY AUGURS WELL FOR
STRONG U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL,
OTHER ISSUES OF JEWISH CONCERN**

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter's victory in yesterday's Presidential election that culminated his amazing two-year drive from political provincialism to the White House augurs well for strong American support of Israel's requirements and on other issues of Jewish interest and concern.

From the time the former Georgia Governor inaugurated his campaign at the National Press Club here nearly two years ago, he has espoused economic, military and political support for Israel--support that he enhanced with additional pledges in speeches and statements as the primary and election campaigns gathered momentum.

Specifically, Carter is committed to U.S. aid that "must be responsive to Israel's needs," saying "Israel must feel secure in the support that it expects from America in order to take the necessary risks for peace." Conversely, he has urged that "the U.S. should not create the need for aid to Israel by eroding Israel's security through uncontrolled arms sales to Israel's adversaries."

"As regards Egypt," he said, advocating direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, "I would not favor any sale of military supplies until after Egypt has worked out a permanent settlement recognizing Israel and its right to exist in the Middle East as a peaceful nation."

Opposes The PLO

Opposing the PLO, which he described as "unrepresentative of the Palestinians and unelected" and "very much the instrument of the Arab states," Carter is against its participation as "an equal partner" in any resumed Geneva peace conference. "Any movement towards a solution to the Palestinian problem must emanate first from the Palestinians themselves," he has said. In addition, he has contended that "any emerging Palestinian leadership must recognize Israel's right to exist permanently and in peace as a Jewish state in the Middle East."

On the question of Jerusalem's future, he has been less explicit. Although the Democratic Party's platform calls for moving the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Carter has spoken of being inclined towards the transfer but he qualified that by saying he would need to be sure the move would not damage the possibility of a peaceful settlement. He has advocated the right of Moslems to enter their shrines in Jerusalem without passing through Israeli controls.

On Soviet Jewry And The UN

On Soviet Jewry, Carter has approved, after meeting late in the campaign with Sen. Henry Jackson (D.Wash.), supporting the Jackson-Vanik amendment tying U.S. trade benefits to the Soviet with its emigration policies. This is a plank in the Democratic Party's platform but Carter thought even in September that, as he told Jewish leaders in Atlanta, "diplomatic means

which would preserve the honor and independence of Soviet leaders would be the best way of encouraging the Soviet liberalization of its emigration policies."

Carter has been explicitly opposed to politicization of the United Nations and has vowed to fight moves that would expel Israel from the UN organization or its subsidiaries, foster international activities to combat terrorism, outlaw the Arab boycott, and strike back economically at Arab states that began an oil embargo against the United States.

Proposals On Domestic Issues

Carter also has responded to numerous questions on domestic issues posed by Jewish community leaders. The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, for example, asked him in a comprehensive questionnaire whether he opposes an amendment to the federal Constitution "to make prayer in schools or other public places permissible." Carter replied that being a Baptist "my faith is personal" and "the establishment of the Baptist church in this country was to seek the complete separation of church and state." He concluded: "I do not support efforts to overturn the U.S. Supreme Court decision on school prayer through a constitutional amendment."

On governmental funds for non-public schools, Carter indicated some form of help, saying he is "firmly committed to search for constitutionally acceptable methods for providing aid to parents whose children attend non-segregated private schools." He said "I personally disapprove of abortion" and "I do not believe the government should support abortion" but he does "not favor efforts to overturn the U.S. Supreme Court decision" which in effect legalizes it.

Carter came down hard on "quotas" or "proportional representation" and on "gathering or recording of information" about the race, color, or ethnicity of identifiable individuals. "I favor affirmative action programs to repair the effects of 200 years of racial discrimination in America," he said, "but I do not believe in quotas. The establishment of quotas under any sort of definition is contrary to the abolition of discrimination because of race, sex, or ethnic background."

Lineup For the Future

Testing time is bound to come soon for Carter, Vice-President Walter Mondale and new Cabinet members responsible for foreign affairs perhaps even long before they take office Jan. 20. Events in Africa, the Middle East, in the United Nations and in the Far East may bring situations where President Ford may ask the new Administration to take part in U.S. discussion of the course for America to take in the international political battles that may erupt in the next few weeks and thereby accustom themselves to the world's difficulties before the formalities of inauguration take place.

