

**POLLS SHOW THAT SOME 70 PERCENT OF JEWISH VOTERS SUPPORTED MONDALE**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- While President Reagan won a landslide reelection victory Tuesday, most Jews appear to have voted for his opponent, former Vice President Walter Mondale.

Two major exit polls, conducted by television networks, gave Mondale nearly 70 percent of the Jewish vote. ABC said the Jewish vote was 69 to 31 in favor of Mondale and CBS said its poll showed Jews voted for Mondale by a 67 to 32 majority.

This was disputed by the National Jewish Coalition for Reagan-Bush. Bruce Soll, the Coalition's executive director, said its figures showed 44-46 percent of Jews voted for Reagan which he called "a landslide" in the Jewish community for the Republican President.

Soll argued that the television exit polls included only about 200 Jews out of 2,000 persons interviewed. He said the Jewish Coalition interviewed persons in Jewish areas of California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Florida. He said Jews supported Reagan because his position on Israel, the economy and family values were "in sync" with the Jewish community.

**Findings Of AJCongress Exit Poll**

However, preliminary returns from a nationwide American Jewish Congress exit survey of Jewish voters Tuesday showed at least a 70-30 split in favor of Walter Mondale.

The survey was conducted in regional areas across the country by AJCongress representatives who questioned Jewish voters as they left the polls. The early returns showed that Mondale's support among Jewish voters was about 20 percent higher than Jimmy Carter's in 1980.

AJCongress analysts say that part of the difference between Mondale and Carter support is accounted for by the return to the Democratic Party of Jews who voted for John Anderson four years ago.

Anderson, who ran as an independent in 1980, received about 10 percent of the Jewish vote. The Coalition for Reagan-Bush, the Jewish organization which supported Republican candidates in 1980, estimated that 45 percent of the Jewish voters helped elect Reagan and 45 percent voted for President Carter.

The analysis of the early AJCongress survey returns showed the following:

- \* Concern for Israel remains strong among Jewish voters, but Israel did not play a significant role in Jewish voting patterns this year because both Reagan and Mondale were perceived as being sympathetic to Israel.
- \* Jesse Jackson's statements and behavior in the campaign and Reagan's support for closer ties between religion and government worried many Jewish voters. Of those who supported Reagan, one-half were influenced by Jackson's role and of those who supported Mondale, three-fourths were affected by concern over Reagan's church/state policies.
- \* Along with church/state concerns, social justice issues -- such as the needs of the poor and aged -- continue to be a key factor in explaining the Jewish vote.

On the basis of the first 1,500 survey returns, AJCongress analysts concluded that while Jewish voters may not be as liberal as they were 20 or 30 years ago, their economic status continues to play far less of a role than it does for other sectors of the voting population. As a result, the Jewish community continues to vote disproportionately liberal.

A final analysis, based on the full survey returns covering around 3,000 Jewish voters, will be available in several weeks.

Israel was not an issue in this year's Presidential campaign since both Reagan and Mondale are considered supporters of the Jewish State. Reagan did stress the close alliance with Israel achieved during his Administration and statements to this effect from Premier Shimon Peres and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, when Shamir was Premier, were stressed to the Jewish community.

Mondale accused Reagan of abandoning the Camp David process for his Mideast initiative and of arming Israel's Arab enemies. The Democratic candidate also promised to move the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem which Reagan opposes.

However, the particular issues that seemed to be of most concern in the Jewish community were Jackson's position in the Mondale campaign and Reagan's espousal of views that seemed to threaten the separation of church and state. Many Jews were undecided how to vote until the last minute.

The Republicans, including Reagan and Vice President George Bush, continuously stressed to Jews that the Democratic national convention had failed to pass a resolution condemning anti-Semitism and attacked Mondale's support by Jackson who many Jews consider not only anti-Israel but anti-Semitic.

Mondale accused Reagan of "moral McCarthyism" by seeking to brand opponents of prayer in the schools as anti-religious. Mondale and his Vice Presidential running mate, Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, also attacked the Republicans for adopting the agenda of the Religious Right, which, they said, would threaten the separation of church and state.

**Church-State Issue Superseded Jackson Issue**

Hyman Bookbinder, the American Jewish Committee's representative in Washington, said that while the Jackson issue had concerned many Jews, it seemed to fade in the past two months as fear grew about what was seen as a threat to the separation of church and state. He said that in speaking to Jewish groups across the country, he found the religious issue to be the one that worried them the most.

