

**VOL. 66 - 71st YEAR**
**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1988**
**NO. 205**

# **PRESIDENT-ELECT GEORGE BUSH WINS LESS THAN A THIRD OF JEWISH VOTE**

**By Andrew Silow Carroll**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (JTA) — American Jews bucked the national trend Tuesday that swept George Herbert Walker Bush into office as 41st president of the United States.

As in past elections, Jews voted overwhelmingly Democratic, favoring Michael Dukakis and Lloyd Bentsen over the Republican ticket of Bush and Dan Quayle by more than a 2-1 margin.

Exit polling by ABC News found Jews favored Dukakis over Bush by 67 percent to 32 percent. The Washington Post reported that Dukakis claimed roughly seven out of 10 Jewish votes.

ABC also said Jewish voters in New York favored Dukakis by 69 percent, and by 74 percent in California.

In less scientific exit polling Tuesday, the American Jewish Congress found that Jewish voters favored the Democratic ticket over the Republican ticket by 77 percent to 23 percent. AJCongress volunteers queried 3,881 voters in 12 major cities.

Market Opinion Research in Detroit, a firm run by Bob Teeter, Bush's chief pollster, put the Jewish vote at 69 percent to 31 percent for Dukakis. They polled more than 4,000 Jewish voters in six states.

But Bush gained the overwhelming support of Orthodox Jews, according to the Detroit firm. Among the 10 percent of those polled identifying themselves as Orthodox, 75 percent voted for Bush.

By contrast, 28 percent of Conservative Jewish respondents and 24 percent of Reform Jews voted for Bush.

## **Poor Showing Among Jewish Women**

Bush also did poorly among Jewish women. Only 20 percent of Jewish women over age 40 voted for Bush, compared to the 30 percent of the men in the same category. The breakdown for all Jewish women was not immediately available.

"We are very satisfied with those numbers," said Mark Neuman, coordinator of Bush's National Jewish Campaign Committee. "We had enormous obstacles to overcome, the main one being that most Jews are Democrats, to be this competitive and get a significant share of Democrats and independents to come over and vote for George Bush."

At Bush headquarters in Houston, supporter Jack Stein, a former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said that among Jewish Republicans there is "a feeling of satisfaction over the results of a long and difficult campaign."

In a conciliatory statement on behalf of Dukakis' National Jewish Leadership Council, Hyman Bookbinder congratulated Bush and pledged his colleagues' support for the president-elect.

"He will get our praise and thanks when we feel he is right, but should be prepared to receive our criticism and advice when we feel he is wrong," said Bookbinder, who served as special adviser to the Dukakis campaign.

In a telephone interview Tuesday night, Bookbinder said that Dukakis seemed to have done

even better than Walter Mondale, who he said won between 65 and 68 percent of the Jewish vote in his losing contest with President Reagan in 1984. Other sources have put Jewish support for Mondale above 70 percent.

## **Concern Over Religious Right**

Republican efforts to woo Jews this year focused on Jewish fears of the Rev. Jesse Jackson and his forces' attempt to pass a pro-Palestinian platform at the Democratic National Convention.

According to the AJCongress poll, 38 percent of the Jewish Democrats, compared to 69 percent of Jewish Republicans, expressed concern over Jackson's role in the Democratic Party.

But even more Jewish Democrats, 55 percent, said that the role of the religious right in the Republican Party influenced their vote.

Bush's Jewish supporters feel comfortable that Reagan's vice president will continue what has been perceived as a pro-Israel stance in the White House.

They point to a Republican party platform that outlines extensive military and economic cooperation between the United States and Israel, and a call for the repeal of the 1975 United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The Republican Party platform opposes a Palestinian state and any U.S. negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But Bush has not ruled out any possibility that might be agreed upon in direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. That includes moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, something he opposes until those negotiations take place.

## **Record On Israel**

No other president "has been so intricately involved in issues like Soviet Jewry, the rescue of Ethiopian Jews and the U.S.-Israel relations than George Bush," said Neuman of the Bush campaign committee.

