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JEWISH REPUBLICANS, JEWISH DEMOCRATS ASSESS MEANING OF ELECTION SWEEP BY REAGAN

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- Jubilant Jewish Republicans hailed Ronald Reagan's sweep to the Presidency in yesterday's election while downcast Democrats, who considered the defeat of their standard bearer Jimmy Carter as not unexpected, were depressed by control of the U.S. Senate passing to the Republicans which came as a surprise.

Reagan's victory statement, in which he said he was pledging "my sacred oath" to maintain his campaign commitments, was praised by Republican leaders as indicative of his all-out support for Israel's security and sovereignty over unified Jerusalem, although some caution that the make-up of the Reagan Administration is unknown and commitments may be altered.

Theodore Cummings, the retired Los Angeles businessman who was regarded as the closest of Reagan's Jewish friends, is understood to be the only Jew in the President-elect's inner circle that will determine the makeup of Reagan's transition team that will take over from the Carter Administration.

Cabinet selections will come late this month or early in December. Cummings has spoken with complete confidence that Reagan will maintain his consistent support for Israel's security and its strategic importance to the United States.

Jewish Role In Reagan's Win

Albert Spiegel, the Los Angeles lawyer who headed the Coalition for Reagan-Bush of which Cummings and Detroit's Max Fisher were honorary cochairmen, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, "We are confident that Governor Reagan as President will fulfill his commitments to the people of the United States, including its Jewish community."

He added: "We are pleased Governor Reagan will give new direction to the country and that he had great support in the Jewish community for his campaign. The Jewish community made a significant contribution to his victory and has earned the right to be heard on matters of concern and interest to the Jewish community both in international and domestic affairs."

In New York, industrialist George Klein, a national cochairman of the Coalition, pointed out to the JTA that Reagan had received the "highest percentage of the Jewish vote of any Republican Presidential candidate in history." He attributed this to Reagan's "strong pro-Israel position," his views on the national economy and military preparedness.

"A strong defense posture for the United States also is important for Israel," Klein said. He noted Reagan's promise of U.S. coproduction rights for Israel in its manufacture of weaponry for export that could mean Israel's economic survival.

Notes Defections From Carter Camp

A Democratic view was presented to the JTA by Alfred Moses, the Washington lawyer who serves as President Carter's liaison with the Jewish

community, and has been entrusted to work on some of the President's most pressing problems. Moses told the JTA that it was too early to analyze the Jewish vote. However, he noted "there were defections among Jews as among all constituent groups" from the Democratic Party. "It is hard to say whether this is an aberration or a longer term trend," he said.

Other comments included one from Jacob Stein, a former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, who is a cochairman of the Reagan-Bush Coalition, along with industrialist Gordon Zacks, of Columbus, Ohio, and New York lawyer Maxwell Rabb.

While attending the Coalition's celebration here last night, Stein told the JTA: "Reagan will stand behind his commitments to a strong and secure Israel. His Administration will regard Israel as a strategic asset, as a valued friend and a trusted ally." Stein said that the Jewish community would "support his efforts to build a strong America and to work for peace."

David Weinstein, director of the Republican National Committee's Outreach Program, pointed out that if the Carter people "feel badly about Republicans getting control of the Senate, then the Democrats have learned a lesson that the Jewish vote cannot be taken for granted."

Jewish Vote For Anderson

Independent candidate John Anderson's national coordinator for the Jewish community, Aaron Rosenbaum, estimated that 18-20 percent of the Jewish vote across the nation went to Anderson. He said that "this vote represented the very strong pro-Anderson sentiment on the basis of his positive record and pledges as well as anti-Carter feeling."

Rosenbaum, who was research director for eight years of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee before joining the Anderson campaign, said that the election results "clearly shows the Jewish vote cannot be taken for granted. The process since 1972 is that the Jewish vote is no longer a sure thing for Democrats."

A sidelight on the gatherings of Democrats and Republicans in two major Washington hotels was the visit to both of them by Harry Hurwitz, the Israel Embassy's Minister for Information. He told the JTA, "I saw friends in both headquarters and I conveyed our (Israel's) congratulations to the people on the Reagan team."

