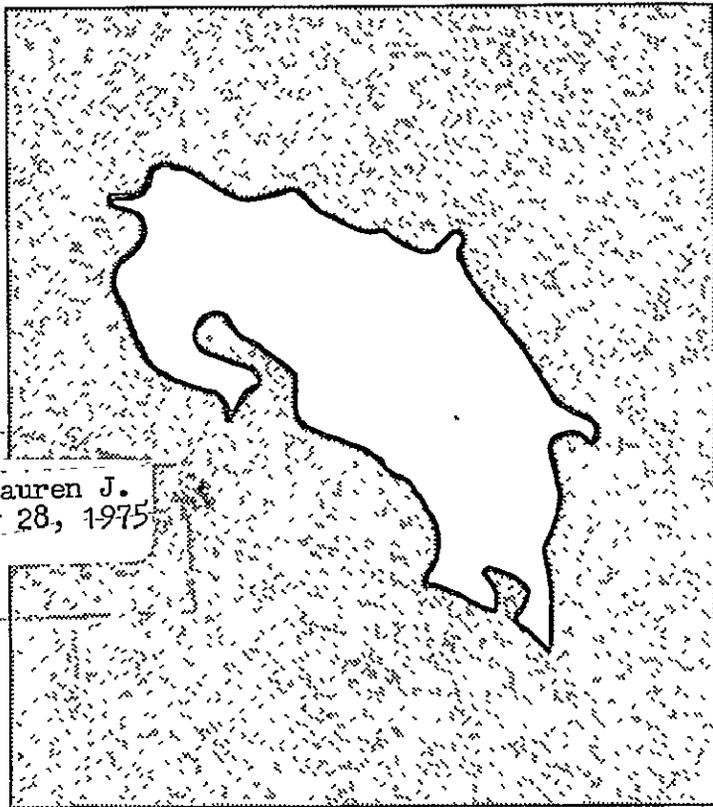


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REPORT ON

The POLICE of COSTA RICA



REVIEWED AND DECONTROLLED by Lauren J.
Goin, Director of OPS, January 28, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

May 15, 1963

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CHAPTER I

CONCLUSIONS

The Republic of Costa Rica owes most of its stability to the fact that it has a strong, healthy middle class in which law abiding tendencies are inherent. The security forces, while having fairly good organizational characteristics by Latin American standards, were created many years ago when Costa Rica had only a fraction of its present population, with fewer, less complicated problems. Over the intervening years the country's population has trebled, its internal problems have increased, tremendously both in numbers and complexity, while its security forces have remained almost static, and it finds itself living in an environment of constant danger.

Even a country with the valuable political and social strength which Costa Rica enjoys needs well developed police agencies, capable not only of preventing and suppressing traditional crime, but of guarding against externally directed subversion and other intrigues which are today's common threats. Costa Rica has fallen far behind in the financial support of its security forces. While the most effective use is not being made of existing personnel, their actual numerical strength falls far short of need in terms of providing the necessary police services and protection to the population. The low salaries, absence of fringe benefits, lack of job security or retirement provision serves to discourage attraction and retention of desirable personnel. The almost total lack of civil police training serves not only to minimize the effectiveness of existing personnel, but places a strong element of danger in their operations.* This deficiency also serves to detract from the interest of personnel in their work and considerably increases the turnover rate. It fails to instill public confidence, and thus discourages public support and confidence so necessary to police effectiveness. The severe shortage of police arms, ammunition, and riot control equipment is another serious handicap, and detracts from the confidence and effectiveness of personnel. The lack of adequate communications equipment prevents rapid communication from point to point within the country, and coupled with the lack of sufficient and appropriate automotive equipment, severely limits patrol coverage as well as preventing rapid movement of personnel to trouble spots. Lack of the aforementioned equipment items also inhibits proper control of the country's frontiers, thus affording ease for clandestine movement of persons and contraband into the country.

* A vivid example is the recent Cartago riots where the crowds threw back tear gas grenades tossed at them by untrained police brought in from the capital, whereupon the police fired into the crowd, killing four civilians. Repercussions are still being felt over this incident.

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Only the Town and Village Police are considered overstaffed, there appearing to be a sacrifice of quality for quantity, especially with respect to the auxiliaries of whom there are about 1100, as compared with the 297 regulars. Their lack of training and professionalism undoubtedly reduces their effectiveness to a minimum.

Although not the major problem, coordination of forces, along with more clear delineation of primary responsibilities is a need. While there is a certain amount of coordination on the basis of personal friendships among the officers, there appears to be considerable duplication of effort on one hand, and other areas of need where there is a complete lack of attention. Organizational structure, particularly within the Civil Guard, appears to be a problem inhibiting effective operation and economical use of personnel. The compartmentalization of the radio patrol from the foot patrol in San Jose detracts from flexibility of assignment and assurance of adequate patrol coverage. The existence of the military police companies as a check on the operations of the regular patrol personnel, aside from being a waste of manpower, pre-empts administrative inspection and the supervisory role. The limited duties of the band work a definite hardship on morale as well as adding to wastage of manpower. The existence of the Department of Foreigner Control, the Identification Laboratory, and the Department of Immigration, distinct from one another in the small Headquarters of the Ministry of Public Security, and quite apart from the identification and records section of the Department of Detectives in the same ministry, constitutes duplication of effort, space, waste of personnel, and inhibits useful exchange of information.

There is apparent a lack of satisfactory contact and coordination at the working level between the Town and Village Police and the Civil Guard units which limit their operations to San Jose and the provincial capitols except when called upon to handle emergencies. Both groups can benefit tremendously from regular contacts, mutual participation in training, exchange of information, and use of equipment.

There appears to be a total lack of highway traffic regulation in the country. Although no figures were available as to the accident toll in terms of lives, injuries and property damage, the writers gained the impression from reading news stories, observing accidents on the highways, and watching driving practices as well as conditions of vehicles on the road, that the drain on human and financial resources, not to mention personal anguish, is excessive beyond imagination. The dangerous practices which cause these accidents can be reduced to almost zero with a relatively modest effort to educate the driving public and enforce the laws. Observation of physical conditions of the roads themselves and the freight trucks which travel on them indicates that the roads, built at enormous expense to the government as well as the taxpayer, are being needlessly destroyed by overloading of vehicles. These conditions combine to greatly retard commerce in Costa Rica, with a resulting reduction in the rate of national growth.

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Notwithstanding the deficiencies cited in the foregoing paragraphs, there are several praiseworthy characteristics about the Public Forces and the Fiscal Guard of Costa Rica. The morale appears to be good, and personnel are of higher-than-average calibre, dedicated in their efforts with a genuine desire to improve their capability to serve. There is no barrier to promotion. A man who enters the services as a guard can be promoted to any rank. The writers noted an apparent absence of jealousy or other rivalries between the various police organizations, replaced by feelings of friendliness and a desire to cooperate for the common good of Costa Rica. Thus, the impression was gained that the potential for development of Costa Rica's security forces is good.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An immediate review should be made of the use of manpower, including the band, the military police, and the special police in the Public Forces for the purpose of determining (a) where personnel are unnecessarily assigned, and (b) to what activities these people can best be assigned to ensure their full utilization.

2. The Government of Costa Rica should examine every means possible to provide a substantial increase in the budgets of its security forces, particularly the Public Force and the Civil Guard. Specific needs to be serviced by such an increase in order of priority are (a) operating expenses, (b) purchase and replacement of equipment, (c) personnel strength increase, and (d) salary increases for personnel.

3. The Government of Costa Rica should seriously consider increasing the salaries of the Town and Village Police by sharply reducing the number of auxiliaries, using the savings for that purpose and to provide for additional equipment and operating expenses. At the same time, the capabilities of the Town and Village Police, along with the remaining auxiliaries should be substantially upgraded by subjecting all personnel to a thorough civil police training program. This should be done gradually so that all members will not be absent from duty at once, with the remaining auxiliaries filling in where necessary.

