

**Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Costa Rica, 5/7-10/78**

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Records of the First Lady's Office, Mary Hoyt's Foreign Trip Files (Press), Box 26, Costa Rica, May 7-10/1978

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Paul -

- Fuller press schedule  
for ours / theirs - do we do?  
Learn to P.O.?

- File enter airport  
- arrival statement  
- Press at Liborn +  
Transit Center  
- Paul tags, numbers

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~~Holby~~ - Amacost

Take prints - 2 + 2

mpw - remarks for Congressmen  
+ VA agencies

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## RSC & Congresswoman

glad

- Meeting worked - here at historic / tragic time - glad

~~representative of US / Congress~~  
- reps of our govt. US can't must help.

- Describe day before camps

- complexities of problem

- set scene in Washington

meeting with Reps - now here  
with on the great facts -

- always said specific need -

- today we will hear - <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>action</sup> ~~action~~

your own report - the

will appeal to private donors

- we have no choice +

we have human necessities -

we must work together

- suggest <sup>U.S.</sup> voluntary contribution?

- French

- other

From a frenchman's report

"Everyone has lost someone.

There is no family which  
has not lost a father, a  
mother or the or those  
children. They are a

people in trauma +

Kampuchea today is living

as much as a human  
Tragedy as a political one."

This is a massive  
human catastrophe. No  
one can turn away.

They are so poor, very  
vulnerable. It breaks my heart.

The ravage by disease  
+ starvation is overwhelming

the human tide arriving  
in Thailand is growing  
larger, not receding. We  
need the help & support of  
compassionate peoples &  
nations everywhere to  
provide food, shelter, &  
hope to thousands upon  
thousands of suffering  
people.

We fear we are facing  
a new crisis period -

We believe in dignity  
& worth of man. There is no  
greater reward than to help  
our fellow man.

a grave situation that  
transcends many as  
most of us understand it

It is as simple as  
life sustenance.

Actions must be  
taken to end such  
privation and to  
prevent further tragedy  
of this proportion.

10/2

RSC, RSC, GP, Kathy, Mha  
Called upstairs to  
discuss how RSC can  
be involved -

2:45 leaves for C.D. +  
the meet, call Larry  
Queen

11/3 Queen calls after  
talking to David Cron.  
Warren Christopher - says  
people, personnel, needed  
she might consider  
"going" to Ref. Camps  
w/ H. meeting with  
Surgeon Gen.



Jim Grant

George Klein <sup>sp</sup> ? - Red  
Cross

11/4 - mfu calls Rdc with  
options.

11/5 - Linc. Bloomfield  
calls re

John Harting 1 - Blank -  
U. N. High Comm for Refugees  
in Geneva

Egger - Children's  
Fund  
Unicef

Red Cross Ry -

Pct's should drop  
by meeting on 11/6

oil cos.

11/5

Les Chene

not  
2-9

Bayard Rustin

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Ed Bradley

"Why can't I get in  
an airplane + see  
what's going on if  
I want to."

Judy:

Larry McPherson  
Julie Richman  
Jean Young  
Ric

Emergency needs:

surg. gen - U.S. govt focus  
on medical needs

RSC - focus on problem

visit Camp -

9:00 a.m. Sec. Coord. meeting

10:30 a.m. - other types

RSC  
2 beg.  
Refine  
Value  
Power  
JCS:  
ETA.

Immediate +  
Urgency

Kit - MFM - Seven IS Line.

Today -

leave - Wed. a.m.  
~~8:00 p.m.~~

arrive - Thurs. ~~a.m.~~ p.m.

Brief

2 major sites  
out to camp

Thurs. p.m.

leave - Friday

Back Sat.

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Since the Spunk...

8:00 a.m.

Mort Abramowitz -  
Leak to Star -

50 - on ground

Jerry goes along  
Paul, too?

11/6 - 10-12 type refugee officials,  
W.H. & State  
Dept Staff  
Hartling - (U. N.)

more than 25 VR agencies

1) want to facilitate  
staff of more than 100  
Where? When?

2) need to thank their govt.  
encourage, praise

Fauke (Red Cross)

Basic premise

cannot anyone, any where

Holding Center - He cannot / Refugee

possibility to do something Realist

1 week - 50 doc

29 doc

58 men

Better position in Germany

(Unicef)  
Eggs - ICRC -

position for large  
scale operations now  
possible -

need to develop  
massive relief effort.  
a - food

Mekong River will help.  
10,000 tons by end of week

20,000 tons in Nov. with  
World Food -

30,000 tons in Dec

Need very access -  
Much increased air lift -  
opening land route

communications, registration  
follow up of  
distribution -



Learn Peak agencies have  
done fairly well —

1) Don't have to worry — money

2) Logistics

adequate supply line —  
only way to help on  
procurement in Thailand —  
Can buy anything in  
Thailand — Rice

Trucks

(80 in a week) need  
them from in right now —  
2nd hand trucks —

People

agreement on distribution  
plan

need to work  
with people

Laboumrie will have  
report (Sat - Peng Kal)

need to help them to help others -  
more bi-lateral socialist  
aid than assumed (tho  
not yet there)

water, clothing, young children.

### The Problems

1) appreciation / their part - now

2) the future - much larger  
numbers - org? money?  
people? what other personnel?  
what is required. Part of  
organizations (over)

Recruitment in other countries

confidence of people

# Refugees

170,000 in Thailand  
Camps & host people

30,000 Campuchia

||| next few days

100-200-300,000 children

going to 6 holding centers  
than want to put in  
"national holding center"  
for 300,000

policy is repatriation -  
(Resettlement program something  
else again!)

Bloomfield

American trucks now  
in Bangkok! -

RSC at Amman -

Labovine - maximum load -  
then in 24 hrs can  
advance.

Thai camp - building  
little city -

International effort -  
UN general.

~~Name~~  
~~12.00~~

~~Thomas Jefferson~~  
~~Room~~  
~~12.30~~

~~Jim Hoagland~~

in hand

Background on Camps - press  
~~back camps~~ - where, why - ✓  
Manifest - press ✓

Alt up rotating fork - press  
Alt up guest list - guest  
+ staff

Sakes

Speed up on launch affected  
in December - 300,000 possible -  
preparation in time -

SAETO (Mamela Post) June 30 '77 - dead -  
legally still on books - valued  
1962 reaffirmation - threats  
under law  
now ASAN

Hypothetical, but conform -

Spurk - should include  
historical, cultural  
perspective

Hmong - Lao tribesman  
(from No-)

Udon - symbolic of  
Potsdam commitment  
to refugee program

Boat people - Int  
it important to  
see some ?

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- ✓ Arrival Platform - Habers
- ✓ Press in Japan? Habers
- ✓ Press Schedule with memo - Paul
- ✓ Press Bus always - Paul
- ✓ Remarks for Congresswoman & Helga
- Set up file center at airport
- Press Up - Transit Center  
needs talk pts - g + a



Scenario for Congressmen  
Les

Planes -

Thai Security - Officials

Written presentation — yes  
Cyr — Thai? —

① Rosalyn, Ambrosio, Thai  
ilori, nym, poal, preslee

②

Gen. Huser

In country

Chris Holmes - DC -

not enough in people involved at  
top level - AM & overlap

\* Waldheim come over &  
see what's going on.

\* no command & control - no  
head man around - UNICEF -

ICRC & all others coordinators  
(can't figure out valid requirements,  
e.g. trucks) (cargo)

\* phase in trucks & train drivers

\* they need money - for  
vegetable oil, baby food -

All there in Thailand & Camb. ref.  
(need 50 million now - dec - Jan  
for food) Mr. Knobby (sp?)  
food expert

\* 1.69 million needed - for awhile

a) cut handle of commodities  
b) don't fit date

Wm. Buffum - Libanon  
for Erik Gadsen

Medical Supplies - shipping from  
Copenhagen (N.H. Jørgensen) <sup>Thorgaard</sup>  
no fear of supplies

Equipment - don't know  
what they need

Warrior - equipment <sup>business</sup>  
Roads - maintenance

\* structure - biggest requirement  
should not be American

320 trucks en route to Phnom Penh  
10 - ICR

50 - OK from

370 en route

Trucks must be Japanese

\* Mobile Cranes Controlled  
fork lift - 5 ton needed  
hoist -

\* Mobile water tanks needed  
phases in ↑ Conflicting plans  
not seem to  
be needed -

Food  
500 grams per person per day - 1 lb.  
Army figures 5-7 pounds per day  
authorities want to control by  
providing helping military.

Joze

Hard Joze info on population -  
There found deficiency of children<sup>46</sup><sub>10</sub>  
Hardly any children 12 mos - 28  
Hardly any 2-4 or 5 yrs old -

High infant mortality

Now more than 45 deaths per night  
But people out in camps die more  
than in hospital -

In past 2 days, no deaths  
from malnutrition -

CC Kiam assigned to ICC  
(one week)

deaths - central nervous system  
deaths - Malaria leading

Cause of death - Malaria,

diarrhea + malnutrition leading -

TB slowly needed - no figures -

12% under age 12 - <sup>under 5</sup> severely malnourished

Malaria - 25% had malaria

12% had it at one time

meningitis - at least 5 cases -  
Need lab at camp \*

Good data available

for Kis - CDC. doctor assigned  
to use data in all camps -

Medical - Went from 0 - hi  
water good; waste disposal  
has to be looked at; housing  
for hospitals needed

\* Housing for medical needed -

### Medical Priorities

1) <sup>medical</sup> surveillance system

2) ~~Hand~~ <sup>hand</sup> hygiene ~~market~~ <sup>hospital</sup>  
problem outside ~~camp~~

3) malaria problem

4) malnutrition

5) TB

6) meningitis

\* 7) Diarrheal diseases -

### \* Major Recommendations

\* 1) contingency plan for new  
waves - a single person in charge  
housing, sanitation etc.

\* 2) <sup>seroprevalence</sup> offer ICC - admin, logistics  
Hpt, epidemiology

- \* transportation / (telephones)
- 3 - Communications System  
(vacation, supplies)

are integrated systems now -  
the good is now on "individuals"

### \* main operations

- pmcc lab units (6<sup>th</sup> floor)  
units in Bangkok
- TB survey at once
- malaria screening & help
- epidemiologist in every camp



Personal Reactions -

Women's Meeting -

Kreung Sak -

preparing here on plane -  
everybody on their own -

Urgency - nothing been  
done to prepare because  
trying to keep up -

I know US people want  
to help! ... She wants  
to ~~meet~~ <sup>to meet</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~people~~ <sup>people</sup>  
Kreung Sak & others

See what can happen  
in 13 days! (Sak Ki)

Plans for meeting -

- <sup>spoke with</sup> some recommendations
- new coordinator
- hard task
- draw in variety of  
people -

For Refugee Fund - <sup>for</sup> Good Friends  
W.S. Emagney

Funds approp. by  
Congress - each year  
\$100,000 out of fund  
to be presented to assist  
Thai Red Cross - designated  
by Thai govt - to provide  
medical assistance -  
Jern - Honorary Champion -  
Rtws made - State - its  
all agencies made effort.

Have used all over  
World - several years in  
Indo China

med coord. HEW - State  
RSC per Washington

8 - 8:30 - Coffee CODEL -

8:30 - 9:30 - VdAGS + other

9:30 - 10:00 - T. Center - <sup>5:10</sup> ~~Bruss~~  
Chatten

10:00 - 10:25 - Kiangsk <sup>Pho</sup>  
Thai officials  
curon Family - Official

PSC.

- announce Tuesday meeting -
- Heavy on volunteerism -

Jean Young -

Get information on meeting -

Is that  
Tracy?  
Cousin John  
Lm #C?

James

Fewerick Embassy house  
Hi member of Refugees - ①

Question: how closely

Mr. Gandyar

Apology . UN

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Mikulski - needs now -

~~PSC~~ asked for views

Available sites -

13 days old -

Fewerick - Homeing? Person

yes? - mixture of homeing

& others? - Ireland -

Share up their govt. &  
breakening -

(3)

- 1) For  
Mukulshi - appreciation -
- 2) see aid
- 3) multi-lateral

Always understated

Mukulshi

We want to  
maximize your efforts:

We want your  
ideas, too.

Press - women - many

Questions - reaffirmed

Need to work together -

Questions about children

Especially - Richmond

involved - Hope for

as Mukulshi said

"a one-two" approach

RSU



land, sea, air, trucks  
unequivocal policy -

Wash's permission to go to Hanoi -  
Land bridge? - How can we push?

impressive group -  
thoughtful

Habrooke

- 1) Senators did serve
- 2) not include other  
methods? - land bridge
- 3)

Fenwick - turned down  
by young volunteers -

offense - Beased -

Bank of Atlanta

CAB - free

Atlanta, Georgia

— all 12 in 199

— 1997 & 1998

— 1999 & 2000

Personal reactions

girl in Sa Koo -  
doctor in T. Centre

Meeting with women

YD HC. -

Relief assist. Iac

Thurs - Hi cancer - 60 million

① Biggest problem - selection  
of sites - Urges everyone  
Preparing for influx. ?

SITES

Transport orderly  
and humane

Transfuge

Must - Adequate  
Medical? What needs.

Red Cross (filings)  
most ~~attacked~~

Med to be transferred

MEDICAL

RJC

"Don't know when or where"

Drapt - "Order & Coordination"  
of relief agencies" —.

Future planning — organize  
medical teams — must  
be ready in 20-48 hrs.

Need to know who & where —

Should not arrive

all together — Step by

Step needed — Difficult ✓

to start by in own ✓

Countries

(?)

Surgical units  
needed —

Dr. P. Lee — Will  
have detailed

One thing: begin  
Coordination & cooperation  
at home !!!

Many ready, willing  
volunteers —  
need to communicate

First need

- 1) food
- 2) sanitary camp  
water
- 3) pub health  
nurses
- 4) surgeons etc  
for acute care.

~~also need~~  
Effective coordination  
[at home]

Le -

Wenayig

As soon as possible  
to move to camps.  
(Can't do at border)

(The miracle of turning  
around in a week at  
Sa Khe.)

✓  
Guder

Coord Committee ✓

18 agencies —

Intnl : ✓

8 U.S. —

other than

5 Protest

1 R.C.

1 Non Act.

Access to people



Also stresses need for  
coordination -

Proposing

"a Joint Command  
Center"

Common office & common  
room - Thailand only

Joint Thai-Intnl task force -

Now -

US agencies have on <sup>Kampuchea</sup>  
ground 47 docs

66 more

20 Support

Others available

Suggest Supply the  
Joint Command Center  
by US govt.

only friendly Medical  
personnel on border -  
food is now problem  
on border.

Medical films ??

Problem of water  
on border

Such a dramatic  
situation, not possible  
PC-ICCC - -

What about UN-ICFC  
in those caps on  
regular basis?

Cherrie - Rustin - Care

(Obtain detailed Report)

Care - Focus on children -  
IYC - Kmer

Children  
Specific for Care + other  
potential org -

1) give us a piece  
"of your time" for  
resource development

Follow up on Care ←

If you need staff,  
Management skills,  
We are ready +  
willing to do that -

dr Lee - Mundane but  
critically imp't.

# Helped editors needed

How to get food  
into Cambodia —

UNICEF —

1) Big efforts to  
increase cash flow for  
faster, more food  
pledge fundamentally  
in goods — need  
cash rice, for, fresh  
for children

2) Logistics — Part  
equipment — Boats

3) Need for more trucks —

ICRC — In first 3 months.

a. Need cash to start  
to fund stuff later

Port Capacity — transport

Political Restraint / Technical?  
Known Risk

Training for logistics —  
Now not problem of  
coordination

Reconstruct Health  
System of Cambodia  
13 people not  
enough?  
What being done

Dr. Richmond - Who else  
can address Cambodian  
medical needs for  
Jus meeting ??

Church World Service -

completely blocked now  
in Cambodia - If we  
are going to contribute  
need help to open up  
h & w rural areas -  
Ready to do - have  
personnel people -

We do not have  
access to country  
outside Phnom Penh -  
need KSC help

~~Charge~~  
~~Kushn~~

Inadequate personnel  
partial mirror of  
needs in Cambodia -  
Food - but collateral  
need.

Public opinion / pressure  
on govt. Capable of  
attaining political judgments.

How getting food in Cambodia  
but not bread - what  
can be done to get food to West

In this part, govt has  
asked joint - trucks -  
only one way to reach -

How do we satisfy  
managers - Not being  
addressed - must -

Essential to get  
task force

Have not readily  
coordinated before.

" Budget re understanding  
ideas " —



Mart - Is this first  
time this group has  
talked ? ?.

Mart

Land bridge

We could go further -  
appear, laden with  
supplies -  
Re appear next day -

Pressure must be exerted -

We recognize American  
Agencies -  
International behind  
scenes -

Simply being American  
a great disadvantage  
" It may mean  
a different style "

Trucks at border  
immigration?

What about Mascine  
phymints in  
addition to Unicef etc  
Iron behind -

Pressing at entry  
points - Shifts  
burden from diplomacy  
to public pressure. -

Kamm - It would  
seem worth trying -

Another Avenue -  
Approach to goats. to  
restrain from  
biting feed - Pal  
Pat at least boxed

Wolfgang Helwig v. Namt.

Mike Barnes

County - wide relief  
over Thanksgiving -  
young, old -  
door to door

WRC -

Seeds, etc.

Congresswoman -

extremely well prepared  
with lots of questions -

Mrs C gave overview re  
need for sites, question  
of voluntary help -

Finnick asked if she  
knew what could be done, e.g.  
a college grad who wanted to work.

Lots of attention on children's  
problems -

KSC affirmed U.S.

Unqualified policy of help  
by land, sea, air, trucks  
if could be arranged.

Asked the Amb. question  
about feasibility of land bridge

(US policy)  
Refugee as a dimension in

Libi - pro questions

What are complications of world  
phenomenon in years to come?  
Political vs Economic Refugee?

Resettlement - HEW <sup>would spend</sup> - 400-500  
million  
in FY '80

Spent, spent for what?

"U.N. Fund for Resettlement"

Where is it now?

(Impressive Response to initial  
idea - Mondale -)  
Initiative in Geneva



Bert Levin -

~~2~~ 1/2 million on Thai Border

"Akhos come back to life"  
(30,000 -)

the largest number -  
Remnants of Middle Class -  
Food available - Fed through Thai  
agencies

weekly deliveries now  
pep style leaders of Khmer Movement  
Red Cross daily -

Khao - I - Daeng } feeding  
(Kow - EE - Dung) } camp  
Capacity of 400,000  
now 50,000 (from border)

Important for rebirth of  
Cambodia + rebirth of  
C. nationalism. " <<

"Rafetaneu" -

"Civilian Concentrations"

Khmer Serai<sup>(ei)</sup> - Rejaf

Living counter -

anti-comm

anti-VN

anti-Pol Pot -

Food Living Trucked

Unicef - ICKC

plugged up -

Nov 26 - 5,504 metric  
tons

2400 metric tons per  
week.

Somewhere under a pound  
a day per person

( 1500 Calories per day )

How are we helping?

66 Doco  
~~150~~ parameds  
for nurses  
500,000

- major role
- 1) Mobilizing the agencies  
Food + medical assistance
  - 2) Major role in getting the  
+ agencies to build holding centers
  - 3) Safe Haven areas - trying  
to establish on fronts

Safe Haven - How it can work -

- 1- Get VN to agree
- 2- have involve with the  
agencies - international  
presence

Food management - Food distributed  
under control of camps - new program to  
put World Food Programme (FAO - UN)  
Instead of dumping food to be distributed  
they will have trucks -

Food on border getting to people

Food as an economic tool  
Iran!

Z/A! - 35 million

Med Food Food Efficiency

Aid - World Bank - 50% for  
fuel

Potos has always pushed  
for aid - Previous admin  
Short-term - Potos reorganized  
foreign aid - Major emphasis  
on multi-lateral development -  
long-term bi-lateral - a  
program for foreign aid -  
exactly what Potos said

- 1) Cambodia - <sup>part, rural,</sup> airfields
- 2) Thailand - what doing,  
have done  
good record  
& plans
- 3) Private effort - Ron  
Contributing  
2 meetings
- 4) Government's Contribution -  
big friends in  
foreign aid bill  
In same aid bill, money  
to prevent similar problems  
in future - Lotus agrees  
with Hunger Commission -  
Helping people grow food,  
not just give to them  
Need support for  
foreign aid - <sup>help</sup> <sub>in Africa & L.A.</sub>

advisory Committee  
from private sector  
National Center on  
Cambodia - to advise  
President - help coordinate -  
being organized  
by citizens -

Clearinghouse  
for crisis project.

U.N. Projects - Urge  
other countries to take refugees -  
funds from U.N. - funds  
& development programs W. Bank  
Mike Blumenthal -  
Bill Rogers -  
(unpaid basis)

Draw Holocaust  
Analogy . ←  
(see Potus statement) ←

Live Bloomfield -

State Dept. Fact Sheet

7 million alive in 1970  
5.8 million after the Pat  
3 million more will be  
lost unless fed -  
2.8 million left

210 million pledged -  
private agencies 100-200  
million dollars -  
Apylis

All confirm serious ✓  
Blockage - potentially ✓  
& logistically . ✓

only a dozen or so  
allowed in -

Deviation -  
filing up -



What can U.S. do.?

- 1) Will focus getting  
food to barter - handcarts -  
will not undermine  
int'l + voluntary effort

Corboing - bad - got to  
keep food coming in -  
Can assure food on border -

Spends 20,000 tons - 140 tons

Countryside -

There are problems - there is  
a war on - we're doing  
all we can to prevent starvation.

Waldheim - Bill Magnus -

agreed to Geneva Conference - no  
authority and no budget -

Resisted pressure

app't. Jackson

app't. Unicef

He has been responsive.

Cares about issue.

Also, from U.S., too

Politicians.

Always supports Senate -  
Issues to be raised:

- A) "Safe Haven" proposal -  
asked him to talk to V. Warner.  
(no evidence that he has)
- B) Number of U.N. officials  
in Chron Link. - Estimated  
to about 12 - Sec Gen should  
push for more Unicef
- C) Jackson's Coordination  
role needs clarification -  
His authority could be  
enhanced if we gave ~~SS~~ to  
UN — . strengthen  
his role - protect it -

D) Safe Haven Concept -  
One we are talking about  
is isolated - Not where  
border

E) ask him to speak out publicly  
(Use U.S. support.)

Today

Follow up to trip  
Review efforts since  
then - U.N. effort  
Express support for  
what he has done -

Hang Sonmei - diversion -  
only reports -

Hard facts - 13 internal relief

Agency people in Country -

no communications -

Not enough people - workers

Railroad workers (France)

air planes go to Ho Chi Minh - no  
direct flights -

paperwork -

This is incontrovertible

petty bureaucracy -

Not willing to take the  
steps to save own people.

No other country focused,  
draw attention, moved  
united effort. -

Boat people - 90,000 short  
in places pledged -  
200,000 pledged - .

Telephone Costa Rica

28-01-34

direct to Embassy

22-55-66 X 343

Embassy

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO:

DATE:

FROM:

| STAFF     | AGREE | DISAGREE | COMMENTS |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|
| CADE      |       |          |          |
| FENDERSON |       |          |          |
| HOYT      |       |          |          |
| MAC BEAN  |       |          |          |
| POSTON    |       |          |          |

COMMENTS:



Detailed Schedule

PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION

TO

THE

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT RODRIGO CARAZO

MAY 7 - 9, 1978

COSTA RICA

SUNDAY  
MAY 7, 1978

1:30pm Arrival Juan Santa Maria Airport

Welcoming Ceremony:

Ambassador will board plane and escort Mrs. Carter down stairway. Chief of Protocol Cardona Cooper will greet at foot of stairwell and present members of delegation to

Foreign Minister  
Gonzalo Facio

Official Costa Rican Escorts  
Jose Rafael Echeverria  
Alvaro Gonzalez

Foreign Minister Designate Calderon may also be present (in which case, he will precede Messrs. Echeverria and Gonzalez).

Ambassador Weissman will present Mrs. Carter to Ambassador Todman and Mrs. Weissman who will be next in reception line, followed by introduction to senior staff officers of US Mission with wives.