BEGIN, IN MESSAGE TO REAGAN, LOOKS FORWARD TO U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION; PERES, RABIN WELCOME REAGAN SWEEP

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin cabled congratulations to President-elect Ronald Reagan on his landslide victory last night, saying that he "look(s) forward to close and fruitful cooperation between our countries for the cause of peace and liberty."

He also sent a message to President Carter expressing thanks "on behalf of the people and government of Israel for your friendship, your great contribution to Israel's security and incessant efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East."

Begin, who will leave for the U.S. Sunday on a

10-day visit, will seek a meeting with Reagan, reliable sources said here today. He is already scheduled to meet with Carter in Washington Nov. 13. In his message to Reagan, Begin said: "Please accept on behalf of the people and government of Israel heartfelt congratulations on your election to the great post of President of the United States. The decision of the American people is an expression of its democratic spirit, an example to all nations living in freedom or striving to achieve it. We believe in your friendship to Israel and look forward to close and fruitful cooperation between our countries for the cause of peace and liberty."

Despite the six-hour time difference, the American election results were known in Israel long before dawn from radio and wire service reports, although the planned live television coverage via satellite was cancelled for technical reasons. Newspapers here proclaimed Reagan the victor even before the results were official in the U.S.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel hoped that the identity of interests between it and the U.S., which Reagan stressed during his election campaign, will find greater expression than heretofore.

See Positive Reactions By Reagan

Opposition Labor Party leaders Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin welcomed the Reagan sweep. Peres, chairman of the Labor Party, expressed his belief that the new U.S. President will display a very positive attitude toward Israel. He said he gained that impression from talking to Reagan and he also felt that the Reagan team would not be looking for ardent supporters of Israel. Peres noted that Reagan has favored a Jordanian solution of the Palestinian problem which coincides with the position of the Labor Party.

Former Premier Rabin, in an article written before dawn today and published this evening in Yedioth Achronot, saw the Reagan victory as an expression of the American people in favor of a more decisive foreign policy and greater military strength. He predicted that Reagan will take a tough policy toward the Soviet Union which, according to Rabin, will place cooperation between the U.S. and Israel on a sounder basis.

Mayor Rashad A-Shawa of Gaza, regarded as one of the more moderate Palestinian leaders, said he was not disturbed by Reagan's pro-Israel statements during the election campaign. He said promises made during a campaign do not necessarily determine the winner's policy after he takes office.

But Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, another moderate, warned that a Reagan Administration might strengthen Israel far beyond its legitimate security needs and that would harden the Israeli attitude toward the Palestinians and Arabs in general.

Editorial opinion in Israel's two mass circulation dailies differed in tone. While Yedioth Achronot said Israel would be better off under the protection of a strong America such as promised by Reagan, Maariv observed that "the American people elected a man who is unknown as to his global conceptions. If he has any, they were revealed in his pre-election statements" which were "weighted" to win support, the paper said. Maariv added that much will depend on the nature of the team Reagan selects.

Political observers here attached consider-

able importance to the results of the Senate elections which gave the Republicans their first majority in that chamber since the first Eisenhower Administration. They noted in particular the defeats of some of the strongest supporters of Israel, including Sen. Frank Church (D. Idaho), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He was beaten by Republican Steven Symms who, according to these observers, is known to be connected with Libyan interests.

SOME OF ISRAEL'S LEADING SUPPORTERS SUFFER DEFEAT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA) — In the wake of President Carter's rout in the national elections last night, some of Israel's leading supporters among Democrats running for the House and Senate went down to defeat. Republicans, in control of the Senate for the first time in 26 years, are now slated to take over committee chairmanships. The Democrats apparently will retain control of the House.

Frank Church (D. Idaho), campaigning for his fifth term in the Senate, lost to Republican Congressman Steven Symms and with it the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which he held since the defeat in 1974 of Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

Church, a liberal fighting an uphill battle against the conservative Symms in a largely conservative state, trailed in the complete returns by 442 votes out of a total of 439,789 cast, his office told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Symms, who spoke out for a unified Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty in a House debate last June, was supported by conservative organizations while Church was opposed by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Committee in New York. The same PLO organ also opposed Republican Sen. Robert Packwood of Oregon, but Packwood was reelected.

