

2 MORE JEWS ELECTED TO CONGRESS, BUT BOSCHWITZ DEFEATED IN SENATE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- Two new Jewish members of the House of Representatives were elected Tuesday, increasing the number of Jews in the lower house of Congress to a record high of 33.

In the Senate, the Jewish contingent remains at eight, but Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), the only Jew on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, lost his seat to another Jew, Democrat Paul Wellstone.

Wellstone, a college professor, was manager of Jesse Jackson's 1988 presidential campaign in Minnesota.

Boschwitz, in fact, was the only Senate incumbent running for re-election to lose a race Tuesday.

Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), the only other Jewish senator up for re-election this year, beat back a challenge from his Republican opponent, Rep. Bill Schuette.

Another Jew seeking to win a Senate seat, Republican Jim Rappaport, failed to upset Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.).

While there will be 41 Jewish members of Congress next year, there will be only one Jewish governor. He is Bruce Sundlun of Rhode Island, a Democrat. Sundlun has been active in the Jewish community and is currently president of Temple Beth El, a Reform synagogue in Providence.

Another Jewish Democratic gubernatorial candidate, former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, appeared certain of losing her race for the California governorship to Republican Sen. Pete Wilson, though an estimated half-million to 1 million absentee ballots were still to be counted Wednesday.

The two current Jewish governors, Democrats Madeleine Kunin of Vermont and Neil Goldschmidt of Oregon, did not seek re-election this year.

The two new Jewish members of the House

JEWS ELECTED TO THE 102nd CONGRESS

Senate

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.)
Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.)*

House

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.)
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.)
Bernard Sanders (I-Vt.)*
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.)
Sidney Yates (D-Ill.)
Richard Zimmer (R-N.J.)*

*first time in office

are at opposite ends of the political spectrum: One is a socialist, the other a conservative.

Much attention is expected to fall on Bernie Sanders, who by defeating Republican Rep. Peter Smith for Vermont's lone House seat became the first socialist to be elected to Congress since the 1920s.

Sanders, a former mayor of Burlington, ran as an independent but said he would seek to join the Democratic Caucus.

A Blow To Israel Supporters

The other new Jewish congressman is from New Jersey, where state Sen. Richard Zimmer, a Republican, won the seat vacated by Rep. Jim Courter (R-N.J.) in his unsuccessful bid last year for governor. Zimmer will now bring the number of Jewish Republicans in the House up to six.

The Boschwitz defeat was a blow to supporters of Israel. He was not only one of the leading advocates of Israel in the Senate, but played a crucial role in behind-the-scenes arm-twisting of those wavering in support.

Wellstone is considered a dove on the Middle East, and some have predicted he could become a vocal Jewish critic of Israel. During the campaign, he said he would support foreign aid for Israel, but his writings have indicated sympathy for a Palestinian state.

Boschwitz was originally expected to have an easy time winning re-election to a third term, especially after two well-known Democrats, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Hubert Humphrey III, the late vice president's son, decided not to enter the race.

As late as last weekend, polls showed him ahead. But he apparently was hurt by the long budget debate and the turmoil in the Republican Party when the GOP candidate for governor, Jon Gruneth, had to drop out of the race because of allegations of sexual improprieties.

Pro-Israel Incumbents Re-elected

Boschwitz, a moderate Republican, may also have angered conservatives by urging Gruneth, a conservative, to leave the race. As a result, they may have decided not to cast their votes with either Senate candidate.

Boschwitz also may have lost support by sending out a well-publicized letter to Jews charging that Wellstone "has no connection whatever with the Jewish community or communal life."

Levin of Michigan, who was thought at the outset to be having trouble winning his third term, pulled ahead in the last few weeks.

This was true of other supporters of Israel who, earlier in the campaign, were thought to be in trouble but, in the final months of the campaign, managed to move ahead.

Among these were Sens. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Paul Simon (D-Ill.); Tom Harkin (D-Iowa); Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii); and Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.).

On the other hand, Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), considered a critic of Israel, won re-election to his fifth term in a close race with Harry Lonsdale, a Democratic businessman and environmentalist.

Another leading supporter of Israel and possible 1992 presidential contender, Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), who was expected to run away with his re-election bid, was almost upset by the Republican challenger, Christine Todd Whitman, a virtual unknown who had been given little chance of winning.

But anger in New Jersey over Gov. Jim Florio's \$2.8 billion package of new taxes and fiscal changes unleashed a backlash that almost defeated Bradley. Zimmer, the state's new Jewish Republican congressman, has credited his victory to the anger over the tax package, which he fought in the state Senate.

Orthodox Jew Loses In Florida

In the race that drew the greatest attention across the nation, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) defeated Democrat opponent Harvey Gantt, after resorting to racial themes in his final weeks.