Delegation members pass along reception line and are then to form semi-circle behind Mrs. Carter as she is introduced and delivers arrival statement.

After Mrs. Carter makes statement, she will pass by assembled mission families and exchange greetings. Other members of delegation, with support staff and escort officers, hold in area until Mrs. Carter boards her vehicle and her motorcade departs.

SUNDAY  
MAY 7, 1978

1:45pm Delegation members are escorted to their vehicles by assigned escort officers as follows:

|       |                                   |                                                |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Car 1 | Ambassador Todman and Mrs. Todman | John Maisto<br>Embassy Political Officer       |
| Car 2 | Abelardo Valdez                   | Stephen Knaebel<br>AID Director                |
| Car 3 | Ralph Ochoa                       | Gary Wederspahn<br>Peace Corps Director        |
| Car 4 | Joaquin Otero                     | Edward Cissel<br>Agricultural Attache          |
| Car 5 | Ruben Valdez                      | Edward Butler<br>AID (Chief Urban Development) |

All vehicle assignments will remain constant for entire visit.

1:50pm Motorcade departs airport for Hotel Cariari.

1:55pm Arrive Hotel Cariari. Delegation members will be pre-registered. Keys will be in room. Escort officers will guide delegation members to rooms.

2:00 Escort officers will provide program briefing, explain operation of Visitor's Information Center and Control Room and offer such other orientation assistance as may be necessary.  
2:15pm

2:15 to  
3:30pm Free time.

3:35pm Motorcade departs for Foreign Ministry.

SUNDAY  
May 7, 1978

- 4:05pm Motorcade arrives Foreign Ministry. Delegation members disembark and await arrival of Mrs. Carter.
- 4:10pm Mrs. Carter joins delegation members at foot of steps of Foreign Ministry.
- 4:15pm Mrs. Carter and US Delegation enter Foreign Ministry for presentation of credentials ceremony. Protocol officers will welcome delegation at main entrance and will escort delegation to staging area.
- 4:25pm Delegation enters the Golden Salon.

Delegation is announced at the door and proceeds to area directly in front of but approximately ten feet distant from President Oduber. Protocol officer announces delegation again and then announces Mrs. Carter as head of delegation. As Mrs. Carter's name is announced, she nods to President and steps forward. Foreign Minister steps out to meet her and presents her to President. She shakes hands and then presents him with credentials for entire delegation. After exchange of few words, Mrs. Carter moves to left, greeting Vice President Guzman and thirteen members of Cabinet. On completion of greetings, Mrs. Carter turns faces President and awaits other members of delegation.

When all members of delegation have completed greetings, Mrs. Carter nods again to President and then leads delegation through door on west (left) side of room, departing building through exit located directly behind door.

SUNDAY  
MAY 7, 1978

Mrs. Carter and those traveling in her motorcade board vehicles and motorcade departs. Other members of delegation are escorted to motorcade waiting in front of National Insurance Institute.

- 4:45pm Delegation motorcade departs National Insurance Institute for Embassy residence.
- 5:00pm Arrive residence.
- 5:30pm Ambassador Weissman hosts reception in honor of Mrs. Carter. Approximately 250 guests. Guests will be asked to remain in foyer for approximately ten minutes. At 5:40 pm, doors to living room will be opened, and guests will pass through reception line which will consist of Ambassador Weissman, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Weissman, Ambassador Todman and Mrs. Todman.
- 6:30pm Mrs. Carter retires from reception. Other members of delegation, accompanied by escort officers, leave reception to board vehicles.
- 6:35pm Motorcade departs for hotel.
- 7:10pm Motorcade arrives at hotel.
- 7:55pm Board vehicles for travel to Foreign Ministry to attend Foreign Minister's reception in honor of all delegations to inauguration. (Dark suit)
- 8:00pm Motorcade departs for Foreign Ministry.
- 8:30pm Arrive Foreign Ministry. Enter Ministry. Protocol officers will greet delegation members at door. They will then proceed along right side to Golden Salon where they will be greeted again by Chief of Protocol. Ambassador Cardona Cooper, who will present them to Foreign Minister and Mrs. Del Castillo.

SUNDAY  
MAY 7, 1978

Mrs. Carter, who will arrive at reception separately, is expected to remain there until 9:30 pm. Delegation members are free to leave after her departure or to remain until reception ends at 10:00 pm. Delegation members will depart reception on individual basis in individually assigned vehicles. There will be no motorcade back to hotel.

MONDAY  
May 8

- 8:45 AM Accompanied by escort officers, delegation members board vehicles for travel to inaugural ceremonies at National Stadium. (Formal attire - media etiqueta)
- 8:50 AM Motorcade departs hotel.
- 9:20 AM Motorcade arrives National Stadium. Enter at delegates' entrance and await arrival of Mrs. Carter in delegation assembly areas.
- 9:35 AM Mrs. Carter arrives. Protocol officers assist in organizing delegation for procession.
- 9:45 AM U.S. delegation is announced. Delegation, led by three school children carrying American flag and escorted by two protocol officers plus two official escorts, walks on carpeted path to the middle of the Stadium, turns right, continues walking until approximately half-way to the pavilion.

At that point, delegation pauses and nods or gives other sign of acknowledgement to Costa Rican flag which will be stationed to the left of the path.

Delegation proceeds to the pavilion where two members of the National Assembly and two protocol officers will greet delegation.

Mrs. Carter proceeds up the stairs and greets presiding officials seated behind desks at entry. She is then escorted to her seat.

Other members of delegation are escorted directly to their seats without greeting the officials. Chiefs of delegation will be seated separately from their delegations and by order of precedence.

MONDAY  
MAY 8

Mrs. Carter will be preceded by the President of the Supreme Court of Chile and will be followed by the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Soft drinks and coffee will be served to delegates throughout the ceremony.

1:25 PM Ceremony ends.

1:30 PM Delegations leave the pavilion in order of precedence, but following the departure of the outgoing President and Cabinet and the incoming President and his Cabinet.

1:45 PM Mrs. Carter, accompanied by escort officers and other members of delegation, departs pavilion in recessional.

1:50 PM Recessional ends. Mrs. Carter and party board vehicles and Mrs. Carter's motorcade departs.

1:55 PM Accompanied by escort officers, delegation members board vehicles and motorcade departs National Stadium for Hotel Cariari.

2:25 PM Arrive hotel. Free time.

5:35 PM Accompanied by escort officers, delegation members board vehicles for travel to Foreign Ministry to greet President Carazo and Mrs. Carazo, Vice Presidents and wives, and Cabinet members and wives. (Dark suit)

6:05 PM Arrive Foreign Ministry. Await arrival of Mrs. Carter.

6:10 PM Mrs. Carter arrives Foreign Ministry, and joins other delegation members.

6:15 PM Delegation enters Foreign Ministry for ceremonial greeting of President Carazo, et al. Ceremony is structured in same way as presentation of credentials ceremony the day before and will be held in the same room.



MONDAY  
MAY 8

6:45 PM U.S. Delegation exits Foreign Ministry.  
Mrs. Carter's party boards vehicles and  
motorcade departs.

6:50 PM Delegation members board vehicles for return  
to Hotel Cariari or for other destinations.  
Balance of evening free. Individual  
programs to be arranged by escort officers  
as desired.

**TUESDAY**  
**MAY 9**

- All AM** Free time. Individual programs to be arranged by escort officers as desired.
- 12:35 PM** Board vehicles for travel to luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister. Delegation members will not return to hotel. Accordingly, prior to departure, bags should be packed and placed outside of rooms. Bags must be unlocked.
- 12:40 PM** Motorcade departs for Costa Rican Country Club for luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier. President and Mrs. Carazo and all Cabinet ministers are scheduled to attend. All delegations have been invited, as have many Costa Ricans.
- 1:00 PM** Arrive Country Club. Delegation members are expected to be seated together at one table with one or more senior officials of the new government.
- 4:00 PM** Luncheon ends.
- 4:20 PM** Depart Country Club.
- 4:50 PM** Arrive airport. Board aircraft. Costa Rican escorts will be present but no departure ceremonies planned.
- 5:00 PM** Depart San Jose.

### Staff Support Arrangements:

Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. MacBean, Lt. Cdr. Hamilton, and Mr. Fitzpatrick will proceed from airport to residence in Mrs. Carter's motorcade. Vehicle assignments passed to White House by advance party. Mr. Johnson, Ms. Hathaway, and Mrs. Burke will proceed from airport to hotel in motorcade vehicles to be assigned on arrival. Control room will be staffed to assist support personnel in discharge of their responsibilities. Transportation will be provided to and from chancery residence and other points as required. Support personnel are requested to have bags outside of rooms by 2:00 PM, Tuesday, May 9. Bags must be unlocked. Personnel should check out of hotels no later than 3:00 PM. Departure from hotel scheduled for 4:00 PM.

ARRIVAL REMARKS, Costa Rica, May 7, 1978

IT IS A PLEASURE FOR ME TO RETURN TO VISIT COSTA RICA,  
~~BECAUSE~~ I HAVE VERY HAPPY MEMORIES OF MY VISIT TO THIS BEAUTIFUL  
COUNTRY A YEAR AGO. / IT IS AN HONOR <sup>also</sup> ~~AS WELL~~, FOR THIS TIME, I  
HAVE COME TO ATTEND THE CEREMONY WHICH CULMINATES COSTA RICA'S  
GREAT CIVIC FIESTA. I HAVE COME TO CELEBRATE WITH YOU THE  
TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY--NOT JUST A DEMOCRACY IN THEORY, BUT AN  
ACTIVE, HAPPY, AND EXEMPLARY DEMOCRACY. BY OUR PRESENCE, THE  
UNITED STATES SEEKS TO DEMONSTRATE ITS SUPPORT FOR ~~THE~~ <sup>the</sup> DEMOCRACY  
~~WHICH EXISTS IN COSTA RICA.~~ <sup>here is your country.</sup>  
~~WHICH EXISTS IN COSTA RICA.~~ I BRING VERY SPECIAL GREETINGS  
<sup>which exists in Costa Rica.</sup>  
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
To ~~THE~~ THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA.

ARRIVAL REMARKS, COSTA RICA, MAY 7, 1978

ES UN GRAN PLACER PARA MI ESTAR AQUÍ EN COSTA RICA OTRA VEZ.  
TENGO RECUERDOS MUY FELICES DE MI VIAJE A SU BELLÍSIMO PAÍS HACE  
UN AÑO.

<sup>ASI MISMO</sup>  
ES ASIMISMO UN HONOR, YA QUE ÉSTA VEZ, VENGO PARA ASISTIR A  
LA CEREMONIA EN QUE CULMINA LA GRAN FIESTA CÍVICA DE COSTA  
RICA. HE VENIDO A CELEBRAR CON USTEDES EL TRIUNFO DE LA  
DEMOCRACIA--NO SOLAMENTE UNA DEMOCRACIA TEÓRICA SINO UNA  
DEMOCRACIA FELIZ, ACTIVA Y EJEMPLAR. CON NUESTRA PRESENCIA  
AQUÍ, LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS QUIEREN DEMOSTRAR SU APOYO A LA  
DEMOCRACIA QUE EXISTE EN COSTA RICA. SOY PORTADORA DE UN  
SALUDO MUY ESPECIAL DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y DEL  
PUEBLO NORTEAMERICANO PARA EL PUEBLO Y EL GOBIERNO DE COSTA RICA.  
<sup>Muchas gracias por tan cálida bienvenida.</sup>

## COSTA RICA

## CARAZO STRONGLY CRITICIZES ODUBER GOVERNMENT

PA251502Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] President-elect Rodrigo Carazo has made grave accusations against President Oduber's administration just 2 weeks prior to inauguration day. Speaking to the nation last night over a radio and television network, Carazo informed the people about the government's present condition. He accused the government of spending millions of colones in the past 4 years and of increasing the country's foreign debt.

According to Carazo, Oduber's administration did not make good use of the economic bonanza originated by the high prices of coffee or of the people's efforts and instead raised public expenditures. Carazo told the Costa Rican people that Oduber's administration is leaving a 232 million colones deficit. We thought things were a little out of balance, but it is worse than we thought, Carazo added.

The future president of the republic accused the government of making big mistakes in its foreign exchange policies. He mentioned the fact that the balance of payment is unfavorable to Costa Rica in the amount of \$500 million.

Further on he added that now the thing to do is to try to put things in order, to work harder and establish an austerity plan. He said that severe sanctions will be imposed on those who do not live up to the promises made to the people during the electoral campaign.

Carazo said that in the past weeks he has had to stop some projects the government was carrying out because he did not approve of them and because they needed to be investigated. To this effect he mentioned the purchase of trolleys from the USSR for \$5.8 million, the purchase of electric trains for the Atlantic railroad for \$11.6 million and other examples.

Finally, he said that he will inventory the government in order to obtain an exact idea what the state has and also do the same thing at the end of his term.

Meanwhile, observers foresee a political clash between Oduber and Carazo as a result of the accusations made by the president-elect.

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTOR--Rodolfo Echeverria Pacheco has been appointed new director of the National Security Department to replace Maj Rodrigo Chavez. In the future the National Security Department is going to be in charge of the country's security. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Apr 78 p 10A PA]

RECORD COFFEE INCOME--Coffee office director Alvaro Jimenez Castro has reported that the 1976-77 coffee crop yielded the highest income in the country's history, with sales of 67,197 tons and \$294.155 million in income. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Apr 78 p 8A PA]

Carazo - Estrada (Estradita) ①

Echeverria - <sup>Carazo's</sup> advisor - (Israel,  
his. foreign advisor -

administration will cut back,  
tighten up - won with businessmen's  
support

Calderone, 29 - far minister (Garcia  
(married to Mexican) going out)

Carazo close to Perez & C. Almos

Scholarships - a subject -  
500 here - approx 13 per year  
(given by ICA)

Tuna - 200 mile fishing zone with  
license - contrary to rules of Tuna  
Commission for highly migratory species -  
Phoned for intl discussion - Costa Rica  
has belonged, now going to resign -

(2)

C. R. will start before Oct. - We may  
have differences -  
Petrol boats -

Ucrainian - Legist problem -

Dr. Marina Ulio - Min of Culture - (Human  
promotion)  
34 - Kistarean - lawyer  
First ministerial post -

4 women in cabinet -

USCIS - 75 days review - Courts  
trying to repeal -

(see reasons why US has not acted in last year)

+ hostile  
prosecutors - employment - labor  
unhappy -  
Scholarships

Meat - preferred treatment last year

Sugar - take of GSP?

No reason to think so  
Congress is up to it?

AID - most going to poorest of  
Port - they have \$1,000 per capita

Banana-bird <sup>(meat)</sup> - this week - will  
prohibit exports. prohibited

Sole tree - will remove (sugar)  
from GSP -

Church & Stone - worked to raise  
floor price of (sugar) & increase  
tariff on imports in US -

Humphrey Scholars - Latin American -  
Single Grant - non degree

200,000 graduate students in U.S.

undergraduates another thing -



DEPARTURE STATEMENT

COSTA RICA

We won't need  
this.

We need  
Statement for  
Guatemala!

At the end of my brief visit to Costa Rica, I wish to express my appreciation for the kindnesses of former President Oduber and former Foreign Minister Facio, as well as the great friendliness and hospitality shown me by President Carazo and Foreign Minister Calderon.

I leave Costa Rica certain that I will be able to inform President Carter that relations between us will remain as friendly in the future as they have in the past, and that Costa Rica will continue to be a bastion of democracy, liberty, and respect for human rights. I feel certain that all the members of the delegation which I head share my admiration for the example set by Costa Rica and its hospitality to its visitors.

I leave Costa Rica knowing that in a few short weeks, I will have the pleasure of hearing your distinguished youth symphony at the White House. I will be looking forward to their visit. Farewell.

Butter  
transcribed  
and  
proof

COSTA RICA

Draft Departure Statement (English Translation)

At the end of my brief visit to Costa Rica, I wish to express my appreciation for the kindnesses of former President Oduber and former Foreign Minister Facio, as well as the great friendliness and hospitality shown me by President Carazo and Foreign Minister Calderon.

I leave Costa Rica certain that I will be able to inform President Carter that our bilateral relations will continue being extremely friendly, and that the country of Costa Rica will continue to be a bastion of democracy, liberty, and respect for human rights. I feel certain that all the members of the delegation which I head share my sense of admiration for the example set by Costa Rica and its hospitality to its visitors.

I leave Costa Rica knowing that in a few short weeks, I will have the pleasure of hearing your distinguished youth symphony at the White House. I will be looking forward to their visit. Farewell.

## COSTA RICA

### Draft Arrival Statement (English translation)

It is an honor for me to return to visit Costa Rica, because I have very pleasant memories of my visit to this beautiful country a year ago.

This time, I have come to attend the ceremony which caps Costa Rica's great civic fiesta. I have come to celebrate with you the triumph of democracy -- not a theoretical democracy, but an active, happy, and exemplary democracy. With our presence, the United States seeks to demonstrate its support for the democracy which exists in Costa Rica. I bring a very special greeting from the President of the United States and the American people for the people and Government of Costa Rica.

Finally, I have come to demonstrate that President Carter is not the only one in our family who can speak Spanish. I hope to get a lot of practice in it during the three days I will enjoy in the marvelous country of Costa Rica.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR: RSC

COSTA RICA - Miscellaneous Report

Bob Pastor is all set to go on the trip. Observation from Terry Todman: "Well, if that's what she wants. Bob's okay; he knows a lot of what we know but is not in constant touch with the situation like Don (Johnson) is. However, he has our briefing book and I'll be there after her arrival."

Terry Todman expressed the thought that we were making a mistake in not taking an interpreter. I personally talked with Ambassador Weissman about this again, and he again stated his definite opinion that it was not necessary. He said 9 out of 10 people <sup>specific</sup> you would be with would speak English anyway and they could handle any situations that might arise. Terry was mainly concerned about all the other Spanish-speaking delegations. (Anytime you're with other delegations, the Ambassador will certainly be there.)

-----  
A dark dress is no longer a requirement for the Inaugural Ceremony. The Inaugural Committee in San Jose has mentioned a tailored suit, long sleeves not necessary, gloves optional. (Mrs. Carazo will probably not wear gloves.) Our Protocol office even mentioned a white suit as good. That's full circle for sure. From a dark dress to a white suit!

It is not ~~certain~~ at this ~~time~~ whether the Ambassador's reception at the residence on Sunday evening will be long dress. <sup>short dress</sup> The later reception hosted by the CR Foreign Minister is long dress.

On Monday evening, the delegation is greeted by President Carazo at 6 p.m. This is short dress. The later reception (9 p.m.) hosted by Carazo at the National Theater is long dress. (NOTE: This reception for heads of delegations only. RSC will be accompanied by Ambassador Weissman.)

The weather in San Jose is quite warm during the day, but it does get cool enough at night for a light sweater or shawl. It will be even a little cooler in Alajuela at night than in San Jose.

-----  
I talked with Juan Edgar Picado Tuesday evening (5/2). He wants RSC to meet with him and the FF Committee (he is Chairman) -- and/or just his family. I really don't think it matters to him about the committee. Family sends their love and prayers -- want to see RSC and give her gift. CR 23 43 42. Have Paul contact. (CHECK WITH WAYNE RE STATUS OF SAN JOSE/POCATELLO EXCHANGE)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Gifts: Official gift already decided

Ambassador and Mrs. Weissman (Fostoria ashtray, 1776 serving spoon)

Mrs. Carazo (Steuben calyx bowl)

CHECK WITH MIDGE BURKE

Mementos for residence staff

Photographs

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Carol --

Madeline wants you to check Midge Burke  
to see what gift RSC gave to Escuela Marta  
Saborio last June (viewmaster ?)

rita

According to Midge  
Nothing was given to this  
school.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Madeline -

I made two copies just in case.

rita

### ESCUELA MARTA SABORIO

The Escuela de Ensenaza Especial in Aljuela, Costa Rica was founded in 1970 through the determined efforts of Marta Saborio, who was then a deputy in the National assembly. The Director of the school since its founding has been Carmen Saborio, niece of Marta. Carmen has been involved in the training of handicapped children since 1940 when she commenced her studies in special education.

The Escuela Marta Saborio presently serves approximately one hundred retarded or learning-disability children and fifty deaf children. In addition, the school offers speech therapy to children in the regular school system.

The twenty-member staff of the school is known for its dedication and personal commitment. They are determined to upgrade the educational opportunities for disadvantaged children in Alajuela and hope to make "Marta Saborio" the best institution of its kind in Costa Rica. The children receive special classes weekly in art, swimming, dance and physical education. On the premise that "special" children need special attention, the school also provides many "extras" not normally available in the regular school system: a free dental clinic, a workshop, a lab kitchen for the use of the students. Every effort is made to help the child meet all of his particular needs.

Peace Corps volunteer Beryl "Luisa" Horton, of Decatur, Georgia, has been working with the school for three years. Beryl is a 1973 graduate of the University of Georgia where she majored in physical education for the exceptional child. She is returning to the U.S. in June.

Primarily through the efforts of Beryl, Marta Saborio has had an enriching exchange experience with Livsey School in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1976, ten children, two teachers and the school director spent a month in Georgia on an exchange visit sponsored by the community of Alajuela. In April of this year, twenty children, two teachers and the director of Livsey School returned the visit.

On November 2, 1976 Beryl Horton conducted a mock election of the President of the United States for the students of Maria Saborio. President Carter won handily.



THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1977

Senorita Carmen Saborio Underwood  
Directora  
Escuela de Ensenanza Especial  
Alajuela

Dear Miss Saborio:

I want you to know how pleased I was to have had the opportunity to visit your school recently and to be with the children. Your inspiring work in special education is proof that with dedication, love, and perserverance, so much can be done in this area.

It is pleasing to know that my home state of Georgia has such a close tie with the children and the school through the exchange program, and, of course, Beryl Horton. Such personal contact, I feel, is the real substance of close relations between countries.

Please thank the children for their songs and dances, their wooden plaque, their "Escuela de Ensenanza Especial" T-shirt for Amy, and for their enthusiastic reception. The orchid from the teachers was very beautiful and I appreciate their thoughtfulness.

Again, thank you for your very gracious hospitality.

Sincerely,

*Rosalynn Carter*

We will do the following on Tuesday morning:

8:00 AM Breakfast hosted by President and Mrs. Carazo

9:30 PM Breakfast concludes

10:00 AM Arrive back at Ambassador's residence

10:15 AM Members of official delegation arrive at residence  
for coffee

10:30 AM Mrs. Carter proceeds to living room for coffee and  
to say goodbye

10:45 AM Mrs. Carter and party board motorcade en route  
Escuela Marta Saborio

11:25 AM Mrs. Carter arrive school to greet children

NOTE: school is over at 11:30 AM so they  
are holding children so RSC can meet them

11:40 AM Depart School en route Aljuela Racquet Club

I am assuming that Paul and Fitz will go with you to the school  
and then come back to San Jose

I am leaving the question of whether or not the Ambassador  
or his wife goes to be settled after you get down there.

If you have any brilliant ideas for a gift, call me today  
and I will go shopping.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: Kathy / Mary ✓

FROM: Madeline

Don Johnson will send confirmation today to Ambassador Boster in Guatemala City that Rosalynn does plan to be on Pan American Flight #542 on Friday, May 12, arriving in Guatemala City at 9:00 a.m. and departing for Washington at 10:25 a.m.

The Ambassador will tell President Laugeard that RSC is looking forward to visiting with him and Mrs. Laugeard during her stopover at the airport. He will also pass on the information that RSC has some friends in Guatemala City whom we will also be contacting to visit with RSC at the Airport. I have told Don that I don't believe we will have time to accept President Laugeard's offer of a helicopter tour in view of visiting with her friends, etc.

Don will tell the Ambassador that you, Kathy, will be in touch with him to make arrangements for this visit. His private number is 310 349 in Guatemala City.

At one time, for your information, the Ambassador had mentioned the idea of RSC touring the shopping area at the Airport.

mfm

5/4/78

Don Johnson said he would be glad to help us, also the Guatemalan desk officer. Don suggested that any cables between Washington and Costa Rica that would affect the Guatemalan stop in any way be sent also to the Embassy in Guatemala.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR MADELINE MAC BEAN:

FROM: S/CPR - Midge Burke

SUBJ: Inaugural Gift for the President of Costa Rica  
May 8, 1978.