Who will be Carter's Secretary of State and his assistant on security affairs in the White House--two posts held simultaneously by Henry A. Kissinger for more than two years--is uncertain.

tain. George Ball, Undersecretary of State during President Johnson's tenure, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Columbia University professor, are touted as candidates with likelihood of attaining the posts. However, surprises may be in store.

An indicator was the remarks by Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's director of issues, to the Jewish leaders in Atlanta. He said Ball, who is not favored among many pro-Israelis, is not an advisor on the Middle East but rather on Western Europe and that Ball assumed the role only as of last June 8. Brzezinski's role also is on East-West relations, Eizenstat said.

The major Carter-Mondale advisor on the Middle East, Eizenstat continued, is Henry Owen, author of the Brookings Institution Report last spring. Owen was credited, in a Carter-Mondale press statement on the meeting, as rating "high marks on his view of Israel." The Brookings report suggested that the Palestinians have a homeland but that it not necessarily be controlled by the PLO. It also recommended settlement of Israel's frontier along the pre-Six Day War lines but with some adjustments presumably in Israel's favor. In other words, the Rogers Plan, on a negotiated basis.

ISRAELIS PONDERING THE MEANING OF CARTER'S PRESIDENTIAL VICTORY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (JTA)--President-elect Jimmy Carter is an unknown quantity to most Israelis and they are not sure whether his victory over President Ford yesterday will mean an easier time for Israel on the Middle East diplomatic front or a harder one.

Political analysts here do not doubt that Carter is sincere in the favorable attitude he projected toward Israel during the American election campaign. But they agree that the first clue to future American policy in the Middle East will be the identity of Carter's Secretary of State and the atmosphere in the State Department under the control of a Democratic Administration. Some observers here are speculating that Carter's foreign policy advisor, Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, may be the successor to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. (Political pundits in the U.S. are less certain.)

In recent weeks, Brzezinski has addressed Jewish groups in the U.S. and expressed highly pro-Israel views. He said his approach to the Middle East differed from Kissinger's in that the latter sought an indeterminate goal through step-by-step negotiations while he would define the goal first and approach it by stages. But many Israelis believe that this theory would turn out to be a re-run of the Kissinger diplomacy once put into practice.

Breathing Spell Seen

Israeli analysts feel, however, that the election of Carter will give Israel a breathing spell before the Middle East diplomatic process is resumed. They reason that Carter will undertake no initiatives until he is firmly ensconced in the White House and has become thoroughly familiar with the Middle East conflict and foreign policy generally. Time gained is to Israel's advantage, it is felt here, because any headlong rush toward a settlement would mean renewed pressure on Israel to make major concessions.

On the other hand, Carter is taken at his word when he said he wanted to continue the diplomatic

momentum in the Middle East and there are no illusions here that momentum means anything but concessions.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin warned recently that no matter which candidate won the American Presidency, 1977 would be a year of confrontation with the U.S. But there is a certain amount of relief here today that Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy is a thing of the past.

OVERWHELMING JEWISH VOTE IN N.Y. HELPED CARTER, MOYNIHAN VICTORIES

By William Saphire

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Overwhelming Jewish support in New York City helped swing New York State's 41 electoral votes to Gov. Jimmy Carter and won a Senate term for former UN Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan who unseated Republican-Conservative Incumbent James Buckley. Both Democratic candidates trailed their opponents outside the city in what was an extremely close race.

But Carter and Moynihan won handily in four of the city's five boroughs and Moynihan also captured the fifth--Richmond--by a substantial plurality although Carter was defeated there by President Ford.

More than 80 percent of New York City's Jewish voters cast ballots for Carter and Moynihan, according to a district-by-district survey of the returns by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. In Brooklyn, the borough with the largest Jewish population, Carter won over Ford by 376,560-175,127 and Moynihan over Buckley by 378,719-143,375.

The districts in which the Democratic candidates received their largest pluralities were those with the heaviest concentrations of Jewish voters. In some of those districts, however, the Jewish population has declined in recent years and the Black and Hispanic populations have increased. Those minorities also voted overwhelmingly for Carter and Moynihan.