Democratic Rep. Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin and Republican Rep. William Broomfield of Michigan were reelected and are expected to continue as chairman and ranking minority member respectively of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Consequences For Senate Foreign Relations Committee

In the Senate, however, the defeat of Church left in the air the future chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee and the chairmanship of its Middle East Subcommittee held by Sen. Richard Stone (D. Fla.) who was defeated in the Democratic primaries.

The defeats of Church, Stone and Sen. Jacob Javits, the New York Republican who was rejected in his party's primaries and ran on the Liberal Party ticket, deprived the Foreign Relations Committee of its three leading supporters of U.S. assistance for Israel.

Republican Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois who ranked next to Javits in line for the committee chairmanship, was understood to be uncertain today whether to bid for that post or for chairmanship of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee in which he also is the senior Republican. Under party rules he cannot hold both chairmanships.

Percy's office told the JTA that while the Senator has not made his decision, the committee as a whole would determine the chairmanship, and not necessarily on the basis of seniority.

An aide to Sen. Jesse Helms (R. NC), who is next to Percy in line for the Foreign Relations Committee chairmanship, told the JTA that Helms would not give any indication of whether he would seek the post until after Percy made his own decision known. It appears that Helms fully expects Percy to take the

Foreign Relations post. Actually Sen. Howard Baker (R., Tenn.) precedes Helms in the Foreign Relations Committee ranking but Baker will take over as Senate Majority Leader from Sen. Robert Byrd (D., W. Va.). Had the Democrats not lost control of the Senate — the first time since President Eisenhower's first administration — the Foreign Relations Committee chairmanship would have gone to Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

Another Important Change

Another important Senate change is the ascension of Sen. Mark Hatfield (R., Ore.) to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee next January as a result of the defeat of veteran Democratic Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington.

Hatfield has often been critical of Israel. He has voted consistently against foreign aid in principle. In October 1979, he introduced an amendment to the foreign aid bill to reduce, by 10 percent the \$1 billion in military assistance to Israel to punish Israel for its alleged use of U.S. provided weapons in its attacks on Palestinian terrorist bases in Lebanon. The amendment failed.

The Appropriations Committee has a decisive voice in the amounts of U.S. foreign assistance. The Foreign Relations Committee determines the "authorization" of the funds in that it sets a ceiling on funding and the U.S. policy for its use. But the Appropriations Committee has the last word in committee action on the amount to be voted by the full Senate.

JEWISH VOTE SEEN SPLIT ALMOST EVENLY BETWEEN REAGAN AND CARTER

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA) — The Jewish vote in last night's Presidential elections was virtually split evenly between Ronald Reagan and President Carter, according to the Coalition for Reagan-Bush, the Jewish organization set up last summer in support of the Republican candidates.

"The best national estimates of the Jewish vote showed the Reagan support at approximately 45 percent, about equal to Carter's percentage with (independent candidate John) Anderson taking an estimated 10 percent of the Jewish vote," the Coalition said in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. In the nationwide popular vote, Reagan received 50 percent, Carter 43 percent and Anderson about six percent.

The Jewish voter contributed to Reagan's victory at an "historically high level in most of the key states," the Coalition said. These included Michigan, California, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania. It said that Carter is "the first Democratic President to get less than 50 percent of the Jewish vote." He received 75 percent in 1976.

Some Random Samplings

According to "some random samplings," the Coalition reported, ABC's survey of voters leaving polling booths showed Jewish support for Reagan at 70 percent in California and 56 percent in Michigan. The Miami Herald, it said, reported 60 percent of the Jewish vote in Dade County, Fla. for Reagan. "NBC projected New Jersey's Jewish vote at 42 percent for Reagan. Other estimates varied within that range," the Coalition reported.

It added, "ABC projected almost an even split between Reagan and Carter nationwide with a higher Jewish vote in New York for Reagan than for Carter. The New York figures are 37 percent for Carter, 42 percent for Reagan and 20 percent for Anderson."

The Coalition stated that "Many political experts have determined that the Jewish voter now represents a swing constituency. It is apparent from the strength of the Reagan vote that substantial support from the American Jewish community is now available to Republican candidates who make a determined effort to address the issues of concern to them," the Coalition said.