In celebration of the Inauguration of the new President of Costa Rica, would Mrs. Carter wish to present a gift of a white biscuit porcelain bust of George Washington, 12 inches high, on a walnut base, by the Cybis Company? *ok*  
*R*

Following is a suggested inscription for the plaque:

"To the People of Costa Rica  
from the People of the United States of America,

On the Occasion of the Inauguration of  
His Excellency  
Lic. Rodrigo Carazo Odio

With warm personal congratulations,

Jimmy Carter - Rosalynn Carter  
May 8, 1978"

(Value of this piece is approximately \$275.00 but it has been donated for official presentation.)

Other suggestions include a set of Winslow Homer plates, (which we may wish to hold in reserve as a possible State Gift, should the occasion arise in the future), or the Steuben "Eagle-on-Orb" Decanter, currently priced at \$550.00.

Ambassador Dobelle and the Country Desk officer seem to prefer the Cybis piece for this particular occasion.

Please advise me, Madeline, at your earliest convenience to confirm the inscription with the engraver.

Thank you as always for your help. *Midge*

Pictures att'd:

Cybis bust (sample)  
Steuben decanter

} *pls return if possible*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mary

F.VI

mf m

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5/3/78

TO: RSC

FROM: MFM

RE: Costa Rica (Guatemala)

Ambassador Boster in his regularly-scheduled meeting with President Kjell Ugenio Laugeard Garcia of Guatemala told him this week of the possibility you would be coming into his country on Friday, May 12, for an hour or so on the Pan American flight from San Jose to Washington.

The President is delighted and very enthusiastic. He said that most certainly he and Mrs. Garcia would come to the airport and he wants to bring his helicopter and take you on a tour of the countryside during the time you have there.

AMBASSADOR WANTS CONFIRMATION OF RSC'S VISIT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Ask RSC if I should call Maria to notify Martha de Pira.

Edna not with RSC. Will fly from San Jose to Atlanta (thru Miami).

'(No Staff - Embassy would have to handle stop)

-----  
R, all the "powers that be" have conferred and have decided that the White House cannot pay any expenses for even one staff person for your extended stay in Costa Rica. Everyone will have to return with the plane on Tuesday. (This, obviously, does not include the Secret Service!)

The State Department is paying all the expenses for the Inaugural trip, of course, for you, the staff, and the official delegation. But, because we are taking military aircraft and that aircraft will be available for everyone to return to Washington, they will not pay for a commercial flight return. So after Tuesday afternoon, everyone is on his own.

The return flight cost for you is \$253 (coach). Edna's will be slightly less if she returns to Atlanta instead of Washington. The cost of the cacito at Alajuela will be approximately \$65/day (for two) and the Ambassador said meals would run approximately \$10/day (can't believe that!) I don't know about costs for tennis courts or miscellaneous charges, but we better get travelers checks. \$400 should be enough for the known expenses, based on the above figures.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1978

Mary FYI

TO: Mrs. Carter  
FROM: Kathy  
RE: Lunch hosted by the Foreign Minister on Tuesday

Ambassador Weissman has talked with soon to be President Carazo about the lunch on Tuesday. Carazo does not feel you need to attend, although the other members of the official delegation should.

There will be 1400 people at the affair. It starts at 1:00 PM, serving starts at 1:30 PM, there will be speeches and entertainment and it probably will not conclude before 3:30 PM at the earliest.

Our advance person, Paul Costello, feels that the event is going to be very chaotic because of the large numbers of people involved and does not think you should go.

You will have spent an hour and a half with the new President and his wife at breakfast that morning and the new Foreign Minister will also attend that event.

It's a personal decision, I think.

ATTEND ☒

NOT ATTEND ☐

## OUR HISTORIC HERITAGE

I have a deep faith in the ability of our nation to shape a worthy future for itself. I unreservedly place all my trust in the Costa Rican people.

We are here to carry out the will of the people and to continue the work and the hopes they have upheld unstintingly throughout our history.

This solemn act is a fruit of the work and determination of previous generations. Costa Rica was not formed by just a few; it is the permanent achievement of all of us. Let us honor those who shaped our history and those who gave birth to this radiant day of Liberty. Let us bless equally those who have gone before us in history and our present day Costa Rican people. It is thanks to them, to both of them, that we are what we are today. Thanks to them, our country is today bidding one government farewell and welcoming another. Thus, in peace and almost in silence, Costa Rica undertakes its transformation, which is not simply a change of people or a replacement of public officials, but rather the expression of new ideals and the country's outcry for a new destiny.

Our forbears bequeathed to us work, liberty, and spiritual and moral values. We are the heirs of those great men and the depositaries of their inheritance. It is our duty, then, to preserve and perfect the heritage of our identity and our vocation.

We are ready to harvest the best fruits that man has sown on this Earth, to enjoy them and to enrich our historic and cultural heritage. But we shall be careful to maintain a watchful stance, so that we do not lose the characteristics and the very essence of our true identity. Fidelity to our historic personality will win for us a place of honor



among nations and an important position in History.

Costa Rica is the daughter of the anvil, of the plow and of thought, not of the cannon. For this reason, although we live in a world torn by violence and shaken by intolerance, we are able to shout that we are free and peaceful and that we are prepared to make any sacrifice in order to uphold our principles and traditions.

It will be up to us to surmount all manner of obstacles: economic ones arising from our condition as a poor country with material limitations; social ones, resulting from the absence of genuine social justice; and international ones, as a result of which our country will have to face the exorbitant power of nations interested only in their own welfare and in political domination, even at the expense of small, weak countries like our own.

#### THE MORAL MANDATE RECEIVED

This generation of Costa Ricans has joyfully answered the call of History and, with faith and a sense of responsibility, will once again take up the march launched by our forbears.

This generation is convinced of the need to introduce new concepts in no way related to false criteria based on parties, groups or cliques, but rather inspired by a clear ideal: Public Welfare.

This generation considers that politics should be man's most noble pursuit and never a means of attaining personal or group benefits, and that formal democracy, fulfilled every four years, should be complemented with the democracy of participation, which should be a permanent process. As Costa Ricans, we have the right and the obligation to participate in the government's task, either directly or through the family, neighborhood associations, committees, municipalities and any

other form of popular participation. To renounce that right and shun that obligation would be an act of irresponsibility.

Today's generation of Costa Ricans embodies a healthy rebelliousness and a symbol of loyalty: rebelliousness against all that is false and corrupt; loyalty toward the only thing that deserves that virtue in the civil world: the Fatherland.

The people of Costa Rica long for a change and for the renewal of the values and principles that have sustained and strengthened this country.

Basically, a change is the adoption of a new attitude with regard to all aspects of national life, for progress only achieves a truly human significance when it is directed by spiritual and moral values. What is the good of a political ideology if it is not based on ethics? What is the meaning of government if every single one of the actions of the ruler is not inspired by good example, by coherence between ideas and actions, between words and deeds, and between private and public life?

Our mandate is a result of the people's will, expressed on February 5 in free, respectful elections. The people were true to their democratic vocation and we are ready to fulfill those hopes and ideals expressed by them. This is a great responsibility and we have taken an oath before God that we will carry it out against all odds and regardless of the consequences.

Our government has been created by a free, frank and open popular election. There have been no winners or losers in this process, only an outstanding respect for the verdict cast by the people, eliminating the forms of government rejected by our countrymen and opening a new path where only those who are unable to discard their blindness, egoism and ambition, will succumb.

I therefore interpret the people's choice as an express mandate in the following areas:

The people demand respect and clarity in all dealings between the State and its citizens. In other words, truth must predominate at all times -- not my truth or my interests, but truth itself -- and justice. Not the justice imposed by the president, but that which springs from human nature and Public Welfare.

The people demand, as an unbreakable and irreplaceable trust, that honesty predominate, that decorum and personal dignity permeate all the actions of politicians and public officials, as administrators of State property and as educators of society.

These standards demand permanent good example, a faithful observance of the laws and of moral principles, the subordination of any personal, political or family interests to Public Welfare, and outright rejection of illicit enrichment, of the sale of personal or political influence by reason of the position occupied, or because of associations with the people in power, either directly or indirectly. The people demand personal sacrifice, as well as freedom from lies and cynicism in every word and deed.

I have been entrusted with a moral mandate by the people of Costa Rica. This means that if morality is to permeate every action of the Government's and of society, impunity shall not be allowed to triumph at any point. Whoever transgresses the laws or moral principles in the course of his duties, shall be investigated and punished. Concealment, protection of delinquents, dissimulation, cliques -- all of these give rise to injustice and violence and upset a democratic regime.

In order to prevent impunity from taking possession of the Government of the Republic, one of the first tasks of this Administration will be the strengthening of the General Comptrollership of the Republic, granting it an authority such as it has never had in Costa Rica. I trust that the Legislative Assembly, from which it depends, will support us in this decision. With this same aim in mind, the General Banking Auditorship will become the General Superintendence of Financial Institutions, and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic will be transformed into the Ministry of Justice -- all in order to safeguard ethical values and compliance with the law.

We want to build up a nation that is large and vigorous, rich and progressive, but, above all, honest, dignified and decent. We wish to shape a healthy and vigorous economy, rich in material goods. However, our loftiest aim is to educate human beings so that they will adopt the important moral principles that have made great nations truly great.

Nevertheless, morality is not a quality demanded only of the State or of public officials. The latter should set a good example in their private and public behavior, and thus attain the authority required to oblige others to comply with the laws. But morality should also guide each and every citizen, for it is they who, through their actions, exalt or demean their nation.

The building up of Costa Rican society is not the exclusive task of the President or of his officials. It must be the ongoing task of all our countrymen. In swearing to God that I will fulfill my duty, I have in a way made an oath on behalf of each and every Costa Rican. And in the same measure that I repeat that oath every morning, I beg of my countrymen that they periodically repeat this personal commitment,

for we are all of us -- each in his own measure -- leaders of this country.

Man has been frightened, and with good reason, by the disruptions in the world economy or by the weakening of the stronger currencies, and he is anxiously seeking a new international economic order which will replace the old monetary patterns.

However, world bankruptcy is not merely a result of the collapse of the economic system. Above all, it is a product of the weakening of universal moral principles, principles inherent in the nature of man and in any truly civilized society.

We Costa Ricans proclaim to the world at large that we wish to build a nation based on the dignity of man.

The dignity of man is what gives meaning to human rights and it forces the State, each of its officials, and every citizen, to base his actions on the strictest moral standards and on self-respect and consideration towards the rest of the world.

Physical works are often subject to the fluctuations of the economy, as also to other factors which are beyond the control of a poor country. We shall dedicate all our efforts to the attainment of an unprecedented public works program, despite the precarious situation of the Public Treasury, the large obligations still pending, and other factors; but we would like to be judged not by these important, though transient, tasks, but rather by the moral development attained through good example, compliance with the law, and education. Man is eternal, physical works are perishable.

The Costa Rican people also expressed a desire for austerity, not only as a standard to be set in work, or to adapt income to expenses, but rather as a vigilant and edifying attitude which should be adopted by

all citizens. Lack of austerity is an insult to the dignity of the nation.

Every official should be convinced that he is administering resources which belong to the people and every citizen must remember that he is enjoying goods which God has created for him.

Costa Rica has made of herself what she is today quite simply. She never wished to call attention upon herself by her possessions, but by what she is, by her very essence. We wish to be an authentic country and not one based on imitations or artifice. We wish to build an austere nation, in which material goods will only be a means to achieve loftier ideals.

### SOCIAL JUSTICE

The people also entrusted us with a mandate of social justice, which forms the principal part of our government program.

The moral principles and austerity which shall govern the actions of this Government and the conduct of the Costa Rican people, pave the way for social justice, which is the aim of democracy and a condition which must be met in order to achieve inner peace.

Social justice is, above all, caring for the destitute, for the poor, for anybody who lacks the opportunities to get ahead and succeed on his own.

To those in Costa Rica who find themselves in this situation -- and they are many -- I send a message of love and solidarity; these are not just words, but deeds. My Government will have a meaning only to the extent that the poor and destitute, be they children or adults, continue to be a constant source of preoccupation and concern for me. When at one point in my political life I was beset by discouragement, it was the suffering of the poor and the destitute that gave me fresh

strength to continue the fight. I want to promise you today that I will dedicate myself heart and soul to this task, not to convert them into beggars of the State, but to enable them to become the architects of their own destinies.

Based on these principles of social justice, my government will stimulate all areas of production and all working men, entrepreneurs, and persons able to create riches and employment opportunities, so that private enterprise and the free initiative of the people might find fertile ground for the promotion of social justice. Justice will be further strengthened by giving encouragement to socially responsible entrepreneurs, offering them firm guarantees for the undertaking of new plans and the creation of new companies, so that all who wish to invest may receive the support of the State and enjoy clear and precise rules of the game.

We would like to see the private sector become an ally of the government and the people in their fight against unemployment and misery. We want everybody to participate in this important common effort, so that justice may be achieved also through work and efficiency.

We call on the workers, on the union leaders, that they may fight relentlessly at our side for social justice, and we appeal to those members of society who possess the most, that they may contribute with their efforts and generosity to benefit those who have little or nothing. The improvement of the destitute and the acceptance of discriminated minorities are our moral duties. In a country where misery and discrimination are to be found, those who have a steady job are truly privileged.

Inspired by these principles, my government will unremittingly fight to eliminate the shanty towns which are a shameful blemish on the

face of Costa Rica, making a mockery of the dignity of man and a painful visible expression of social injustice.

Moral guidelines and the principle of social justice lead us to the attainment of one of the primary aims of the State: the strengthening of the family, on whose stability and integrity the type of society we wish to build depends.

Within this context of the family and in keeping with the principles of social justice, my first concern is for the abandoned child, bereft of bread, love and housing. Millions of children in Costa Rica suffer from spiritual and physical hunger; it is, therefore, the duty of the Government and the people in general to succour them.

An essential part of the obligations inherent in social justice is the peasant, a favorite subject of our literature and our politics, the bulwark of our nationality and the origin of our traditions.

Human advancement and education, oriented towards the organization and development of the peasant and supported by financial institutions and agricultural and industrial policies, will bring about a state of affairs in which the peasant will become liberated and find a place for himself within the economic and cultural order. This is an essential condition to avoid social chaos in Costa Rica.

#### PROGRESS WITH DIGNITY

I accept the Government of the Republic with feelings of great responsibility before God and before History. But by the same token, I expect to find that same spirit of responsibility in my officials, civil servants and in all Costa Rican citizens. The time for indifference or reluctance is over.

We public officials must always bear in mind that it is the people who pay and make sacrifices in order that the government may function.



Our country does not tolerate indolence or egoism, nor does it accept the stance of those who consider that their only role in life is to demand from the government, offering nothing in return.

Each one of us is responsible for the destiny of our country in its moral, economic and social aspects. A great nation is one in which every citizen participates actively, in an open and generous spirit, with the conviction that the fulfilment of human beings lies in creation itself, in collaborating with others for the attainment of a common, dignified goal.

In exchange for this commitment of the people, I pledge myself wholly to my duties, far beyond my physical strength, for I am convinced that making the best use of time is one of the greatest and most efficient tools of development available to a nation.

My government will be renown for dignity and work. Our greatest resource will be time. No one can complain of his lot if he is not ready to make the best use of every single minute of the day for his own advancement and that of his country.

I am well aware that these are old, universal principles; but I can find no better weapons or words in my effort to persuade my countrymen to participate in this important struggle for the aggrandizement of Costa Rica.

We are used to complaining -- not without reason -- of the impositions placed on us by other nations, of the injustice of international trade, of the pressure exerted by certain consortiums, of the egoism and lack of humanity to be found in international relations. Nevertheless, we would not be acting honestly if we were to blame others for our shortcomings while we continue to misuse our time and act irresponsibly, instead of resolutely tackling the task of our own advancement.

I do not offer you today, at the start of these 1.461 days, any flattery, false promises or miracles -- only my total dedication to the role of President of the Republic. I promise that I will take full and unrestrained advantage of the time available to me with responsibility, abnegation, and constant vigilance and dedication. I aspired to the Presidency and asked for your votes not to enjoy power, but to work.

This personal attitude which is very much ingrained in me, gives me the right to demand of my collaborators, of public officials, civil servants, educators and all citizens in general, an absolute devotion to work. This is the best contribution that anyone can make towards Public Welfare and our nation's development.

All these principles clearly define the significance of progress with dignity.

Progress with dignity means that we are determined to attain the progress of Costa Rica, provided it is based on moral and spiritual norms which will always safeguard the greatness of man as a free and all-important being.

#### NATIONAL DIALOGUE

The dignity of the human being, of each citizen, as also his participation in the achievements of his country, force him to maintain an attitude of vigilance and, consequently, to be the first critic of the State.

Our democracy is based on education, on participation, and on the judgment of public opinion. I therefore seek the collaboration of my countrymen, not merely as regards their daily work or the expression and execution of their own initiatives, but also in the form of a just and well-founded criticism. In this respect, the mass communications

media will receive my wholehearted support and respect, as irreplaceable contributors to Costa Rican democracy.

The assets we have attained through democracy and liberty can also be attributed to the mass communications media, to their independence of thought, their moral courage, their nobility and refusal to ever submit to the dictates of power in exchange for a sinecure or a political favor. It is my opinion, then, that the best and only compliment that a president or his officials can pay to a journalist, lies in a prompt and respectful reply to his questions and statements. The right to a reply has long existed, but in our government and in our country we should institute the duty to reply.

For all these reasons, I want this to be a government of dialogues, without any secrets.

Dialogue will preside over my administration as a homage to the word, that exceptional gift granted to man by God. I trust that the word, translated into dialogue guided by reason and morality, will serve as a guide for my government in the achievement of progress, and in eliminating tensions and solving conflicts.

I reject all ideologies that because of their materialistic content, their use of violence or their conception of the individual as a simple pawn within the social system, deny the importance of man.

Violence is an expression of contempt for the word. The road to peace and harmony lies in dialogue.

I am not, therefore, asking my countrymen for honors or flattery, but simply for the gift of their word: a word to point out my errors and a word which prefers the use of reason to impositions and violence.

This administration will hold no secrets. There are certain secrets established by law or by respect for the human race, but there are also calculated secrets, born of terror or of crime, and of the fear

of accounting for one's actions in the performance of one's duties.

Secrets lead to lies and hence to cynicism; and these are the seeds of corruption and the beginning of the destruction of the democratic system.

I extol dialogue and the word as the ideal form of government -- not because this is the fashionable thing to say, but because it is the very essence of the human being and of the democratic system, and I uphold the policy of truth and an administration with no secrets or mysteries, not in order to charm my countrymen, but because Costa Rican politics and society must be purified by rectitude, by words filled with sense and respect, by authenticity and sincerity, of which virtues the government must be a prime example.

#### PUBLIC WELFARE

The foregoing concepts regarding morality and social justice, as also this new attitude towards national policy and our system of government, inspired by our own values and traditions, lay the groundwork for one of the principles of my administration: Public Welfare, a basic concept of Social Christian thought, which is the one best suited to the attainment of the full development of the individual and the harmonious advancement of society.

I consider man to be the fundamental essence and chief objective of all societies, and Public Welfare to be the supreme goal of politics. In my opinion it is, therefore, vitally important to encourage a wholesome, full and positive development of the individual within a just and well-balanced society, preparing the way for the fulfilment of the creative potential to be found in all human beings.

The State should be a subsidiary instrument in the attainment of Public Welfare, a principle which should become a constitutional

ruling. I am a firm believer in the State being at the service of man and not man at the service of the State, in the State being at the service of the community and not vice-versa.

It is the duty of all rulers to recognize the perfectibility of human society, and to acknowledge their obligation to do all in their power to improve it with the collaboration of all their people, in a voluntary act of solidarity in pursuit of the nation's moral and material advancement. The State's role must not be oppressive or abusive, nor must it take the action away from the people in those activities that they are well able to carry out.

#### THE ADVANCEMENT OF MAN, EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

If moral principles are to be the sustenance and guide of this administration, we can follow this statement to its logical consequence: the advancement of man and education.

Education and human advancement will be the two fundamental concerns of my Government, as instruments of the moral revolution that Costa Rica needs, as well as the leaven for its economic and social development.

We shall be carrying out material programs but, above all, our aim is to encourage the Costa Rican people in order that they become active agents in the development of their nation. There are those who are discriminated against for economic and social reasons, but there is also the discrimination of the apathetic man who does nothing to shape himself, who makes no effort to advance himself or to participate, or that of the person who lives only for himself or who, being wealthy in intellectual or material assets and resources, does not share his life with the poor, with his community or with his country.

Human advancement should lead us to a society willing to keep up a process of modernization, to change its systems and to sacrifice its privileges. We are launching a revolution: people will turn to where there is hope. The aim of human advancement should be to make man more conscious of his ability to modify reality, to prepare him to make his own decisions and to follow his own actions, to accept the responsibility for such actions. Up to now, formal education has prepared man to make a living but has made no contribution towards arousing man's awareness of his social responsibility and of his duties to himself.

If human advancement is a valuable instrument contributing to the nation's development, then education must be the ongoing process for the advancement of man.

Education will, therefore, be an all-important task of my Government, not only in its formal or systematic aspect, but as an obligation for everyone. The Government and society in general shall be a permanent school.

From the systematic point of view, we wish to undertake a total renewal of the educational system of Costa Rica, in order to attain academic excellence and the cultural and moral preparation of man. We want Costa Rican man to be free and educated, ready to live in society with a profound critical judgment, alert to the changes of the era he lives in, responsible and solidary, and, thanks to his high moral, humanistic and scientific endowments, able to glimpse the course of events and the destiny of his nation.

Human advancement is a consequence of faith in the dignity of man, in a being endowed with almost infinite intellectual and moral faculties. Paternalism represents a denial of that dignity in the human being, in that it converts man into an object of help, but not into a being

capable of fulfilling himself. Human advancement places its trust in man. Paternalism distrusts him and, worse still, wants him to continue being dependent on the State so that it can manipulate and direct him according to its own interests. Paternalism is based on the premise that there is a certain stratum of the population that is incapable of acting responsibly.

Throughout their history, the Costa Rican people have shown that they are capable of conquering important goals. Nevertheless, they have still not found a suitable vehicle for all their energy. We wish to offer them this opportunity, not in isolated fashion nor circumscribed to a given group or community, but to the nation as a whole, to give them the chance of being active participants in current events as they develop, and the architects of their own future.

The Government will merely act as the driving force of this important national movement. The rest is up to the people. The Government will prepare the leaders. But it will be the people who will set it in motion.

A nation full of faith in itself, in its virtues and potentials, a people convinced that success and triumph depend on their own efforts and not on the State or on others, is capable of attaining the loftiest goals.

Human advancement, however, is not limited to its own improvement but must become a true popular participation. One is the result of the other. Popular participation represents a superabundance of inner riches, of a spirit of solidarity applying individual effort for the benefit of the rest.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A country that is vigorous from a moral point of view is able to establish friendly relations with all the countries of the world in dignified fashion, defending its sovereignty and national interests, and can, in offering respect, likewise demand respect.

We are ready to set the world an example of respect, dignity and freedom, and are convinced that this is the best way to contribute to the strengthening of peace.

Costa Rica has a rich, noble history with regard to human rights. Our democracy is based on the educational foresight of our ancestors and this eminently spiritualistic vocation of our country has made the respect of human rights a constant factor in our history, a fact we shall emphasize in all international meetings, where my Government will speak out with a clear voice, and above all, with its example.

My Government proposes to contribute to the support of international, regional and world-wide institutions for the protection of human rights. Costa Rica, former seat of the Central American Court of Justice, is pleased to offer its territory to the Organization of American States for the establishment of the headquarters of the Commission and the Court of Human Rights, the creation of which is contemplated in article 33 of the American Convention on Human Rights, ratified by my country under the Administration of Prof. José Joaquín Trejos Fernández.

We shall persevere in our fight to obtain the approval of an Additional Protocol to that Convention with the Organization of American States itself, in order to reduce the number of ratifications required to keep it in effect from eleven to seven, and, furthermore, we



shall respectfully encourage those governments who have not done so, to ratify this Pact, which was subscribed to in San José, Costa Rica.

