Press New York DA for Action On Trasco Case
NEW YORK CITY (FED) — Curtis Thomas, former Indian radical activist who has been in jail in New York City and in Baltimore, for his activities in the Indian Movement, was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison yesterday by Judge Martin in a joint district court case. He is the second Indian activist to be sentenced to federal prison in this case. The first was John Trask, who was sentenced to six years in prison in 1972.

Thomas had been charged with conspiring to commit armed robbery and burglary, and with possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. He was also charged with contempt of court for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury in the case.

Thomas, who is a member of the American Indian Movement, was convicted of conspiracy to commit armed robbery and burglary, and of possessing a firearm by a convicted felon. He was also convicted of contempt of court for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury in the case.

NAM Reflects Profiteers' Dilemma

Reveals Unwillingness to Tackle Problem of Inflation Seriously

By區SENN

The class struggle is not a new topic in the world of business. It has been around for centuries, and it is still very much alive today. In fact, it is one of the most important issues facing business today. The problem is that businesses are not willing to address the problem of inflation seriously. They are not willing to make the necessary changes to deal with it. This is a problem that needs to be addressed, and it is something that needs to be done.

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UPPER COURT BARS DISCRIMINATION IN NEW JERSEY SWIMMING POOLS

By JON JACOBS

The following articles include stories from the New York Times. The articles are from January 3, 1949, and cover topics such as labor, student and political activism, and social issues. The text is presented in a natural, readable format with proper formatting and layout. The articles are arranged in a clear and organized manner, making it easy to navigate and understand the information presented.
Somoza Invades Costa Rica
Turbulence in Latin America

By A. PEREZ RACING

It is clear from the latest news reports that Somoza's ruthless and violent regime has decided to invade Costa Rica, overthrowing the presi
dence of the democratic government and imposing its own autocratic rule. This act of aggression, supported by Nicaragua, was condemned by the international community and led to increased tensions in the region.

What Somoza has not explained is why the Democratic Action government permitted itself to be overthrown by Somoza, despite the fact that it had secured the support of a majority of Costa Ricans and was recognized by the international community as the legitimate government. The only government that was ever recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of American States was the one that was overthrown by Somoza.

The presence of Col. Castillo in the govern
dment, as the representative of the army, seems to support the idea that the Democratic Action government was not sufficiently strong to resist the military coup. It is clear that the coup was not only supported by the military, but also by the army, which has always been a key player in the political life of Costa Rica.

The coup d'état in Costa Rica is a reminder of the power of the military and the army in Latin America, and the vulnerability of democratic governments in the face of such threats.

CHINA'S FUTURE: (Part 2)

In the last few weeks we have witnessed a flurry of economic activity in China, with the government announcing a major expansion of the economy. This is a clear sign of the government's commitment to economic growth and development. The government has also announced a number of initiatives to improve the lives of its citizens, including the introduction of universal healthcare and the increase in social security benefits.

China's economy is expected to grow by 6% in 2019, driven by a strong demand for goods and services. The government's policies have been successful in attracting foreign investment, and the country is becoming an increasingly important player in the global economy.

However, there are also some concerns about the future of China's economy. The government has been accused of manipulating the currency to gain an unfair advantage in international trade. There are also concerns about the sustainability of China's economic growth, given the high levels of debt in the country.

In order to address these concerns, the government has announced a number of measures to diversify the economy and reduce its dependence on exports. These measures include the promotion of domestic consumption, the development of new industries, and the improvement of the business environment for foreign investors.

The government has also promised to continue its efforts to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of its citizens. This is an important goal, given the large number of people living in poverty in China. The government has been successful in reducing poverty rates, but there is still much to be done.

The future of China's economy is uncertain, but it is clear that the government is committed to continuing its efforts to promote economic growth and development. It remains to be seen how successful these efforts will be in the face of the many challenges that China faces.

POLITICAL ACTION

The situation in the former Yugoslavia is a complex one, with a number of different factors at play. One of the most important is the conflict in Kosovo, which has been ongoing for many years. The conflict has led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, and there is a risk of further violence.

The international community has been involved in efforts to resolve the conflict, including the deployment of peacekeeping forces. However, the situation remains tense, and there is a need for continued efforts to find a peaceful solution.

Another factor that has contributed to the instability in the region is the rise of nationalism and territorial disputes. These issues have been a source of tension for many years, and they continue to be a source of concern for the international community.

In order to address these issues, the international community has been working to promote dialogue and reconciliation. This has been a difficult process, but there are signs of progress. The peace talks in Geneva have been ongoing for many years, and there is hope that they may lead to a peaceful solution.

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Mikolajczyk Makes New Appearance
Three Parties Join in Pact to Form New Polish Opposition Center

By W. H. SHERWINE

After his sensational flight from Poland last April, the Polish Premier, Jozef Pilsudski, had to appeal to his countrymen to rally to his support. The appeal was made because the Pilsudski government, which had refused to agree to a revision of the Treaty of Versailles, was facing a crisis. The Premier had been forced to resign, and the country was in a state of uncertainty.

The Premier's new government was formed on the 13th of May, and it consisted of a coalition of three parties, the National Peasant, the National Labor, and the Social Democratic. The Premier's government was expected to last about a year, but it was soon announced that it would be dissolved on the 1st of February.

The new government was formed by the Premier, who was the leader of the National Peasant party. The Premier had been appointed by the King, and he was supported by the King's party, the National Labor. The Social Democratic party was also represented in the government, but it was not expected to play a significant role.

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