But Bush's Jewish critics have said they do not trust his resolve on Israel, and point to a quote by a close aide that Bush lacks Reagan's "gut feelings" toward Israel.

Bush has supported arms sales to Arab states, they say, and he suggested sanctions against Israel after the 1981 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

But according to Stein, who describes himself as a close friend of Bush for 18 years, the president-elect "understands Israel's security needs and is determined that as an ally, America will remain strongly committed to safeguarding Israel, including her position in the United Nations."

On the domestic front, Bush appears at odds with most Jews' stance on issues involving the separation of church and state. He supports school prayer, tuition tax credits for private schooling and criminalizing abortion.

However, substantial portions of the Orthodox community agree with Bush on those issues, as their support demonstrated.

Vice President-elect Quayle also has been seen by Jews as a cause for concern. Quayle has objections to foreign aid on philosophical grounds and has supported Arab arms deals.

The strong Jewish support for Dukakis continues to contradict what some Jewish conservatives have predicted since 1980 would be a fundamental rightward shift in Jewish politics.

Still, Stein pointed out that while there have been no major shifts among older Jewish voters, there is a decided shift among younger Jews toward the Republican camp.

"The 30 to 34 percent (of Jews who vote Republican) now is a floor on which to build," he said.

## MORE JEWS THAN EVER TO SERVE IN CONGRESS ELECTED TUESDAY

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (JTA) — With the election of three Jewish newcomers and 28 incumbents Tuesday, the U.S. House of Representatives will have an all-time high of 31 Jewish members when the 101st Congress is sworn in Jan. 3. The previous high was 30 in the 99th Congress.

Two of the three Jewish incumbents seeking re-election to the U.S. Senate and two newcomers were elected, bringing the total number of Jews in that chamber back to eight. There were eight Jewish senators when the current Senate took office in 1987, but Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D-Neb.) died early in the session.

In the Senate races, incumbents Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) were re-elected, while Sen. Chic Hecht (R-Nev.) was defeated. The two new Jewish senators, both Democrats, are Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin and Connecticut Attorney General Joseph Lieberman, believed to be the first Orthodox Jew elected to the chamber.

The only other Jew running for the Senate was Rhode Island Lt. Gov. Richard Licht, a Democrat. He was defeated by Sen. John Chafee, who was re-elected to his third term. Licht was heavily supported by pro-Israel political action committees because Chafee, while voting for aid to Israel, had backed arms sales to Arab countries.

In the House, where incumbency is almost a guarantee of re-election, Nita Lowey, a New York Democrat, upset Rep. Joseph DioGuardi, a Republican. There will now be two Jewish women in the House, Lowey and Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.).

## Jewish Governor Re-elected

Both of the other two Jews elected to the House for the first time ran for open seats. They are Steven Schiff (R-N.M.) and Eliot Engel (D-N.Y.). Engel ran for the seat vacated by Rep. Mario Biaggi, who resigned after being convicted of bribery and extortion.

In addition, Madeleine Kunin, a Democrat, was re-elected to her third term as governor of Vermont. The only other Jewish governor is Neil Goldschmidt of Oregon, who was secretary of transportation in the Carter administration.

In the Senate races, the biggest upset was the victory of Lieberman over three-term Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr. by a slim 6,000-vote majority. Weicker has not yet conceded defeat, pending the result of a recount.

The contest was bitter, with Democrat Lieberman running to the right of Weicker, who had the support of the state's AFL-CIO. Weicker, a maverick Republican, was opposed by Conservatives led by William Buckley Jr., editor of the National Review.

Lieberman supported the death penalty and a moment of silence in public schools. Weicker,

along with Metzenbaum, had led the opposition in the Senate to any weakening of the separation of church and state and other First Amendment constitutional guarantees.

Metzenbaum and Lautenberg also won in bitterly fought contests against Republican opponents who had originally been considered capable of defeating them.

