

U.S. and Soviets Set Joint Goals for Mideast

An Angry U.S. Jewry

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Carter's Middle East diplomacy has bewildered and angered many leaders of the American Jewish community, some of whom predict an early confrontation with the administration.

Carter's efforts to arrange some kind of role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East peace talks is the issue that most upsets American Jewish leaders.

Many of them say Israel will never agree to deal with the PLO, and that American Jews will "support that decision 1,000 per cent," in the words of New York attorney Rita Hauser.

The American Jewish community is "very upset,

very unhappy," according to Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations.

"One might almost go so far as to say it is seething to erupt right now," Schindler said in one of a number of interviews held last week before yesterday's U.S.-Soviet announcement urging Israel to grant a negotiating role at Middle East peace talks to representatives of the Palestinian people and calling on Israel to recognize "the legitimate rights of Palestinian people."

Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, and a friend of Vice

See JEWS, A14, Col. 1

Attempt to Push Israel, Arabs Toward Peace

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 — The United States and the Soviet Union declared for the first time today joint objectives for a full Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

A statement issued simultaneously in New York and Moscow in the names of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko called for "a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem" at a conference to start in Geneva "not later than December, 1977."

The declaration represents an extraordinary attempt by the superpow-

ers, who are intense rivals in the Middle East, to push the Arabs and Israelis toward a settlement even though Moscow and Washington at this stage disagree themselves on the precise terms of an ultimate agreement.

On its face, the statement, which grew out of a Soviet initiative, leans more toward Arab terms for a conference and agreement than it does on Israeli conditions. The United States and the Soviet Union set out their own agreed principles in these joint guidelines:

• Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territory captured in the six-day 1967 war, which gave Israel

control of areas held by Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The core issue—how much Israeli withdrawal—was not specified.

• Resolution of "the Palestinian question" that would assure "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." This is a key code-phrase in Arab demands that the United States always has avoided before, at Israeli insistence.

• Termination of "the state of war" and "establishment of normal peaceful relations" between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Israel has called for peace treaties and for normal relations with the Arab nations, not

See MIDEAST, A14, Col. 5



HONORARY DOCTOR—Rose Kennedy, matriarch of the Kennedy family, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters yesterday at George-

town University. Attending were her son, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), left, and the Rev. A. P. Kelley, executive vice president for academic affairs.

Carter Opposes Effort to Break Up Western Acreage

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Carter opposes a controversial effort to break up large Western agricultural landholdings into small, family farm units.

Carter, in an interview with farm editors Friday, said he supports changing a 1932 law that restricts ownership of farmland served by federal water projects to 160 acres per person.

Seventy-five years ago, 320 acres for a husband and wife for irrigated land was all they "could handle," the President said. "Now, with massive development and large machinery, a larger acreage is necessary for an economically viable farm operation."

"So the law needs to be changed," Carter said. But for the present, he added, "we don't have any alternative but to enforce the law."

Related efforts to enforce the long-ignored law have created a hot political controversy, particularly in the Imperial Valley of California.

Yesterday, for example, several hundred farmers, carrying placards that read "Fairness for Farmers" and "Save the Imperial Valley," staged a demonstration in San Diego, where the California Republican Party was holding its annual convention.

About 50 huge tractors circled the San Diego convention center for several hours in what was said to be a dress rehearsal for a larger demonstration scheduled for Oct. 22 in Los Angeles, where Carter is to address a fund-raising dinner.

The transcript of Carter's Friday remarks was released by the White House yesterday. It was the first time he had spoken out on the issue since mid-August, when the Interior Department issued draft enforcement regulations.

During the interview, the President said he has ordered Assistant Agriculture Secretary Robert Meyer to stop lobbying for a change in the regulations.

Carter said he did not think that Meyer, who owns or leases 2,100 acres in the Imperial Valley, had done "anything surreptitiously or improp-

Byrd Expects Gas Decision This Week

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.) said yesterday he expects the Senate to take a final vote on natural gas pricing this week because it is tired of the filibuster.

At his regular Saturday news conference, Byrd conceded that a Senate majority favors some kind of price decontrol but predicted that the final congressional product will continue regulation because the House strongly supported President Carter's regulation plan.

Byrd also said he will not pull the bill off the floor despite reported failures by administration supporters to muster the votes to push a de-regulation amendment out of the way and get to a vote on a proposal to continue regulation of gas prices but at a higher level.

The new type of filibuster by opponents of deregulation—delay by amendment, rather than talk, after debate limitation had been invoked—has produced sentiment to change the cloture rule to prevent a filibuster from beginning after cloture is voted, said Byrd. But the Senate won't have time to deal with that this year, he said.

The Senate met to discuss natural gas for the 12th day yesterday, but made little progress toward reaching a decisive vote. It disposed of 14 amendments, but more than

See SENATE, A15, Col. 5

Labor, HEW Warn Of Payday Shortfall

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare have cut off all hiring and overtime and most out-of-town travel. They also have warned employees they may be receiving only half of their pay in mid-October, a result of Congress' failure to pass legislation funding the agencies.

Details on Page A15

Episcopal bishops back the right of their top official, Presiding Bishop John Maury Allin, to continue in office even though he opposes church policy on ordaining women into the priesthood. The bishops will formalize a "conscience clause" to accommodate church leaders who oppose women priests.

Details on Page A4

Bakke Also Vied With the Well-to-Do

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

DAVIS, Calif.—A previously unpublished program for the children of the well-to-do may have cost Allan Paul Bakke his opportunity for admission to the University of California Medical School here.