On the basis of these principles, we shall exercise the rights of our sovereignty over land, air and sea, guided by reason, with no submissions or concessions. One of our prime objectives will therefore be to consolidate our sovereignty over territorial waters.

We shall fight for disarmament for the sake of the survival of the human race and shall dedicate our best efforts to this end.

We are firm believers in peace based on justice; in other words, in that peace which is conquered day by day and which is a synonym of development.

Costa Rica will cease to be a haven of fugitives from justice and international delinquents. We will not permit our country to become the battleground of extremist groups, whatever their political inclinations.

Costa Ricans can rest assured that at the end of our term of office we shall return to them a nation that will be more dignified, cleaner, and held in greater respect throughout the world; though small and lacking in natural resources, it is rich in peace and tranquillity. We offer these precious gifts to men of good will who are desirous of placing their talents and resources at the service of the development of Costa Rica, guided by our standards and principles.

Any support offered to the development of Costa Rica is an investment in democracy and liberty for America and the world at large. We proudly proclaim this.

A grave injustice is being committed by those institutions which, because our country has surpassed a certain level of income and due to unjust and illogical criteria, impose on us tougher conditions and higher interest rates which are more difficult to meet. We shall

strive to eliminate this injustice. We have no interest in a supposedly honorable international classification. What does interest us is a raising of the social and economic standards of the underprivileged sectors of the country, who live in the same degree of misery and discrimination as those of nations with much lower incomes.

If our country has achieved an important economic and social development, it does not deserve a sanction of this type. One should not be punished for working.

### SPECIFIC GOALS

I will now mention some of the specific goals of my government program, the attainment of which will occupy me over the next few months in order to present them to the country as concrete action programs aimed at raising the standard of living of all Costa Ricans: the humanization of the services rendered by the Social Security Bureau; total administrative reform, for if the level of Public Administration is anything short of excellent, it is impossible to achieve good government. The National Economic Counsel will be created, to be composed of very high level experts who will occupy their positions on an ad-honorem basis. This Counsel will be entrusted with the drawing up of a national economic policy, one single housing policy, one single policy for the banana industry, one single policy for the cattle industry, and so on.

We shall reorganize the Public Treasury and will revise the organization of the municipalities, with a view to strengthening them. We shall institute systems of control and vigilance for those State institutions and companies which do not currently have such control; we shall reestablish national movement along modern bases; we shall elaborate a system for the commercialization of agricultural produce;

we shall reorganize agricultural credit. Once the stage of substitution of imports in the industrial area is over, we shall orient these efforts towards regionalization, agroindustry and the vertical development of our industries.

We shall fight for the institutionalization of the Common Market and its revitalization; we shall draw up an urban development plan which will take special account of the drinking water problems; we shall modernize the financial system and revise the Working Code thoroughly.

The above are some of the goals which appear in my plan of government which has been distributed throughout the country, and in which the actual steps to be taken, the procedures and the chronology of each are indicated.

My Government is also determined to carry out the following specific tasks which demand urgent attention.

Costa Rica is an oasis of peace in the world. Despite this, the increase of crime over the last few years has become a cause of great concern. This fact makes it necessary for us to completely revise our policies regarding security and crime prevention, in order to state some concrete objectives and give them some coordination and guiding principles. On the other hand, my administration is ready to go ahead with penitentiary reform, with a view to putting an end to this grave problem which is a cause of shame for us Costa Ricans. The challenge posed by the criminals is serious and permanent. We shall react responsibly, but the State cannot ignore the work for the prevention of crime and for the rehabilitation of the criminal.

My Government will consider sport to be a basic instrument for human advancement and popular participation, seen not only in the light of an entrepreneurial-type organized activity, but as the expression of all our citizens, particularly our children and youths. Sport is an

important means of personal improvement, and should therefore become a national habit.

I will give my special support to the arts and letters and, in general, to the strengthening of culture, because of its great significance as an expression of the spiritual values of the Costa Rican people and because of its irreplaceable influence on the formation of man.

Community medicine is another important aspect of human advancement, and the right to health will be a service which the community will obtain for itself with the help of the State. The community is able to weave a number of activities around the prime objective of health, in order to improve its physical and spiritual condition. My Government is ready to transform what is currently a heroic cantonal effort into a model for the whole nation.

Popular participation and human advancement will greatly benefit from regionalization, for it is only through this that a series of nation-wide programs will be achieved. To this end, Public Administration will be reorganized along regional lines, which will take into account economic and social characteristics, territorial areas and the relationships existing between the inhabitants, their organization with respect to an urban center and their functional integration in a policy of global development, capable of providing the country with its own model for development.

In Costa Rica supply has always followed demand in the production of electric power. My Government wishes to invert this equation so that, since water is one of our most abundant resources, we might not only satisfy demand in the energy field, but also place our excess power to increase our economic development. In a world suffering from an acute scarcity of power, it is the lot of our country to march in front and offer

its inexhaustible supplies of power, in competition with the non-renewable power provided by hydrocarbons. A very broad outlook is required in this field. The utilization of our hydroelectric resources demands a clear and well-defined forestry policy. Let us accord this our prime attention, fully conscious that the future depends on the actions we take now in this respect.

It is also my Government's intention to strengthen the country's policies as regards tourism. This implies an improvement of the pertinent infrastructure, a fight for satisfactory air fares, the classification of hotels and other services in this field, the regionalization of tourist services and attention to internal tourism, so that the travel by Costa Ricans abroad does not suck dry our meagre foreign exchange fund.

I am resolutely decided to stop the exploitation of our natural resources and to return to this country a love for nature, which will be achieved through the education of the people, the protection of our watersheds, the replacement of eroded or damaged lands, attention to ecological problems and pollution, the rational and technical exploitation of the forests, and also the encouragement of reforestation on a large nationwide scale, programmed fishing development and other measures contributing to this end.

#### NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND FISHING

I have already mentioned that my Government has firmly decided, and commits itself, to exercise its sovereignty over territorial waters, regardless of any obstacles it might encounter in this strife. We are a poor country, but God granted us rich coasts and an ample, richly endowed sea. We shall not permit the economic power of other nations, nor unjust treaties nor other factors, to prevent us from legitimately

enjoying our ownership of these resources.

Fishing is not only undertaken in our waters; it must also be done from our shores. Our ports must be utilized for transshipment or unloading. We shall set out a clear international policy regarding fishing in our seas; we shall maintain local vigilance and shall establish bilateral conversations with other nations, in order to defend our rights, respect those of other nations and set out just rules. We shall encourage the registration of fishing vessels wishing to transfer to our country; we shall seek quota exemptions on an international scale, so that these might depend not on what other countries dictate, but on our own potential fishing capacity. We shall encourage the creation of companies for the development of this activity; we shall request equal treatment and, in short, we shall accord this activity and these goals preferential treatment starting today.

#### GREETINGS

I respectfully salute the members of the Legislative Assembly, of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

The democratic system wisely decrees that the Executive Power, under the rule of the President, be balanced by the reflective and watchful role of the Legislative Assembly, which represents all of the voters. Mutual respect will be the rule to guide our steps so that, at the end of four years, we shall be proud of having built up a juster, cleaner and more vigorous nation.

The oath I have pronounced today and which the Deputies uttered eight days ago, guarantees harmony between the two Powers, a most important condition to attain success in our tasks.

In its relations with the Supreme Court of Justice my Government

will act with obedience and will faithfully comply with all its decisions. Truth, which the Executive Power upholds above all else, must follow a course parallel to justice, of which the Court is the custodian and depository.

I offer the magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal my pledge that I shall act always bearing Public Welfare in mind and shall never be at the service of a political party. Furthermore, I promise my support for the improvement of our electoral system.

My respects to the dignitaries of the Church; to the representatives of friendly nations I express my gratitude for their presence here today; and to my working companions I pledge my trust and loyalty.

### UNITY

I call on the people of Costa Rica to unite all our forces so that, together, we may be better able to surmount the problems and obstacles which will present themselves from within and without the nation: Costa Rica, this nation, cannot allow itself to be divided in its efforts for advancement and self-improvement. Let us lay aside political parties and personal and sectoral interests -- lay them aside to give way to the nation's interests.

The unity I am proposing to the Costa Rican people is more than just an effort of a political nature. It is the linking of diverse wills into a whole, marching in single step, moved by a profound faith that Costa Rica deserves the best of destinities, because we are men capable of surmounting all obstacles in a single, common effort, and attaining the loftiest goals.

I propose a national unity inspired in the idea that this is a moral compromise, unavoidable and unpostponable, which we must accept in

order to confront the problems of today and of future generations.

The unity I propose obeys the truest aspirations of the Costa Rican people: to guide the country's destiny along a new path which will really guarantee a social order founded on peace, dignity and justice.

The unity I propose demands sacrifice and abnegation, for nothing has ever been achieved on this earth without work, without generosity and largeness of spirit.

#### INVOCATION

The task entrusted to me today is immense and my weakness is great. The hopes of the people loom large and irrepressible and our resources are poor. Our needs are numerous and large, and time runs out. Nevertheless, we are obliged to continue the Creator's work and to demonstrate as free, dignified beings, that the greatness of man can be measured by his unshakeable will to attain the ideal, regardless of the obstacles in his way.

I know well what can be achieved with sacrifice and perseverance. I firmly believe that with conviction, enthusiasm, strength of will and hard work, all important goals can be reached. The goal that I propose to you is: a better Costa Rica.

I beg God to enlighten me and to give me strength, that I may dedicate my time unstintingly to the service of my country, in order to transform my daily work into a permanent revolution, to honor the Costa Rican people by my example, and to act always with humility and prudence.

May 8, 1978.



GUEST LIST

Breakfast

Tuesday, May 9, 8 a.m.

Casa Presidential

Hosts: President Rodrigo Carazo and  
Mrs. Estrella de Carazo

Costa Rican Guests

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier,  
and Mrs. Gloria de Calderón  
Minister of Education, Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas  
Minister of Labor, Estela Quesada Hernandez  
Minister of Culture, Marina Volio de Trejos  
Deputy Niní Chinchilla de Mora (PLN)  
Deputy Alicia Vega de Montero (PLN)  
Deputy Ana Ortega de Franco (PLN)  
Deputy Leticia Chacon Jinestra (UNIDAD)  
Deputy Yolanda Calderon Sandi (UNIDAD)  
Lic. José Rafael Echeverría and Mrs. Viela Cristina de Echeverría  
Mrs. María Gabriela de Altmann (wife of First Vice President,  
Rodrigo Altmann)  
Mrs. Jetty de Alfaro (wife of Second Vice President, José Miguel  
Alfaro)

American Guests

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter  
Ambassador Marvin Weissman and Mrs. María Elena Weissman  
Ambassador Terence Todman and Mrs. Doris Todman  
Mrs. Edna Langford  
Mrs. Mary Hoyt

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Pocotello, Idaho + San Jose,  
Costa Rica

---

RSC re breakfast  
mfr.

---

Summer 1974 visited  
friends — Jack + Judy  
where —

MULTILATERAL ISSUES

1. Cuba
2. Elections
  - A. Dominican Republic
  - B. Peru
  - C. Bolivia
  - D. Ecuador
  - E. Colombia
  - F. Venezuela
3. Chile
4. Argentina
5. Non-Proliferation
6. President's Trip
  - A. To Venezuela and Brazil
  - B. To Panama
7. Human Rights

Guatemala

US La. go funds  
US-Guatemala Issues

1) Belize

2) 7 5's (requested but denied)

7/005 (no)

COSTA RICA

## 1. Carazo's views of his new administration

## A. Politics and the Campaign

## B. Domestic Policy -- emphasis on which programs

## C. Foreign Policy -- Any changes?

## 1. Human Rights

## 2. Central America

## (a) Nicaragua

*OAS Gen'l Assembly  
mid June in LA*

*MI/Somozas - his future & Sandoval's  
terrorists?*

## (b) Belize

*UK + Guatemala talks in May  
settlement?*

## 3. Tuna Convention

## 2. Panama Canal Treaty

## 3. US-Costa Rican Relations

## A. Vesco

## B. Human Rights/O.A.S. General Assembly

## C. Trade (Sugar/Meat)

*US producers + cattlemen interested in  
protection - we will try to keep  
free market*

D. A.I.D. *very big*

10/12/78

FIRST LADY

04

THE WHITE HOUSE

C037

CWJ

Dear Mr. President,

I met yesterday with Abelardo L. Valdez of the Agency for International Development, and discussed with him your request that Costa Rica be considered as a location for headquarters of the Latin American Regional Center for Remote Sensing Technology Training. He said that they are in the process of deciding on a location, and that he would be in touch with you about this matter.

His Excellency X  
Rodrigo Carazo Odio,  
President of the Republic of Costa Rica,  
San Jose.

OCT 13 1978

THE WHITE HOUSE

My best wishes to Estrella  
and all your family,

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter

Oct. 12, 1978

His Excellency

Rodrigo Carazo Odio

President of the Republic of  
Costa Rica

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 69201-A  
JRP  
Spanish

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica

September 22, 1978

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Carter:

With reference to the assistance that you so graciously promised us,  
I am enclosing a photocopy of the letter that I am sending today to  
Mr. Abelardo L. Valdez, Assistant Administrator and Deputy U.S. Coordinator,  
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Agency for International  
Development, in order that Costa Rica may be considered as a location for  
the headquarters of the Latin American Regional Center for Remote Sensing  
Technology Training.

We thank you in advance for the help you may be able to provide us  
in this matter.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]  
Rodrigo Carazo

hgc



The President of the Republic of Costa Rica

September 22, 1978

Mr. Abelardo L. Valdez  
Assistant Administrator and Deputy U.S. Coordinator  
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Mr. Valdez:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the Government of Costa Rica's special interest in having AID establish in our country the Latin American Regional Center for Remote Sensing Technology Training.

As you know, a demonstration program on the use of satellites was carried out here, and we are now engaged in a pilot project on the use of remote sensing technology for inventorying natural resources and in a remote sensing technology training program with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank, all of which shows our country's interest in this field.

We base our request on factors that we consider advantageous to the operation of the Center, such as:

Costa Rica's topography and road system make it possible to cross by land from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans in five hours, rising to 3,500 m. elevation. This factor greatly facilitates on-site verification, an important aspect of any remote sensing technology training program;

The variety of Costa Rica's vegetation, owing to the different uses of its soil, facilitates diversity in training;

Costa Rica's geographic location in the center of the American hemisphere affords relatively easy access to the rest of Latin America; Costa Rica's known political stability.

I have been informed that Bolivia is competing with us, but we consider that the participants from the various countries who will receive the training will be able to adapt to our climate much more easily.

Moreover, and as additional proof of our interest in this matter, the Fourteenth International Symposium on Environmental Remote Sensing Technology will be held jointly by Costa Rica and the University of Michigan on April 24-30, 1980.

I should like to inform you in advance that if this plan is carried out it would have the strongest possible support from Costa Rica's Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the renewed assurance of my friendship, which started during the visit you paid us with Mrs. Carter at the time of my inauguration.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]  
Rodrigo Carazo

cc: Mr. Steve Knaebel, Director,  
AID Costa Rica

RCO/hgc.



*Presidente de la República de Costa Rica*

"POR UNA COSTA RICA MEJOR PARA TODOS"

22 de setiembre de 1978.

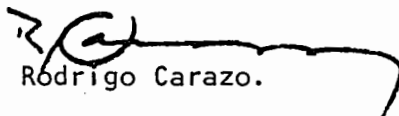
Señora  
Rosalynn Carter,  
La Casa Blanca,  
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

Estimada señora Carter:

De acuerdo con la ayuda que usted tan gentilmente nos prometiera, me tomo la libertad de enviarle fotocopia de la carta que con esta misma fecha le estoy enviando al señor Abelardo L. Valdez, Assistant Administrator and Deputy U. S. Coordinator - Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean Agency for International Development., a efecto de que se tome en cuenta el interés que tiene Costa Rica en que se le conceda la sede del Centro Regional Latinoamericano para Adiestramiento en Tecnología de Percepción Remota.

Por la ayuda que usted nos brinde en este asunto le quedamos muy agradecidos.

Cordialmente,

  
Rodrigo Carazo.

hgc.



*Presidente de la República de Costa Rica*

"POR UNA COSTA RICA MEJOR PARA TODOS"

22 de setiembre de 1978.

Señor  
Abelardo L. Valdez,  
Assistant Administrator and  
Deputy U. S. Coordinator  
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Agency for International Development.  
Washington D. C. 20523  
U. S. A.

Estimado señor Valdez:

Tiene como propósito la presente manifestar ante usted el interés especial del Gobierno de Costa Rica, en que la AID establezca en nuestro país la sede del Centro Regional Latinoamericano para Adiestramiento en Tecnología de Percepción Remota.

Como es de su estimable conocimiento, conjuntamente con la AID se realizó un programa demostrativo del uso de satélites y en la actualidad estamos ejecutando el proyecto piloto sobre el uso de la tecnología de percepción remota en el inventario de los recursos naturales, así como el Programa de adiestramiento sobre esta tecnología con la colaboración del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, lo que demuestra nuestro interés en esta materia.

Fundamentamos esta solicitud en hechos que estimamos beneficiosos para el funcionamiento del Centro, como son:

- La topografía y vías de comunicación que permiten transitar del Pacífico al Atlántico subiendo hasta 3.500 m. de elevación por vía terrestre, en un tiempo de 5 horas. Estas condiciones facilitan en gran parte la comprobación en el campo, aspecto importante en cualquier programa de adiestramiento en esta tecnología.
- Variedad de vegetación debido a los diferentes usos del suelo, que favorece la diversidad en el adiestramiento.
- Localización geográfica en el centro del Continente, con acceso relativamente fácil del resto de Latinoamérica.

./. .



*Presidente de la República de Costa Rica*

-2-

- Reconocida estabilidad política.

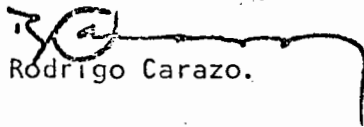
Tengo información de que otro país que está compitiendo con nosotros es Bolivia, pero consideramos que las condiciones climatológicas nuestras, son más adaptables para los participantes de los diversos países que recibirán el adiestramiento.

Adicionalmente, y como una muestra más de nuestro interés en este asunto, del 24 al 30 de abril de 1980, estaremos realizando en Costa Rica, conjuntamente con la Universidad de Michigan, el Décimo Cuarto Simposio Internacional sobre Tecnología de Percepción Remota del Medio Ambiente, actividad que también podría estimular el establecimiento del Centro en nuestro país.

De antemano le manifiesto que si este proyecto se llegara a realizar, contaría con el más amplio apoyo del Gobierno.

Es propicia esta oportunidad para renovarle mis sentimientos de amistad iniciada en la visita que usted nos hiciera en compañía de la señora Carter, con motivo de la Toma de Posesión.

Cordialmente,



Rodrigo Carazo.

cc: Sr. Steve Knaebel, Director  
AID. Costa Rica.

RCO/hgc.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR MADELINE MAC BEAN:

FROM: S/CPR - Midge Burke

SUBJ: Inaugural Gift for the President of Costa Rica  
May 8, 1978.

In celebration of the Inauguration of the new President of Costa Rica, would Mrs. Carter wish to present a gift of a white biscuit porcelain bust of George Washington, 12 inches high, on a walnut base, by the Cybis Company? *ok*  
*R*

Following is a suggested inscription for the plaque:

"To the People of Costa Rica  
from the People of the United States of America,

On the Occasion of the Inauguration of  
His Excellency  
Lic. Rodrigo Carazo Odio

With warm personal congratulations,

Jimmy Carter - Rosalynn Carter  
May 8, 1978"

(Value of this piece is approximately \$275.00 but it has been donated for official presentation.)

Other suggestions include a set of Winslow Homer plates, (which we may wish to hold in reserve as a possible State Gift, should the occasion arise in the future), or the Steuben "Eagle-on-Orb" Decanter, currently priced at \$550.00.

Ambassador Dobelle and the Country Desk officer seem to prefer the Cybis piece for this particular occasion.

Please advise me, Madeline, at your earliest convenience to confirm the inscription with the engraver.

Thank you as always for your help. *Midge*

Pictures att'd:

Cybis bust (sample)  
Steuben decanter

} *pls return if possible*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Minister of Labor - Estela Juarez

Minister of Education - Maria Eugenia  
(English) Dengo

Minister of Human Promotion - (Culture)  
(Some)  
Dr. Marina Volio Beones

Attorney General - Elizabeth Odio  
(Some)

MAY 5, 1978

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

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First Lady Heads Delegation to Costa Rica Inaugural

First Lady Rosalynn Carter will lead the official U.S. delegation to Costa Rica to attend the Inaugural celebration of in-coming President Rodrigo Carazo May 7, 8 and 9. Her party will depart Sunday, May 7, at 10:30 a.m. from Andrews Air Force Base.

Arriving in Costa Rica at 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Carter will be greeted by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman and American Embassy families. She will make brief remarks at the arrival ceremony at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose.

Mrs. Carter will visit a new art exhibit, "Five Centuries of Master Paintings from American Collections," at the National Insurance Institute Building Sunday afternoon at 3:15 p.m. She will tour the exhibit, which features several works not previously exhibited, with Costa Rican Minister of Culture Guido Saenz and several U.S. citizens responsible for organizing the exhibit.

At 4:30 p.m. Mrs. Carter and members of the U.S. delegation will present credentials to Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber and cabinet members at the Foreign Ministry.

At 5:30 p.m. Sunday, Ambassador Weissman will host a reception at the U.S. Embassy for Mrs. Carter. She will greet members of the U.S. community in Costa Rica as well as members of in-coming and out-going administrations.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio hosts a reception for members of delegations to the Inaugural at 8:00 p.m. that evening.

On Monday, May 8, Mrs. Carter and members of the U.S. delegation will arrive at the National Stadium to attend the Inaugural ceremony at 9:45 a.m. The ceremony concludes at 1:30 p.m. At 6 p.m. that evening, members of all the foreign delegations will meet President and Mrs. Carazo and new administration officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Carter will attend a reception for chiefs of the foreign delegations to be given by the new president and his wife at 9:30 p.m. at the National Theater.

On Tuesday, May 9, Mrs. Carter will attend a breakfast at the Presidential House with President and Mrs. Carazo and female members of the Cabinet and Costa Rican legislature. Mrs. Carter's official schedule concludes with the breakfast.

Mrs. Carter will remain in Costa Rica until Friday, May 12 on vacation. She will have no public events during this time. On her way home, she will have a brief stopover in Guatemala City. President of Guatemala and Mrs. Kjell Laugerud will come to the airport there to greet her. Mrs. Carter will return to Washington later that day.

Members of the U.S. delegation to Costa Rica are:

Marvin Weissman, U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica;  
Terence A. Todman, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs;  
Abelardo L. Valdez, Assistant Administrator for Latin America, AID;  
Mrs. J. Beverly Langford, Wife of Georgia State Senator Langford  
Ralph M. Ochoa, Chief Assistant to the Speaker, State Assembly, Sacramento California  
Joaquin F. Otero, International Vice President, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks; and  
Ruben Valdez, Minority Leader, Colorado House of Representatives.



COSTA RICA  
Tentative Schedule

SUNDAY, May 7, 1978

10:40 a.m. Depart Andrews AFB enroute San Jose, Costa Rica  
(Flying time: 4 hours, 50 minutes)  
(Time change: -2)

1:30 p.m. Arrive San Jose, Costa Rica  
(local time)

3:35 p.m. Mrs. Carter arrives Art Museum to view a major art exhibit sponsored in part by U.S. companies, galleries, individuals, and Costa Rican government.

4:15 p.m. Mrs. Carter and American delegation present credentials to out-going President Daniel Oduber.

6:30 p.m.- Reception by Ambassador Weissman for entire  
7:30 p.m. American delegation at Ambassador's residence.  
(long dress  
dark suit)

8:00 p.m. Reception for all delegations by Costa Rican  
(long dress) Foreign Minister.