4. A comprehensive training program made up of civil police subjects, with top priority being given to non-lethal riot control, should be initiated immediately. A Costa Rican Police Academy should be established, with the Chief of the Instruction Section as its Director, assisted by his staff. A basic recruit course in civil police operations should be provided all new personnel. In-service refresher and specialized courses should be offered as well as courses for aspirants to non-commissioned officers' and commissioned officers' ranks. Provision of these courses should not militate in favor of a caste system. The staff of instructors should be organized around those personnel who have received civil police training outside the country. The Treasury Police and the Town and Village Police should participate in the Civil Guard training program where it is aimed at the common police operational level. For its specialized role, the Treasury Police should devise its own in-service training program.

5. A thorough review should be made of all equipment in the hands of the Costa Rican security forces to determine its appropriateness to the operational needs of those forces. Where it is found that equipment is inappropriate to the need of a particular unit, but can be used by

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another, adjustments should be made accordingly. For example, jeeps replaced by sedans for patrol in San Jose might be transferred to the Civil Guard in the Provinces, or to the Treasury Police. Binoculars, rifles, and carbines not needed by the Civil Guard might be transferred to the Treasury Police. Equipment no longer able to meet the rigorous requirements of the Civil Guard and the Treasury Police might prove very useful to the Town and Village Police. Personal equipment which is unsafe for the use of personnel should be modified, discarded, or replaced. For example, flaps can be sewn on the uncovered holsters. The tassels and cords worn by those who must mingle with people and crowds should be discarded. The rubber truncheons or billies should be replaced by wooden batons of sufficient size and strength that they are useful.

6. A thorough survey of the communications requirements for the security forces should be conducted by a competent telecommunications consultant who could recommend a comprehensive plan for a radio communications system which will adequately serve the needs of the Public Force and the Treasury Police affording them added coordinating capability. Future additions of communications equipment should be based on this plan.

7. The Government of Costa Rica should establish a Security Coordination Board for the purpose of establishing policy with respect to the objectives and areas of responsibility for the Public Force, the Fiscal Guard, and the Town and Village Police. Membership should consist of: (1) Minister of Public Security as Chairman, (2) Minister of Government, (3) Minister of Economy and Treasury, (4) Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces as Executive Secretary and Ex-Officio member. This board should have attached to it a working group which should consist of (1) The Director General of the Civil Guard, (2) The Director of Detectives, (3) The Director of Traffic, (4) The Director General of the Treasury Police, (5) The Inspector General of the Authorities of the Minister of Government.

The Security Coordination Board should define Costa Rica's internal security policy and objectives within the frame of reference of national policy as enunciated by the President. Within the framework of the internal security policy, the working group should formulate and submit for approval of the board a comprehensive plan for coordinated operations of the country's security forces, directed toward the national security goals. The working group should meet at fairly frequent intervals, perhaps bi-weekly, to review operations of the forces and make adjustments as needed, based on the approved plan. The Security Coordination Board should receive regular summary reports along with recommendations from the working group regarding operational status of the security forces. The Board should meet at less frequent intervals, perhaps bi-monthly, to review the operational effectiveness of security forces in keeping with national policy, and should submit a report to the President after each meeting.

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8. Immediate action should be taken to provide career service protection and retirement benefits for personnel in the Public Force, the Treasury Police, and the Town and Village Police. It is believed that this can be done by making slight amendments to existing civil service laws in Costa Rica. The results will be to attract and retain a desirable class of personnel, willing to dedicate their lives to the improvement of the services in return for assurances of security for themselves and their families.

9. Action should be taken to integrate the records and identification systems of the Department of Foreigner Control, the Identification Laboratory, the Department of Immigration, and those in the Detectives into one unit which will serve the needs of all forces far more effectively.

10. The Civil Guard should extend its operations as soon as possible into the rural areas, in order to serve those sparsely populated areas presently not receiving police protection. This can be accomplished by operation of rural patrols at irregular intervals which would not only increase contact between the Treasury Police and the Town and Village Police as well as the rural population, but would also provide some coverage to the danger-ridden highways.

CHAPTER III

THE COSTA RICAN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

A. General

1. The Constitution of Costa Rica prohibits the maintenance of an army. In the absence of any other provision for assistance to the Costa Rican Public Force, the United States Army has maintained a military mission in Costa Rica since 1941. No AID Public Safety Program for civil police assistance has ever been authorized for Costa Rica.

2. The Public Security Forces of Costa Rica are organized under the three (3) separate ministries of Public Security, Government, and Economy and Treasury. No official coordinating mechanism is established. The President is designated commander in chief by the Constitution. The Secretary to the Commander in Chief can presumably exercise coordinating functions, but in practice coordination exists only as desired and effected by local commanders.

3. Authority and responsibility for police functions is diffused, overlapping and, in practice, rather vague. The Civil Guard, under the Minister of Public Security, has police responsibilities in San Jose and the provincial capitol cities. Under the same ministry, and under command of the Director General of Public Forces (who is also commander of the Civil Guard), the Detective and Traffic forces have police responsibilities throughout the country. The Town and Village Police, under the Minister of Government, have police responsibilities in towns and villages other than provincial capitols. The Treasury Police, under the Minister of Economy and Treasury, have police responsibilities throughout the country, and are the only police who have authority to enter a dwelling, with or without process, to effect an arrest or seize contraband.

B. Police Organization (See Charts Nos. 1 and 6, Appendix), Strength and Budget. (Budget figures are expressed in colones - 6.62 to the dollar).

1. Under the Minister of Public Security.

| | <u>Strength</u> | <u>1963 Budget</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Minister's Office | 5 | 73,800 |
| b. Traffic Council | 7 | 52,800 |
| c. Immigration Council | 1 | 7,200 |
| d. Legal Advisor " Included in | (1) | - |
| e. Military Advisor " Minister's | (1) | - |
| " Office | <u>13</u> | <u>133,800</u> |

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| | <u>Strength</u> | <u>1963 Budget</u> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| f. Director General of Public Force | | |
| (1) Director's Office (includes 1 chaplain) | 5 | 52,200 |
| (2) Plans and Operations | 60 | 313,800 |
| (3) Air and Sea Forces | 1 | 18,000 |
| (4) Intelligence Section (drawn from other units) | (20) | - |
| (5) Detective Force | 60 | 415,200 |
| (6) Radio Communications | 13 | 98,400 |
| (7) Traffic Force | 156 | 895,216 |
| (8) Bands (1 in Capitol & each Province) | 266 | 1,463,155 |
| (9) Motor Maintenance Unit | 7 | 51,600 |
| | <u>568</u> | <u>3,307,571</u> |
| (10) Civil Guard (commanded by Director General of Public Force) | | |
| Presidential Guard | 30 | 157,800 |
| 1st & 2nd Companies | 453 | 2,218,200 |
| 3rd Company | 237 | 1,173,300 |
| Radio Patrol | 108 | 601,200 |
| Military Police Company | 99 | 508,800 |
| Alajuela Command | 102 | 510,300 |
| Cartago Command | 99 | 495,900 |
| Heredia Command | 84 | 423,900 |
| Guanacaste Command | 80 | 405,600 |
| Puntarenas Command | 121 | 603,300 |
| Limon Command | 98 | 492,900 |
| | <u>1,511</u> | <u>7,591,200</u> |
| g. Administrative Supervisor | | |
| (1) Administrator's Office | 4 | 41,400 |
| (2) Personnel & Orders | 6 | 48,000 |
| (3) Budget | 5 | 36,300 |
| (4) Medical Service | 11 | 64,200 |
| (5) Supply Service | 4 | 26,400 |
| (6) Immigration Control | | 480,300 |
| Chiefs Office | 2 | |
| Immigration Department | 28 | |
| Foreigner Department | 14 | |
| Identification Department | 8 | |
| International Airport Det | 10 | |
| IBM Section | 9 | |
| | <u>101</u> | <u>696,600</u> |