Metzenbaum won his third term by defeating Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich. Lautenberg was re-elected to his second term by defeating Pete Dawkins, the former West Point football star and army general.

## Close Race In Nevada

In Wisconsin, Kohl was elected to the seat vacated by Sen. William Proxmire, a Democrat, who is retiring after 31 years in the Senate. Kohl spent millions of his own money in first winning the Democratic primary and then defeating his Republican opponent, state Sen. Susan Engleleiter.

In Nevada, Hecht, who was seeking his second term, was defeated by the state's Democratic governor, Richard Bryan. Although Hecht was the underdog, he had closed the gap in the final days. The election was not decided until early Wednesday morning.

Though Jewish, Hecht had lost support in the Jewish community because of his support of arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

In the House races, two Jews ran for at-large seats in states with only one representative each. In Alaska, Peter Gruenstein, a Democrat, was unable to defeat Rep. Don Young, the Republican incumbent.

In Vermont, Bernard Sanders, the four-term socialist mayor of Burlington, running as an independent, finished a strong second in the race for that state's single House seat. The election was won by the Republican, Peter Smith.

Two years ago, Sanders ran as an independent for governor and gathered enough votes to deny Kunin the clear majority she needed to be re-elected, forcing the decision to go to the state legislature.

The party lineup among Jewish members of Congress will now be five Democrats and three Republicans in the Senate and 26 Democrats and five Republicans in the House.

## Roster Of Jewish Members

The Jewish members of the next Senate are Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), Herbert Kohl (D-Wis.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.).

The Jewish members of the next House of Representatives are Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.), Anthony Beilenson (D-Calif.), Howard Berman (D-Calif.), Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.), Eliot Engel (D-N.Y.), Ben Erdreich (D-Ala.), Barney Frank (D-Mass.), Martin Frost (D-Texas), Sam Gejdenson (D-Conn.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), Willis Gradison (R-Ohio), Bill Green (R-N.Y.).

Also Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), William Lehman (D-Fla.), Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Mel Levine (D-Calif.), Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), John Miller (R-Wash.), James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), Steven Schiff (R-N.M.), Norman Sisisky (D-Va.), Lawrence Smith (D-Fla.), Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.), Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and Sidney Yates (D-Ill.).

## JEWS REACT CAUTIOUSLY TO CHOICE OF BAKER AS SECRETARY OF STATE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (JTA) — President-elect George Bush's announcement Wednesday that he will name his campaign manager, James Baker, as secretary of state has stimulated the Jewish community to learn more about Baker's attitude toward Israel.

Although Baker was President Reagan's chief of staff in the first four years of his administration and then secretary of the treasury until he resigned last August to manage the Bush campaign, he has not spoken publicly about Israel.

Bush's announcement at a Houston news conference was not unexpected, but the timing was a surprise, coming the morning after the vice president was elected to the presidency. Baker has been a friend and close associate of Bush and has made no secret that heading the State Department was the one job he wanted in government.

Secretary of State George Shultz praised the choice of his successor. He said Baker is "intimately familiar with the foreign policy issues. He has the confidence of leaders all around the world."

Although Baker's attitude toward Israel is largely unknown, one Jewish source said he had a "gut feeling" that he would not be friendly toward the Jewish state.

The source, who insisted on anonymity, said Baker said "all the wrong things" during private discussions on the Reagan administration's sale of AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

However, David Brody, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said Baker is "a good choice."

### 'Always Been Friendly'

Brody said he has known Baker since he was undersecretary of commerce in the Ford administration. "He always has been friendly toward Israel," the ADL official said.

Other Jewish sources said that Baker considers himself a friend of Israel. He has told them that he wants to continue the strategic cooperation with Israel and that he supports the principles enunciated by Bush in the Middle East position paper he released during the campaign.

This couples a close alliance with Israel and support for its security along with the maintenance of close relations with so-called moderate Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia.

Baker has also told people he plans to go to Israel as soon as possible, the sources said.