Although Helms, who has had a mixed record on Israel, had some Jewish support, most Jews backed Gantt in his bid to become the first black senator elected in the South since Reconstruction.

The three open Senate seats were all won by Republicans, who replaced retiring Republicans. They are: Rep. Harold Brown, succeeding Sen. William Armstrong in Colorado; Rep. Larry Craig, succeeding Sen. James McClure in Idaho; and Rep. Robert Smith, succeeding Sen. Gordon Humphrey in New Hampshire.

All three outgoing senators were not considered pro-Israel, but of their replacements, only Brown in Colorado received any substantial support from pro-Israel political action committees.

The Senate now has six Jewish Democrats and two Republicans, a continuation of the erosion two years ago of what was an even four-to-four split. In the House, there are now 26 Jewish Democrats, six Republicans and one independent.

Although there were several Jewish contenders who lost bids for House seats, the one receiving perhaps the most interest was Scott Shore, a 34-year-old Orthodox Jew in Boca Raton, Fla., who challenged freshman Rep. Harry Johnston, a Democrat in the Palm Beach area of Florida.

RIOTS ACCOMPANY KAHANE FUNERAL AS ARABS AND MEDIA ARE SET UPON By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- Rabbi Meir Kahane, slain leader of the Kach movement, was buried here Wednesday after a funeral service attended by tens of thousands and marred by ugly incidents of violence against Arabs and the media.

Previously contemplated fears were suddenly realized, as mourners became rioters, Arabs were attacked and at least one police officer was hospitalized.

Incomplete reports spoke of two Arabs injured, one possibly stabbed, and Arab cars stoned along the route of the funeral procession from the Shmuel Hanavi neighborhood of Jerusalem to the cemetery in Givat Shaul.

Several television personnel were roughed up, as many within the funeral procession were determined to settle accounts with the media at any cost.

Kahane's followers have been inflamed by the media's sudden insatiable thirst for coverage since Kahane's murder in New York on Monday night, following years in which the media often ostracized or denounced the Kach leader because of his anti-Arab politics.

"There is the hostile media," a shout arose. "Let's get them."

Following the funeral, police cavalry charged a crowd of enraged mourners, who stoned the Israel Television building in Romema en route from Kahane's yeshiva to the cemetery.

The mob grew larger as it chased a television crew all the way to their television headquarters 200 yards from where it had gathered.

Tehiya Minister Barred

Kahane's followers also vented their feelings at members of the government, which had banned his Kach party from the Knesset.

Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman of the right-wing Tehiya party was prevented by funeral organizers from representing the government at the funeral. He had come to eulogize the slain Kahane, he told Israel Radio later.

Sephardic Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu exhorted the vast crowd to leave revenge for God and not mortals.

The violent disturbances began only after the cortege was well on its way to the cemetery.

Groups of young mourners formed in packs, breaking away from the procession to seek out Arabs, chanting "Death to the Arabs" and "Death to the press."

According to a police report, one Arab was attacked on the way to the cemetery. Another Arab was reportedly stabbed near the Machaneh Yehuda market.

Other police officers were injured and an Israel Radio vehicle came under a hail of stones.

At the yeshiva itself, where eulogies went on for 90 minutes, Kach leaders hushed outbursts and sought to preserve a modicum of decorum.

But soon the police became the target of the mob, as stones were thrown at them and at the building. One mounted policeman was struck in the head with a rock and rushed to a hospital.

Police on horseback charged into the crowd, scaring many away and arresting some of them. A large police force remained at hand at television headquarters to prevent further violence.

Violence Reported Elsewhere

Violence soon spread to other parts of the city, and tension continued into Wednesday night. By evening, police patrolled key trouble spots around the city, and Jerusalem Police Chief Arye Bibi vowed that any provocation or violence would be squelched immediately and firmly.

In a radio interview after the funeral, Ne'eman spoke of having been barred from the proceedings. "They are focusing their anger in the wrong direction," he said.

Ne'eman said he had wanted to praise Kahane as a "proud Jew and brave fighter," recalling his battles on behalf of the Jews of Brooklyn, then on behalf of Soviet Jewry, and later against the withdrawal from Sinai and from the Sinai settlement of Yamit.

But these sentiments were not widely shared in the Knesset on Wednesday, even from members of the right wing, during a debate on the murder.

Hanan Porat of the National Religious Party, a leader of Gush Emunim, said it was "very hard for me to relate to the late Rabbi Kahane as a kadosh" (martyr). Porat said he had been bitterly opposed to Kahane's "way, his methods."

Police Minister Ronni Milo expressed a widespread feeling when he said he feared the killing would "increase racist trends that exist" among both Arabs and Jews.

NEWS ANALYSIS:

KAHANE'S IDEAS MAY LIVE ON, BUT HIS MOVEMENT IS MORIBUND

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- In death, Rabbi Meir Kahane has achieved a certain measure of legitimacy that he did not enjoy during his colorful and controversial political career.

