



National Urban League Executive Director Vernon E. Jordan (left) shakes hands with Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson after they signed a new \$9.2 million contract to provide on-the-job training for 5,000 persons. Left to right are: Urban League Deputy Executive Director Adolph Holmes, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., Urban League General Counsel Ronald Brown and Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr.

Kenyatta denies Mau Mau threat

The leader of the Harlem Mau Mau, a seven-year-old black revolutionary organization, today challenged reports in the nation's press of the existence of a 3000 member terrorist movement of black Viet Nam veterans dedicated to systematic murder of white Americans. The leader is Charles Kenyatta, of New York City, former Black Muslim enforcer and onetime bodyguard to the late Malcolm X at the time of his assassination in New York. Himself the target of a 1970 assassination attempt, Mr. Kenyatta, commented on the alleged Mau Mau black terrorist force which commanded headlines last week after arrest of nine young black men charged with murders of nine Chicago whites. In an exclusive telephone interview with The Associated Negro Press, Kenyatta took issue with widely published claims that the Chicago suspects are affiliated with a national "Mau Mau" conspiracy. "I started the Mau Mau movement in America and, if they are Mau Maus, they belong to Charles Kenyatta," he said. While denying the Chicago men are part of his organization, Kenyatta, who as a Muslim was known as Charles 37A, boldly stated his empathy with "defensive and retaliatory black violence." The Chicago suspects, he declared, "should be looked

upon as saints." "Now that black folks have learned the true meaning of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the press and the white public is in an uproar," he observed. "There was not such an uproar about the activities of the Minute Men, the John Birch Society, the American Nazi Party, White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan. White folks might not call their activities murder, but black folks were dying just the same." Black people, Kenyatta contended, have no other recourse than to strike back. "They have tried the Panthers. They have tried non-violence. They have tried the Muslims. They have succeeded in getting a class action and a caste action only. It is to be expected that we should take a page from the book of the Mau Maus in Kenya and strike for freedom by any means necessary. Kenyatta who, in the past, has taken sharp issue with such leaders as the late Dr. Martin Luther King and Whitney Young, said he had predicted in July 1967 that returning black veterans would seek racial revenge. In a special issue on violence published by ESQUIRE Magazine, Kenyatta was quoted as saying: "For the first time, the young black man has learned how to be violent. By the year 2000, America will have had its bloody revolution. Malcolm's death wised up a lot

of young black men and they've learned that these Uncle Tom leaders - the Martin Luther Kings, the Whitney Youngs and the Roy Wilkinsons - are controlled by millionaires who aren't going to change anything. Even the Black Muslims is an organization set up to keep things the way they are. "Faced with this, the young black man has to turn to the Mau Mau. We can help him, teach him how to fight. They can't kill off these young men in Viet Nam fast enough. A lot of them are going to come back here and find conditions unchanged and they won't stand for it. They'll already know something about fighting and we'll welcome their services. It's going to be a real bloody struggle. Don't forget, we're organized to fight black as well as white." In the 1970 attempt upon his life, Kenyatta was hit five times as gunfire was directed against him when he was getting into his parked car in the Bronx. Hospitalized for a month, he still carries a bullet in his body, lodged so close to his heart that surgeons thought it wise not to remove it. New York City police held him under protective arrest while he was hospitalized. A charge against him for carrying a weapon was later dismissed. The Mau Mau Leader, asked to reveal the number of members in his organization, flatly refused. "You don't reveal your strength to your enemy," he said.

National Black Assembly predicts action on Black Agenda

(AANS) - The man elected to serve as principal coordinator by the first session of the National Black Assembly which convened here last weekend has predicted that the group's first move would be to begin implementing the decisions expressed in the Black Political Agenda. Imamu Amiri Baraka, chairman of the Congress of African Peoples and founder of the Committee for Unified New Ark, said that the initial operational thrust of the structure will be to address itself to resolving the issues of the Black community as charged by the resolutions of the National Black Political Convention held last March in Gary, Indiana. Baraka's election to the position, to be known as a secretary-general, came during the initial gathering of close to 300 delegates to the Assembly.