David Brody, the Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said that the church-state issue is what may have convinced many Jews to vote for Mondale. In addition, he noted that Mondale has long been close to the Jewish community and "Jews don't forget their friends."

Bookbinder said that, in the last two weeks of the campaign, Republicans had sought to reassure the Jewish community that the separation of church and state would not be breached. He urged the Reagan Administration, now that it has been reelected, to demonstrate to Jews that this concern was "unwarranted."

## TWO JEWISH SENATORS RUNNING FOR REELECTION WIN; THE NUMBER OF JEWISH CONGRESSMEN STANDS AT 30

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (JTA) — Senators Rudy Boschwitz (R. Minn.) and Carl Levin (D. Mich.) the only two of the eight Jews in the Senate up for election this year, were both re-elected to their second six-year terms Tuesday. A third Jew running for the Senate, Edythe Harrison, a Democrat, was defeated in Virginia by Sen. John Warner, a Republican.

In the House, Elliott Levitas (D. Ga.), a five-term Congressman, was the only one of 30 Jews seeking reelection to be defeated. The number of Jews in the House stands at 30, with the election of John Miller, a Republican former television commentator in Washington.

This is one less than the present House because Rep. Richard Ottinger (D. N.Y.) did not seek reelection after 10 years in Congress. Oren Teicher, an aide to Ottinger, appeared Wednesday to have been defeated for the seat by Joseph DiGuardi, a Republican.

Israel was not a major issue in the campaign, and the new Congress which takes office in January is expected to be as supportive of the Jewish State as the outgoing one. But several decisions Tuesday may have some effect.

### An Important Defect

One of the most important was the defeat of Rep. Clarence Long (D. Md.) after 22 years in the House, by Rep. Helen Bentley. The 76-year-old Long was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's sub-committee on foreign operations, and had been a leading force in Congress in pushing aid for Israel.

His replacement as chairman is expected to be Rep. David Obey (D. Wis.) who had been in years past considered lukewarm to Israel but recently has become "more sensitized," according to sources.

In the Senate, Sen. Charles Percy (R. Ill.) was defeated by Democrat Paul Simon, considered a close friend of Israel during his years in the House. Percy, who had long had the support of Illinois' Jews, lost it this year because of his criticism of Israel and his movement toward the Palestine Liberation Organization, despite his assertion that he supports Israel and his strong leadership in the struggle for Soviet Jewry.

### The Problem With Helms

Percy was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and his successor may decide how that committee acts toward Israel. With the Republicans maintaining control of the Senate, next in line for the chairmanship is Sen. Jesse Helms (R. N.C.) who, along with Percy, was one of the two Senators targeted by many Jews across the country this year for defeat.

Helms, who was re-elected Tuesday, has opposed all foreign aid, including that to Israel and has frequently criticized Israel, most notably after Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982. He said at the time that the United States should "shut down relations with Israel" if Premier Menachem Begin did not agree to a cease-fire.

But Helms pledged in his campaign to remain chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, a post important to his North Carolina constituents.

At the same time, he is expected to come under pressure from the New Right, which worked for Percy's defeat, to take the Foreign Relations chairmanship.

If Helms sticks to his promise, the chairmanship will go to Richard Lugar (R. Ind.) who is considered "good" by supporters of Israel. At the same time, there will be a Republican opening on the Foreign Relations Committee to replace Percy. In the House, all members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were re-elected.

In another Senate race, Albert Gore, a Democrat who has a near-perfect record in the House on Israel, was elected in Tennessee to replace Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, who retired.

### Lineup Of Jewish Senators

The reelection of Levin, a liberal Democrat, and Boschwitz, a Conservative Republican, means the Jewish contingent in the Senate remains at four Democrats and four Republicans. The other incumbents are: Chick Hecht (R. Nev.); Frank Lautenberg (D. N.J.); Howard Metzenbaum (D. O.); Warren Rudman (R. N.H.); Arlen Specter (R. Penn.); and Edward Zorinsky (D. Neb.).

