

and they hope to get the American Ambassador  
too but he had left a short  
time before

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\*Headline (See reverse of page 2)

A press conference ~~and interview~~ with the Nicaraguan guerrillas here in Havana. <sup>ONLY</sup> Their leader was introduced as Marcos. Like the others <sup>twelve</sup> his face was covered. Also present were fourteen men who had been political prisoners in Nicaraguan jails; Some of them had been in prison for seven years. ~~They didn't have their faces covered. Many of~~ <sup>freed</sup> They had been ~~released~~ as one of the conditions ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> the ~~release~~ <sup>guerilla</sup> of the hostages. Marcos was the only ~~one~~ <sup>press conference</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>was</sup> speak; several of the former political prisoners also spoke. <sup>the</sup> Place of the ~~interview~~ <sup>press conference</sup>: ~~the~~ <sup>here in Havana</sup> corridor of a small hospital where the former political prisoners are now undergoing examinations and treatment. ~~There~~

Marcos told how the guerrillas had invaded the house of the American Ambassador while a party had been going on. ~~The American Ambassador had left his residence some time before. Marcos said~~ <sup>THEY KNEW</sup> The guerrillas knew however that they would find some of the most distinguished figures of Nicaraguan political life at the Fiesta: Ambassadors, military men ~~and~~ <sup>the guests</sup> businessmen. One of ~~those~~ <sup>at</sup> Jose Maria Castillo party was killed, Marcos said he was a known torturer, Jose Maria Castillo. He offered resistance and they <sup>guerrillas</sup> shot him.

How much of the five million dollars that they asked for as a condition for the release of the hostages did they finally get? Marcos answered: one million dollars which is now in the hands of the guerrilla movement.

Marcos, ~~the guerrilla leader~~ read the list of demands made by his group. One of the conditions was a minimum wage for Nicaraguan workers: 36 cents an hour and a minimum of fifty dollars a month for domestic servants plus a weekly day off, a yearly vacation and free ~~room and board~~ room and board.

~~There were~~ Marcos and the half dozen ~~other~~ men who had

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been political prisoners spoke. They were highly articulate. A cattle farmer ~~spoke~~. He said that ~~the~~ small farmers in Nicaragua lived a life of starvation; ~~that the small farmers~~ ~~lived a life of starvation~~ Others told of the backwardness of the Nicaraguan countryside, the ~~lack of~~ absence of schools, clinics, running water and electricity. All of them spoke of the repressive regime of the Somoza family who <sup>had</sup> ruled Nicaragua for forty years.

Dr. Arguello Pravia, one of the freed political prisoners told of the infra human condition in the north of Nicaragua and the tyranny of the military officers ~~of~~ who control the region

Still another freed political prisoner told how the Somoza family in conjunction with Howard Hughes, the American multi millionaire, had plans for turning Nicaragua into a huge gambling center. Others told how prostitution is widespread: how teenage girls are forced to become prostitutes. ~~and in order~~ They told sad ~~tales~~ ~~The guerrillas told a~~ ~~horrid~~ tale of life in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, they said, was a private feudal domain of the Somoza family. ~~Marcos called on world public opinion to condemn the situation that now exists in their country. Marcos said that the recent action was the initiation of a war to bring democracy to their country.~~

The name of their guerrilla movement is the Sandino Liberation Front. <sup>HE SAID</sup> Sandino fought against/US <sup>direct</sup> ~~intervention~~ armed intervention between 1927 and 1934. He was assassinated. Somoza then took power.

~~Marcos said that the recent action was the initiation of a war to bring democracy to Nicaragua.~~ <sup>the guerrilla leader said</sup> Marcos, said that the recent action was the initiation of a war to bring democracy to Nicaragua.

This is from a newspaper in C.R. Radio News

IN Nicaragua

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