MONDAY, May 8, 1978

9:00 a.m. Official Inaugural Ceremony, National Stadium

6:00 p.m. Mrs. Carter and American delegation meet at  
(short dress) Foreign Ministry where entire delegation is greeted by President Carazo.  
  
Reception by President Carazo follows.

9:00 p.m. Mrs. Carter arrives at National Theatre for  
(long dress) reception for Chiefs of delegations hosted by President Carazo.

TUESDAY, May 9, 1978

8:00 a.m. Breakfast with President and Mrs. Carazo and women cabinet members (first official event).

5/5  
Advance:  
Paul Costello, Staff  
Barbara Heineback, Press

# SCHEDULE

## Mrs. Carter's Visit to Costa Rica

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1978

9:45 am Depart South Grounds for Andrews AFB

Motorcade Assignments:  
Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Mrs. Langford

Follow

*Control* Staff: M. MacBean  
(wagon) M. Hoyt  
W. Fitz-Patrick

10:25 am Depart for San Jose, Costa Rica

(Flying time: 5 hours, 5 minutes)  
(Time change: -2 hours)

NOTE: Lunch will be served on board

1:30 pm Arrive Juan Santamaria Airport San Jose,  
Costa Rica

Ambassador Weissman and Paul Costello will  
board plane.

Mrs. Carter will deplane followed by Ambassador  
Weissman and Paul Costello.

OFFICIAL PARTY/STAFF INSTRUCTIONS  
Official party follows Mrs. Carter  
off plane. Remainder deplane by  
rear steps.

Mrs. Carter will be presented flowers by  
Kim Barr, daughter of a Marine guard.

Mrs. Carter and official party will be  
greeted by:

Jose L. Cordona Cooper, Chief of Protocol  
Gonzalo Facio, Foreign Minister  
(Mrs. Facio may also attend)  
Rafael Angel Calderón, Foreign Minister-Designate  
Jose Rafael Echeverria, Costa Rican Host (future Ambassador to U.S.)  
Alvaro Gonzalez, Costa Rican Host (businessman)  
Terence Todman, Assistant Secretary  
Mrs. Maria Elena Weissman  
Lowell C. Kilday, Deputy Chief of Mission  
Mrs. Gerta Kilday  
John F. Maisto, Political Officer  
Mrs. Maria Consuelo Maisto  
Michael A. Davila, Economic Officer  
Mrs. Betty Davila  
James Anderson, Second Political Officer  
Mrs. Rita Anderson  
D.R. McNaughton, Administration Officer  
Mrs. Betty McNaughton  
Vicky Eicher, Commercial Officer  
Larry Eicher  
Robert Chevez, Counsel  
Mrs. Rosario Chevez  
Stephen King, B&F Officer  
Mrs. Linda King  
Stephen Knaebel, AID Director  
Mrs. Evelyn Knaebel  
Gordon Murchie, ICA Director  
Mrs. Anita Murchie  
Lt. Commander Joseph R. Trdla, (Office of Defense Cooperation  
Mrs. Norma Trdla (Military Attache  
Edwin Cissel, Agricultural Attache  
Mrs. Catharine Cissel  
Rodolfo Ramirez, BEA  
Mrs. Minnie Ramirez  
Gary Wederstahn, Peace Corps Director  
Mrs. Ann Wederstahn  
Stanley Papestefanou, FHWA Director  
Mrs. Athena Papestefanou  
Robert L. Senter, IAGS Director  
Mrs. Ferol Senter

Mrs. Carter and official party proceed to press area for brief arrival statement:

Introduction - Ambassador Weissman  
Brief Remarks - Foreign Minister Facio  
Brief Remarks - MRS. CARTER

OFFICIAL PARTY INSTRUCTION:  
Stand 10 feet behind Mrs. Carter during Statement

Mrs. Carter and Ambassador Weissman proceed to greet families of US community

OFFICIAL PARTY INSTRUCTION:  
Remain in place until escorted to motorcade.

1:45 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Ambassador's Residence.

Motorcade Assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Staff 1: W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Spare

WHCA

Baggage van

Tail

2:10 pm Mrs. Carter arrives at Ambassador's residence.

PRIVATE TIME

3:00 pm Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute National Insurance Institute.

Motorcade Assignments:

Lead .

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

Staff 1: W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Spare

WHCA

Tail

3:20 pm Mrs. Carter arrives Institute and is greeted at entrance by Fidel Tristan, President of the Institute.

Mrs. Carter and party proceed to the 13th floor.

Elevator Assignments:

#1 Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman  
Mr. Tristan  
Mrs. Langford  
P. Costello

#2: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
W. Fitz-patrick  
D. Hamilton

3:25 pm Mrs. Carter and party greet sponsors of exhibit.

NOTE: Juice will be served.

SPONSORS OF ART EXHIBIT:

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford C. Stoddard  
President, Michigan National Corporation

Mrs. Howard H. Stoddard  
Mother of Stanford Stoddard

Jack and Lillian Berkman  
(Lillian) Board Member of Michigan National Corporation

Mrs. Richard J. Jacob  
Wife of Board Member of Michigan National Corporation

Dr. Frederick Cummings  
Director, Detroit Institute of Fine Arts

Mrs. Fiedel Tristor  
Wife of President, National Insurance Institute

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Carvajal  
Manger, National Insurance Institute

Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Monge  
Assistant Manager, National Insurance Institute

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Saenz  
Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports

3:35 pm

Mrs. Carter and party proceed to 11th floor to view exhibit (40 paintings -- one large room that is partitioned).

Elevator Assignments:

#1: Mrs. Carter  
Mr. Tristan  
Mr. Berkman  
Mr. Saenz  
Mr. Stoddard  
Mr. Cummings  
Mrs. Langford  
P. Costello

#2: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Mrs. Carter will be escorted through exhibit by Mr. Fred Cummings.

4:05 pm

Mrs. Carter bids farewell and proceeds down to ground floor.

Elevator Assignments:

#1: Mrs. Carter  
Mr. Tristan  
Ambassador Weissman  
Mrs. Langford  
M. MacBean  
P. Costello

#2: M. Hoyt  
W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Mrs. Carter proceeds across the street to the Foreign Ministry.

4:10 pm

Mrs. Carter joins American Delegation outside Foreign Ministry

4:15 pm

Mrs. Carter and official party enter Foreign Ministry and are greeted by Protocol Officer and are escorted to delegation staging area.

4:25 pm

Mrs. Carter and American delegation present credentials to President Daniel Oduber.

*She will also greet outgoing <sup>VP</sup> Cabinet members*

4:40 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Ambassador's Residence.

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

Staff 1: W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Spare

WHCA

Tail

OFFICIAL PARTY INSTRUCTION:  
Board motorcade and proceed  
to Ambassador's residence

5:00 pm

Arrive Ambassador's Residence. Mrs.  
Carter proceeds to suite.

OFFICIAL PARTY INSTRUCTION:  
Proceed to living room of residence

5:30 pm

Reception hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Weissman  
in honor of Mrs. Carter

(approximately 250 guests - outgoing and  
incoming Administration officials, leaders  
of American business community, prominent  
Costa Ricans)

(President Oduber may attend)  
(Dark suit, short dress)

5:40 pm

Mrs. Carter departs suite and proceeds to  
living room for receiving line:

Ambassador Weissman  
Mrs. Carter  
Mrs. Weissman  
Assistant Secretary Todman  
Mrs. Todman



6:10 pm Receiving line concludes. Mrs. Carter will mix and mingle with guests.

6:30 pm Mrs. Carter returns to suite.

OFFICIAL PARTY/STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Board motorcade and return to hotel

PRIVATE TIME: DINNER

8:10 pm Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs enroute reception hosted by Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio at Foreign Ministry.

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Staff 1: D. Hamilton

Spare

WHCA

Tail

NOTE: President Oduber may attend.

(Reception is for all delegations  
500-600 people)  
(dress: long)

8:30 pm Arrive Foreign Ministry and join other members of delegation.

9:15 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs for residence.

Motorcade Assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Staff: D. Hamilton  
W. Fitz-Patrick

Spare

WHCA

Tail

9:35 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at residence and proceeds to suite.

STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Proceed to hotel

OVERNIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1978

8:30 am                      STAFF/PRESS INSTRUCTION  
                                Depart hotel enroute residence

9:00 am                      Staff/Press arrive residence

9:20 am                      Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs  
                                enroute National Stadium for Official  
                                Inaugural Ceremony

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo:                      Mrs. Carter  
                                Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control:                  M. Hoyt  
                                M. MacBean  
                                P. Costello

VIP 1:                      Mrs. Weissman  
                                Mrs. Langford

Staff:                      D. Hamilton  
                                W. Fitz-Patrick

Press Van

Spare

WHCA

Tail

9:35 am                      Mrs. Carter arrives at National Stadium, is  
                                greeted by protocol people, Costa Rican escorts  
                                and escorted to delegation assembly area where  
                                American delegation will be assembled. Can  
                                greet other delegations in assembly area informally.

9:45 am US delegation is announced and proceeds into stadium.

NOTE: US delegation follows Chili and preceeds USSR

Delegation will be escorted by three children, one carrying US flag; Costa Rican escorts and two protocol officers.

Proceed into stadium, as pass Costa Rican flag, stop and nod.

At foot of platform greeted by two protocol officers and two Costa Rican Assembly deputies.

Proceed on to greet Rodrigo Madrigal, President of the Assembly.

10:00 am Escorted to seats.

STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Will be led by Costello to Assembly area

NOTE: For the next hour and a half other delegations will be entering stadium. Mrs. Carter can leave her seat and visit other delegations. Refreshments will be available.

11:30 am Official inaugural ceremony begins.

1:25 pm Mass concludes official ceremony

1:45 pm Delegations leave stadium in precedent order accompanied by escort officer

1:50 pm Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and returns to residence.

Motorcade Assignment:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Staff 1: D. Hamilton  
W. Fitz-Patrick

Spare

WHCA

Tail

2:05 pm Mrs. Carter arrives at residence and proceeds  
to suite.

PRIVATE TIME

OFFICIAL PARTY/STAFF INSTRUCTION  
Board motorcade and return to hotel

5:50 pm Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs  
enroute Foreign Ministry to pay respects  
to the new President.

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

Staff 1: W. Fitz-Patrick  
D. Hamilton

Spare

WHCA

Tail

6:10 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at the Foreign Ministry where she joins the US delegation for Salute to President

The President will be receiving all delegations in order of precedence.

dress: women: short  
men: dark suit

NOTE: Staff will not enter room with delegation for official greeting

6:45 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs enroute Ambassador's residence

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

VIP 1: Mrs. Weissman  
Mrs. Langford

VIP 2: Assistant Secretary Todman  
Mrs. Todman

Staff: D. Hamilton  
W. Fitz-Patrick

Spare

WHCA

Tail

OFFICIAL PARTY INSTRUCTION:  
Board motorcade and proceed to hotel. Evening off.

7:05 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at residence.

NOTE: Private dinner with Ambassador and Mrs. Weissman; Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Todman; M. MacBean and M. Hoyt

9:10 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs for National Theatre for reception hosted by President Carazo for chiefs of delegations and resident Ambassadors.

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

Staff: D. Hamilton  
W. Fitz-Patrick

Spare

WHCA

Tail

(approximately 400 people)  
(dress: long)

*Mrs. Carter will be  
greeted by Chief of  
Protocol, FM & Mrs.*

STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Will be escorted to holding room

NOTE: The President is expected to arrive between 9:00-9:15 pm, and expected to stay at this reception until 10:45 pm. Everyone is expected to stay until he departs.

10:50 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade and departs enroute Ambassador's residence.

Motorcade assignments:

Lead

Limo: Mrs. Carter  
Ambassador Weissman

Follow

Control: M. MacBean  
M. Hoyt  
P. Costello

Staff: D. Hamilton  
W. Fitzpatrick

Spare

WHCA

Tail

11:10 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at residence and proceeds to suite.

STAFF INSTRUCTION  
Proceed to hotel

OVERNIGHT



Outgoing Administration Officials

President, Daniel Oduber

Vice President, Fernando Guzman

Ministers--

Foreign Relations, Lic. Gonzalo Facio Segreda

Agriculture & Livestock, Dr. Rodolfo Quiros Gurdia

Youth, Culture & Sports, Prof. Guido Saenz

Finance, Dr. Federico Vargas

Economy, Industry & Commerce, Rodolfo Quiros Gonzalez

Labor & Social Welfare, Lic. Rafael Angel Rojol Jimenez

Public Education, Eng. Vidal Quiros Berrocal

Health, Dr. Herman Weinstock

Public Security, Mario Charpentier

Government, Eng. Milton Arias Calvo

Presidency, Lic. Fernandez Volio

Public Works & Transportation, Lic. Enrique Azofeifa Viquez

Planning, Dr. Fernando Zumbado

Incoming Administration Officials

*Mon afternoon*

First Vice President-Elect

Dr. Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz and Mrs. Altmann

Second Vice President-Elect

Lic. Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez and Mrs. Alfaro

Minister-Designate of Foreign Relations

Lic. Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier and Mrs. Calderon

Minister-Designate of Finance

Lic. Hernan Saenz Jimenez and Mrs. Saenz

Minister-Designate of Labor

Lic. Estela Quesada Hernandez

Attorney General-Designate

Lic. Elizabeth Odio Benito

Minister-Designate of Agriculture and Livestock

Dr. Hernan Fonseca Zamora and Mrs. Fonseca

Minister-Designate of Public Works and Transport

Eng. Rodolfo Mendez Mata and Mrs. Mendez

Minister-Designate of Health

Dr. Carmelo Calvosa Chacon and Mrs. Calvosa

Minister-Designate of Planning and Policy

Lic. Wilberg Jimenez Castro and Mrs. Jimenez

Minister-Designate of Public Education

Lic. Maria Eugenia Dengo Obregon De Vargas and Mr. Vargas

Minister-Designate of Human Promotion

Dr. Marina Volio Brenes De Trejos and Dr. Trejos

Minister-Designate of the Presidency

Lic. Jose R. Cordero Croceri and Mrs. Cordero

Minister-Designate of Economy, Industry and Commerce

Mr. Fernando Altmann Ortiz

Minister-Designate of Interior

Lic. Juan Jwym Echeverria Brealey and Mrs. Echeverria Weissman

## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

## Mrs. Carter's Visit to Costa Rica

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 197810:00 am~~Depart South Grounds for Andrews AFB~~

10:40 am

Wheels up enroute San Jose, Costa Rica

(Flying time: 4 hours, 50 minutes)

(Time change: -2)

1:30 pm

Arrive San Jose, Costa Rica

(Local time)

Mrs. Carter will deplane and will be welcomed by Ambassador Weissman.

Ambassador Weissman introduced Mrs. Carter to two Costa Rican hosts

Mrs. Carter is then greeted by families of US Community.

NOTE: There will be a brief press statement prior to boarding motorcade.

NOTE: Members of delegation board motorcade

1:45 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Ambassador's Residence

NOTE: American delegation proceeds to hotel.

2:15 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at Ambassador's residence

PRIVATE TIME

*Mary art Exhibit Sponsored  
in part by US Companies galleries*

3:15 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute National Insurance Building to view Art Exhibit

3:35 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives Art Museum and proceeds to  
where she will be greeted by

*individuals  
&  
Chian gont.  
Michigan  
Detroit Institute  
of Arts*

Mrs. Carter and party proceed to view exhibit

NOTE: Press will be prepositioned

NOTE: American delegation boards motorcade enroute Foreign Ministry

4:10 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Foreign Ministry

4:15 pm

Mrs. Carter joins American Delegation .

pm

Mrs. Carter and American delegation present  
credentials to President Daniel Oduber

*(outgoing  
president)*

pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Ambassador's Residence

NOTE: American delegation boards motorcade and returns to hotel to freshen up

pm

NOTE: American delegation boards motorcade enroute Ambassador's residence

6:30 pm -

7:30 pm

(long dress;  
dark suit)

Reception by Ambassador Weissman for entire  
American delegation at Ambassador's Residence

7:30 pm

American delegation boards motorcade enroute Foreign Ministry

7:35 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Foreign  
Ministry

OK

8:00 pm  
(long dress)  
pm

Reception for all delegations by Foreign Minister.

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute residence

NOTE: American delegation boards motorcade  
enroute hotel

pm

Mrs. Carter arrives Ambassador's residence

OVERNIGHT

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1978

9:00 am

Official Inaugural Ceremony, National Stadium

9:00 Delegations meet in locker room

9:35 Delegations escorted to seats

11:00 Ceremony begins

1:00 Ceremony concludes

1:35 Delegation departs

2:00 US delegation departs  
(tent)

Mrs. Carter returns to residence

NOTE: American delegation returns to hotel.

PRIVATE TIME

5:40 pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute Foreign  
Ministry

NOTE: American delegation will motorcade  
from hotel

6:00 pm  
(short dress)

Mrs. Carter and American delegation meet at Foreign  
Ministry when entire delegation is greeted by  
President Carazo.

Reception follows by President Carazo

pm

Reception concludes and Mrs. Carter boards motorcade  
enroute Ambassador's residence

NOTE: American delegation returns via  
motorcade to hotel

pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute National  
Theatre for reception.

over →

9:00 pm  
(long dress)

Mrs. Carter arrives at National Theatre for reception for Chiefs of delegations hosted by President Carazo

---

Mrs. Carter departs National Theatre enroute People's Park?

10:00 ?

Mrs. Carter arrives People's Park for Ball?????

Mrs. Carter returns to the Ambassador's residence

OVERNIGHT

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1978

8:00 AM

~~PSC~~ ~~10:00~~  
breakfast w/ Pres & Mrs. Carazo + women  
first official event Cabinet members

8:55 am  
(tent.)

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute

9:15 am

Mrs. Carter arrives  
for meeting with President Carazo and ?Foreign  
Minister

10:00 am

Meeting concludes and Mrs. Carter boards motorcade  
enroute Ambassador's residence

am

Mrs. Carter hosts coffee for Mrs. Carazo and  
women in Government (Ambassador's Residence)

Coffee concludes

PRIVATE TIME

pm

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade enroute luncheon  
at Costa Rica Country Club hosted by Minister of  
Foreign Relations

NOTE: American delegation motorcades to  
Country Club

12:55 pm

Mrs. Carter arrives at Costa Rica Country Club  
and joins American delegation

1:00 pm

Luncheon begins

2:30 pm

Luncheon concludes

evening

Ball(?)

(OVERNIGHT?)



TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Mrs. Carter's Visit to Costa Rica

Sunday, May 7, 1978

10:00 am Depart South Grounds for Andrews AFB

10:40 am Wheels up enroute San Jose, Costa Rica

(Flying time: 4 hours, 50 minutes)  
(Local time: 2 hours behind us)

1:30 pm Arrive San Jose, Costa Rica  
(local time)

Mrs. Carter and party will be met by Ambassador Weissman, families of US community there and Costa Rican officials

Mrs. Carter will board motorcade enroute Ambassador's residence.

NOTE: Remainder of party will proceed to hotel

Private time

pm Mrs. Carter departs residence enroute ~~Art~~ Exhibit

Visit Art Museum

4:00 pm - 4:30 Presentation of official credentials to President Daniel Oduber at the Foreign Ministry.

*out by 5:15*

(U.S. delegation will probably present credentials around 5:15 pm)

6:00-7:30pm Reception by Ambassador for US delegation at residence

8:00 Reception for all delegations hosted by the Foreign Minister -- location to be determined

Monday, May 8, 1978

8:45 am                      Mrs. Carter will meet with President and Mrs.  
(Tent.)                      Oduber in holding room at Stadium.

9:00 am                      Official Inauguration Ceremony, National Stadium

                                 9:00 am                      Delegations meet in locker room

                                 9:35 am                      Delegations escorted to seats

                                 11:00 am                      Ceremony begins

                                 1:30 pm                      Ceremony concludes

                                 1:35 pm                      Delegations depart stadium

                                 2:00 pm                      US Delegation departs stadium

??                      (tent.)  
                                 "People" went

6:00 pm                      President Carazo greets heads of delegations

~~7:00 pm~~  
~~8:00 pm~~                      President Carazo hosts reception for all delegations

10:00 pm                      Ball - in People's Park???

Tuesday, May 9, 1978

am                      8:00 -                      Possible breakfast with Mrs. Carazo and women  
                                 in government

*Possible meeting of U.S. Delegation with Foreign Minister*

am                      *before 10:00 am.*                      Possible meeting with President Carazo and  
                                 Foreign Minister

pm                      Possible luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister

FYI

Copy for the file

mb



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR MADELINE MAC BEAN:

FROM: S/CPR - Midge Burke

SUBJ: Inaugural Gift for the President of Costa Rica  
May 8, 1978.

In celebration of the Inauguration of the new President of Costa Rica, would Mrs. Carter wish to present a gift of a white biscuit porcelain bust of George Washington, 12 inches high, on a walnut base, by the Cybis Company? *ok*  
*R*

Following is a suggested inscription for the plaque:

"To the People of Costa Rica  
from the People of the United States of America,

On the Occasion of the Inauguration of  
His Excellency  
Lic. Rodrigo Carazo Odio

With warm personal congratulations,

Jimmy Carter - Rosalynn Carter  
May 8, 1978"

(Value of this piece is approximately \$275.00 but it has been donated for official presentation.)

COSTA RICA  
Tentative Schedule

SUNDAY, May 7, 1978

10:40 a.m. Depart Andrews AFB enroute San Jose, Costa Rica  
(Flying time: 4 hours, 50 minutes)  
(Time change: -2)

1:30 p.m. Arrive San Jose, Costa Rica  
(local time)

3:35 p.m. Mrs. Carter arrives Art Museum to view a major  
art exhibit sponsored in part by U.S. companies,  
galleries, individuals, and Costa Rican government.

4:15 p.m. Mrs. Carter and American delegation present  
credentials to out-going President Daniel Oduber.

6:30 p.m.- Reception by Ambassador Weissman for entire  
7:30 p.m. American delegation at Ambassador's residence.  
(long dress  
dark suit)

8:00 p.m. Reception for all delegations by Costa Rican  
(long dress) Foreign Minister.

MONDAY, May 8, 1978

9:00 a.m. Official Inaugural Ceremony, National Stadium

6:00 p.m. Mrs. Carter and American delegation meet at  
(short dress) Foreign Ministry where entire delegation is  
greeted by President Carazo.  
  
Reception by President Carazo follows.

9:00 p.m. Mrs. Carter arrives at National Theatre for  
(long dress) reception for Chiefs of delegations hosted by  
President Carazo.

TUESDAY, May 9, 1978

8:00 a.m. Breakfast with President and Mrs. Carazo and  
women cabinet members (first official event).

MAY 5, 1978

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

First Lady Heads Delegation to Costa Rica Inaugural

First Lady Rosalynn Carter will lead the official U.S. delegation to Costa Rica to attend the Inaugural celebration of in-coming President Rodrigo Carazo May 7, 8 and 9. Her party will depart Sunday, May 7, at 10:30 a.m. from Andrews Air Force Base.

Arriving in Costa Rica at 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Carter will be greeted by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman and American Embassy families. She will make brief remarks at the arrival ceremony at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose.

Mrs. Carter will visit a new art exhibit, "Five Centuries of Master Paintings from American Collections," at the National Insurance Institute Building Sunday afternoon at 3:15 p.m. She will tour the exhibit, which features several works not previously exhibited, with Costa Rican Minister of Culture Guido Saenz and several U.S. citizens responsible for organizing the exhibit.

At 4:30 p.m. Mrs. Carter and members of the U.S. delegation will present credentials to Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber and cabinet members at the Foreign Ministry.

At 5:30 p.m. Sunday, Ambassador Weissman will host a reception at the U.S. Embassy for Mrs. Carter. She will greet members of the U.S. community in Costa Rica as well as members of in-coming and out-going administrations.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio hosts a reception for members of delegations to the Inaugural at 8:00 p.m. that evening.

On Monday, May 8, Mrs. Carter and members of the U.S. delegation will arrive at the National Stadium to attend the Inaugural ceremony at 9:45 a.m. The ceremony concludes at 1:30 p.m. At 6 p.m. that evening, members of all the foreign delegations will meet President and Mrs. Carazo and new administration officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Carter will attend a reception for chiefs of the foreign delegations to be given by the new president and his wife at 9:30 p.m. at the National Theater.