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| | <u>Strength</u> | <u>1963 Budget</u> |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2. Under the Minister of Economy and Finance | | |
| a. Treasury Police | 561 | 3,098,100 |
| b. Customs Police | 255 | 1,241,400 |
| | <u>816</u> | <u>4,339,500</u> |
| 3. Under the Minister of Government | | |
| a. Town and Village Police | | |
| (1) Principal Police | 297 | 1,081,200 |
| (2) Political Chiefs | 61 | 351,600 |
| (3) Auxiliary Police | 1,108 | 2,660,000 |
| | <u>1,466</u> | <u>4,092,800</u> |
| | <u>4,478</u> | <u>* 20,161,471</u> |
| | | <u>*3,045,540</u> |

C. Functions and Capabilities of Forces Under the Minister of Public Security

1. General.

There is no assured tenure of office for members of the Public Force. No career service or benefits are authorized, no retirement system has been established, pay rates are very low and job retention is basically dependent on political affiliations and developments. It is legally possible to dismiss the entire Public Force at any time, and to replace those dismissed with completely untrained, inexperienced individuals. It was pleasing to find, however, that contrary to expectation the majority of the members of the Public Force, both officers and enlisted men, have been retained from the previous administration. Many of these have had several years of active experience in the Force. Most of the replacements have been in the senior key positions, and some of the newly appointed officials have had some type of appropriate previous experience. There is no bar to promotion from the ranks to officer positions, and several of the officers interviewed had come up from the ranks, including the young major commanding the Civil Guard in Puntarenas Province. The calibre and morale of all ranks observed appeared to be unusually high under the circumstances obtaining in the Force.

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2. The Civil Guard.

a. General. The Civil Guard is organized essentially along military lines, uses military titles and its equipment is principally for military rather than civil police action. The Costa Rica law defines it as the National Civil Police Force. It is administered and supported primarily by the Director General of the Public Force, who also directly commands the Civil Guard. The Civil Guard 1963 budget of approximately \$1,146,700 is primarily for salaries, the majority of its equipment being provided by the U.S. Military Assistance Program.

b. Personnel. There are no established standards for appointment in the Civil Guard. The Director of Plans and Operations, Public Force, stated that both physical and mental examinations are given prior to appointment. After considerable search, however, his office was able to produce only a simple IQ-type test which is presumably given to applicants being considered for enlistment or appointment in the Public Force. It seemed rather clear as the survey progressed that the principal consideration for appointment is political affiliation and sponsorship. There is no specific term of enlistment or appointment and no legal retention rights of any kind. Members of the Public Force are subject to dismissal and replacement, with or without stated reason, at any time at the will of the Director General. There is no retirement system and no pensions or other benefits are provided for either length of service or physical disablement. No other benefits such as medical or life insurance plans, housing or subsistence allowances, etc., are provided. Pay of members of the Civil Guard is very low, ranging from 400 Colones (approx. \$60) per month for privates to 2500 Colones (approx. \$377) per month for the Director General (See Chart No. 7, Appendix). This slants off steeply to 1100 Colones (approx. \$166) per month for senior officers and down to less than \$100 per month for lieutenants. Personnel Administration for the Civil Guard is provided by the Personnel and Orders Section of the Administrative Supervisors Office, which functions organizationally directly under the Minister of Public Security, but is actually controlled by the Director General of the Public Force.

c. Training. The Civil Guard has no civil police academy, and no effective in-service program of civil police training. A majority of the officers and many of the enlisted men have had various types of training courses at the U.S. Military School at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone. This includes Military Police, Infantry, Communications, Motor Maintenance and Traffic courses. A few officers have received U.S. Army Military courses in the U.S. The survey team found that only eleven (11) members of the Public Force had attended the Inter-American Police Academy at Fort Davis, Canal Zone, and none who had received civil police training in the United States. We could find none of the IAPA graduates who

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were properly placed to impart their training to others. In-service training conducted by the Civil Guard includes police rules and regulations, military courtesy, military discipline, close order drill and manual of arms. In some places an effort is made to teach beat operations and use of the baton, with little success due to lack of knowledge on the part of the instructors. No training is given in crowd or riot control. The 1st and 2nd Companies had no tear gas or gas masks and had had no training in their use. Due to scarcity of ammunition and police-type weapons (revolvers, carbines and riot guns) practically no training is possible in the use of such weapons.

d. Discipline. Discipline within the Civil Guard appeared to be generally excellent and there is evidence of unusually good morale when the circumstances of employment and total lack of career incentive are considered.

e. Medical. Some effort is made to provide some basic medical service for the Civil Guard. A total of two (2) medical officers and nine (9) medical technicians (sergeants) is provided for the total Public Force. This serves to man small dispensaries for the three companies in San Jose and each of the provincial capitol Civil Guard units. No provision is made for medical service to families.

f. Operations. One of the three Civil Guard Companies in San Jose is continually engaged in military training and performs no police functions. The other two companies, under a single command, have responsibility for policing the city, aided by the Radio Patrol Unit. Total transportation provided these companies for this purpose is one small personnel carrier. Men use public transportation or walk to and from their assignments. Each is armed with a revolver and a short rubber baton. A total of 48 rounds of revolver ammunition was available to these companies at the time of the survey, all of which was so old as to be dangerous to fire. Revolvers tested were broken and probably would not fire. The Civil Guard Companies, the Radio Patrol Unit (which operates only in San Jose) and the Traffic Police operate under separate commands with no central operational control and coordination. This situation is also true in the Provincial capitols. Public Force units in the Provincial capitols are almost totally lacking in transportation and effective civil police weapons and ammunition. The Traffic Force has only seven (7) cars and 12 motorcycles to patrol the entire country, and some of these are in bad condition. Each police force operates its own shifts, normally three eight- (8)-hour shifts per day, although this varies somewhat between Province Capitols.

g. Units

(1) Presidential Guard. The Presidential Guard, commanded by a Civil Guard Major, is comprised of six (6)

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officers and 24 enlisted men, a total of 30. It is well armed with revolvers, rifles, bazookas, mortars, BARs and machine guns, and has adequate ammunition to serve these weapons. It has 20 tear gas grenades, 20 gas masks, and each member of this Guard has received training in the use of each type of weapon and in the use of tear gas. The Guard has no assigned transportation. Each member of the Guard is required to have detailed knowledge of the city of San Jose. The Presidential Guard's sole function is the protection of the President's home in San Jose. It has no responsibility for the protection of the President outside of his residence and Guard members do not accompany the President when he leaves his residence. Members of the Presidential Guard have all received military training either locally or in the Army School at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone.

(2) 1st and 2nd Companies. As previously stated, these companies, which have actually been for some time consolidated into a single command, are responsible for civil police functions in the city of San Jose, exclusive of investigation, traffic and radio patrol car functions. Of an authorized strength of 470, 273 were available for duty during the period of the survey. Men were detached for duty with other units, for training with the 3rd Company, as embassy guards and for other purposes, leaving inadequate strength to perform their primary function of policing the city. They are inadequately armed and trained, have no transportation and are possessed of only rudimentary knowledge of civil police organization and operations. No member of these companies had had training at the Inter-American Police Academy. It was reported to the survey team that these companies were to be made separate units in the immediate future.