WINS AND LOSSES IN CONGRESSIONAL RACES

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA) — In Ronald Reagan's landslide victory, two Jewish Republicans won Senate seats — Arlen Specter in Pennsylvania and Warren Rudman in New Hampshire. Two Jewish Democratic-Senatorial candidates — Elizabeth Holtzman in New York and Daniel Berman in Utah — apparently were defeated, though Holtzman continued to refuse to concede defeat.

Also defeated was a Jewish candidate for governor of Vermont, Jerome Diamond, who sought to replace the incumbent Republican governor, Richard Snelling.

The apparent results indicated today that the new 97th Congress convening in January, will have six Jewish Senators, one less than the record number of seven in the 96th Congress, on the still-contested assumption that Holtzman has lost her Senate bid. But a record number of Jewish House members were elected. The 28 apparent Jewish winners are five more than those elected in 1978. Of the 29 Jewish Congressmen 23 are Democrats and six are Republicans.

Among the surprising results was the stunning defeat of the veteran New York Democrat, Lester Wolff. Seeking his ninth term in the House, Wolff was defeated by about 7000 votes, with a few precincts not yet counted, to Conservative-Republican John LeBoutillier.

Major Changes In The Senate

Specter, a former Philadelphia district attorney, edged out former Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty for the Senate seat vacated by retiring Republican Senator Richard Schweiker. Rudman, a former New Hampshire State Attorney General, defeated incumbent Democratic Sen. John Durkin. Specter, who had tried before the Senate and lost, and Rudman, joined four Jewish Senate incumbents — Republican Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota; and Democrats Carl Levin of Michigan, Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska.

In New York, Republican candidate Alfonse D'Amato, the Hempstead, Long Island Town Supervisor, held a slight lead over Holtzman. Sen. Jacob Javits, who was defeated in the New York Republican primary by D'Amato, garnered more than 500,000 votes on the Liberal line but trailed for behind D'Amato and Holtzman. Utah's Republican Senate incumbent Jake Garn won a second term defeating Berman.

Besides Javits, two Jewish Senators who will not return to the Senate are Richard Stone, Florida Democrat, who lost in Florida's Democratic primary; and Democrat Abraham Ribicoff, who chose not to run for reelection in Connecticut. Democrat Christopher Dodd won Ribicoff's seat.

New Jewish Representatives include Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and Bobbi Fiedler, Republican of California; and Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut

Democrat; Barney Frank, Massachusetts Democrat; Bob Shamansky, Ohio Democrat; Ron Wyden, Oregon Democrat and Charles Schumer, New York Democrat, who was elected to the seat vacated by Holtzman.

First Jew Elected From Mass. Since 1876

Congressman Frank, who succeeded retiring Rep. Robert Drinan, was reported by The Jewish Advocate of Boston as the first Jew elected to Congress from Massachusetts since Republican Leopold Morse won in 1876. Frank's opponent was Dr. Richard Jones, a Republican and a former member of the John Birch Society, according to The Advocate.

An especially poignant Congressional development was in Maryland, where three-term Democratic Rep. Gladys Spellman, who suffered a massive heart attack Friday while campaigning, was reelected by a four-to-one margin over her Republican foe. Spellman, noted for devotion to her constituents in the largely lower middle-class district of whites and Blacks, remained hospitalized in serious condition.

Aside from Wolff and Holtzman, all the other Jewish incumbents were reelected, two of them in tight battles. They were Democrat Howard Wolpe of Michigan seeking a second term, who came from behind in late returns to win; and in Pennsylvania, Republican Marc Marks, who won in a close battle, though a recount was indicated.

Rep. Paul Findley, the Illinois Republican regarded as the most friendly member in the House to the Palestine Liberation Organization, received 77 percent of the vote to defeat Jewish Democrat David Robinson.

Gerald Carlson of Dearborn, Mich., a self-proclaimed white supremacist leader, running as a Republican for the House, was beaten by a 2-1 margin by William Ford, Democratic incumbent, who was reelected by a reduced majority. Ford won 68 percent of the vote, compared to 80 percent and 75 percent in his two prior campaigns. KKK leader Tom Metzger, campaigning as a Democrat for Congress in California, was defeated.