On Tuesday, May 9, Mrs. Carter will attend a breakfast at the Presidential House with President and Mrs. Carazo and female members of the Cabinet and Costa Rican legislature. Mrs. Carter's official schedule concludes with the breakfast.

Mrs. Carter will remain in Costa Rica until Friday, May 12 on vacation. She will have no public events during this time. On her way home, she will have a brief stopover in Guatemala City. President of Guatemala and Mrs. Kjell Laugerud will come to the airport there to greet her. Mrs. Carter will return to Washington later that day.

Members of the U.S. delegation to Costa Rica are:

Marvin Weissman, U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica;  
Terence A. Todman, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs;  
Abelardo L. Valdez, Assistant Administrator for Latin America, AID;  
Mrs. J. Beverly Langford, Wife of Georgia State Senator Langford  
Ralph M. Ochoa, Chief Assistant to the Speaker, State Assembly, Sacramento  
California  
Joaquin F. Otero, International Vice President, Brotherhood of Railway and  
Airline Clerks; and  
Ruben Valdez, Minority Leader, Colorado House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION  
ATTENDING THE  
INAUGURAL CEREMONY  
OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
OF COSTA RICA

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GENERAL INFORMATION

MAY 1978



# Middle America







Base 77668 10-70

## NOTES ON GIFTS AND CUSTOMS

### GIFTS

Under provisions of the 1966 Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, U.S. officials, employees and members of their families may not accept and retain gifts from foreign governments or their representatives unless they are of the token variety and valued under \$100 retail in the U.S. Gifts over \$100, if accepted to avoid embarrassment or damage to U.S. foreign relations, automatically become U.S. Government property upon acceptance and must be turned over to the Chief of Protocol. Upon application, the Chief of Protocol may authorize your agency to retain a gift of over \$100 value for official use.

### CUSTOMS

Everyone will be expected to fill out a customs declaration form to be returned to the steward just prior to returning to a U.S. point of entry. You will need to note on the declaration when:

- The total fair retail value of articles acquired abroad exceeds \$100.
- More than one quart of alcoholic beverages or more than 100 cigars are included.
- Some of the items are not intended for your personal or household use, such as commercial samples, items for sale or use in your business, or articles you are bringing home for another person.
- A customs duty or internal revenue tax is collectible on any article in your possession.

NOTE: "Courtesy of the Port" does not mean you do not have to fill out a declaration or that you will not have to pay customs duty. Your declarations will be reviewed by customs officials at the U.S. point of entry and you will be billed for any dutiable items purchased.

### Prohibited and Restricted Articles

- Plants, plant products, fruits or vegetables  
are prohibited unless they have an import permit.
- Narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Whale bone items; skins (particularly of any  
spotted cat)

# TIME CONVERSION TABLE

| <u>WASH, D.C.</u> | <u>SAN JOSE</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 0                 | -2              |
| 0600              | 0400            |
| 0700              | 0500            |
| 0800              | 0600            |
| 0900              | 0700            |
| 1000              | 0800            |
| 1100              | 0900            |
| 1200              | 1000            |
| 1300              | 1100            |
| 1400              | 1200            |
| 1500              | 1300            |
| 1600              | 1400            |
| 1700              | 1500            |
| 1800              | 1600            |
| 1900              | 1700            |
| 2000              | 1800            |
| 2100              | 1900            |
| 2200              | 2000            |
| 2300              | 2100            |
| 2400              | 2200            |
| 0100              | 2300            |
| 0200              | 2400            |
| 0300              | 0100            |
| 0400              | 0200            |
| 0500              | 0300            |

+ 1 day



COSTA RICAN COLON (¢) CONVERSION TABLE AT ¢8.54 = U.S.\$

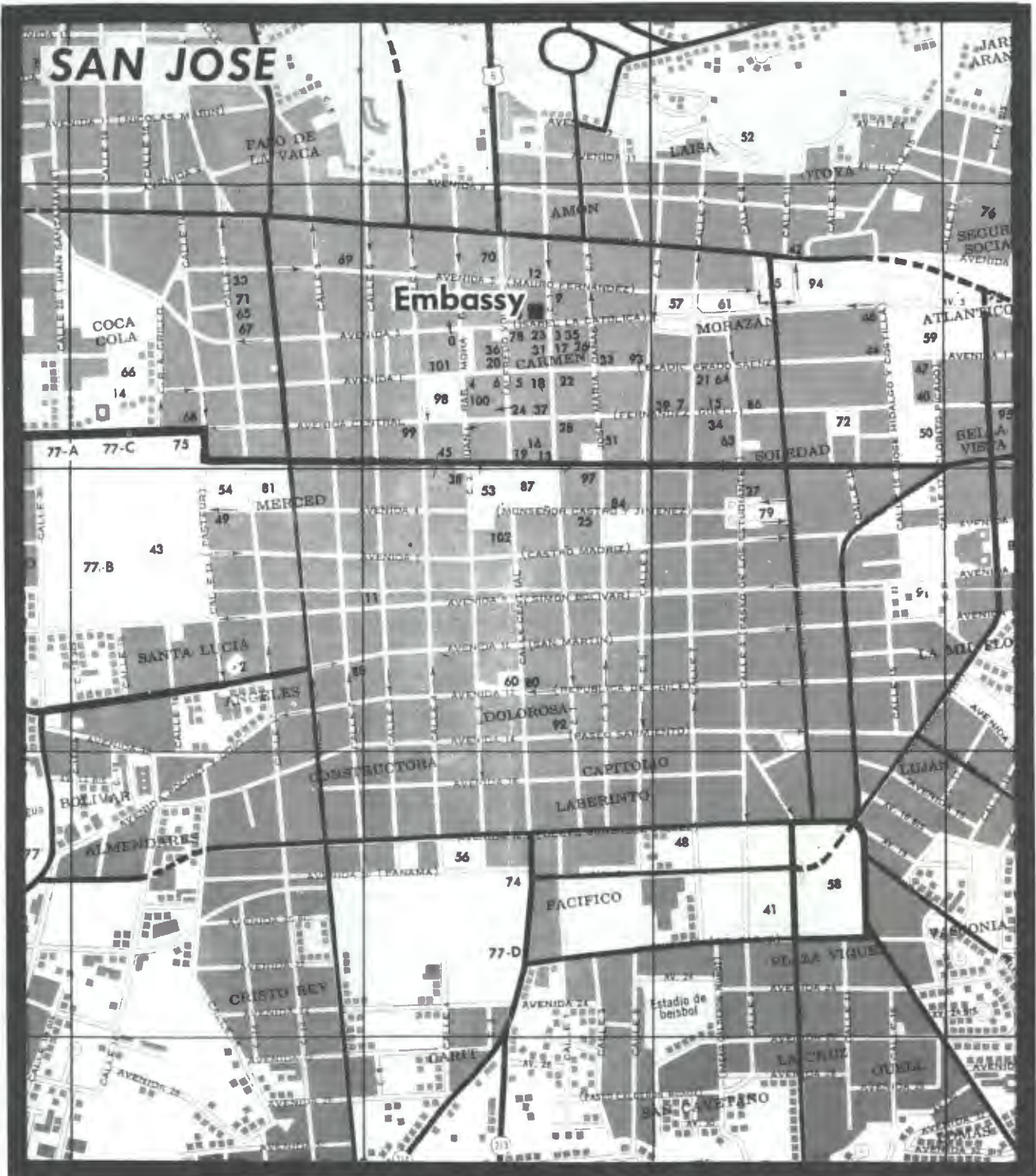
(Colon = 100 centimos)

| <u>colon to dollars</u> |             | <u>dollars to colon</u> |          |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|
| <u>¢</u>                | <u>US\$</u> | <u>US\$</u>             | <u>¢</u> |
| .50                     | .06         | .10                     | .85      |
| 1.00                    | .12         | .25                     | 2.14     |
| 2.00                    | .23         | .50                     | 4.27     |
| 3.00                    | .35         | 1.00                    | 8.54     |
| 4.00                    | .47         | -----                   |          |
| 5.00                    | .59         | 3.00                    | 25.62    |
| 8.54                    | 1.00        | 5.00                    | 42.70    |
| -----                   |             | 10.00                   | 85.40    |
| 10.00                   | 1.17        | 20.00                   | 170.80   |
| 25.00                   | 2.93        | 50.00                   | 427.00   |
| 50.00                   | 5.85        | 100.00                  | 854.00   |
| 100.00                  | 11.71       | 200.00                  | 1,708.00 |
| 500.00                  | 58.55       | 300.00                  | 2,562.00 |
| 1,000.00                | 117.10      | 400.00                  | 3,416.00 |
| 5,000.00                | 585.48      | 500.00                  | 4,270.00 |

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to nearest U.S. cent.

MAY 1, 1978

# SAN JOSE:





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

UNCLASSIFIED

COSTA RICA

Setting

Our relations with Costa Rica, which have been consistently good over the past twenty years, are now at a level which can only be described as most cordial. Mrs. Carter's 1977 trip to Costa Rica had a very great deal to do with the warmth of our relations today. When she visits Costa Rica for the Carazo inauguration, she will be getting our relations with the new administration off to the best possible start.

Costa Ricans at all levels are delighted by the fact that an official U.S. delegation headed by Mrs. Carter is coming. The incoming Carazo administration made very clear to us the importance they attached to having our official delegation to the Carazo inauguration headed by Mrs. Carter or a person of equivalent rank. They view Mrs. Carter's acceptance of their invitation as the clearest possible signal that the U.S. will continue to give positive support to democratic countries with good human rights records.

Even though our relations with Costa Rica are most cordial, there are a number of issues on which we disagree, primarily involving U.S. policy on commodity imports, Costa Rican access to "soft" loans for development, and fisheries (mainly tuna). Costa Rican officials will probably want to raise these with our delegation, to stress their importance particularly since the coffee price boom is subsiding.

The only other significant irritant to our relations with Costa Rica has been the presence of fugitive financier Robert Vesco, the alleged mastermind of schemes which "looted" Investors Overseas Services of some \$224 million. President-elect Carazo made a campaign pledge to get Vesco out of Costa Rica, and he has repeated the pledge on numerous occasions since his election. We have been following closely these developments.

U...CLASSIFIED

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-2-

In addition to the strength of our bilateral diplomatic relations, a number of groups in the United States have maintained very vigorous people-to-people ties. The State of Oregon has a very active "Partners of the Americas" relationship with Costa Rica. A group of people in Wilmington, Delaware also maintains very active relations. The Wilmington group has invited the Costa Rican Youth Symphony, which Mrs. Carter will be hosting at the White House on June 5, for a three-day stay after their White House concert. Finally, a major art exhibit set up by the Michigan National Corporation, a number of important U.S. art patrons, and the Costa Rican government, will be opening in Costa Rica on the evening of May 6.

In sum, our official delegation will enjoy what must be described as a most attractive environment for their visit to Costa Rica. Issues on which we disagree will come up, but the overall setting for the visit is extremely favorable.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

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COSTA RICA

Art Exhibit

On May 6, a major art exhibit will open in San Jose. It is a joint effort by the Michigan National Corporation, one of the leading Michigan banks; the Costa Rican Government; the Detroit Institute of the Arts; the Costa Rican Insurance Institute; and Mrs. Lillian Berkman, a leading American patroness of the arts. Our Embassy in San Jose and State Department officers have been actively involved in a support capacity.

The paintings which are to be shown include Mrs. Berkman's personal Titian (Salome, circa 1515), which has never before been put on public exhibition, and the Armand Hammar Foundation is lending its Rubens 1607 painting The Adoration of the Shepherds. Other paintings include Rembrandt's Head of Christ (c. 1648), Van Gogh's The Diggers (1889), and Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of George Washington (1803). In addition to assembling the paintings, the sponsors of the exhibit are publishing a book on the paintings which will be available during the exhibit's two-month stay in Costa Rica.

Much of the credit for organizing the exhibit and insuring that funds were available for the activities associated with it goes to the President of the Michigan National Corporation, Stanford C. Stoddard. He will be in San Jose for the opening and has been invited to attend the inaugural festivities. Mr. Stoddard and Mrs. Berkman will be speaking at the dedication activities on May 6, and we expect that a fairly large contingent of prominent Michigan residents will be in attendance and may stay over for the inaugural as well.

Our Embassy in San Jose will be arranging for Mrs. Carter and the other members of the official delegation to tour the exhibit during their stay in Costa Rica.

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COSTA RICA

Youth Symphony Visit to the United States

When Mrs. Carter visited San Jose last year, she invited the Costa Rican Youth Symphony to play for her at the White House. Their visit is now scheduled for June 1-9, with the White House performance on Monday, June 5 on the White House lawn.

Funding for the trip has come exclusively from private sources. PanAm has donated 100 round-trip fares from San Jose to Washington, and is diverting one of its planes into Dulles to facilitate the Youth Symphony's travel plans. Other contributions or pledges have been made by Levi-Strauss, Standard Fruit, United Brands, and the DelMar Foundation. Following the Washington part of their visit, the Symphony has been invited to spend three days in Wilmington, Delaware, where a group of local residents will show them about the Philadelphia area. All arrangements are being coordinated by the State Department.

In addition to playing at the White House and in the Wilmington area, the group will also play a joint concert at the Kennedy Center with the D.C. Youth Orchestra (which is providing home hospitality during their Washington stay) and an open-air concert in Baltimore.

The Youth Symphony's trip will be a major event in Costa Rica. An indication of the attention this exchange has generated and the importance attached to it may be seen from the fact that the group will not only be accompanied on their trip by reporters from the two leading newspapers in Costa Rica, but also by both the present and former ministers of culture.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

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COSTA RICA

Key Government Officials in the Carazo Administration

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier.  
Age 29. Son of former president (1940-1944). Deputy  
in National Assembly 1974-1978. A lawyer.

Minister of Economy, Industry, and Commerce: Fernando ALTMANN  
Ortiz. Age 47. Deputy in National Assembly 1974-1978.  
A businessman.

Minister of Finance: Hernan SAENZ Jimenez. Age 34. Former  
dean of University of Costa Rica Economics School.  
Former executive president of large import company.

Minister of Labor: Estela QUESADA. In her 50's. Former  
deputy (1953-1958) and Minister of Education (1958-1962).  
A lawyer.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. Hernan FONSECA Zamora. An  
agronomist; 1951 graduate of Pan American Agriculture  
School in Honduras. Former Vice Dean of Agronomy  
School and Director of Zoology School, University  
of Costa Rica.

Minister of Public Works and Transportation: Rodolfo MENDEZ.  
An engineer, former president of the Chamber of  
Industries. Managed Carazo campaign.

Minister of Planning: Wilburg JIMENEZ Castro. Age 53.  
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in Oduber administra-  
tion. Expert in public administration.

Minister of Interior: Juan Jose ECHEVERRIA Brealey. Age 37.  
Deputy in National Assembly 1974-1978. A lawyer.

Minister of Health: Dr. Carmelo CALVOSA Chacon. Costa  
Rica's most famous surgeon. Served in National  
Assembly in the 1950's.

Minister of Education: Maria Eugenia DENGÓ. Former Dean  
of the School of Education at the University of  
Costa Rica. Studied at the University of Minnesota  
in the late 1940's.

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Minister of Human Promotion: Dr. Marina VOLIO Brenes.  
Age 34. A historian, educated in Spain and  
France. Heads what was formerly the Ministry  
of Culture.

Minister of the Presidency: Jose CORDERO Croceri. Age  
47. Will head the equivalent of the Executive  
Office of the President.

Attorney General: Elizabeth ODIO. Labor lawyer.  
Former member of the PLN party.

Ambassador-designate to the U.S.: Jose Rafael ECHEVERRIA  
Villafranca. Businessman and cattle raiser in his  
late 50's. Will be acting as official Costa Rican  
escort officer for Mrs. Carter.

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BASIC FACTS ABOUT U.S.  
RELATIONS WITH COSTA RICA

I. The Country

a. Economic Profile

Population - 2.1 million (1977), growing at 2.4% per year, or by over 40,000 people annually.

Income - \$1,300 per year (est. 1977).

Growth - The Costa Rican economy has been quite robust in recent years. It grew at an annual real rate of 6.2% from 1970 to 1975. In 1977 real growth was 6.9% (to a total GDP of \$2.8 billion), fueled largely by high coffee prices.

Balance of Payments - Because of its large earnings from coffee exports, the Costa Rican foreign exchange reserves reached \$233 million in 1977, an increase of 88% over the 1976 figure. Earnings from coffee were bolstered by foreign capital flows of \$145 million. With the decline in coffee prices, 1978 is expected to be a year of adjustment for the Costa Rican economy, and slower growth is expected.

Trade - Costa Rica is dependent on exports, particularly its exports of agricultural commodities. The value of its exports in 1977 was more than 25% of the country's gross domestic product. Principal exports are coffee (35%) and bananas (13%). The U.S. is the largest single market for Costa Rican exports (28% in 1977) and source of imports (34% in 1977). Costa Rica purchased \$340 million in goods from the U.S. in 1977.

Literacy Rate - 90% (1976).

Life Expectancy - 69 years (1973).

People per Doctor - 1,420 (1972).

Nutrition - Calorie intake as % of requirement: 120% (average for 1969-71).

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b. Political Situation

Form of Government - Costa Rica is a working democracy, both in form and in fact. Free, open, and honest elections for president were held in February, 1978, and were won by the opposition Social Christian candidate, Rodrigo Carazo.

c. Human Rights Conditions

Costa Rica has an exemplary human rights record. It has been an active proponent of international standards to promote and protect human rights throughout the world. In 1977, President Carter adopted the long-standing Costa Rican position in favor of creation of a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

II. U.S. Interests and Policies

a. Political

Because of Costa Rica's functioning democracy and exemplary human rights record, the United States has an interest in maintaining relations that will enhance Costa Rica's performance and contribute to further Costa Rican economic development. We also want to maintain or improve the level of Costa Rica's support for U.S. positions in international organizations or conferences.

b. Security

Our limited security interests in Costa Rica relate primarily to our Rio Treaty commitments, on which Costa Rica relies almost exclusively for its security from external attack. The importance of our Rio Treaty commitment to us and to Costa Rica gives us more than simply marginal concern for Costa Rican security.

c. Economic

Although Costa Rica is by no means our largest market, it still accounts for U.S. exports of more than a third of a billion dollars. Costa Ricans look to the United States as their key supplier of many items, and this often gives us a preferred position over other competitors.

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III. Foreign Assistance Programs

a. U.S. Bilateral Assistance

|                        | (\$ million) |             |             |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | <u>1977</u>  | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> |
| Development Assistance | 5.8          | 7.1         | 12.6        |
| PL 480 Food Aid        | 3.9          | .3          | .3          |
| Security Assistance    | 5.0          | --          | --          |
| Total                  | <u>14.7</u>  | <u>7.4</u>  | <u>12.9</u> |

b. Lending by International Financial Institutions (FY 1977)

|       | (\$ million) |
|-------|--------------|
| IBRD  | 18.0         |
| IDB   | 55.1         |
| Other | .1           |
| Total | <u>73.2</u>  |

c. Other Donors

Mainly Germany, with \$3.8 million in CY 1976.

IV. Objectives of U.S. Assistance

a. Development Aid

Over the last 15 years (1962-1977), the U.S. has provided Costa Rica with \$172 million in development assistance funds.

With the support of the U.S. development assistance program, the Costa Rican government's health and education programs have been extended to cover both rural and urban areas. Free health services currently reach about 75% of the population and are still expanding under the Social Development and Family Assistance program. The school network now services the entire country. As a result, the U.S. has been able to phase out its assistance to these two sectors.

Our objectives in Costa Rica differ from those in neighboring countries due to Costa Rica's status as a "middle income" country and its commitment to growth with equity. Costa Rica has established a practice of applying its own resources to solve its social problems. Accordingly, the substance and form of the development assistance program reflects Costa Rica's need for transfer of technology and ideas more than capital. Our development assistance program

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concentrates technical assistance and limited credits on promoting efficient production and land-use by small farmers; training and research in agro-industry; and mobilizing scientific and technical infrastructure to apply to high priority social and economic problems.

b. P.L. 480

Under the PL 480 Title II grant, CARE has distributed corn/soy blends and vegetable oils to supplement the Costa Rican government's Maternal Child Health institutional and school feeding programs. AID's assistance was scheduled to phase out in FY 1977, as the government's Social Development and Family Assistance program assumed responsibility for all feeding programs. A final allotment will be made this year, however, to permit the government program to become fully operational throughout the country and to begin domestic production of corn/soy blends.

C. Security Assistance

Our modest security assistance program in Costa Rica has been limited primarily to maintaining official contacts and providing small amounts of equipment. It is designed to maintain the Costa Rican capacity to comply with its Rio Treaty obligations. In 1977, the U.S. extended a \$5 million credit to Costa Rica for the purchase of patrol boats for their fledgling coast guard.

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# background NOTES

## Costa Rica

department of state \* april 1977

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Costa Rica

### PEOPLE

Unlike their Central American neighbors, Costa Ricans are overwhelmingly of European descent, predominantly Spanish. The indigenous Indian population numbers about 10,000, a substantial decline from the 25,000 Indians who inhabited Costa Rica at the time of the first Spanish settlement in 1522. Negroes, descendants of Jamaican workers who immigrated to Costa Rica in the late 19th century, constitute the only significant minority group. They number about

30,000 and are centered principally around Puerto Limón in the Caribbean. Most Costa Ricans continue to live in rural areas (57 percent), and San José is the only city of over 100,000.

### HISTORY

Christopher Columbus discovered what is now Costa Rica on September 18, 1502, on his fourth and last voyage to the New World. The territory was a Spanish Crown Colony from 1522 until independence (1821).

As no really exploitable mineral wealth was discovered and the resident Indians proved to be intractable, fiercely resisting efforts to exploit them, a system of poor small landholders evolved. The involuntary egalitarian poverty of the small farmers, the ethnically and linguistically homogeneous population, and the relative isolation of the area from the centers of Spanish colonial rule were factors which contributed to the growth of an independent and individualistic agrarian society.

After Costa Rica achieved inde-

### PROFILE

#### People

POPULATION: 2.0 million (1976 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2.3% (1976). DENSITY: 102 per sq. mi. (39 per sq. km.). ETHNIC GROUPS: Spanish, other Europeans, Mestizo, Negro, American Indian, Chinese. RELIGIONS: Predominantly Roman Catholic. LANGUAGES: Spanish and a Jamaican dialect of English (used near Puerto Limón). LITERACY: 90%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 70.3 yrs.

#### Geography

AREA: 19,700 sq. mi. (51,022 sq. km.); slightly smaller than W.Va. CAPITAL: San José (population: 550,000, metropolitan area).

#### Government

TYPE: Democratic Republic. INDEPENDENCE: September 15, 1821. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: November 7, 1949.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Head of Government and Chief of State; elected for a single 4-year term, two Vice Presidents, Cabinet (currently 12 Ministers), Council of

Government (President and Ministers). *Legislative*—Unicameral Legislative Assembly (57 Deputies elected to a single 4-year term). *Judicial*—Supreme Court of Justice (17 Magistrates elected by Assembly).

POLITICAL PARTIES: National Liberation Party (PLN), National Unification Party (PUN), Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Republican Calderonist Party (PRC), Popular Vanguard Party (PVP). SUFFRAGE: Obligatory over 18. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS: 7 Provinces divided into cantons (80) and districts.

FLAG: Two blue horizontal stripes top and bottom, two white inner stripes, and a wide red center band with the country's coat of arms.

#### Economy

GDP: \$1.934 billion (1975 current prices). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 25% (1974-75, current prices). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,075 (1975 cur. prices). PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 22%. AVERAGE RATE OF INFLATION (last 5-yr. per.): 19% (1972-76).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 50%. *Labor* 35%. *Products*—coffee, bananas, livestock, cacao, sugar, basic grains, forestry.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 21% (15% excluding construction). *Products*—Processed foods, pharmaceuticals, beverages, wood products, chemicals, textiles, tourism.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Forests, bauxite, sulphur, hydroelectric power.