Baker was born April 30, 1930, into a family of prominent Houston lawyers. He graduated from Princeton University and served two years in the Marine Corps before earning a law degree at the University of Texas.

He first entered politics in 1970 when he became a county campaign chairman for Bush's unsuccessful try for the Senate.

At his news conference, Bush said he would like to have a summit conference with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev early next year, after his inauguration.

But he said that he announced Baker's appointment Wednesday so that he could start getting in touch with the NATO allies and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Bush stressed that he wanted to discuss arms control, regional issues and human rights with Gorbachev.

This brought an immediate reaction from Shoshana Cardin, the new chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. "We are encouraged by President-elect Bush's statement according high priority as a major summit agenda item to the issue of human rights," she said.

Cardin noted Bush's "strong advocacy on behalf of Soviet Jewry, including his strong address on Freedom Sunday last Dec. 6."

She said the NCSJ looks "forward to an early meeting" with Bush. "We know that the Soviet Jewry movement in the United States will have dedicated sincere allies in the president-elect and Secretary of State-designate James Baker."

## ANTI-ISRAEL MEASURES ARE DEFEATED IN CALIFORNIA, PASS IN CAMBRIDGE

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (JTA) — Voters in California and Massachusetts on Tuesday defeated three separate propositions calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state and criticizing Israel for its policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But in Cambridge, Mass., a sharply anti-Israeli measure was adopted Tuesday.

The Cambridge proposition, which calls for a cut in U.S. aid to Israel equivalent to the money Israel uses in the administered territories, passed narrowly, with 22,913 votes in favor and 20,113 against.

The Cambridge measure also calls on the district's congressman to "vote in favor of a resolution to achieve peace in the Mideast by demanding that Israel end its violation of Palestinian human rights and its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

A similar measure in Newton, another suburb of Boston, was defeated by a large margin. The vote in Newton was 10,035 against the resolution and 4,597 in support of it.

The Newton measure called on the U.S. government to "support the principles of self-determination for the Israeli and Palestinian people; the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip next to Israel; and security for Israel and the new Palestinian state."

Both measures in Massachusetts were known as Question No. 5.

### Wide Margins In California

Measure J in Berkeley and Proposition W in San Francisco were both defeated by large margins.

Proposition W, which called on the city of San Francisco officially to support "statehood in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza," was rejected by 133,712 voters, while 63,011 voters supported it.

Measure J in Berkeley, which called for the establishment of a "sister city relationship" with the Palestinian Jabalya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, was defeated by 31,799 votes to 13,017 in favor of the resolution.

All four measures were initiated and supported by various pro-Arab groups in the United States and the National Association of Arab Americans.

Jewish groups and supporters of Israel across the country, alarmed that the new initiatives might change American public opinion and create an anti-Israel mood in the United States, engaged in intensive campaigns in California and Massachusetts to defeat the measures.

## KRISTALLNACHT MARKED IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY

By David Kantor

BONN, Nov. 9 (JTA) — On the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, Germany did not forget.

The event was marked Wednesday throughout both Germanys in hundreds of solemn ceremonies, recalling "the night of broken glass," the long night of Nov. 9-10, 1938.

The events were attended by prominent leaders of the two successors to the Third Reich.

Other ceremonies included the participation of former Jewish citizens of towns and villages, invited back for the occasion by the towns themselves.

In East Berlin, Communist party leader Erich Honecker convened a special session of the state supreme political body of the German Democratic Republic, attended by guests from Israel and the World Jewish Congress.

Before the assembled dignitaries and statesmen, Honecker spoke about the plight of the Jews under the Nazis and on the obligation to draw lessons from the past.

Saying his country was founded by people who fought the Nazis, Honecker said, "There is no flight from history here, no suppressing or forgetting historical facts."

He promised that East Germany's children would be taught to reject anti-Semitism.

Honecker's speech was translated instantly into Hebrew by an interpreter from Humboldt University in East Berlin, marking the first time the language was heard at a meeting of the East German political body.