### The Lineup In The House

In the House the lineup is now 24 Jewish Democrats and six Republicans. The incumbents reelected are:

Gary Ackerman (D. N.Y.); Anthony Beilenson (D. Cal.); Howard Berman (D. Cal.); Barbara Boxer (D. Cal.); Sala Burton (D. Cal.); Ben Erdreich (D. Ala.); Bobbi Fiedler (R. Cal.); Barney Frank (D. Mass.); Martin Frost (D. Tex.); Sam Gejdensen (D. Conn.); Benjamin Gilman (R. N.Y.); Dan Glickman (D. Kan.); Willis Gradison (R. Ohio); Bill Green (R. N.Y.); Ken Kramer (R. Col.).

Tom Lantos (D. Cal.); William Lehman (D. Fla.); Sander Levin (D. Mich.); Mel Levine (D. Cal.); James Scheuer (D. N.Y.); Charles Schumer (D. N.Y.); Norman Stisley (D. Va.); Larry Smith (D. Fla.); Stephen Solarz (D. N.Y.); Henry Waxman (D. Cal.); Theodore Weiss (D. N.Y.); Howard Wolpe (D. Mich.); Ron Wyden (D. Ore.) and Sidney Yates (D. Ill.)

### THE JEWISH VOTE IN NEW YORK

By William Shaphire

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (JTA) — Walter Mondale, his Presidential hopes buried in Tuesday's Reagan landslide, nevertheless carried New York City by a substantial margin with the help of a heavy turn-out of Jewish voters, according to a survey of districts with large Jewish populations.

Nationwide, according to most polls, Jews voted 70-30 in favor of the Democratic challenger, exceeded only by Blacks who gave 89 percent of their vote to Mondale. Other ethnic and religious groups voted overwhelmingly for Reagan, except Hispanics who supported Mondale only marginally.

The voter turn-out in the city and across the nation was substantially greater in 1984 than in 1980. In the latter year, more than 40 percent of the Jewish vote went to Reagan nationwide and he carried New York City by some 200,000 votes. This year, the President lost the city by more than 467,000 votes.

### Votes In Manhattan Areas

On Manhattan's Upper West Side, a middle and upper middle class area heavily populated by Jews, Tuesday's tally was 40,196 for Mondale and 13,433 for Reagan. Four years ago, President Carter took the Upper West Side by 8,550-2,131. The disparity in the number of votes cast there and in other areas in the two elections reflects the strong voter registration drive this year and the much larger turnout at the polls.

On the generally affluent Upper East Side, which also has a substantial Jewish population, Mondale won by 24,906 votes to Reagan's 21,487. In 1980, Carter took the district by 14,075 to 9,505.

In Lower Manhattan-Greenwich Village, Mondale polled 39,529 votes to Reagan's 11,889. The results four years ago were 18,192 for Carter to 6,885 for Reagan. In the Stuyvesant Town area which has a large enclave of middle class Jews, Mondale won by a vote of 32,371-18,299. In 1980, the district went to Carter by a much smaller margin -- 12,873-10,715.

Jewish votes in the Washington Heights section in upper Manhattan helped Mondale to a lopsided win over Reagan by a margin of 25,559-4,305. Mondale took the Chelsea-Central Park West district by 34,800 to 13,591 votes.

In Co-Op City in the Bronx, a Jewish enclave with a large number of elderly and retired persons, Mondale won by 26,112-20,203, a margin of less than 6,000 votes compared to Carter's 9,750 vote margin there in 1980.

The well-to-do Riverdale section of the Bronx, which has a large Jewish population, went for Mondale by a vote of 23,530-17,793. In 1980, Carter took the district by 15,152 votes against Reagan's 8,229.

#### Situation In Brooklyn

Brooklyn, which is believed to have the largest Jewish population of all five boroughs, gave Mondale a winning margin of 132,000 votes. There the patterns of 1980 were repeated in that districts heavily populated by ultra-Orthodox and Hasidic Jews tended to favor the conservative Reagan over his Democratic opponent.

In Boro Park, where Hasidim constitute the largest element of the Jewish population, Reagan beat Mondale by 20,387 to 10,201 votes. In 1980, Reagan took the district with 15,779 votes to Carter's 8,773. Mondale carried Williamsburg, home of the Satmar Hasidim, by 14,282-12,494, a much smaller margin than Carter's 12,802-3,112 win in 1980.

Reagan won strongly in Bensonhurst, a Brooklyn district where Jews and Italians are the largest ethnic groups. The results there were 18,757 for Reagan to Mondale's 11,005 votes. Reagan took the district from Carter in 1980 by a smaller margin -- 11,777-10,213.