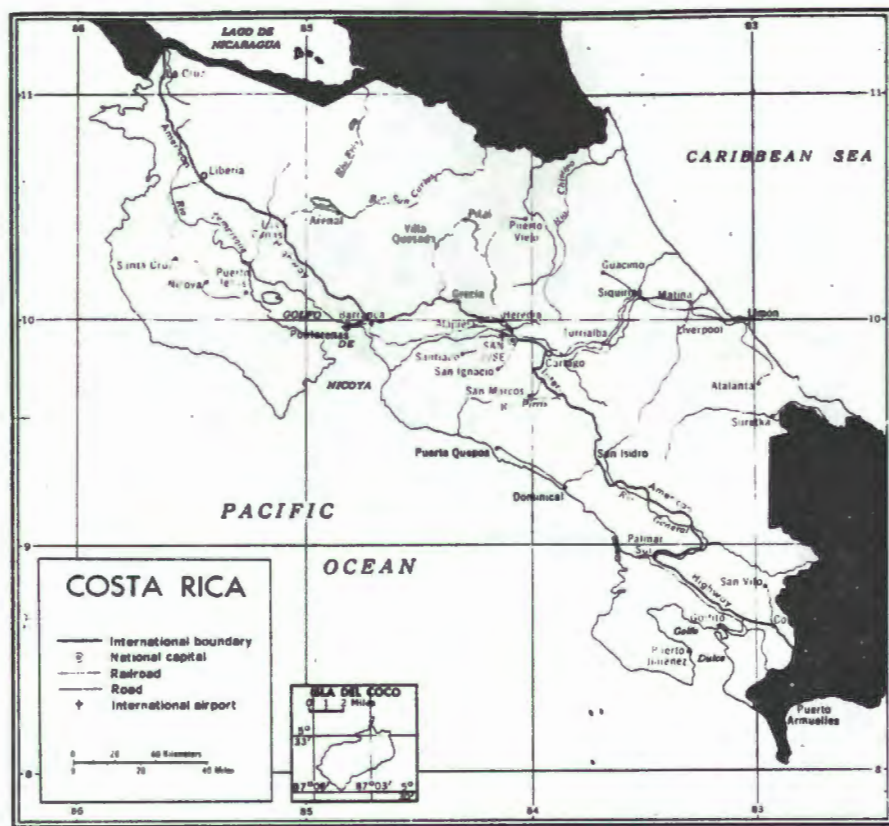
TRADE (1976 Preliminary Figures): *Exports*—\$590.8 million: coffee \$160.1 million, bananas \$144.9 million, beef \$36.4 million, sugar \$24.4 million. *Partners*—CACM 37%, US 35%. *Imports*—\$775.8 million; transport equipment, machinery, paper products, petroleum, electrical machinery. *Partners*—US 33%, CACM 18%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 8.54 colones=US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: International Agencies \$81.6 million FY 76, DAC countries excluding US \$9.5 million CY 75. *US only*—\$10 million FY 76, AID Loan \$6 million, AID Grant \$2.8 million, EX-IM Bank \$0.2 million.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, Organization of American States (OAS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), CACM, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Rio Pact, other regional groups.





pendence in 1821, the isolation and poverty which marked colonial existence gradually diminished. The introduction of the coffee-growing industry in the early 19th century and banana cultivation in the late 19th century opened important new sources of wealth. Some Costa Ricans accumulated large fortunes, and class differences began to emerge. But the experiences of the 17th and 18th centuries left their imprint on the nation's social and political attitudes.

The elections of 1889 are generally considered the beginning of the modern political era in Costa Rica. Those elections—the first truly free and honest in the country—constituted a turning point in the development of Costa Rican democracy. Since 1889 there have been only two significant interruptions in constitutional government: the 30-month dictatorship of Federico Tinoco, which began in 1917, and the revolution of 1948, which broke out after the Legislative Assembly annulled the disputed Presidential elections. The revolution, led by José Figueres Ferrer, was followed by 18 months of rule by a government junta,

which presided over preparation of a Constitution. The victorious candidate of the 1948 elections was inaugurated in 1949 and served a full term.

Since that revolution there have been six Presidential elections in Costa Rica and only in 1974 was the candidate of the party in power elected.

## GEOGRAPHY

Costa Rica is located in a narrow section in southern Central America between Nicaragua and Panama. It is the second smallest Central American country.

The country is comprised mainly of high, rugged mountains and hills drained by numerous streams and rivers. Extensive forests cover about two-thirds of the area. There is a relatively wide coastal plain in the east and a narrower plain on the Pacific coast. A volcanic mountain system composed of three ranges extends the length of the country with elevations in the southern Talamancas range reaching almost 13,000 feet (3,962 m.) above sea level.

The climate of Costa Rica is influenced strongly by its tropical location and by the adjacent warm ocean waters. The most important control on temperature variation is that of elevation. At some lowland locations, mean maximum temperatures reach the low 90's (30°C), while in the highlands, where most of the people live, the mean maximum temperatures are usually in the 70's or low 80's (20°-25°C). Costa Rica has only two seasons: the wet season (May-November) and the dry season (December-April). The Caribbean plain, however, receives heavy rainfall throughout the year.

## GOVERNMENT

Costa Rica is a democratic republic. The government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, judicial. The relative power of the legislative branch within the government structure is well developed. Executive power, vested in the President, is somewhat limited, by Latin American standards, although the President remains the indisputable center of power. Elections for the President and Deputies of the Legislative Assembly are held every 4 years. The electoral process is under the control of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which since 1949 has had complete independence in carrying out its functions.

The President and two Vice-Presidents run for office on the same ticket. A constitutional amendment passed in 1969 prohibits the reelection of former Presidents.

The unicameral Legislative Assembly is elected at the same time as the President and Vice-Presidents on the basis of proportional representation. Deputies cannot be reelected for successive terms.

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by subsidiary courts established by law. The 17 Magistrates are elected for 8-year terms by the Legislative Assembly.

Government at the provincial level is not highly developed; there are no legislatures, and executive authority is exercised by a Governor appointed by the President.

There are a number of autonomous



state agencies enjoying substantial independence from the other branches. Among others, these include the nationalized commercial banks, the state insurance monopoly, and the Social Security Agency. An unusual feature of the Constitution is the proscription of the army as a permanent institution. Public order is preserved by police forces—a 3,200-member Civil Guard and a 2,500-member Rural Assistance Guard.

#### **Principal Government Officials (Until May 8)**

President—Daniel Oduber Quirós  
First Vice-President—Vacant  
Second Vice-President—Fernando Guzmán Mata

#### **Ministers**

Foreign Affairs—Gonzalo Facio Segreda  
Economics, Industry, and Commerce—Jorge Sánchez Méndez  
Government—Milton Arias Calvo  
Minister of the Presidency and Finance—Porfirio Morera Batres  
Public Security—Mario Charpentier Gamboa  
Agriculture—Rodolfo Quirós Guardia  
Labor—Rafael A. Rojas Jiménez  
Ambassador to the U.S. and OAS—Rodolfo Silva Vargas  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Fernando Salazar Navarrete

Costa Rica maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2112 S Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-234-2945).

#### **POLITICAL CONDITIONS**

Throughout its history Costa Rican political life has contrasted sharply with that of its neighbors and most other Latin American countries. It has steadily developed and maintained democratic conditions and has an orderly constitutional government. Several elements have played a key role in this advancement, among them educational opportunities, enlightened government leaders, comparatively high economic levels, and flexible class lines.

The leading political party in Costa Rica since the 1948 revolution has been the National Liberation Party

(PLN). The PLN and a coalition of anti-PLN parties won alternate Presidential elections until 1974. In that year traditional party ties loosened, and a series of minor parties split from the opposition coalition, permitting the PLN to win successive elections. Daniel Oduber was elected President with 43 percent of the vote. For the first time in its history, the PLN failed to win an Assembly majority, gaining only 27 of the 57 seats. Opposition parties, including the Communist party, occupy the remaining seats. The next elections are scheduled for February, 1978; the new administration will take office May 1, 1978.

The PLN describes itself as a Social Democratic Party; the Oduber administration has committed itself to improve the lot of the common man. The principal economic and social legislation of the Oduber administration—the Family Assistance Law—was passed by the Assembly in December 1974 and is designed to increase nutritional, health, and social services to the poor. The effectiveness of this and similar programs, opposition charges of over-extended bureaucracy and corruption, and inflation loom as the major issues in the 1978 election campaign.

#### **ECONOMY**

Costa Rica has Central America's highest per capita gross domestic product (\$1,075) and most evenly distributed national income. Although industry is becoming increasingly important, agriculture is still predominant, employing about 35 percent of the labor force and accounting for 20 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

In 1976, Costa Rica achieved a significant gain in real economic growth. The GDP measured in real terms increased by 5.5 percent. Inflation as measured by the wholesale price index fell to 9.4 percent in 1976, as compared to 14.3 percent in 1975 and 38 percent in 1974.

The trade deficit was reduced to \$185 million as compared to the peak level of \$281 million reached in 1974 and the \$204 million level of 1975.

The economy in 1977 is expected to grow by 6 percent in real GDP, and a substantial strengthening of the bal-

#### **TRAVEL NOTES**

*Climate and clothing*—San José, at an altitude of 3,800 feet (1,158 m.), has an average temperature of 75°F (24°C). Its rainy season occurs from May to November; however, more rain falls throughout the year in the Caribbean; somewhat less rain falls in the northwest. Spring-weight clothing, with a sweater for winter evenings and trips to the mountains, and umbrellas are recommended.

*Customs*—US citizens arriving by air need a tourist card issued by airline offices and proof of US citizenship or a passport with a Costa Rican visa. Overland travelers should carry a US passport and visas for those countries they will enter. Also required for entry to Costa Rica is an onward travel ticket and sufficient funds to defray expenses. No vaccinations are required.

*Health*—medical services are good for most purposes. Essential medicines are available locally. The most serious health hazards—including diarrhea, amoebic dysentery, and typhoid—occur more frequently outside the capital area. Drinking water in major San José hotels and restaurants is purified. Outside the capital, water should be boiled.

*Sightseeing*—a number of travel agencies conduct guided tours to the major tourist attractions: the Irazu and Poas volcanoes, Sarchi Oxcart Factory, the Atlantic Zone jungle and Pacific beaches. Within San José, the National Theater, the Central Bank Gold exhibition, and the National Museum are major points of interest.

*Telecommunications*—an automatic telephone service covers all of Costa Rica. There is direct-dial service to the US. Compañía Radiográfica handles all international telegrams.

*Transportation*—principal cities are connected by highway, air, or rail with San José. Pan Am and LACSA, the national flag airline, have daily flights to several US cities, and San José has air connections to other Central American capitals. Within San José, taxis are efficient, but fares should be agreed upon in advance. Buses serve all parts of the city and nearby suburbs.

ance of payments is expected. Export earnings will rise 26 percent, mainly because of higher coffee prices.

U.S. exports are maintaining their strong competitive position in Costa



Rica. Trade opportunities will be particularly attractive in capital goods, including specialized equipment for electric power generation, communications, and health care.

Costa Rica continues to offer a favorable investment climate. Investment opportunities exist in agribusiness, tourism, light industry, and once Costa Rica's potential hydroelectric resources are better developed, in energy intensive industries such as aluminum smelters.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Costa Rica is a vigorous and respected member of many international organizations, including the UN and the OAS. Its human rights record is excellent; for the past 12 years it has lobbied for the establishment of a UN High Commissioner on Human Rights. It has also expressed a firm commitment to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Costa Rica supports efforts to strengthen CACM, and President Oduber has moved to strengthen Costa Rica's bilateral relations with Panama, the other Central American countries, Venezuela, Colombia, and the Caribbean states. Costa Rica maintains consular relations with Cuba.

## U.S.-COSTA RICA RELATIONS

Relations between the United States and Costa Rica have been particularly warm and cordial, owing in

large part to a mutual respect for shared democratic tradition. Costa Rica and the United States frequently share similar views on matters in international fora. The United States has no major political disputes with Costa Rica. Differences over trade issues such as the U.S. meat quota and certain U.S. tariff policies do exist, however.

A primary goal of U.S. policy for many years has been to assist the country's development efforts, and Costa Rica has achieved notable progress in its advanced social programs and educational standards.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (AID) current objectives in Costa Rica are to help broaden and accelerate growth in the agricultural and urban sectors. Low income farmers are being helped to increase production and, where possible, achieve self-sufficiency. AID also assists Costa Rican programs to provide family planning services, increase urban employment by supporting industrial expansion, and improve nutrition standards throughout the country.

In addition to AID, a variety of other U.S. programs operate in Costa Rica, including a very active U.S. Information Service (USIS) cultural and exchange program; a well-received Peace Corps of about 140 volunteers, working principally in agriculture, education, health, and nutrition; and private exchanges of students, technicians, and other interested Americans and Costa Ricans.

## Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Marvin Weissman  
DCM—Lowell C. Kilday  
AID Affairs Officer—Stephen Knaebel  
Public Affairs Officer—Gordon Murchie  
Peace Corps Director—Gary Wederspahn

The U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica is located at Calle 1, Avenida 3, San José (tel. 22-55-66).

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BRIEFING PAPER

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COSTA RICA

Economic Development

Costa Rica has established a practice of applying its own resources to solve its social problems. Agency for International Development (AID) efforts are being combined effectively with Costa Rica's own considerable efforts to make available basic social services to all of its population.

The Costa Rican Government's health and education programs, for example, have been extended to cover both rural and urban areas. Free health services currently reach about 75% of the population and are still expanding under the Social Development and Family Assistance program. The school network now services the entire country. As a result, AID has been able to phase out its assistance in these two sectors.

The Costa Rican Government and AID are shifting the emphasis of development efforts to seek to understand the causes of continuing poverty, and to begin to address "second generation" development problems such as natural resources conservation, environmental pollution, and creation of scientific research capability.

Ongoing AID projects reflect concern with improvement of rural income and services. For example, these projects include:

a) Rural Development Loan (\$7.9 million)

- This loan provides credit to a national cooperative association for lending to member cooperatives engaged in milk production, dairy cattle breeding, the production of a safe red and yellow vegetable dye from the achiote tree, vegetable canning and freezing for local and export marketing.
- This loan to date has also helped to bring water systems, sewage systems, electricity, market centers and farm-to-market roads to 35 small towns and municipal centers, and has assisted over 350 small farmers to increase their yields through agriculture extension projects.

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b) Nutrition Loan (\$6.0 million)

- This loan makes available to the Government's National Nutrition Program financing and technical help to install 6,000 wells and handpumps to bring potable water to isolated rural families and schools, to support research in high density protein/calorie foods, train teachers and paramedical personnel in nutrition, and to provide nutrition education in public schools, including demonstration school gardens.

AID has assisted Costa Rica's family planning program since 1965 and is continuing to support training of paramedical personnel in delivery of family planning counseling and services, and distribution of contraceptive materials. As a result of Costa Rica's efforts in making family planning services available, Costa Rica's population growth rate has declined from one of the highest rates in the world in the mid 60's (3.9% per year) to its current rate of 2.3% per year.

AID is also funding three grants to private voluntary organizations: (a) to CARE to stimulate local production of soybeans and install a soy food processing plant; (b) to the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters to train women in the poorest neighborhoods of San Jose; and (c) to AITEC (Accion Internacional of Cambridge, Mass.) to help bring social services and employment to the poorest areas of the Nicoya Peninsula in Costa Rica's northwest.

New projects planned for this year and next year reflect Costa Rica's concern, as an advanced developing country, for application of higher levels of technology in solving its development problems. Planned projects include:

- An agricultural loan designed to raise small farmers' incomes by promoting diversification from traditional low-value crops into higher value crops.
- An urban loan to make credit available to small urban industries to stimulate employment in poor neighborhoods, and to build new low-income housing.
- A science and technology loan to help Costa Rica's National Council for Scientific and Technological Research in its efforts to expand Costa Rica's supply of technology and

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focus it on solving priority social and economic problems.

- A loan to finance poverty-related research, including the development of an information system to monitor changes in poverty over time.
- A small grant to a local conservation society, the Costa Rican Association for the Conservation of Nature, to take the lead in the private sector in promoting conservation.
- A loan to assist the Costa Rican Government to establish a country-wide natural resources information system.

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FOREIGN ECONOMIC TRENDS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS  
FOR THE UNITED STATES

COSTA RICA

Prepared By:

American Embassy  
San José

March 15, 1978



## A. CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATIONS AND TRENDS

### Domestic Economy

Buoyed by record coffee earnings and a high level of foreign capital inflows, the Costa Rican economy in 1977 continued and expanded on the economic recovery that commenced in 1976. The growth in gross domestic product (GDP) has been officially estimated at 6.9 percent. More importantly, it was a broadly based growth, reflecting production increases in all sectors. Inflation was further curbed in 1977 as indicated by the 7.5 percent increase in the wholesale price index, 5.2 percent in the retail price index. The labor market continued to tighten with employment increasing by 4.9 percent and unemployment falling to 4.6 percent at mid-year. Government mandated minimum wage rates rose by an average of 11 percent, down from the 13.4 percent of 1976.

Agricultural sector production increased by only 1.7 percent during the year; this low growth rate was attributable in large part to the decline in (1) basic grains production due to drought damage, and (2) banana production as a result of decreased use of fertilizer. Coffee production remained stable but output of other agricultural products, e.g. beef, sugar, tobacco and cotton, increased. The potential adverse economic impact of such low agricultural sector growth rate on the economy was greatly outweighed by the sharp increase in world coffee prices which resulted in a record total export value of \$789 million, \$300 million of which was in coffee.

Increased consumer demand resulting from higher coffee earnings had a substantial effect on industrial sector activity. In response to vigorous domestic demand, as well as external demand (largely from Central America which was also experiencing a coffee boom), the industrial sector increased production in 1977 by an estimated 11 percent. Paralleling this increased output, employment in

the industrial sector during the first nine months increased by 5.2 percent over the similar 1976 period. The differing sectoral growth rates of industry and agriculture in the past fifteen years have served to diversify the economy substantially, so much so that in 1977 industrial sector's contribution to GDP was significantly greater than agriculture's, viz 22.5 to 19.2 percent.

The commercial sector -- reflecting increased consumer activity as well as the increased activity of the external sector -- enjoyed the greatest growth rate, 12.4 percent, of any sector and contributed 18.6 percent of GDP. The government sector continued to grow in 1977 but not as rapidly as the rest of the economy and its share of GDP is estimated to have declined from 10.3 to 10.0 percent.

In 1977 a major objective of government economic policy was to prevent a resurgence of the inflation which wracked the economy in 1974-75. The threat of an inflationary spiral appeared imminent in early 1977 because of the coffee "windfall" accruing from exports. Accordingly, the Central Bank took monetary policy measures to sterilize some of the growth in the money supply caused by coffee earnings, e.g. increased reserve requirements, a hike in the rediscount rate, and issuance of high interest (12 percent) bonds. In addition, credit growth by the national banking system was maintained at the same level as in 1976, i.e. 23 percent. Equally, if not more important, the "openness" of the Costa Rican economy helped stem an inflationary resurgence in that aggregate demand that could not be met by domestic production was instead dissipated through imports. A measure of this "openness" can be seen by the fact that the Costa Rican economy, with an estimated GDP of \$2.8 billion, had imports of \$1.01 billion for the year.

Minimum wage policy in 1977 was aimed at increasing the real purchasing power of labor, not only to compensate for the losses suffered during the 1974-75 inflation but also to share in the recent economic growth and prosperity



of the country. A major constraint on this policy was the possibility that substantial increases might unduly fuel inflationary pressures. The average increase in minimum wages established by the government was about 11 percent, a decline from the 13.4 percent increase of the year before. When viewed in conjunction with the tightening labor market, the 1977 increases in the minimum wage scale did not appear to cause any significant inflationary pressure.

### Fiscal Policy

As in 1976, expansionary fiscal policy continued to be a potential weak spot in the government's effort to contain inflation. Despite the rapid growth in tax revenues, \$406 million or 30 percent above comparable 1976 figures, central government expenditures continued to grow rapidly and the 1977 deficit totalled approximately \$115 million, some 25 percent more than 1976. Much of this expenditure is fixed by law or earmarked, leaving the government with limited fiscal flexibility. In addition, the political pressures of an election year also contributed to an expansionary fiscal policy.

The potential inflationary threat of such deficit spending did not affect the economy's price structure to any great extent during 1977. Rather, the inflationary thrust appears to have been largely dissipated, as in 1976, via the external sector and imports. In addition, the private sector (including the banking system) assisted the non-inflationary financing of this deficit by its increased holdings of government bonds.

### Trade and Payments

The recovery in balance of payments performance continued for the third straight year with exports reaching a record \$779 million. Highlighting this trend was the spectacular increase in the value of coffee exports, some \$300 million or nearly double that of 1976. This striking performance has tended to obscure the sustained, dynamic growth of non-traditional exports which increased by 25 percent over

last year and reached some \$277 million. This growth is attributable in part to augmented import demand in the Central American Common Market countries which were also benefitting from the coffee boom; these markets provided an outlet for nearly 60 percent of Costa Rica's non-traditional exports. Clothing, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, plastic articles, insecticides and fungicides, galvanized metal, refrigeration equipment, beverage concentrates, paper products and tires are the leading manufactured exports, comprising some 25 percent of all non-traditional exports.

#### Exports, by Major Product

|                                   |                           | <u>1976</u> | <u>Preliminary<br/>1977</u> | <u>% Change<br/>77/76</u> | <u>Projected<br/>1978</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Coffee:                           | Value                     | \$153.9     | \$300                       | +95%                      | \$240                     |
|                                   | Volume (000 MT)           | 69.7        | 75                          | 7%                        | 74                        |
| Bananas:                          | Value                     | \$148.7     | \$135                       | -9%                       | \$150                     |
|                                   | Volume (million<br>boxes) | 1068        | 969                         | -9%                       | 1,100                     |
| Sugar:                            | Value                     | \$ 24.7     | \$ 16.7                     | -33%                      | \$ 20                     |
|                                   | Volume (000 MT)           | 74.5        | 66.7                        | -11%                      | 85                        |
| Beef:                             | Value                     | \$ 45.5     | \$ 44.0                     | -3%                       | \$ 46                     |
|                                   | Volume (000 MT)           | 30.3        | 32.0                        | +6%                       | 32                        |
| Cocoa:                            | Value                     | \$ 6.9      | \$ 16.1                     | +133%                     | 14                        |
|                                   | Volume (000 MT)           | 4.0         | 5.1                         | +28%                      | 5.0                       |
| <hr/>                             |                           |             |                             |                           |                           |
| Subtotal (traditional<br>exports) |                           | \$379.4     | \$512                       | +35%                      | \$470                     |
| Other Exports                     |                           | \$213       | \$277                       | +25%                      | \$310                     |
| Total Exports                     |                           | \$592.4     | \$789                       | 31%                       | \$780                     |

Despite the high surcharges and consumption taxes which bore particularly heavily on imported consumer goods, Costa Rica nevertheless experienced a remarkable import surge. With consumer goods leading the way, imports increased by 28 percent, to a total of \$1.01 billion. This caused a notable deterioration in trade balance deficit from \$177 million in 1976 to \$221 million in 1977. Capital flows of some \$280 million (85% of which was long term capital) more than compensated for this deficit and foreign exchange reserves nearly doubled to reach \$233 million. While public sector external debt grew by 23% to \$765 million, debt service payments reached \$96.7 million, or approximately 10.1 percent of exports of goods and services.

#### Outlook for 1978

As a result of declining coffee prices, 1978 is likely to be a year of adjustment for the Costa Rican economy. Though Costa Rica's export structure has been considerably diversified since the mid-60's, the expected decline in coffee export earnings will not be fully compensated by the performance of other exports. Thus export earnings will tend to stagnate or decline, a trend that became obvious during the fourth quarter of 1977, when exports were approximately the same as those of the similar 1976 period. However, export earnings from other traditional products, particularly bananas, should serve to partially cushion the fall in coffee earnings. With the implementation of the International Sugar Agreement, sugar prices are projected to recover from the low levels prevailing in 1977 and sugar producers can look forward to a better year. Similarly, it appears that the bottom of the beef cycle was reached in 1977 and meat producers should enjoy an improved year as higher international beef prices are being forecast. The projected decline in cocoa exports and earnings reflects greater processing within the country and thus total export earnings derived from cocoa and its products will increase. Exports of manufactures and other non-traditional goods should continue their sustained growth and provide a countervailing force to the fall-off in coffee earnings. Imports, on the other hand, reached record



levels in 1977 -- particularly in the fourth quarter -- that appears unsustainable in light of projected 1978 export earnings. Thus an adjustment in the import bill is in order.