The Assembly is the structure designed to be an ongoing embodiment of the Gary meeting. Its total delegate strength is 427, or ten percent of the people present at Gary. Most persons are chosen by local elections, with some 15 seats being allocated for recognized national organizations. As secretary-general, Baraka's task will be to coordinate the efforts of this Assembly with those of the 51 member National Political Council, composed of persons elected by the Assembly on a regional basis grounded in population percentage figures for local Black residents. The assembly will be chaired by the President, Representative Charles Diggs of Michigan, while the Council will be presided over by its chairman, Gary's Mayor Richard G. Hatcher. It will be

Baraka's jobs to maximize the cooperative and effective operation of the two. "It's more of a coordinating role," he explained, "seeing that one hand knows what the other hand is doing and seeing that all hands are functioning towards the best interest of the whole." The newly approved Structure did not change the persons in leadership of the group. But it did, said Baraka hopefully, provide a more precise delineation of work responsibilities than the former leadership by three co-conveners. Asked what the Black community might expect to see first from the Assembly, he said that the newly elected committees of the group would probably first investigate ways to best begin addressing the charges of the National Black Agenda. The Agenda, a 55 page document issued in its final form on May 19, was the composite position statement, in both general and particular terms, of the Convention. Some saw it also as a "shopping list" for peddling the Black vote in the upcoming election. However, Baraka said that the Agenda had not really been created for that purpose. Rather, he said, it was conceived of as a working document for a continuing structure, and the things that it called for are obviously still not done. "And no election addresses itself to those things," he added. "The (current presidential) election does not even address itself to the issues in the document." Baraka offered the belief that the value of the Agenda's existence to date be gauged not from its success in bargaining Black support for any par-

Cuba gains

According to reports issued recently, educational progress has sky-rocketed under the regime of Fidel Castro. Before the Revolution, it was reported, some 600,000 children, or 37.5 per cent of the population, were illiterate. However, in the recently completed 1971-72 school year, Cuban officials reported, enrollment at institutions of higher education was up 35 per cent, middle school enrollment was up 400 per cent and primary school enrollment, 130 per cent. The Cuban schools have placed a heavy emphasis on manual work and educational efforts in rural areas have not been neglected, said the report.

Hatfield to introduce Indian land purchase

Senator Mark Hatfield said that he will introduce a supplemental appropriations request in the Senate Appropriations Committee for federal purchase of the Klamath Indian forest lands in the January session of Congress. Hatfield said that in a telephone conversation he was assured of "the full support of Forest Service Chief John McGuire who has promised to back up my request by including such funds in his budget for fiscal 1974." Hatfield, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, said he is "optimistic about passage because both Congress and President Nixon have expressed approval of the purchase." The 135,000 acre tract in the Winema forest is held in trust for the Klamath Indians and will be sold under terms of the Termination Act of 1964. Deadline for the trustees to provide the federal government with first opportunity to purchase the land expired in June, 1971. In the last session of Congress a bill providing for federal purchase of the lands passed as a rider to another bill which was vetoed by President Nixon. "However, in his veto mes-

sage President Nixon said 'if Congress provides the necessary funds, I shall happily approve acquisition of these unique lands,' Hatfield said. Hatfield said that "purchase of the land by the federal government is the only way that we can prevent immediate liquidation of this invaluable tract." "A private concern investing the estimated \$52,000,000 required for purchase will be forced to immediate action and a rapid and complete logging-off of the land will result," he said. "This will not only destroy the recreational potential of this region for years to come, it would place a disproportionate amount of timber on the market as well as upset the balance we are trying to achieve in our sustained yield practices," Hatfield said. Hatfield said that "I have discussed my plans with Chief McGuire and he is in complete accord with what I propose." "He agrees that approval of supplementary funds by the Appropriations Committee is the only method by which we can get the immediate action necessary," he said. "With both Congress and the President having made clear their intention and desire to

purchase the land and with the promise of action early in the next session of Congress, the trustees can in good faith withhold a final sales decision," Hatfield said. Hatfield pointed out that McGuire's original opposition to acquisition of the land was "purely from a monetary standpoint because the Forest Service did not have the requisite funds," but that as a professional forester McGuire has always favored immediate purchase. Hatfield said that the exact supplemental request would not be known until January "because the sale must be made by the trustees at fair market value." "However, we anticipate the figure to be in the neighborhood of the \$52,000,000 requested in the last session of Congress," Hatfield said.