But his life work in Israel, the anti-Arab Kach movement, has suffered a serious blow with the death of its charismatic leader, and has little chance of recovering.

Publicly, Kach activists have announced they will continue Kahane's work, but privately they have admitted that the future remains uncertain.

"Kahane's ideas will continue, and there is no bullet which can kill those ideas," said Yossi Dayan, who served in the early 1980s as director general of the Kach movement.

But he acknowledged that any replacement would be "a caricature of Rabbi Kahane, just like Shamir is a caricature of (Menachem) Begin, and Begin is a caricature of (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky."

Most of Kach's second-rank activists are relatively young and seem to lack the necessary charisma to lead the movement.

One of the potential inheritors is Michael Ben-Horin, an engineer from the Golan Heights settlement of Nov who is considered one of the ideologists of the movement.

Ben-Horin was once proclaimed "president of the State of Judea," which Kach wanted to establish if Israel ever withdrew from the West Bank.

Finances are another obstacle for Kahane's successors. The Kach movement is reportedly burdened with a heavy deficit, one of the reasons why Kahane frequently went to the United States to raise money. No one is expected to be as powerful a fund-raiser as the dynamic Kahane was.

Ze'evi Says He's No 'Heir'

And Kach still faces a legal ban on running for the Knesset. This hurdle seems to serve the interests of Moledet, the party of reserve Gen. Rehavam Ze'evi, who, as Kahane did, believes in "transferring" Arabs out of Israel.

While Kahane wanted immediate removal of Arabs from Israel and minced no words about his beliefs or intentions, Ze'evi favors a more genteel, negotiated "transfer," which would be worked out in a peace agreement that might even include exchanges of Jews living in Arabs lands.

Ze'evi, for his part, denies that Kahane "left behind him a spiritual heritage or an electoral inheritance" and insists that Moledet is in no way the slain Kach leader's "heir."

In an interview Wednesday with the daily newspaper Ha'aretz, Ze'evi noted that he never knew Kahane personally. He met him only once, briefly, in a New York television studio, he said.

During the time Kahane was a member of Knesset, from 1984 to 1988, Ze'evi "had neither the means nor the interest to follow his activities and assess them," he said.

It seemed plain from the interview that the Moledet leader was seeking to distance himself and his party from Kahane and the Kach movement.

Ze'evi apparently intends to build his party into a broader and more respectable political force than Kahane's Kach, which always remained marginal and outcast, even before it was legally

barred by the courts from running for Knesset.

Moledet won a respectable two Knesset seats in the 1988 elections, and the polls predict a stronger showing were elections to be held today.

But key politicians in the Likud bloc are now considering taking the same action against Moledet as they took against Kach two years ago.

Ban Of Moledet May Be Sought

For it was Likud, not the parties of the left, that pushed through the anti-racism bill used to prevent Kahane from running again. It was Likud, after all, that lost one precious seat to Kahane in 1984 and feared a greater hemorrhage the next time around.

Most Likud members of Knesset were as repulsed by Kahane as the rest of the legislature. But they had an even more pressing consideration, not to give up any of their Knesset seats to Kahane.

Defections from the Likud bloc to Kach were considered lost votes, because they would not return in the form of post-election coalition agreements, since Kach would never be invited to join a Likud government.

But when the Labor Party brought down the national unity government in March, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir deemed Ze'evi acceptable, albeit reluctantly. Moledet's votes are an important component of the brittle coalition.

The problem for Shamir is that Ze'evi has now threatened to shatter this fragile arrangement. Last week, he voted against the Likud government in a no-confidence motion, confronting the premier with a blow from the far right just as he was defending his government from attacks on the left.

It was then that such top Shamir advisers as Justice Minister Dan Meridor and Trade Minister Moshe Nissim began to consider the need to bar Moledet from running again.

According to informed sources, they are considering asking the Central Election Commission to disqualify Moledet on the grounds of racism, using the same law that barred Kahane from running.

Pundits predict that a surge of support for Moledet could well endanger its future existence, by prompting pre-emptive action from the parties that stand to lose.

'Transfer' Concept More Accepted

But ironically, the word "transfer," made ugly by Kahane to most Israelis, is now being banded much more liberally by respected politicians of the far right wing.

In opinion polls, the term "transfer" scores consistently well as a serious political option in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of Israelis.

The left, for its part, has contributed in a backhanded way to this legitimization of the term by sometimes too easily attributing "transferist" tendencies to right-wing political foes, when no such tendencies in fact exist.

Nevertheless, the accusation of "transferism" has become commonplace in the daily heckling and cat-calling in Knesset.

Kahane the man, therefore, could die satisfied that his message has impacted deeply and widely throughout Israeli society.