Expansive fiscal policies pursued during 1976 and 1977 have created considerable liquidity in the economy. While such government policies may have been appropriate on the upside of the coffee cycle and contributed to the vigorous expansion of the economy in those years, it is apparent that different policies are appropriate for the downside portion of the cycle. The election February 5 of centrist Rodrigo Carazo to the presidency may result in the pursuit of more conservative fiscal policies to respond to this situation. The composition of the recently designated "economic team" of the new administration which takes office May 8 is an indication that more cautious fiscal policies will be pursued. Such policies, if adopted, will dampen aggregate domestic demand as well as import demand but not necessarily at the expense of sound domestic growth. Accordingly, overall growth in terms of real GDP will be about 5 percent in 1978 with a perceptible slowdown by year's end, due more to the probable decline in international coffee prices than to domestic policies.

Management of the adjustment process to avoid a resurgence of inflation will be a main challenge to the Government in 1978. The "safety valve" of imports which in 1976 and 1977 served to dissipate inflationary pressures will not sustain the import levels prevailing in the latter part of 1977 and thus inflationary pressures should increase. Governmental monetary and fiscal policies will be key factors in the management of aggregate demand and any anti-inflationary program must rest largely on these policies. In addition, however, there are some automatic mechanisms that will assist the new government's efforts to contain inflation. First, the windfall (or excess liquidity) from the coffee bonanza was widely distributed throughout the economy because of the numerous (estimated at 78,000) coffee producers in the country. As international coffee prices decline, the liquidity of this populous coffee sector, albeit at a still to be determined social cost,

should return to more manageable levels. Secondly, the increase which has occurred in international financial interest rates may reduce borrowing by the private sector from that source in 1978, thereby dampening aggregate demand. Finally, the official budget, approved by the legislature in November 1977, is on the surface non-inflationary; the incoming government may be able to use the budget law to constrain expenditures instead of resorting to extraordinary budgets as has been the case in recent years.

Another favorable factor for the adjustment process is the record high level of foreign exchange reserves, viz \$233 million, which will provide temporary compensatory financing of excessive imports during the adjustment process. Similarly, the excellent intermediate and long-range prospects for the economy, coupled with Costa Rica's enduring political stability, should continue to attract capital flows that will also serve to cushion the adjustment process.

#### B. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

The United States, traditionally Costa Rica's most important source of imported goods, in 1977 increased its share of the market to 34 percent. As total imports increased 31 percent, the value of U.S. exports to Costa Rica reached a record \$341 million (estimate).

The growing importance of the industrial sector, particularly light manufacturing, makes Costa Rica an excellent market for capital equipment and industrial raw materials. The Government will continue to be a good customer for goods related to infrastructure projects and social services, particularly in such areas as electrical power generation, communications and health care. While the majority of purchases for infrastructure type projects will continue to be financed by international lending institutions, individual ministries and autonomous institutions will look to supplier-arranged financing for projects not financed by international lending institutions. U.S. suppliers' success in winning such bids will depend on their ability to provide competitive financing packages.

Imports of consumer goods will continue to be affected by high taxes. Although the coffee boom stimulated a substantial influx of consumer goods imports in 1977, the projected decline in coffee earnings makes this an unpromising sales area for 1978.

Production of food crops receives Government stimulus, and the demand for imported agricultural products stabilized. As a percentage of the value of total imports, food products dropped to an estimated 10 percent in 1977. That year the U.S. was the only supplier of wheat, for a total of \$8.6 million, or 31 percent of total U.S. farm product sales here on a commercial basis. Wheat, dairy cattle for breeding, and soybean meal are expected to be the major U.S. agricultural exports to Costa Rica in 1978. The outlook for other single commodity exports greater than \$1.0 million is uncertain and will depend on this country's weather and general growing conditions.

The agricultural sector remains an important importer of machinery, fertilizers, chemicals, irrigation equipment and storage equipment. With increased access to credit recently announced by the Central Bank, this sector should maintain a high level of imported production inputs.

Major sales of equipment or services will be related to large economic development projects undertaken by the Government. A list of these projects is attached.

#### Investment Climate

Costa Rica continues to offer a favorable investment climate. From the viewpoint of the foreign investor, constitutional guarantees of equal treatment, enforced by an independent judiciary, are of particular importance. The Government encourages foreign investment in projects considered beneficial to the country, and the incentives offered vary depending on such factors as use of local resources, employment created, export potential, and whether a similar industry already exists in Costa Rica or within the Central American Common Market. A highly educated and readily trainable labor force and a large hydroelectric potential are additional attractions to the potential investor. Earnings on approved and registered investments may be repatriated freely.



Potential investors who are interested in obtaining detailed information on investment incentives offered by the Costa Rican Government may wish to write directly to:

Export and Investment Promotion Center (CENPRO)  
Post Office Box 5418  
San José, Costa Rica

# MAJOR PROJECTS INVENTORY - 1978

| CODE<br>NO. |                                                                 | AMOUNT<br>\$ MILLION | FINANCING          | ESTIMATED<br>COMPLETION |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1           | Arenal Hydroelectric                                            | 1/ 50.0              | IADB               | 1979                    |
| 1           | Telecommunications                                              | 1/ 20.0              | IADB               | 1982                    |
| 1           | Geothermal Power                                                | 1/ 3.0               | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 1           | Power transmission lines & substation                           | 1/ 5.0               | IADB               | 1978                    |
| 1           | Rural Electrification                                           | 1/ 10.0              | IBRD               | 1980                    |
| 4           | New Cement Plant                                                | 60.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Spain   | 1979                    |
| 4           | Aluminium Processing Plant                                      | 56.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Private | 1980                    |
| 3           | National Parks                                                  | 10.0                 | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 5           | Culebra Bay-Turistic Development                                | 25.0                 | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 5           | Guacamaya Turistic Development                                  | 15.0                 | IADB               | 1979                    |
| 4           | Boruca Sugar Mill                                               | 64.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Private | 1979                    |
| 2           | Santamaría Airport Improvement                                  | 15.0                 | IADB               | 1982                    |
| 2           | New Port of Caldera                                             | 50.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Japan   | 1980                    |
| 6           | Potable Water & Sewage Service                                  | 20.0                 | C.R. Gov't/England | 1982                    |
| 9           | San José Flood Control & Environmental<br>Protection            | 15.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Private | 1982                    |
| 8           | Fishing Vessels & Refrigeration<br>Facilities                   | 16.0                 | IADB               | 1979                    |
| 8           | Agriculture Machinery & Equipment                               | 10.0                 | IADB/CABEI         | 1979                    |
| 4           | Sulphur Plant                                                   | 10.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Private | 1979                    |
| 4           | Consolidation, modernization of<br>Atlantic & Pacific Railroads | 50.0                 | C.R. Gov't/Private | 1980                    |
| 6           | Rural Potable Water                                             | 25.0                 | IBRD               | 1979                    |
| 2           | Improvements to Limon Port facilities                           | 12.0                 | C.R. Gov't/W.Ger.  | 1980                    |
| 7           | Hospitals & Equipment                                           | 30.0                 | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 2           | Highway Construction:                                           |                      |                    |                         |
| 2           | Southern Coast                                                  | 40.0                 | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 2           | Tárcoles/La Loma                                                | 26.0                 | IBRD               | 1979                    |
| 2           | San José/Puerto Viejo                                           | 25.0                 | IBRD               | 1979                    |
| 2           | Naranjo/Los Chiles                                              | 22.0                 | IADB               | 1980                    |
| 2           | Palmar/Punta Uvita                                              | 13.0                 | IBRD               | 1979                    |
| 2           | Villa Colon/Costanera-Caldera                                   | 30.0                 | IBRD               | 1980                    |
| 2           | San José/Quepos                                                 | 20.0                 | IBRD               | 1982                    |

1/ shows the amount to be spent during 1978. For all other projects, the amount shown is the total cost of the project.

## Code Number Explanation

- 1 ICE - Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad
- 2 Ministry of Transportation
- 3 Ministry of Agriculture
- 4 CODESA - Corporación Costarricense de Desarrollo
- 5 ICT - Instituto Costarricense de Turismo
- 6 SNAA - Servicio Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados
- 7 CCSS - Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social
- 8 CNP - Consejo Nacional de Producción
- 9 Municipality of San José

## KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(\$ millions)

|                                 |             |                           |                            |                           |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exchange Rate: US\$1.00 = 08.57 | <u>1976</u> | <u>Estimated<br/>1977</u> | <u>1977/76<br/>%Change</u> | <u>Projected<br/>1978</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|

INCOME, PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT

|                               |         |         |        |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| GDP at current prices         | 2,345   | 2,800   | 19.4%  | 3,200   |
| GDP at constant 1976 prices   | 2,345   | 2,500   | 6.6%   | 2,630   |
| Per capita GDP current prices | 1,154   | 1,345   | 16.5%  | 1,500   |
| Labor Force (men & women)     | 612,000 | 660,000 | 7.8%   | 710,000 |
| Avg. Unemployment Rate        | 6.2%    | 4.6%    | -25.8% | 5.3%    |

MONEY & PRICES

|                               |       |       |     |     |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Money Supply (MI) year end    | 434   | 541   | 26% | 660 |
| Interest rates (to industry)  | 12    | 12%   | -   | 12% |
| Wholesale prices (1966 = 100) | 299.9 | 322.4 | 7.5 | 350 |
| Retail prices (1975 = 100)    | 104.4 | 109.3 | 5.2 | 117 |

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & TRADE

|                                  |      |       |       |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Gold & For. Exch. Reserves (Net) | 124  | 233   | 88.0  |
| External Public Debt             | 620  | 765   | 23.4  |
| Annual Debt Service              | 76.8 | 96.7  | 25.9  |
| Balance of Payments              | +60  | +94   | 56.7  |
| Balance of Trade                 | -177 | -221  | -24.9 |
| Exports, FOB                     | 592  | 789   | 33.3  |
| U.S. Share                       | 34%  | 28%   |       |
| CACM Share                       | 22%  | 25%   |       |
| Imports, CIF                     | 770  | 1,010 | 31.2  |
| U.S. Share                       | 33%  | 34%   |       |
| CACM Share                       | 17%  | 18%   |       |

MAIN IMPORTS FROM U.S.

(Latest full year = 1976)

VALUE

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Paper and paper products | \$30,585,000 |
| Wheat                    | \$13,911,000 |
| Fertilizers              | \$10,110,000 |
| Construction machinery   | \$18,767,000 |
| Agricultural machinery   | \$ 7,189,000 |
| Non-edible starches      | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Plastics                 | \$12,237,000 |



# Rodrigo Carazo

Presidente Constitucional de Costa Rica

1978 - 1982

## Mensaje de Toma de Posesión

San José, 8 de mayo de 1978

**ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA  
DE LA  
REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA**



**8 DE MAYO DE 1978**



# ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA DE LA REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA

## SESIONES ORDINARIAS

### ORDEN DEL DIA

- 1.—Reunión de los señores diputados en el recinto de la Asamblea Legislativa a las 8:00 a.m.
- 2.—Introducción de los señores Contralor y Subcontralor Generales de la República al recinto de la Asamblea Legislativa.
- 3.—Introducción de los señores magistrados del Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones.
- 4.—Introducción de los señores magistrados de la Corte Suprema de Justicia.
- 5.—Introducción de los invitados de honor.
- 6.—Introducción de las misiones diplomáticas especiales y permanentes, por orden de precedencia.
- 7.—Introducción de los excelentísimos y reverendísimos señores obispos de Alajuela, Tilarán, San Isidro de El General y Limón y del Venerable Cabildo Metropolitano.
- 8.—Introducción de los señores Expresidentes de la República.
- 9.—Introducción del señor Presidente de la República, Licenciado Don Daniel Oduber Quirós y su señora esposa, Marjorie Elliott de Oduber. Les acompañan el señor Vicepresidente y los señores ministros y viceministros de Gobierno.
- 10.—Introducción del señor Presidente Electo, Licenciado Don Rodrigo Carazo Odio y su señora esposa, Estrella Zeledón de Carazo, acompañados de los señores vicepresidentes electos y de los señores ministros y viceministros designados.
- 11.—Introducción del Pabellón Nacional. Himno Nacional.
- 12.—Juramentación Constitucional del señor Presidente Electo.
- 13.—Juramentación Constitucional de los señores Vicepresidentes Electos.
- 14.—Mensaje de salutación del señor Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa, Licenciado don Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.
- 15.—Mensaje inaugural del señor Presidente de la República.
- 16.—Te Deum
- 17.—Coro. "Himno Patriótico del 15 de Setiembre".
- 18.—Retiro del Pabellón Nacional.
- 19.—Retiro del señor Presidente de la República, de los señores vicepresidentes y de los señores ministros designados para integrar el gabinete. Himno Nacional.
- 20.—Retiro del señor Expresidente, del señor Exvicepresidente y de los señores exministros de Estado.
- 21.—Retiro de los señores Expresidentes de la República.
- 22.—Retiro de los excelentísimos y reverendísimos señores obispos de las Diócesis de Costa Rica, acompañados por el Venerable Cabildo Metropolitano.
- 23.—Retiro de los excelentísimos señores jefes de las misiones diplomáticas.
- 24.—Retiro de los invitados personales del Presidente de la República.
- 25.—Retiro de los magistrados de la Corte Suprema de Justicia.
- 26.—Retiro de los magistrados del Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones.
- 27.—Retiro de los señores Contralor y Subcontralor Generales de la República.
- 28.—Retiro de los señores diputados a la Asamblea Legislativa.

8 DE MAYO DE 1978

Paris Conference - to be now

(1) practical thing to do now  
Countries hunting - high cost of oil

AID to oil buying cos - to weather  
storm - importing & developing  
countries -

97% energy - oil

some kind of short term beginnings  
of help

identified problem -

Manley  
~~Stacy~~

little above GNP line -

Terms of Trade - remains key.

industrialization

fix price of tractors for

5 yrs -

how much sugar  
for 1 tractor

industrialization

Dept of Justice



choice of industry -

Approach to IMF -

difficulty in way they

approach -

impose conditions -

24% unemployment

must get 0 budget immediately

or no balance of budget payments

rules of institutions -



I telephoned him to congratulate Conservation efforts  
(congressmen & Senators)

( ) ① Glad to be here because we share democratic  
some approach to solving problems, organizing govt.  
admiration for courage & forthrightness in  
international situations

② Human Rights - your ideas

(whether OPS will discuss  
HR in Argentina -

my trip is a statement that we are eager to  
~~we want to concern you HR~~  
stand beside those countries who promote  
HR & democratic values

Spoke with Manley about American Convention  
intent to bring up at Caricom meeting in  
July. He & support.

How can we secure support from other  
LA countries -

③ meat

4. Central America & Caribbean  
political refugees -

5. Vicos - under review in our Justice Dept.

6. Belice / Belize - what do you think can be  
done to settle this question. (Guatemala)

Costa Rica

gbig

Carta Administration reflects new & more open  
attitudes toward world & domestic affairs

Cannot act abroad ways would not tolerate at home.

1. We prize freedom & individuality -
2. Wider system of world cooperation - new historical era.  
renovate existing institutions or create  
new ones that will promote wider international  
LA participation  
vital members of this emerging world  
consultation - global, regional & bilateral issues
3. Human Rights
4. End specter of war & waste of armaments - that's old  
Halting proliferation of nuclear weapons  
reducing stocks - eliminate all
5. SALT - Vance reached agreement on format of a  
possible agreement - significant differences remain  
Conventional weapons - arms transfer  
LA policies - model
5. Middle East / Africa
6. Cuba
7. OAS



MARVIN WEISSMAN  
AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA

Marvin Weissman served as Director of the joint State/A.I.D. Office of Central American Affairs before his appointment as Ambassador to Costa Rica in 1977. He has served in Peru, Ecuador, and Chile, and served as Director of US A.I.D. Missions in Brazil, Colombia, and Guatemala.

Mr. Weissman was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1927, received a Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1948, an M.P.A. from Syracuse University in 1950, and was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Denmark in 1952-1953.

Awards received include an ICA Meritorious Honor Award (1961), a William A. Jump Memorial Award (1961), an A.I.D. Distinguished Honor Award (1972), and an Administrator's Distinguished Career Service Award (1977).

Mr. Weissman and his wife, the former Maria Elena Sundt, have three children.

LOWELL C. KILDAY  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION, COSTA RICA

Lowell C. Kilday served as Deputy Director of Central American Affairs before being appointed as Deputy Chief of Mission in 1976. He joined the Department of State in 1957, and has served in Habana, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, and Santo Domingo.

Mr. Kilday was born in 1931 and received a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1956.

GORDON W. MURCHIE  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER, COSTA RICA

Gordon W. Murchie served as a Foreign Service Information Officer before being appointed Public Affairs Officer to Costa Rica in 1976. Mr. Murchie has also served in Manila, Jakarta, Bangkok, and Udorn. He received a Superior Service Award in 1963.

Mr. Murchie was born in California in 1932, and received a B.A. from the University of California.

Rodrigo CARAZO Odio  
(Phonetic: kaRASo)

COSTA RICA

President-Elect (since  
February 1978)

Addressed as:  
Mr. Carazo



Rodrigo Carazo led the Unity Party coalition to victory over the governing National Liberation Party (PLN) in February 1978; he will begin a four-year term as President on 8 May. He is an economist and has been in politics for 30 years. A member of the PLN for almost 20 years, Carazo ran unsuccessfully for the PLN presidential nomination in 1968 and for the Presidency on his own Democratic Renovation Party (PRD) ticket in 1974.

During the 1950s and 1960s Carazo held various government positions, including those of director general of the Ministry of Economy, general manager of the Institute of Housing and Urbanization, member of the board of directors of the Central Bank, and manager of the state petroleum refinery. From 1959 to 1963 he served as an adviser in the Housing and Finance Division of the Workers' Bank of Venezuela. Carazo was elected to a four-year term in the Legislative Assembly, representing the PLN, in 1966 and was President of the Assembly during 1966-67. He left the PLN in 1970 and founded the PRD the following year. In 1977 he formed the Unity Party, a coalition of four political groups. Carazo has also been a professor, and he has headed several businesses.

Carazo, 51, received a degree in economics from the University of Costa Rica in 1954. He owns a farm. He speaks English. Married since 1947 to Estrella Zeledón Lizano, Carazo is the father of five sons: Rodrigo Alberto, Mario, Alvaro, Rolando and Jorge Manuel.

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E.O. 13526

Authority MR-LP-JC-2016-060  
NARA On Date 7/19/2016

CR M 78-12124

3 May 1978

Daniel ODUBER Quirós  
(Phonetic: ohdooBAIR)

COSTA RICA

President (since 1974)

Addressed as:  
Mr. President



A longtime leader of the National Liberation Party (PLN), Daniel Oduber will conclude his term as President on 8 May 1978. (The Costa Rican Constitution limits Presidents to one term.) During his incumbency, inflation has been substantially reduced and the balance of payments has been improved. He has instituted numerous public works projects and has begun a program to preserve large areas of wilderness. Before running for the Presidency, Oduber served as President of the Legislative Assembly during 1970-73.

An accounting and law graduate of the University of Costa Rica, Oduber began his political career in 1945 as a founder of the Social Democratic Party, the forerunner of the PLN. He later received a master's degree in philosophy from McGill University in Montreal. From 1948 to 1949 Oduber served as secretary general of the junta that succeeded in ousting Teodoro Picado's communist-supported government (1944-48). He then went to France to study at the Sorbonne. During most of the 1950s, Oduber was PLN secretary general; he was president of his party from 1970 to 1973. He has served as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly (1958-62) and as Minister of Foreign Relations (1962-64). In 1966 he ran unsuccessfully for the Presidency.

Oduber, 56, speaks excellent English and some French. He is married to the former Marjorie Elliott, who was born in Canada. They have two children.

CR M 78-12173  
3 May 1978

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

Authority MR-LP-JC-2016-060  
NARA On Date 7/19/2016

Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier  
(Phonetic: cahldarOHN)

COSTA RICA

Minister-Designate of  
Foreign Relations (since  
March 1978)

Addressed as:  
Mr. Calderón



Son of the late President (1940-44) Dr. Rafael Calderón Guardia, Rafael Angel Calderón heads the Republican Calderonist Party (PRC). The PRC is a component of President-elect Rodrigo Carazo's Unity Party coalition.

Calderón served as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly during 1974-78 and headed the Social Affairs Committee. Twelve members of his party were elected to serve as deputies in the 1978-82 Legislative Assembly.

Calderón was born in Nicaragua, while his parents were in exile, and he spent most of his first 15 years in Mexico. He received a law degree from the University of Costa Rica in 1972. During 1970-73 he was a member of the board of directors of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund. Calderón's father, who died in 1970, was the founder of the Calderonista movement, and followers of Calderonism adhere to his progressive economic and social views. The younger Calderón became an officer in the Calderonista youth organization in 1967. He served as president of the organization's national directorate during 1969-70 and 1973-74. He began organizing the PRC in late 1975, and he and Carazo agreed on an electoral coalition in 1977.

Calderón, 29, speaks some English. He is married to the former Gloria Bejarano, a Mexican. They have three children. Calderón's mother, María del Rosario Fournier de Calderón, is a prominent political figure in her own right.

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CR M 78-12119

2 May 1978

E.O. 13526

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Gonzalo FACIO Segreda  
(Phonetic: FAsseeoh)

COSTA RICA

Minister of Foreign  
Relations (since 1970)

Addressed as:  
Mr. Minister



A lawyer and diplomat, Gonzalo Facio is a leading figure in the National Liberation Party (PLN). He was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party, the forerunner of the PLN, in 1945. He took a leave of absence from the Foreign Ministry during October 1976-January 1977, when he unsuccessfully sought the presidential nomination of the ruling PLN. Facio served as Ambassador to the United States and the Organization of American States during 1956-58 and 1962-66.

After graduating from the University of Costa Rica (UCR) Law School in 1941, Facio studied law at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. During 1947-48 he attended New York University on a scholarship, earning a master's degree in comparative law. For many years he was a law professor at UCR, and he still maintains a law practice. Facio served as Minister of Justice in 1948, and during 1948-49 he was Acting Minister of Foreign Relations (and concurrently Acting Minister of Labor for several months). He held a seat in the Legislative Assembly during 1953-56 and presided over that body for the first two years of his term. In 1956 he was also editor in chief of a PLN-oriented newspaper.

Facio, 60, speaks English fluently. In 1953 he married Ana Franco Calzia; they have three daughters. Facio also has two children from a previous marriage. He has at least three grandchildren.

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CR M 78-12123  
3 May 1978

José Rafael ECHEVERRIA Villafranca  
(Phonetic: ehchevehREEah)

COSTA RICA

Ambassador-Designate to  
the United States (since  
March 1978)

Addressed as:  
Mr. Echeverría

José Rafael Echeverría, a rancher and coffee grower, is a longtime supporter of President-elect Rodrigo Carazo. He ran unsuccessfully for Second Vice President on the Democratic Renovation Party ticket headed by Carazo in 1974. From about 1966 to early 1978 he served as president of the Chamber of Agriculture, a national organization of farm owners.

In the early 1960s Echeverría was with the Coffee Office, a semiautonomous government agency that supervises coffee production. Sometime prior to 1970 he served as president of the Cattlemen's Association and director of the Center for Promotion of Exports and Imports. Echeverría ran unsuccessfully for Second Vice President in 1970 on the ticket of the National Front Party (the party no longer exists). He has attended several international meetings, including a UN General Assembly session (1949), the World Coffee Convention, held in New York (1962), and the International Labor Organization meeting on plantation labor, held in Geneva (1966).

Echeverría, about 58, has a degree from the University of Costa Rica. He speaks some English. Married, Echeverría has seven children. His nephew, Juan José Echeverría Brealey, is the Minister-designate of Interior.

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2 May 1978

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