(3) 3rd Company. This company is actually the reserve force for use in case of violence which cannot be handled by the other units of the Public Force. It has an authorized strength of 240 men whose primary function is to train for military operations. This company performs no civil police duties and is quartered and trained separately from the other companies. When its military training is considered complete, this company will be assigned to civil police duties and replaced as a unit in military training by one of the other two Civil Guard companies. Riot control training for this company includes the use of M-1 rifles with bayonets for control of civil disturbances. Total transportation assigned to the 3rd Company is two jeeps. Practically all of the arms and ammunition of the Civil Guard, except for the Presidential Guard, is in the possession of and directly controlled by the 3rd Company. These arms and ammunition are warehoused in separate component packages for each Civil Guard company to facilitate the quick arming of

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all three companies in case of urgent need. Included in these packages are rifles, light and heavy machine guns, light automatic weapons, mortars and small cannon, with adequate stocks of ammunition for each. It is believed that this situation engendered the following quoted comment made to the survey team by the Chief of the Plans and Programs Staff of the Public Force: "We have everything for war and nothing for peace."

(4) Radio Patrol. The Radio Patrol Unit has an authorized strength of 108 officers and men. It operates 17 jeeps, 1 sedan and 2 small personnel carriers. Its operations are restricted to the city of San Jose. It has a city-wide VHF radio control net. A maximum of 8 jeeps, each with 1 police chauffeur and one police sergeant are on the streets at any one time. Gasoline allowance, arms and ammunition and training are not adequate to provide efficient and effective patrol operations. Shifts and sectors are not coordinated with the foot police and there is no staff or command provision for properly coordinated operations. Like most other units, the percentage of effectives in the Radio Patrol Unit is too low.

(5) Military Police. The Military Police Company has an authorized strength of 99. The functions of this company are not clear. As nearly as could be determined by the survey team, the primary function of the MP Company is to check on the performance of duty by the Civil Police in San Jose. Supervision of this nature is a normal function of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the civil police force. A small inspectorate under the police chief would be adequate for any special inspection requirements. The use of a 99-man separate company for this purpose appears to be a waste of manpower badly needed for normal police duties. The existing situation also creates an internal morale problem within the balance of the Civil Guard, due to a feeling of resentment against the MP Company members.

(6) Provincial Capitol Commands. Civil Guard Commands are located in each of the six Province Capitols outside of San Jose (Heredia, Alajuela, Puntarenas, Guanacaste, Cartago and Limon). Their authority is restricted to the Province Capitol cities. Four of these Province Capitols (Puntarenas, Heredia, Limon and Liberia) were visited by the survey team, and it was ascertained that the situation in the other two capitols is very similar to those visited. The Golfito area of Puntarenas Province was also visited by the team.

(a) Puntarenas. The authorized strength of the Puntarenas Command is 121 officers and men. The young major in command had been promoted from ranks and

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appeared to compare well with other officers seen by the survey team who had not served in enlisted ranks. Of the total strength, 24 were in a special military police unit whose function is to check on the performance of duty by the civil police. Puntarenas is a major port city with many sailors usually ashore. It was reported that the night patrol often picked up as many as 60 prisoners in one night. The Civil Guard in this city is also charged with responsibility for registration and physical examination of prostitutes, who swarm the city. This unit has had no civil police training. Daily off-duty, in-service training is given in close order drill and military courtesy. The unit has no revolvers, no ammunition, no tear gas, 12 gas masks and has had no riot control training. It has two (2) jeeps. Cooperation with the Treasury Police appeared to be sketchy. Although the Treasury Police are responsible for contraband and other coast guard control functions, the patrol boat stationed at Puntarenas is controlled by the Civil Guard.

(b) Heredia. The authorized strength of the Heredia Command is 84. The Assistant Commandant was promoted from the ranks. He made a very favorable impression on the survey team. The Heredia Command has no special military police unit. Only about 50% of the command was available for regular duties, the others being on various types of detached service. Daily off-duty, in-service training is given to the members of the command in close order drill, military courtesy and traffic control. Excellent cooperation with the Treasury Police was reported. This unit has had no civil police and no riot control training. It has ten (10) serviceable revolvers and two rounds of ammunition for each revolver. Ammunition is so old as to be dangerous. For transportation it has two (2) jeeps and one (1) small personnel carrier.

(c) Limon. The authorized strength of the Limon Command is 98. This command has no special military police. A somewhat larger percentage of effectives than for other commands visited was available in Limon. Limon is the Atlantic Ocean port for Costa Rica, and has the usual problems of a port city. In addition, approximately 80% of its population is Jamaican by origin or birth. The change over from United Fruit Company to Standard Fruit Company control of banana production was indicated also to have created some problems. Daily off-duty, in-service training is conducted for members of the command in close order drill and military courtesy. Excellent cooperation with the Treasury Police was reported.

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Transportation consists of three (3) jeeps and one (1) small personnel carrier. Gas allowance was reported as inadequate. The command has no serviceable revolvers and no ammunition. Gas masks and tear gas were reported as adequate in quantity. Tear gas grenades were 13 years old. This unit has had no civil police or riot control training and no training in the use of tear gas. Although the Treasury Police are responsible for contraband and other coast guard control functions, the patrol boat stationed at Limon is controlled by the Civil Guard.

(d) Liberia. Liberia is the capitol of Guanacaste Province. Authorized strength of the Guanacaste Command is 80. This command has no special Military Police. About 75% of the command is normally available for duty. Daily off-duty, in-service training is conducted for members of the command in close order drill and military courtesy. There appeared to be fairly good cooperation with the Treasury Police. Transportation consists of two (2) jeeps. Gasoline allowance was reported as inadequate. The command has rifles, small cannon and machine guns, but no revolvers. Frequent power failures were reported as a basis for need for an emergency power plant. This unit has had no civil police or riot control training.

h. Special Functions.

(1) Riot Control. The Civil Guard is responsible for the control of civil disturbances. It is neither equipped nor trained to carry out this responsibility. It was reported that during recent riots which took place in Cartago this lack of training was particularly evident. Tear gas grenades used by the police were thrown back by the mob. Four persons were killed before the disturbance was quieted.

(2) Protection from Invasion. Costa Rica has borders with Nicaragua and Panama, and has two long unprotected coast lines on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. While the Civil Guard is not responsible for border control, it is the only available force for repelling any attack from outside the country. While it probably has armament and military training sufficient for any emergency of this nature, it is lacking in adequate mobility and communications to meet any such threat. It is not believed that there is any real danger of actual invasion in the foreseeable future.

i. Investigations. The Civil Guard has no responsibility nor authority to conduct criminal investigations.

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j. Records. The Civil Guard has no effective central records system. Records maintained by each separate command are surprisingly good, although the system used needs modernization.

k. Transportation. The Civil Guard has a total of 41 motor vehicles, 20 of which are assigned to the Radio Patrol Unit in San Jose. Of this total, there are 31 new jeeps, the other 10 vehicles being in very bad mechanical condition.

l. Maintenance. Motor and communications equipment maintenance is provided for the Civil Guard by the Public Force Maintenance Unit. This unit is not adequately staffed or equipped to handle its responsibilities. Within its capabilities it does a very good job. Maintenance for the entire force is centralized in San Jose.

m. Personal Equipment. Adequate personal equipment for civil police duties is almost entirely lacking. Gun belts and whistles are generally available. Very few revolvers are available and many of those which are available are unserviceable. Flashlights and handcuffs are almost entirely lacking. Revolver holsters available are generally open, making revolvers vulnerable to snatching and unprotected from the elements. All civil police carry short, rubber batons which are not suitable for their purpose. It was also noted that decorative white tassles were worn by many of the police suspended from their gun belts. These tassles constitute a personal hazard in any conflict with an individual or a crowd.

n. Other Police Equipment. (See Charts Nos. 4 and 5, Appendix). No long, hard wood batons are available. No riot guns are in stock. Tear gas stocks are either inadequate or non-existent in the various commands, and much of that observed was too old to be safe for use. Sufficient modern gas masks are not available. Sidearms are generally in poor condition.

o. Uniforms. Each member of the Civil Guard is authorized two (2) uniforms per year. No provision is made for laundry, cleaning or maintenance allowances. The uniforms are attractive and suitable for police duties.

p. Buildings. Almost without exception the buildings housing the Civil Guard are very old, poorly maintained and unsuitable for their purpose.

q. Communications. Communications are inadequate. Detailed discussion is included elsewhere in this report.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

3. Plans and Operations Staff. The Plans and Operations Staff of the Public Force has an authorized strength of 60, including a pool of 50 men for processing and training as replacements. All officers of this staff have attended the U.S. Army School at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone. This staff is responsible for:

- Preparation of courses of instruction for the Civil Guard
- Conduct of some aspects of field training
- Preparation of emergency plans
- Conduct of training inspections
- Central training program for chauffeurs
- Establishment of qualification standards for appointment in the Civil Guard and supervision of examinations for such appointments

None of this staff has had civil police training. It is lacking in course instructional material and training aids suitable for instruction in civil police duties, and in operational know how essential for the proper preparation of emergency plans for civil police operations.