But in Flatbush-Midwood, where Jews predominate, including many Orthodox, Mondale swept Reagan by 15,324-6,225 votes. Carter won that district in 1980 by 11,093-5,845.

The Coney Island-Brighton Beach district went for Mondale Tuesday by a close 21,170-19,136 votes. Coney Island is heavily Black and Hispanic; Brighton Beach is overwhelmingly Jewish with a large population of Soviet-Jewish emigres which has earned it the sobriquet, "Little Odessa."

#### The Vote In Queens

The heavily Jewish populated Kew Gardens-Forest Hills district in Queens went for Mondale by 23,850-20,897 votes. Carter took the district from Reagan in 1980 by only 46 votes.

Rochdale Village-Howard Beach in Queens gave Mondale 31,258 votes to 8,842 for Reagan and in Fresh Meadows-Little Neck voters favored Mondale by 26,730-24,341. Both districts have substantial Jewish populations.

#### JEWISH WOMAN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE WINS IN VERMONT; MISSOURI HAS JEWISH WOMAN LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- Madeleine Kunin, the Democratic candidate in Vermont, Wednesday became the state's first Jewish woman Governor, defeating State Attorney General John Easton Jr., a Republican. With 100 percent of the votes tallied, Kunin had 116,575 or 50.8 percent to Easton's 112,883 or 49.0 percent. Easton has conceded defeat.

Kunin is from a family of European emigrants that fled the Nazis in 1940 from the United States. The Swiss-born Kunin became a U.S. citizen in 1947. In 1972, she was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives. She served three terms. She was also Vermont's Lt. Gov. for two terms between 1978 to 1982.

Kunin, 51, lost a race for Governor two years ago to Richard Snelling, who is retiring. Significantly, she has in the past weeks gained the endorsement of many of the state's leading newspapers, including the traditionally Republican Burlington Free Press. There are about 2,500 Jews in Vermont, out of a state population estimated at 516,000.

Kunin had campaigned against Easton mainly stressing the themes of experience and improving educational opportunities. Easton, 41, stressed the issues of law-and-order throughout the campaign. Kunin becomes only the second woman governor in the U.S. and is only the third Democrat, to hold the office in Vermont in 130 years.

In Missouri, meanwhile, Democratic State Senator Harriet Woods became the first woman elected to be Lt. Governor, defeating Republican Mel Hancock.

Woods, who is Jewish, gained national prominence when she staged an unsuccessful bid to oust U.S. Senator John Danforth two years ago. With nearly 80 percent of the vote counted, Woods has 932,414 or 54 percent, to Hancock's 793,349, or 46 percent.

Democrat Lt. Gov. Kenneth Rothman, meanwhile, was defeated by Attorney General John Ashcroft, a Republican, in a fight to succeed retiring Republican Governor Christopher Bond. Without 80 percent of the vote counted, the latest available figures show that Ashcroft had 993,894 or 57 percent to Rothman's 760,133 or 43 percent.

#### SAMPLING OF ISRAELI AMERICAN VOTERS SHOWED THEY PREFERRED MONDALE By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- A random sampling of Israeli-Americans who participated in Tuesday's Presidential election showed that they preferred Walter Mondale over President Reagan.

Of 20 Israelis who were interviewed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 13 said that they voted for the Democratic candidate while seven supported Reagan. All the Israelis who were interviewed voted in Manhattan.

The Israelis who supported Mondale said they felt he was better for Israel and that they liked his more liberal views, especially on issues of religion and social welfare. Few of the Israelis said that they prefer "Democrats over Republicans" and therefore voted for Mondale. Others said that Mondale was a better choice, especially because of the influence of the Christian Right on Reagan.

The Israelis who supported Reagan said his record on support for Israel was "excellent", that his economic policy has been a success "and that it is good for Israel, too," as one Israeli said.

Many Israelis, however, who are American citizens, did not participate in the election. "I did not even bother to register," said one, while another explained, "I have an American passport -- but I don't feel American. Mondale or Reagan, it simply does not matter to me."

Although there are an estimated 200,000 Israelis in the United States, it is believed that only a few thousand of them are American citizens. Many of the Israelis here have the status of "permanent residents," who are not allowed to participate in elections. They can apply for American citizenship but decline to do so. "Once you take an American citizenship you are no longer an Israeli," some of them reason.

#### PERES, HERZOG CONGRATULATE REAGAN By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- President Chaim Herzog and Premier Shimon Peres sent cables of congratulations Wednesday to President Reagan on his landslide victory in Tuesday's elections. Herzog told Reagan that his reelection has reaffirmed Reagan's role as the leader of the free world.