Tally Of Major Jewish Areas

In Canarsie-East New York, for example, Carter captured 27,368 votes to Ford's 8602 and Moynihan swamped Buckley by 29,632-6321. In East Flatbush-Crown Heights, a district increasingly Black but with large concentrations of Hasidic Jews, Carter's victory was by 20,771-9324 and Moynihan's by 20,608-6888. In Midwood-Flatlands, a district heavily populated by middle class Jews, the Democratic Presidential candidate achieved a 24,307-15,771 victory. Moynihan won there by 27,162-12,774. In Flatbush-Parkville, another district of predominantly middle class Jews, it was Carter over Ford by 21,402-8457 and Moynihan over Buckley by 22,069-6878.

Borough Park, which has by far the largest Hasidic and Orthodox Jewish community in the city, went for Carter 24,612-12,808 and for Moynihan 28,614-7564. Sea Gate-Brighton Beach, also heavily Jewish, gave Carter 27,039 votes to 7946 for Ford and Moynihan 28,159 to 5851 for Buckley.

In The Bronx's overwhelmingly Jewish Co-Op City, Carter won by a landslide of 42,029 votes to 11,689 for Ford and Moynihan did almost as well with 41,392 votes to 10,099 for Buckley. Riverdale-North Bronx, which has large numbers of middle class Jews, voted 19,262 for Carter to 12,596 for Ford. Moynihan won there by 18,790-11,252.

Moynihan did better than Carter in five key Jewish populated districts of Queens. He lost in only one while Carter lost in two. Both Demo-

crats did extremely well in Jewish areas of Manhattan. Carter carried the Lower East Side by 17,659-4178 and Moynihan by 16,224-3282. Carter took the Upper West Side by an overwhelming 31,814-7550 and Moynihan did as well with 29,239 votes to 5030 for Buckley. Carter won in the West Side-Lincoln Center district by 26,700-21,342. Moynihan won there by 22,269-14,596.

The Upstate Vote

Carter lost suburban Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester Counties, so-called "bedroom" communities which contain large numbers of middle class and affluent Jews. Moynihan lost in Suffolk County but won by narrow margins in the other three.

Carter and Moynihan won in two upstate counties, Albany and Erie, containing cities with large Jewish populations and in Sullivan County, once known as the "borscht-belt," where substantial Jewish communities still exist. They both lost in Orange County which is part of New York's growing suburbia.

Most political observers attributed the heavy Jewish vote for Moynihan to his strong championship of Israel at the United Nations, and especially his denunciation of the General Assembly's anti-Zionist resolution of last year.

JEWISH VOTE HELPED CARTER IN A NUMBER OF KEY STATES

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Jewish voters in such key states as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio helped contribute the deciding edge yesterday that enabled Jimmy Carter to eke out a slim victory over President Ford, according to incomplete results.

Carter's headquarters in Atlanta today said that the Jewish vote for the former Georgia Governor totalled 75 percent. This is midway between the 85 percent received by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 and the 65 percent given to Sen. George McGovern in 1972.

In New York City where a heavy plurality won the state for Carter, the Democratic candidate received 80 percent of the vote, according to some estimates. Carter did very well in heavily Jewish areas of Brooklyn, Manhattan and The Bronx.

Carter's headquarters said that in the heavily Jewish areas of Philadelphia which are represented by Democratic Rep. Joshua Ellberg, Carter won with 70-75 percent of the vote.

In the Cleveland suburb of Cleveland Heights, Carter's headquarters said he won 80 percent of the vote. But a breakdown of 13 heavily Jewish precincts in the Cleveland suburbs of South Euclid, Beachwood and University Heights, found that Carter won by a slim margin of 3361 to 2886 votes. However, Howard M. Metzenbaum, the successful Democratic candidate for the Senate who comes from the Cleveland area, carried these precincts by a 6-1 margin.

The Jewish vote in Michigan was estimated to have split fairly evenly between Carter and Ford despite a heavy Democratic registration by Jews in that state. One of the reasons given was a sentimental appreciation for Ford, who is from Michigan and was one of the pioneer supporters of Israel during his 25 years in the House of Representatives.