4. Air and Sea Force. The only position authorized for this force is one (1) airplane pilot. As the Public Force currently has no airplanes, this position is used for other purposes. Acquisition of one or more planes is anticipated. The coastal patrol boats of the Public Force are operated by the Civil Guard.

5. Intelligence Unit. In 1948 the intelligence unit was eliminated from the Public Force, and was not reestablished until 1962 when President Orlich gave verbal instructions for its reestablishment. Currently this unit has no budget and no personnel authorization, drawing its entire support, including assigned personnel, from other units of the Public Force. Its reported function is to engage in anti-communist, counter-subversive activity throughout the country. Its chief is a graduate of the Inter-American Police Academy as well as of the G-2 course at Fort Gulick. The unit currently has 20 members assigned and is operating in each province of the country. Members have been trained by its chief, briefly assisted recently by a military intelligence officer from Fort Gulick. Its total available transportation is two (2) jeeps and it has no proper equipment of any kind. A records system is being established but training and assistance is needed for this purpose. The relationship of the Intelligence Unit of the Public Force to the Treasury Police, which also has assigned anti-communist and counter-subversive functions, is not at all clear.

6. Detective Force. The Detective Force has an authorized strength of 60 (See Chart No. 10, Appendix). The reported effective strength of this Force at the time of this survey was 25. Total available transportation is three (3) jeeps. It has no appropriate serviceable arms. The Detective Force is responsible for conducting all criminal

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investigations throughout the country, and assists in the control of travel and of importation of subversive propaganda. It is prohibited from investigating political matters. One (1) investigator is authorized for each Civil Guard provincial command, and these investigators work closely with the Detective Force. There is also good cooperation reported with the Public Force Intelligence Unit. All members of the Detective Force were reported as having graduated from the U.S. Army School at Fort Gulick. Some technical training is provided at the local university. Work load averages about 600 complaints per month. Surprisingly good records are kept, centralized for the entire country. Records include pictures and dossiers of known dangerous foreigners. Laboratory and other equipment is obsolete and completely inadequate. Members of this unit have had no professional training in civil police criminal investigative methods, techniques and equipment.

7. Traffic Force. (See Charts Nos. 8 and 9, Appendix). The Traffic Force, with an authorized strength of 156, is responsible for the regulation and control of traffic throughout the country. It controls the licensing of all vehicles, traffic control road signs and the administration of punishment for traffic violations. A central traffic court in San Jose, under the Chief of the Traffic Force, handles all traffic violation cases for the entire country. Cases from outside the San Jose area are handled by telephone. The total transportation assigned to the Traffic Force consists of four (4) jeeps in good condition, one (1) sedan in bad condition, two (2) pick-ups in bad condition and 12 motorcycles in varying degrees of mechanical condition. Total communications consists of one (1) base station and one (1) mobile unit. Costa Rica has 32,000 registered motor vehicles, 72,000 registered drivers of all kinds, including trucks, busses, taxis and private vehicles. Records and operations appeared to be more efficient than would normally be expected, considering the limited means available to the Force.

8. Maintenance Unit. The Maintenance Unit, with an authorized strength of 7, is responsible for maintaining the motor vehicles and communications equipment of the entire Public Force, except the Traffic Force, which has its own small organic maintenance unit. This Unit is overworked, understaffed and functions mainly with obsolete or improvised equipment. Within its means it provides unusually good service.

9. Bands. The Public Force maintains a school of music and a 60-piece band in San Jose and a 30-piece band in each provincial capitol (See Chart No. 11, Appendix). Total bandsmen authorized is 266. Administrative support for the bands is provided by the Civil Guard. Bandsmen normally rehearse for a relatively brief period each day and give occasional concerts. They also provide music on occasions of public ceremony, including parades. Bandsmen have no police responsibilities and have received no civil or military police training. Their pay scale compares favorably with that of the Civil Guardsmen who provide their support. The survey team is of the opinion that these bands,

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with the exception of the music school force, constitute an unexploited available asset for augmenting the civil police force without increasing the budget. Bandsmen should be trained and equipped to perform primary duty as policemen, with a secondary duty as musicians. As they presently work many less hours and under much better circumstances than other members of the Public Force, they also create a morale problem in the rest of the Force which would be automatically eliminated with their training and principal use as policemen.

10. Communications. The Civil Guard has a radio net connecting its headquarters in each of the six provinces to headquarters in San Jose. (See Chart No. 17, Appendix). There is also a tactical net in San Jose to support patrol operations in the city. This net consists of a headquarters transceiver in the Radio Patrol Company, and mobile sets of the same frequency in the 17 jeeps of the radio patrol. The Traffic Directorate also has one radio equipped jeep on this frequency, while the Detectives have three. The two jeeps assigned to each of the provinces are on the countrywide net frequency.

The Fiscal Guard plans a net of 12 base stations "when funds are available" as follows: Penas Blancas, Los Chiles, Rio Sarapiqueri at Nicaragua Border, Nicoya, Puerto Quepos, Boca del Colorado, Upala, Rio Carlos at Nicaragua Border, Guafito, Palmar, Golfito, Canoas.

Although this will greatly improve communications for the Fiscal Guard, and provide added security to the country, there will remain 47 Fiscal Guard posts about the country without communication.

It is believed that operation of all security forces on a combined net will allow for much better communications coverage of the country and allow for maximum coordination of effort.

11. Administrative Supervisor. The Office of the Administrative Supervisor is placed organizationally directly under the Minister of Public Security. In actual operation it is in part, at least, controlled by the Director General of the Public Forces. There are four principal support staffs under the Administrative Supervisor which directly support the Public Force, plus a sizeable Immigration Control Unit.

a. Personnel and Orders Unit. This Unit handles the personnel administration of the Public Force.

b. Budget Unit. This Unit handles the budget and finance requirements for the Public Force.

c. Medical Unit. This Unit handles the medical service provided for the Public Force. It is quite small and limited in capability in light of the magnitude of an effective job.

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d. Supply Unit. This Unit handles the routine supply requirements of the Public Force.

e. Immigration Control Unit. This Unit is charged with control of movement in and out of Costa Rica, and the control of foreigners while in the country. It has an authorized strength of 71 divided into Immigration, Foreigner and Identification Departments, and National Airport and International Business Machine Units. It maintains records of and is responsible for approving movements of individuals into and out of Costa Rica, all foreigners temporarily or permanently residing within the country and checks and controls air travel into and out of the National Airport in San Jose. The Identification Department maintains foreigner fingerprint files. There is no exchange of fingerprint files between this Department and the Detective Force, and some duplication of effort exists between these units. Consideration should be given to establishing a single consolidated fingerprint file to serve all requirements of the government in this field.