His personal ouster from political life in 1988 did not still that message; it merely transferred "transfer" to more wily and experienced politicians, who have managed, so far, to stay within the law.

WHITE HOUSE RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF BUSH'S USE OF HITLER COMPARISON

By Howard Rosenberg

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- President Bush's recent comparison of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to Adolf Hitler was not meant "to diminish the enormity of Hitler's crimes," a senior White House official has assured the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, gave that assurance in a letter to Abraham Foxman, ADL's national director, after the group questioned Bush's suggestion that by using hostages as "human shields," Hussein was worse than Hitler.

"I don't believe Adolf Hitler ever participated in anything of that nature," Bush said at a Nov. 1 political rally in Massachusetts.

"I take your point that it is important not to diminish the enormity of Hitler's crimes, particularly the genocide of the Jewish people," Scowcroft wrote. "That was not the president's meaning or intention at all.

"What we want to do instead is focus the spotlight of world attention on the outrageous behavior of Saddam Hussein. Our purpose, which I know you share, is to succeed against him, so that he loses and so that he is not emulated," the White House official wrote.

Foxman called Bush's statement "an exaggeration," but said Scowcroft's letter indicates a "sensitivity to the concerns leveled by the Jewish community."

U.N. TO BEGIN DISCUSSING RESOLUTION CALLING FOR OBSERVER FORCE IN ISRAEL

By Aliza Marcus

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- The U.N. Security Council was to begin discussions this week on a new resolution calling for a U.N. observer force to be sent to Jerusalem and the Israeli-administered territories, to monitor Israel's treatment of the Palestinian population.

The resolution, sponsored by the Palestine Liberation Organization, also demands that Israel accept the legal applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which requires nations that occupy foreign territory to protect the civilian populations there.

Although the Security Council was to start informal consultations Wednesday, U.N. observers said it was unlikely the resolution would be formally debated for a few days. The general expectation here is that the final resolution that emerges from those consultations will be substantially weaker than the original draft submitted by the PLO.

Still, Israel has been battered recently by two U.S.-backed Security Council resolutions condemning its handling of last month's riots on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. Israel refused to receive a U.N. mission called for in the first resolution to investigate the Oct. 8 incident, in which Israeli police fatally shot at least 17 Arabs.

This latest resolution follows a report submitted last week by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which he asked the Security Council to convene a meeting to discuss what practical steps could be taken to ensure the safety of Palestinian civilians living under Israeli administration.

Israel has stated repeatedly that it does not formally accept the convention's applicability to

the West Bank and Gaza Strip, although Israeli officials say they uphold the humanitarian provisions of the convention and act accordingly. East Jerusalem was annexed shortly after the Six-Day War of 1967, and Israel now considers Jerusalem its undivided, sovereign, capital.

According to a draft of the PLO resolution, the Security Council is asked to "establish immediately under its authority a United Nations Observer Force, and to dispatch it to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, for the purpose of confirming the compliance of the occupying power with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions."

The proposed resolution also condemns Israel's refusal to comply with previous resolutions concerning the Temple Mount riots and reaffirms the need for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

"We in every way oppose this resolution," said Malcolm Hoenlein, executive director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. "We trust and will do everything to see that the United States will veto this resolution."

ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACKS IN MELBOURNE BELIEVED TO BE WORK OF UNKNOWN GROUP
By Jeremy Jones

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 7 (JTA) -- Police believe a spate of anti-Semitic acts around Melbourne, including vandalism, threatening telephone calls and verbal harassment, is the work of a previously unknown but well-organized racist group.

The attacks have been centered in the Melbourne suburbs of Caulfield, Balaclava and St. Kilda, home to more than 20 percent of Australia's 100,000 Jews.

More than 500 religious books were ruined when vandals threw paint on the shelves of a new Jewish library. Anti-Semitic slogans and swastikas were painted on the walls and playground of a school in South Caulfield.

Holocaust survivors have been greeted with graffiti, such as "Juden Raus" (Jews Out), and letters "ordering" Jews to assemble at Auschwitz, Rabbi Ronald Lubofsky, president of the Council of Christians and Jews, said on national television.

Eggs, rotten food and beer bottles have been thrown from cars at families leaving synagogue services.

At the Caulfield cemetery, 20 graves were desecrated with swastikas recently and bricks thrown through the window of a Caulfield synagogue.

In another incident, a group of youths was chased along the street by a gang yelling racial slurs and threatening to kill them, according to Senior Detective John Marron of the Elsternwick Criminal Investigation Bureau in Melbourne.

"There is a group of Nazi sympathizers who are obviously out to terrorize," Marron said, adding that the youths were lucky to have found refuge.

The events in the Melbourne area are especially disturbing because other groups responsible for the majority of racist attacks in Australia over the past decade have been broken up by police action and anti-racist legislation within the past year. Melbourne had not experienced such anti-Semitic attacks for several months.