The ceremony included the presentation by Honecker of state medals to a large number of Jewish activists from East Germany.

Also presented a medal was West German Jewish leader Heinz Galinski, whom Honecker had invited for the first time to participate in Kristallnacht observances.

### Israelis in Attendance

Later in the day, a commemoration took place in the Volkskammer, East Germany's parliament, which was attended by a number of Israelis who are attending in an unofficial capacity.

Volkskammer chairman Horst Sinderman dwelt at length on the contribution Jews have made to Germany's political and cultural heritage.

The chairman of the East German Jewish community, Sigmund Roitstein, also addressed the meeting.

The event's program was printed in both German and Hebrew, and the speeches were simultaneously translated into Hebrew, English, French and Spanish.

Observers here noted the prominent role given the Hebrew language at both events, saying it implied a high level of recognition.

In West Berlin, which has long held a special relationship with the Jewish state, several thousand people participated in a silent march to commemorate the bloody pogrom against the Jews.

In Frankfurt, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in addresses to a large gathering in the Frankfurt synagogue and on national television, was heckled and interrupted twice by young Jews as he tried to express the nation's repentance for the Nazis' deeds.

The protesters wanted to draw attention to Kohl's participation in a ceremony with President Reagan at the cemetery at Bitburg in 1985.

## AUSTRIA, TOO, REMEMBERS KRISTALLNACHT ANNIVERSARY

By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (JTA) — In symposia, documentary films, newspaper stories and exhibition, Austrians remembered Kristallnacht.

The Austrians, who have themselves claimed to have been victims of the Nazis and not persecutors, could hardly avoid facing the memory of the night of Nov. 9-10, 1938, when anti-Jewish pogroms broke out throughout the Third Reich.

Austrians, however, were calling the night the "November Pogrom," following Austrian historians' recommendations.

The sheer volume of programs and commemorative ceremonies did not allow the often evasive Austrians to circumvent the subject.

Vienna did not escape protests, however. Rabbi Avi Weiss and Glenn Richter of New York, joined by others in the "Coalition of Concern," demonstrated against Austrian President Kurt Waldheim in front of St. Stephen's Cathedral, writing his name on the sidewalk and then erasing it with a giant toothbrush.

Waldheim issued a short statement Tuesday, saying "no cover of silence" should be drawn over Austrian involvement in Nazi atrocities. He made no mention of his own wartime activities.

At the airport here, a group calling itself the New Austria Republican Club handed out leaflets saying "Vienna is Really Different . . . In Vienna, Anti-Semitism is a Tradition."

Local television aired several documentaries, one in particular devoted totally to the "night of broken glass" that is considered the precursor to the Nazi Holocaust.

A four-part series being shown this week depicts the history of the Jews of Austria, which gave so many famed scientists, doctors and musicians to world culture. The series traces the history to the first mention of Jews about 900 years ago until the destruction of the flourishing Jewish community.

In Graz, the "Styrian Autumn" cultural festival also centered on Kristallnacht. Artists from Austria and several Western countries showed avant-garde works depicting Nazi ideology.

It was in this city that the only negative incident took place. Last week, a monument was damaged by a firebomb.

## ISRAELI WOMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED BY ROCK HURLED NEAR KFAR SAVA

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (JTA) — An Israeli woman was seriously injured in a rock-throwing attack Tuesday evening on the outskirts of Kfar Sava, an Israeli town just outside the West Bank.

Margaret Rosner, 52, suffered brain damage. She was on the critical list, following surgery at Beilinson Hospital in Petach Tikva.

The woman was riding in a taxi driven by her husband. A large rock, hurled from an orange grove alongside the road, crashed through the windshield, hitting her squarely on the head.

The attack occurred on the road between Kfar Sava and the West Bank town of Kalkilya.

It so infuriated Jewish settlers in the vicinity that they attacked the orange grove and uprooted a row of trees in revenge. It turned out later that the grove is owned by Jews. The embarrassed settlers have offered to pay for the damage.