Bakke is the central figure in the impending Supreme Court case which has already made him a litigious celebrity. The high court has agreed to consider his complaint that he was denied admission because the university has set aside 16 of the 100 freshman class places for members of minority groups.

At the time Bakke was denied admission in 1973 and 1974, however, the medical school at Davis had a special procedure giving the dean the right

to admit five of the 100 incoming students on his own authority.

Interviews with members of the admissions committee, medical school professors and medical interns indicate that the dean's special admission authority has been used in behalf of children of the wealthy and well-connected in the local region where the medical school is located.

In one case the medical school dean, Dr. C. John Tupper, intervened in behalf of the admission of the son and daughter-in-law of the chancellor at the Davis campus, Emil Alrak.

"It was the dean's program that kept Bakke out every bit as much as the minority program," said Dr. George Sutherland, a white pediatric intern in Sacramento who made a detailed study of admissions policy at the medical school in the early 1970s.

Tupper says he never had a list of favorite applicants and exercised his admissions authority only to "correct inequities" in the admissions procedure.

The known cases in which Tupper intervened, however, invariably favored children of persons who either had political connections with the university or were influential medical or business people in Sacramento County or adjacent Yolo County, where the medical school is located.

Tupper was also quoted once as saying that he intervened in medical school admissions for "public relations" purposes in a few cases involving the sons and daughters of prominent people in the Davis area. Two cases in which he used his authority

See BAKKE, A12, Col. 5

Jet Hostages Freed as Revolt Erupts

From News Dispatches

DACCA, Bangladesh, Oct. 2—Japanese terrorists traded 59 hijack hostages for a \$6 million ransom and six imprisoned comrades early today, but a brief army revolt threatened to disrupt negotiations for the freedom of the remaining hostages.

Witnesses said at least six Bangladesh army officers were killed when shooting broke out at the airport where high-ranking Bangladesh and Japanese officials had been negotiating with the terrorists.

The five heavily armed Japanese hijackers were still holding 80 hostages in a Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner hijacked Wednesday. It was not known what effect the army revolt would have on their plans to take off for an unidentified "revolutionary" country.

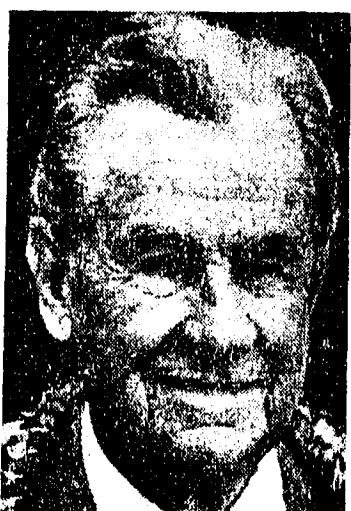
The 59 hostages released in stages last night and this morning were reported to be safe in the airport lobby after the shooting which sent reporters diving to the floor of the airport.

Authorities reported that junior officers had tried to overthrow the military government, but the revolt had been crushed.

"Everything is under control now," a government spokesman said two hours after a group of insurgents had seized the government radio to announce their rebellion.

Associated Press quoted witnesses who said as many as seven army officers were marched to a hanger and

See HIJACK, A27, Col. 4



LOWELL THOMAS
... "going home"

Lowell Thomas in Tibet

Heavenly Kingdom Revisited

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

LHASA, Tibet, Oct. 1 — Lowell Thomas came back to Tibet yesterday, 28 years after he left on a litter with a broken hip.

The 85-year-old broadcaster and world traveler overrode the objections of Chinese doctors and officials in order to show his bride, Marianna, 49, "The Heavenly Kingdom" of the exiled Dalai Lama, now ruled by Communist cadres from Peking.

Thomas and his traveling companions were greeted by two Chinese officials and one Tibetan when their plane landed after a three-hour flight from Chengtu. Thomas came off the plane wearing a Kazakhstani wool hat;

a fur-lined Tibetan coat, its bright wool patterns made of natural animal dyes, and a flashy jeweled belt buckle from Alta, Utah.

The Communist officials posed happily with Thomas, making no reference to his past relationship with the exiled Buddhist leader or his prominent role in worldwide efforts for Tibetan relief.

Thursday, in Chengtu, Chinese doctors and officials tried to persuade Thomas that he should not risk his health in the 12,800-foot altitude of Lhasa. He insisted he was a mountaineer "going home" to the altitude he likes best.

They bowed to his wishes, when he

See THOMAS, A31, Col. 1



David Pelton Moore, 99, recalls when his tinkering paid off.

At Age 99

Spry Inventor Sues U.S., Savors Life

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Staff Writer

"You'll find me a curiosity," said the old man, standing up politely to greet a visitor. "I'm almost 100 years old. I can think well. If I could see well, I think I'd get married again."

David Pelton Moore, for decades a Washington patent lawyer and inventor, was born Nov. 5, 1877, in the family home just a few blocks from the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue NW. His father, a doctor, told him he used to chat with Abraham Lincoln on occasional strolls down the avenue.

The old home is gone now. Moore has survived his 10 brothers and sisters, three wives, clients and old friends. Yet he remains lively, a natty dresser who sports a waxed moustache, a man of charm and wit, who at the age of 95 sat down and, on his own initiative, typed out a \$1 billion claim against the U.S. government for allegedly infringing his patent on an explosive and rocket propellant.

That is a story that spans three-quarters of a century and is continuing in the U.S. Court of Claims today. It has brought Moore once again into the fray of current events

See MOORE, A12, Col. 1