Carter's headquarters also noted that the Democratic candidate received heavy Jewish votes in the Miami Beach area. One large Jewish

section of North Dade County gave him an 80-20 percent margin while the almost predominantly Jewish area of South Miami Beach gave him votes ranging from 65 to 78 percent. In New Jersey's Essex County, where some 95,000 Jews live, Carter won by a 75-25 percent margin. In Boston, the Jewish vote was estimated at 70 percent for Carter.

RECORD NUMBER OF FIVE JEWS

ARE NOW IN THE SENATE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Cleveland businessman Howard Metzenbaum upset Republican incumbent Sen. Robert Taft Jr. of Cincinnati and Omaha Mayor Edward Zorinsky defeated Republican Congressman John Y. McCollister in Nebraska in U.S. Senate races yesterday.

Zorinsky and Metzenbaum, both Democrats, raise the number of Jewish Senators to five, a record. The seats of incumbents Jacob K. Javits (R,NY), Abraham Ribicoff (D,Conn.) and Richard Stone (D,Fla.) were not at stake and they will be in the 95th Congress that convenes in January.

Three other Jewish Senatorial candidates, however, were defeated, according to unofficial returns received here. Five-term Congressman Sam Steiger, who won the Republican nomination in Arizona in a bitter primary battle with anti-Semitic overtones, lost to Dennis de Concini, a Democrat who is prosecutor in Pima County (Tucson) by 398,888 to 320,226.

Richard P. Lorber, a Democrat, lost in his first election try to former Republican Governor John Chafee in Rhode Island, 222,746 to 163,088. In Connecticut, Mrs. Gloria Schaffer, the state's top Democratic vote getter and the only woman in the 33 Senate races yesterday, lost to Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker who won his second term by a vote of 787,568 to 559,109 for Schaffer.

A First-Recorded In Nebraska

Zorinsky, the first Democrat to win a Senate seat in Nebraska since 1934 and the first Jew in the state's history to represent it in the Senate, replaces the veteran Republican Roman Hruska who retired. Originally a Republican, Zorinsky entered the primary as a Democrat. With 1882 of the 2069 districts reported, Zorinsky led McCollister by 32,000 votes. He was heavily supported by labor unions in a conservative state.

Metzenbaum, who ran a relatively low key campaign in his rematch of the 1970 campaign with Taft, won by about 89,000 votes. Six years ago Taft beat Metzenbaum by 70,000 votes. Metzenbaum lost to astronaut John Glenn, a Republican, in the Senate campaign two years ago after Metzenbaum had served a year as an appointee, replacing William Saxbe when he was named U.S. Attorney General.

JEWISH CANDIDATES WON AT LEAST 21 SEATS IN THE HOUSE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Jewish candidates won at least 21 seats in the new House of Representatives yesterday--equal to the record number held by Jews in the last Congress. They may pick up another seat in Illinois where incumbent Democrat Abner Mikva is in a tight race that is headed for a recount. The only Jewish incumbent to lose a re-election bid is

Iowa Democrat Edward Mezvinsky who was seeking a third term.

Two other Representatives in the 94th Congress--Bella Abzug (D.NY) and Sam Steiger (R. Ariz.)--retired from the House to run for the Senate and both lost in their bids.

Seventeen incumbents were re-elected along with four newcomers to the 95th Congress. They are Marc Marks, a Republican lawyer of Sharon, Pa.; Democrat Anthony Beilenson, a California State Senator, and lawyer of Beverly Hills; Democrat Theodore Weiss, who replaces Mrs. Abzug in New York City, and Dan Glickman, the Democratic president of the school board in Wichita, Kansas.

Rep. Sidney Yates (D.Ill.) won reelection easily yesterday, gaining his 14th term in his Chicago district to continue as dean of the Jewish delegation in the House.

In one of the most startling upsets of the Congressional races, Glickman defeated Republican Garner Shriver who has served 32 years in the House and was seeking his 17th term. Glickman was reported as having received 51 percent of the vote to Shriver's 48 percent. Republican Willis Gradison, former Mayor of Cincinnati, gained his second term easily, gathering 61 percent of the vote.