Tri-met runs special PI buses

Tri-Met will run special hourly bus service all nine days of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, November 10 through 18, it was announced by General Manager Tom King. First bus will leave downtown Portland each day at 12:32 p.m. from SW 6th Avenue between Yamhill and Morrison, proceeding 6th

Avenue to NW Everett, across the Steel bridge, out N. Williams Avenue to the freeway, then express to the Exposition Center. The P-I specials will continue the hourly runs through the afternoon and evening, with the final bus from the P-I leaving the Exposition Center at 11 p.m. to return across the Steel Bridge to the S.W. 6th departure point.

Single cash fares will be 50 cents, King said. Passengers with valid transfers from routes into downtown will pay an additional 15 cents for the P-I run. Students and senior citizens pay their regular rates of fare plus 15 cents. For information on connecting bus service, passengers may call Tri-Met Information Center at 233-3511.

Employment problems of middle age

Publication of an intensive and extensive study focusing on employment problems of Oregonians between the ages of 45 to 65 along with possible solutions to some of these problems was announced by Norman G. Nilsen, the state labor commissioner. The 117-page study is entitled UP AGAINST THE MIDDLE AGE BARRIER. It was compiled by the Oregon Bureau of Labor under the guidance of Dr. Eric J. Weiss, Research Director, as part of the Bureau's educational program under the provisions of the Oregon Fair Employment Practices Act. Problems outlined involving the age groups which makes up about one third of the Oregon work force concerned difficulties with job placement and job upgrading. Solutions advanced included changes in state and federal laws re-

garding employment and pensions, new types of job training and retraining and specialized counseling. The study, first of its particular kind in the United States, was the result of cooperation by employees, employers and employment agencies. All told, about 700 persons participated in an in-depth survey upon which the study is based. Presently, the Bureau of Labor is involved in another precedent-setting survey of social significance about the attitudes and opinions of persons who consider themselves to be middle class on current issues and problem areas. Nilsen said that he felt UP AGAINST THE MIDDLE AGE BARRIER to be of immense value in the fit against age discrimination in employment. "Actually, this will be of value to all Oregonians regardless of age," he said.

The study is part of a continuing concern by the Bureau of Labor about work problems and the social well-being of all. The Bureau is responsible for administration and enforcement of the Fair Employment Practices Act including provisions which prohibit discrimination in employment because of age by employers, labor unions, employment agencies and professional, trade and vocational schools. These provisions cover persons 25 to 65 years of age in employment situations of six or more persons. As one of the solutions offered, the study recommends that coverage of the law be extended to employment situations of one or more persons and that the Senior Workers Laws of 1959 be amended to require employers to furnish proof that a job applicant denied work was not turned

down on the basis of age. Also recommended were early vesting provisions in pension plans and portable pension credit from job to job to encourage employment of middle-aged workers. A statewide, lifelong educational and training program should be developed, the study said. Some of the problems indicated by persons participating in the study included: --Mere mention of age during a job interview or on an application cause a disadvantage. --A person under 45 has a job advancement advantage over a middle age person. --Most frequently used arguments for not hiring middle aged persons was an alleged "lack of ability to adapt and adjust to new trends and methods." --An age barrier affects men more than women. --Middle-aged persons feel

they would have difficulties in finding new jobs if they should lose their present posts. --Age discrimination is most prevalent among large employers who "tend to follow broad guidelines of a de-personalized policy." --Private pension plans in which cost and service requirements are determined by a workers age cause a great deal of age discrimination. As a result these and other problems, the study says, the middle age job seeker or worker has a tendency to lose confidence and is more willing to undersell him or herself than a young competitor. Information about the study may be obtained by writing the Research Division of the Oregon Bureau of Labor, Room 438, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland. The telephone number is 229-5740.

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