No Negroes Elected to New ASCS County Committees

BY ROBERTA REISIG

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Rights Leader Given Six-Month Sentence

TUCSON, Ariz. — A civil rights leader who has spent 11 years in prison for his role in the civil rights movement was found guilty of conspiracy and was sentenced to six months in jail on Wednesday, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Tucson.

The man, known only as "Leader," was convicted of participating in a plot to disrupt a 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. march in Selma, Alabama.

"It's a sad day for civil rights and democracy," said the attorney general of Arizona. "This is a clear victory for those who believe that violent tactics will never achieve the change we want to see in our society."

"I thought the judge was very fair in deciding what sentence to give him," added the attorney general. "This is a just decision and it will help deter others from committing similar offenses in the future.

"I am pleased with the outcome," said Leader's defense attorney. "We knew that the evidence against him was strong, but we fought to keep him out of prison as long as possible."

The defense argued that Leader was acting in self-defense during the Selma march, and that he was enticed by others into participating in the plot.

"I don't accept the verdict," said Leader. "I was wrongfully convicted and I will continue to fight for my freedom."

"I wish the government would have treated me with dignity and respect," added Leader. "I was denied a fair trial and I was denied the right to present my case in court.

"I will continue to fight for my freedom," said Leader. "I will never give up on my dream of a just society where everyone is treated equally.

Leader, who released a statement through his attorney, plans to file an appeal. He is being held at the Maricopa County Jail in Phoenix, Arizona.
CLAYTON ALLEY

You know it's not 'white' because it's not paved

Photographs by Jim Peppler
AFRICA
New Nations Struggle to Solve Tough Problems

Text and photographs by Laura Godofsky

Eighteen years ago, as a student in Africa, I was impressed with the attitude of the people. They were such a refreshing group of people. To live among them was a great pleasure to teach there.

In the village, his first remark was this: "In the entire two years that I taught at this school, not once did I have to ask the students to be quiet, or to discipline them in any way." He explained that this was because the students were controlled, never countering. They concentrated themselves with the thought of bringing their own nations to freedom and not just to their own lands.

The education is so expensive that only those who can afford it can make a living and raise their families. Those who want to go on to a high school or college have to pass very hard tests or college have to pass very hard tests. Many people have diseases that come from drinking impure water or eating the wrong foods. There are large pots. Rice and potatoes are favorite foods. Water often runs out and has to be fetched from far away.

Africans have been imprisoned, tortured, and killed by the government in their efforts to hold in its power. The white government of Rhodesia wants to make the way the South African government does. They want to keep the black Africans from being educated, becoming independent, and joined together. Africans are trying to maintain their culture in the face of the country's black conduct. They want to keep their culture. They gather in their homes. They want to keep their own culture. They want to keep their own culture, and obey those who they believe make Africa different from the rest of the world.

African nations are very important, and are trying to work and raise their own culture. They want to keep their own culture and obey those who they believe make Africa different from the rest of the world. They are trying to work and raise their own culture. They want to keep their own culture and obey those who they believe make Africa different from the rest of the world.

For example, children of the age of seven or eight are taught to read and write. They are taught the language of the nation. That was why they have made or grown large crops. Women often wear long, brightly colored skirts or dresses and traditional clothes. Women often wear long, brightly colored skirts or dresses and traditional clothes. In Nigeria, one out of every three students, whether they are black or white, goes to outdoor markets where their things are sold. In Nigeria, one out of every three students, whether they are black or white, goes to outdoor markets where their things are sold.

The U.S. Peace Corps is helping to bring education to South Africa, to help to bring education to Africa. Although this is a difficult task, the Corps workers are helping to bring education to Africa. Although this is a difficult task, the Corps workers are helping to bring education to Africa.
Macon Loses Two Politicians

One Negro Councilman Resigns in Tuskegee, But Another Is Appointed to Take His Place

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

This city council last week elected and appointed to two vacancies, one of which the councilman resigned, and another councilman to a new position created by the council. The council was composed of seven councilmen, five Negroes and two whites. The new councilman is appointed to replace the late J. L. Williams, who died last week, and there were three indications that the council could not make an appointment.

The councilmen who resigned were the late J. L. Williams, the councilman who had resigned to become state field director for the SCLC. The other councilman who resigned was the late R. E. Smith, who was appointed to the council by the mayor. The councilman who was appointed to replace the late J. L. Williams was the late R. E. Smith, who was appointed by the mayor to the council.

During the campaign, J. L. Williams, a leader of the Tuskegee community, expressed doubt that the late J. L. Williams would be reappointed to the council.

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