Incumbents Who Won

Incumbents who won included Joshua Ellberg (D.Pa.) who gained his sixth term by defeating his Republican opponent in a Philadelphia district by better than two to one. The vote for Ellberg was 142,307 to 67,109 for James Mumford. Also winning was William Lehman (D.Fla.), who defeated Republican businessman Arnold Spiegelman, also Jewish, by a 3-1 margin in the Miami area to gain a third term. Lehman, a former businessman and college literature professor, went to Congress after being chairman of the Dade County school board.

In Atlanta, Georgia, lawyer Elliot Levitas, a Democrat, won a second House term by getting 68 percent of the vote, defeating Republican George Warren. In Maryland, Democratic Congresswoman Gladys Spellman won a second term but lawyer Lanny Davis, also a Democrat seeking a first term, lost in suburban Montgomery County which has a large Jewish population. Both Spellman and Davis campaigned in districts adjoining Washington.

Mezvinsky, an Iowa City lawyer seeking his second term, lost to Republican James Leach, a millionaire businessman of Davenport, Iowa. A recount was indicated on the vote in the Illinois district outside Chicago where Mikva was reported both ahead by 200 votes and behind by 100 in his rematch with Republican Sam Young. Mikva defeated Young two years ago by 2000 votes. In California, John Krebs, a lawyer from Fresno in the agricultural San Joaquin Valley, won a second term. Henry Waxman was also reelected. Both are Democrats.

Other Winners And Losers

Among Jewish candidates who lost were Don Friedman, a Republican in Denver, Colorado, who was defeated by Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat, and in Massachusetts, Boston lawyer Arthur Mason, a Republican, was beaten by Rep. Robert Drinan, a Democrat who gathered 53 percent of the vote to win his fourth term in the district embracing Boston suburbs.

Other Jewish candidates meeting defeat were Democrat Dorothy Becker who bowed to Republi-

can incumbent William Broomfield, and James Burdick, a Republican, who lost to incumbent Democrat William Brodhead in their House races in Michigan. In Florida, Charles Friedman, a Hollywood dentist, lost to incumbent Rep. J. Herbert Burke, a Republican. Other Jewish candidates who failed to win Congressional bids were Allard Lowenstein in New York, and Arthur Goodman Jr. of Charlotte, N.C.

All the Jewish incumbents in New York State were re-elected except Mrs. Abzug. They are Democrats Elizabeth Holtzman, Edward I. Koch, Richard Ottinger, Frederick Richmond, Benjamin Rosenthal, Stephen Solarz, James Scheuer, and Lester Wolf and Republican Benjamin Gilman.

CARTER HAS RABIN'S CONFIDENCE By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that he was confident that President-elect Jimmy Carter would keep the promises of assistance to Israel made by President Ford. In his first reaction to the American election results, Rabin told an interviewer on the Army Radio station that he believed that Carter "understands our problems."

He said he based that assessment on two meetings he had with the former Governor of Georgia --one while Rabin was serving as Israel's Ambassador to Washington and the other during Carter's visit to Israel in the summer of 1973 after Rabin's tenure as Ambassador had expired. At that time, Rabin held no public office.

Rabin described President Ford as "a true friend of Israel." Of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, he said, "We may remember with nostalgia the days of Kissinger."

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Likud leader Menachem Begin were the first Israeli political figures to voice reactions to the results of the American Presidential elections last night. Appearing on a radio interview program, they took opposing views of what the election means for Israel and the future of peace negotiations in the Middle East.

Dayan, a Labor MK, foresaw a year of confrontation with the new Administration in Washington. Opposition spokesman Begin said that contrary to the prognostications of political circles here, 1977 need not be a year of American pressure on Israel as Rabin warned recently.

Dayan claimed that there was no difference between Ford and President-elect Jimmy Carter on the Middle East. He said both aspired to achieve an overall peace settlement in the region and that the initial attempt by the new Administration would be to press Israel for extensive territorial concessions in exchange for peace. According to Dayan, "this would not work because the Arabs are not ready for peace on any terms. He said that once this became clear to Washington, negotiations would be started for something less than overall peace and this is where Israel will have to fight hard.

Begin said that American pressures could be forestalled if Israel mounted "a great political offensive." He proposed that Israel recruit some of her "best men" to launch an information drive within the new Administration to remind it of its pre-election promises. Begin noted that the Democratic Party platform pledged friendship and support for Israel. He said he did not accept the "cynical approach" that platforms were meaningless.