D. Functions and Capabilities of Forces Under the Ministry of Economy and Treasury.

1. The Customs Police. Authorized strength of the Customs Police is 255. (See Chart No. 12, Appendix). Their responsibilities are restricted to the collection of customs. For this purpose they have detachments at each border, in each major seaport, in the Post Office and at the International Airport. Their functions were not examined in detail by the survey team, as they apparently do not have law enforcement authority.

2. The Treasury Police.

a. The Treasury Police, (see Chart No. 3, Appendix) with an authorized strength of 561, exercise a wide range of authority throughout the country. (See Charts Nos. 13 and 14, Appendix). They are the only law enforcement agency which has legal authority to investigate political matters and to enter and search buildings with or without warrant when their judgment indicates necessity. They are charged by law and regulation with responsibility for:

- (1) Protection and conservation of natural resources, including forest conservation
- (2) Control of contraband activities
- (3) Cattle inspection
- (4) Control of narcotics traffic
- (5) Control of illicit liquor activities
- (6) Counter subversive activities

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b. Like the Civil Guard the Treasury Police have no legal tenure in office, no career service or benefits, no retirement system and low rates of pay. Appointment in the Treasury Police is based on political affiliation and the great majority are changed with each new administration. No basic standards for selection and appointment have been developed. Initial training is provided in a two weeks' course given in San Jose to each new appointee. Thereafter the only training is by experience on the job.

c. The Treasury Police maintain detachments in 55 locations throughout the country. Jeeps, horses, mules and foot patrols are used in covering assigned areas. The numbers of jeeps and animals are completely inadequate to meet requirements, as are available arms, ammunition, communications and other equipment. (See Charts 18 and 19, Appendix). The Treasury Police, similar to the Public Force, has surprisingly high morale and basic potential, considering the circumstances of their selection and duty performance.

d. The survey team visited the headquarters of the Treasury Police in San Jose and four (4) outlying detachments:

(1) Headquarters. The headquarters appeared to be well organized and staffed with a strongly directed, hard working group. The young Inspector General of the Treasury Police was alert and enthusiastic, and appeared familiar with his problems and requirements.

(2) Penas Blancas. In Penas Blancas, on the Nicaraguan border, all personnel (Customs, Treasury, Immigration) were commanded by a major assigned from the Costa Rican Tourist Institute, an autonomous agency reporting to the President. Normal capacity of this border control unit is 35 cars per day. When this number increases, travelers must wait to be processed through. A detachment of 26 Treasury Police is assigned to Penas Blancas to police 72 kilometers of the Nicaraguan border. They use horses and mules for movement and operate in pairs. They are armed with rifles and have only two (2) revolvers for the detachment. One (1) jeep is assigned this area. No binoculars were found in possession of the Fiscal Guard.

(3) Puntarenas. The Puntarenas Detachment of 26 men is primarily engaged in checking smuggling in and out of the port. It has no transportation and total arms are five revolvers for which they have no ammunition.

(4) Limon. The Limon Detachment of 55 men performs all Treasury Police functions throughout the province including control of the border from Panama to Nicaragua. No horses

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or mules and no jeeps are assigned to this unit. All patrol is on foot, and it was reported that detachment members borrow transportation or thumb rides when possible. Arms consist of a few old revolvers, generally dangerous to fire, and practically no ammunition. The Unit Chief displayed a large package of subversive leaflets recently confiscated from an air shipment into Limon. Detachment members are authorized two (2) uniforms per year. No suitable work clothes are provided for patrols into the interior, suitable boots being a particular lack. No technical equipment of any kind such as cameras, tape recorders, fingerprint equipment, etc., is available. The detachment has no radio communications and no means of contacting outlying patrols except by runner.

(5) Golfito. Golfito is the center of operations of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica. There is no usable road into the Golfito area, although one is now under construction. Access is by air and sea. A detachment of seven (7) Treasury Police is stationed here. It has no transportation, no communications, no technical equipment and its chief has no previous experience of any kind except some French military service several years ago. The detachment is generally dependent on the United Fruit Company for support.

E. Functions and Capabilities of Forces Under the Minister of Government

1. Town and Village Police.

a. Except for the capitol city of San Jose and the capitol cities of the other six (6) provinces of Costa Rica, public order enforcement in all towns and villages in Costa Rica is provided by Town and Village Police appointed by the Minister of Government. (See Chart No. 15, Appendix).

b. The only budget support provided for the Town and Village Police is for very small salaries. Authorized strength of this force is:

(1) Political Chiefs 61

These individuals are appointed on the basis of political affiliation only. They act as a sort of combination of mayor, judge and chief of police for the towns and villages in which they are appointed. Salaries range from approximately \$70 to \$90 per month.

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(2) Regular Police 297

Salaries range from approximately \$30 to \$50 per month.

(3) Auxiliary Police 1100

Salaries are approximately \$30 per month.

c. (1) All Town and Village Police are political appointees. They are supervised by an Inspector General of Authorities who is a senior assistant to the Minister of Government. No provision is made for any support of these police except salaries. They have no training, no uniforms, no arms, no equipment, no transportation and can exercise only the function of public arrest. They are not permitted the right of entry into any private property, even with a warrant. All communications are by public telephone except in the town of San Pedro where the town police have the only radio in the Ministry of Government police force. Appointees must live in the districts of their assignments and be available for duty 24 hours a day. Legally they are not permitted to hold any other position, although in fact the low salaries make some form of income augmentation necessary. In general the Town and Village Police have good cooperation with the Treasury Police stationed in their areas.

(2) In San Pedro, a town of 15,000 population, there are a total of 11 town police, 8 of whom are auxiliaries.

(3) In Escazu, a town of 14,000 population, there are a total of 9 town police, 8 of whom are auxiliaries. These examples are typical of the situation throughout the country.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

A. Golfito Area.

1. The Golfito Area of Puntarenas Province, is the extreme southwest area of Costa Rica. It has a long common border with Panama, including the border town of Canoas on the Pan American Highway. The United Fruit Company banana plantations in Costa Rica are located in this area and are immediately contiguous to the company plantations in the Puerto Armuellas area in Panama. Subversive activity is continuous among the banana plantation workers in this area, with the threat of strikes and violence continually present.

2. According to United Fruit Company officials a total of 6000 Costa Ricans are employed by the company in the Golfito area. The company estimates that only about 250 of these are hard core communist or otherwise subversive individuals, but that these 250, using terrorist methods, can dominate and essentially control the entire 6,000. Again, according to company officials, the 250 and their cell codes are known to the company and to the Costa Rican internal security officials. It is contended that they have been well trained and organized by the communists, many of them having received training in communist countries. Company officials also believe that a clandestine radio operates in this area, although it has not been located.

3. The Golfito area has no access roads. A connection with the Pan American Highway has been started, but it may be two or three years before it is completed. There are small air fields at Golfito and La Palma which will land planes up to DC-3 or C-46 size. Other access is by sea. Terrain is ideal for guerilla warfare and the area could be used as a safe base for insurgent operations. There are plenty of water and basic food supplies.

4. Internal security forces consist of a 7-man Treasury Police detachment, 1 Traffic Force representative and 12 Town policemen. In addition, the Fruit Company maintains a force of 30 watchmen who are prohibited from carrying arms. There are no coastal patrol boats. The Fruit Company maintains the only communications, and these are closed down from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. daily.

5. It was reported that printed propaganda moves freely through the area and that agitators are continually attempting to create trouble.

6. Fruit Company representatives indicated a strong desire to have a Civil Guard detachment stationed permanently in the area.

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B. Marihuana.

At nearly all of the posts visited by the team the local authorities indicated that the control of Marihuana is a growing problem. A considerable confiscated cache of marihuana both in bulk and in cigarettes was shown to the team at one post.