Peres said, in his message, that the American people have demonstrated their trust and confidence in Reagan's leadership and that this will be noted by the entire world.

"Your great and sincere friendship for the Israeli democracy, and your committed, consistent and persistent advocacy of shared values is a source of strength" for Israel, Peres wrote Reagan. "We wish you and the American people and the free world that your renewed mandate of leadership will carry with it the promise of freedom everywhere."

The Israeli leader also added that his recent meeting with the President in Washington reinforced his appreciation of Reagan's friendship and desire for close cooperation between the two countries.

#### BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE JEWISH POOR OF NEW YORK

By Ben Gallab

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- Most of New York City's poor Jews are children and working age adults, and these non-elderly poor account for about 70 percent of all poor Jewish individuals and about half of all poor Jewish households in the city, according to a new study by the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty.

Rabbi David Cohen, Coordinating Council executive director, said the data came from a draft summary of a recently-completed report on "The Low Income Jewish Population of New York Study." He said the formal report would be issued shortly.

Cohen said the data showed that nearly 77,000 Jews, who together made up 38,000 households, had family incomes below the federal poverty guideline. For a family of three, that meant an annual cash income of less than \$7,250 in 1981. The data is based on an estimate by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of a total of 1.1 million Jews in the city in 1981.

The preliminary report said that "taking a somewhat higher, more realistic poverty guideline equal to 150 percent of the federal figure, to account for New York City's higher living costs, there were about 144,000 Jews or 68,000 Jewish households living in poverty in 1981."

The summary indicated that elderly Jews -- aged 65 and older -- account for about 30 percent of all of New York City's poor Jews but, because many of them live alone, they account for about half of

all poor Jewish households. These data do not include persons living in such institutions as nursing homes, many of whom are elderly.

Compared to the total Jewish population of New York City, low income households are more likely to be headed by a young person, under 25, or an old one, 65 or older. Low income Jewish households are also more likely to be small -- two out of five consist of only one person, but some are much larger, according to the summary, containing four or more children.

Two out of every five poor Jews live in Brooklyn, the borough with the city's largest Jewish population. Another 25 percent live in Manhattan and Queens. At present the Bronx has less than 10 percent of the city's poor Jews.

#### Findings From A Sample Survey

The summary also presented findings from a sample survey. One was that only one Jewish household in three reported being in contact with Jewish community service agencies.

Another was that, of those poor Jews who were in such contact, the most frequent relationships were with Jewish Ys -- 18 percent of all respondents; 16 percent of Jewish community councils; and ten percent with the Jewish Association for Services to the Aged.

In terms of kinds of services or help received, the most frequent situations were of senior centers, 16 percent; help in getting government benefits, six percent; and food and financial aid, six percent.

One Jewish household in four reported contacts with non-Jewish agencies or officials. The most frequent contact -- 18 percent -- was with a government agency. Only three percent reported contact with a non-Jewish voluntary agency.

The low levels of reported contact, according to the Coordinating Council summary, did not necessarily mean that these poor Jewish families were failing to get benefits. All but eight percent report getting at least one type of social or health benefit.

The most common was Medicare, the federally-directed hospitalization and medical program available to qualified Social Security beneficiaries, which was reported by 70 percent of all Jewish households. Second most frequent was senior center membership, reported by 28 percent, and housing help, reported by 26 percent.

In terms of the most common forms of means-tested assistance, 18 percent reported getting help from Medicaid, (the government health care program for the indigent); 14 percent from food stamps, ten percent from Supplementary Security Income (SSI) and six percent from NEAP (energy aid) while only two percent reported "public assistance," meaning welfare.

The summary reported that few of the city's poor Jews admitted needing help. When asked what they found it hardest to afford, they cited, in almost equal percentages, food, shelter, clothing, health care and payment of utility bills. When they were asked what services should be made more readily available, responses focussed most on home care -- 14 percent of respondents; senior citizens services -- 12 percent; and cash help -- eight percent.

Cohen said one of the goals of the Coordinating Council study was to show that, in some respects, the needs of the city's Jewish poor are different than those of other poor in the city. "In particular, they differ because more of them are elderly and because low income Jewish households tend to live in different neighborhoods from those in which the city's poverty (and anti-poverty) help is concentrated."