Jewish Incumbents Reelected

Jewish Congressional incumbents, in addition to Spellman and Marks, who won reelection are: Benjamin Rosenthal, Richard Ottinger, Frederick Richmond, James Scheuer, Steven Solarz and Theodore Weiss, all New York Democrats; and Benjamin Gilman, New York Republican; Wm. W. Gradison, Ohio Republican; Anthony Beilinson and Henry Waxman, both California Democrats; Daniel Glickman, Kansas Democrat; Martin Frost, Texas Democrat; Ken Kramer, Colorado Republican; Elliott Levitas, Georgia Democrat; Sidney Yates, Illinois Democrat and dean of the Jewish members in the House; William Lehman, Florida Democrat; and Bill Green, New York Democrat.

NEW YORK JEWISH VOTERS SPLIT BETWEEN CARTER AND REAGAN

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (JTA)— Jewish voters in New York City, home of the largest concentration of Jews in the United States, split yesterday in Republican Ronald Reagan's stunning victory over President Carter.

While the largest number of Jewish voters

apparently stuck with the Democratic candidate, in many Jewish areas of the city the vote was split between Carter and Reagan, with independent candidate John Anderson picking up only a small fraction of the vote. In several Brooklyn areas with a large concentration of Orthodox Jews, Reagan carried the districts.

This was in contrast to four years ago when the Jewish Telegraphic Agency found that Jews went more than 80 percent for Carter in New York City and played a part in Carter winning New York State against President Ford.

This year the desertion of Jewish voters from the Democratic slate probably contributed to Reagan's victory in New York by a narrow 200,000-vote majority. The Jewish vote for Anderson did not appear to be as large as had been expected and in no case did it make a difference in who carried a particular district.

Breakdown Of Jewish Votes

One area where Jews strongly backed Carter was on the Upper West Side of Manhattan where Carter received 8550 votes to Reagan's 2131. In the West Side district just south of this area, Carter won by a 2-1 majority, 13,974 to 6124. On the Upper East Side, Carter won by a small percentage, 14,075 to 9505. Elsewhere where Jews live in Manhattan, Carter won easily by 18,192 to Reagan's 6885 in the Greenwich Village-Chelsea district but by a narrower 12,873 to 10,715 in Stuyvesant Town-Murray Hill.

Carter also won in the heavily Jewish districts of The Bronx like Pelham Parkway-Co-op City where he received 21,861 to Reagan's 12,111, and in the Riverdale-Kingsbridge district where the President received 15,152 votes to 8229 for Reagan. In all these areas, Democrat Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman was the overwhelming favorite for the Senate with Sen. Jacob Javits, especially in Manhattan, sometimes receiving almost as many votes as Republican Alfonse D'Amato. That race is still undecided.

In the Borough Park-Flatbush area of Brooklyn, which has the heaviest concentration of Orthodox Jews in the U.S., Reagan swept the district by a 15,779 to 8773 margin. The same was true in the Bensonhurst area where Reagan won by a narrow 11,777 to 10,213 margin. This area, which also includes a large concentration of Italian Americans, was one of the few in the city which D'Amato won.

In other Brooklyn areas with large Jewish concentrations, the vote was more along traditional lines, although the Democratic candidate again had a shrunken majority. In the Flatbush-Midwood area, Carter won with 11,093 votes to Reagan's 5845. In Williamsburg-Fort Greene, the home of the Satmar Hasidim, the President won 12,802 to 3112.

The cut in the additional Democratic majority was also seen in Queens. For example, in Bayside-Whitestone, Carter's margin was two votes while in Kew Gardens-Forest Hills, the President received only 46 votes more than Reagan. In the Flushing-Jamaica area, Carter's margin was larger, with 12,693 votes to Reagan's 8533.

WASHINGTON (JTA) — President Carter, in his concession speech Tuesday night, turned to what he said was a Yiddish proverb to express his thanks to those who helped him during his term of office: "There's an old Yiddish proverb that I've often thought of in the days and months that I've held this office," Carter said. "It says simply, 'God gives burdens, also shoulders.' In all the days and months when I have served you and served this country, you've readily given me your shoulders, your faith and prayers. No man could ask more of his friends."