C. Highway Traffic Safety.

There is apparently no surveillance of traffic movement on the highways of Costa Rica. Driving practices are extremely dangerous, and in most cases operators of vehicles take unnecessary risks. The sight of wrecked autos, trucks and busses along the highways is very frequent. Among the most dangerous practices observed was the indiscriminate parking of vehicles squarely on the highways in the traffic lanes, especially at night without flares, lights, or even reflectors. The wheels are often blocked by large rocks which are left on the roadways as an added hazard. Passing on blind hills and curves is another common practice which apparently accounts for many accidents.

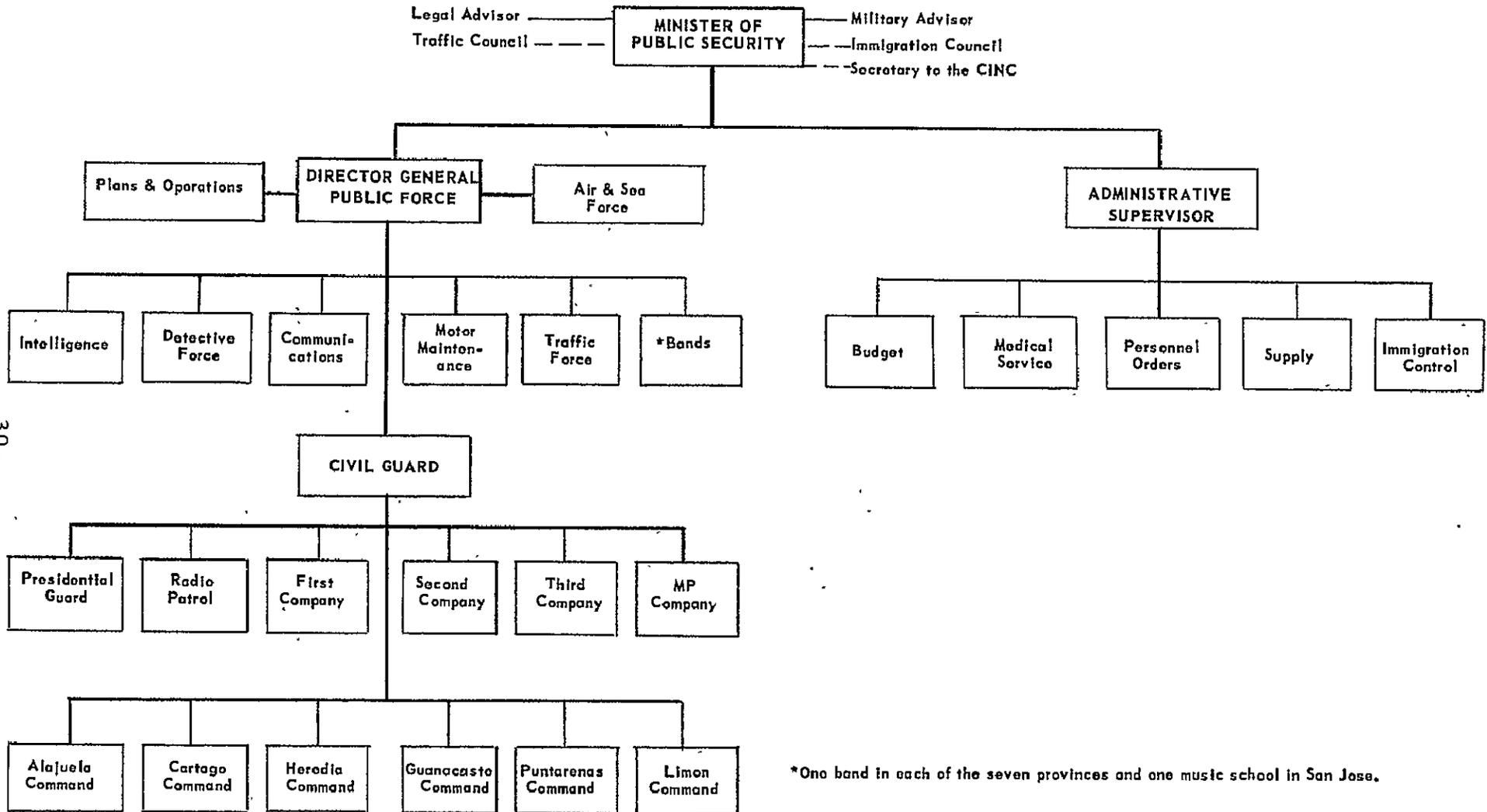
Automobile insurance is a government monopoly in Costa Rica, and rates are said to be extraordinarily high, no doubt being based on the number and amount of claims paid as the result of accidents. It follows that a reduction in accident frequency should materially reduce insurance rates.

APPENDIX

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Chart No. 1 | Organization of the Public Force |
| Chart No. 2 | Organization of the Traffic Force |
| Chart No. 3 | Organization of the Treasury Police |
| Chart No. 4 | Arms in the Public Security Force |
| Chart No. 5 | Ammunition in the Public Security Force |
| Chart No. 6 | Personnel Distribution of Civil Guard |
| Chart No. 7 | Salary Distribution of Civil Guard |
| Chart No. 8 | Personnel Distribution of Traffic Force |
| Chart No. 9 | Salary Distribution of Traffic Force |
| Chart No. 10 | Personnel and Salary Distribution of Detective Force |
| Chart No. 11 | Personnel and Salary Distribution of Bands |
| Chart No. 12 | Personnel and Salary Distribution of Customs Force |
| Chart No. 13 | Personnel Distribution of Treasury Police |
| Chart No. 14 | Salary Distribution of Treasury Police |
| Chart No. 15 | Personnel and Salary Distribution of Town and Village Police |
| Chart No. 16 | Vehicle Distribution |
| Chart No. 17 | Radio Communications System |
| Chart No. 18 | Vehicle Distribution in Treasury Police |
| Chart No. 19 | Animal Distribution in Treasury Police |
| Chart No. 20 | Patrol Boats |

ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC FORCE

CHART NO. 1

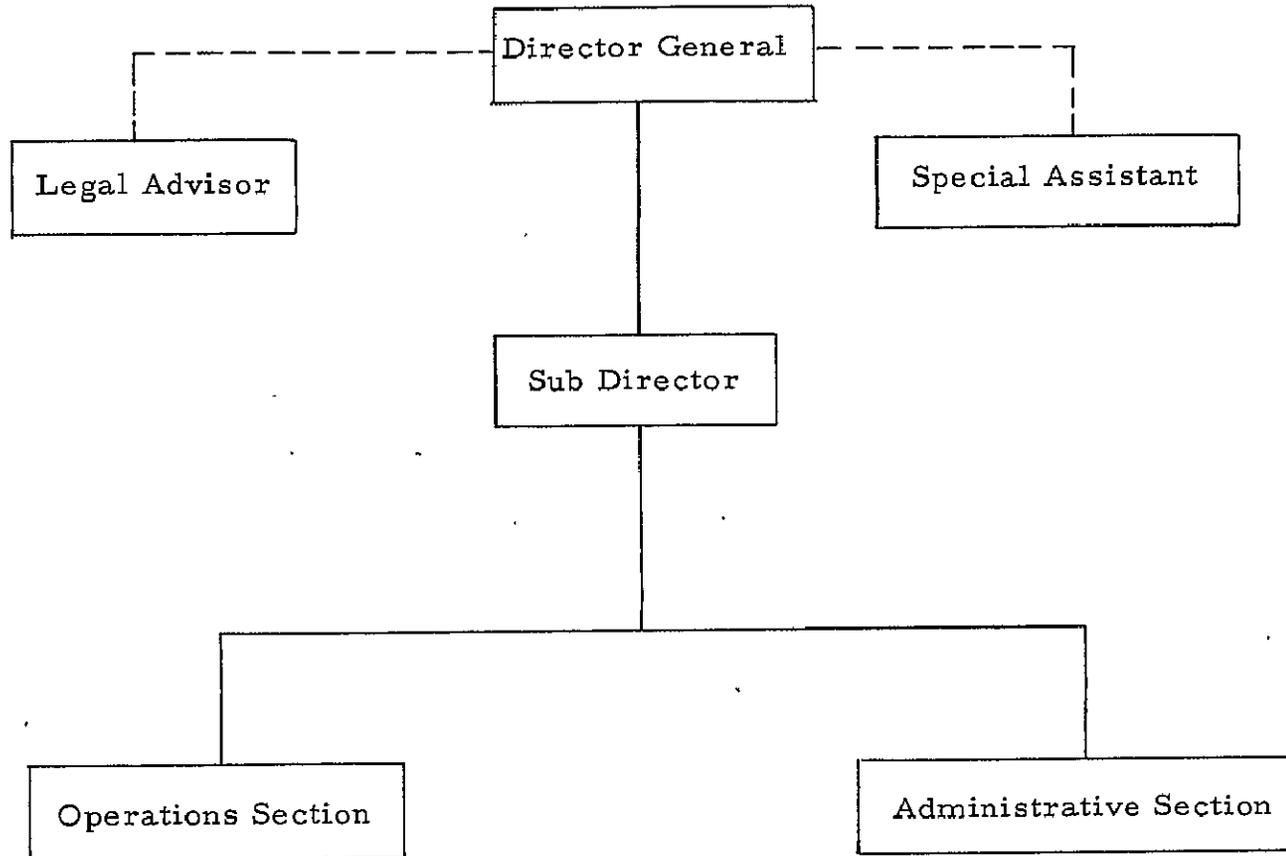


*One band in each of the seven provinces and one music school in San Jose.

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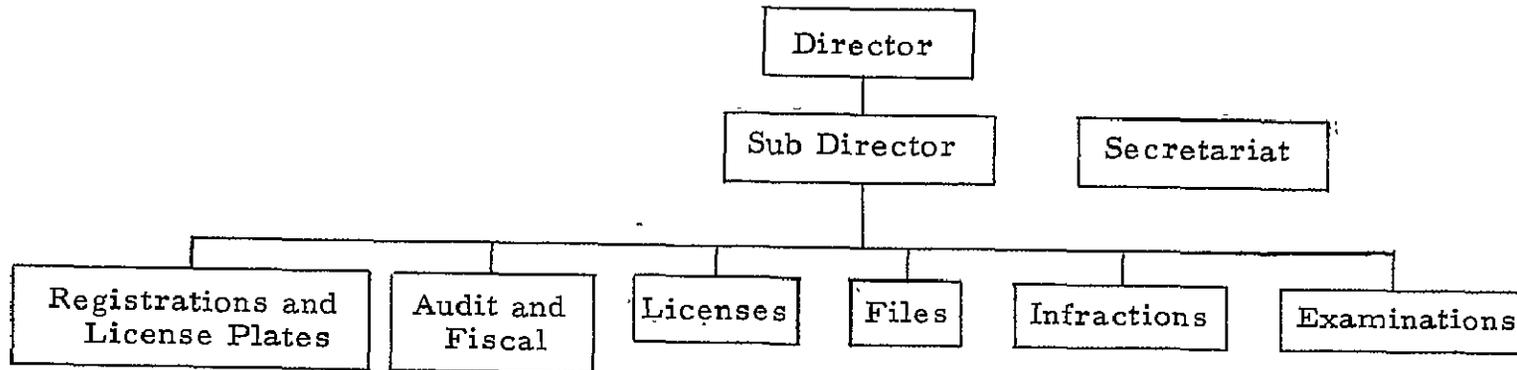
TRAFFIC FORCE



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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
TRAFFIC FORCE

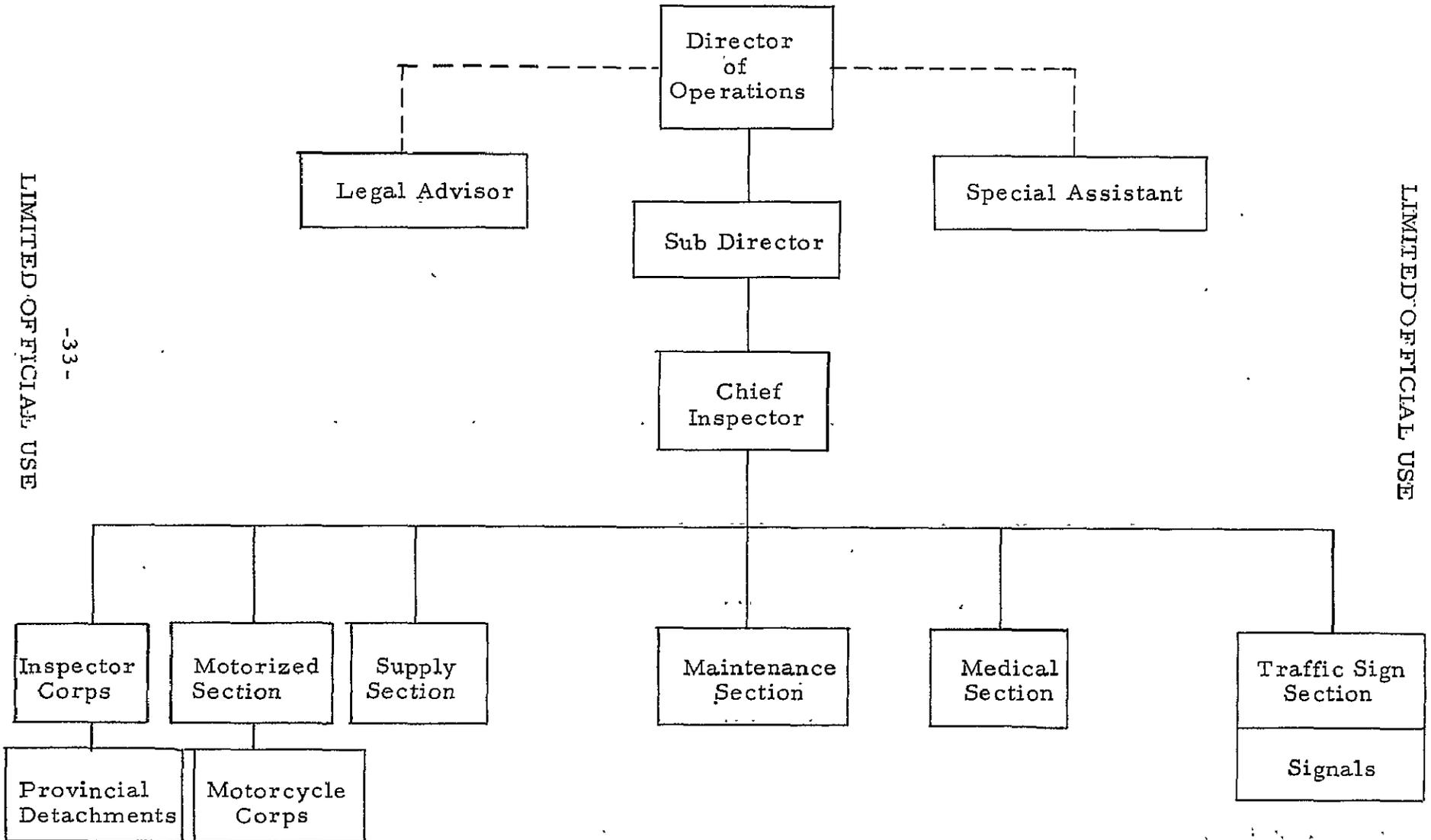


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TRAFFIC OPERATIONS SECTION
TRAFFIC FORCE

CHART NO. 2B

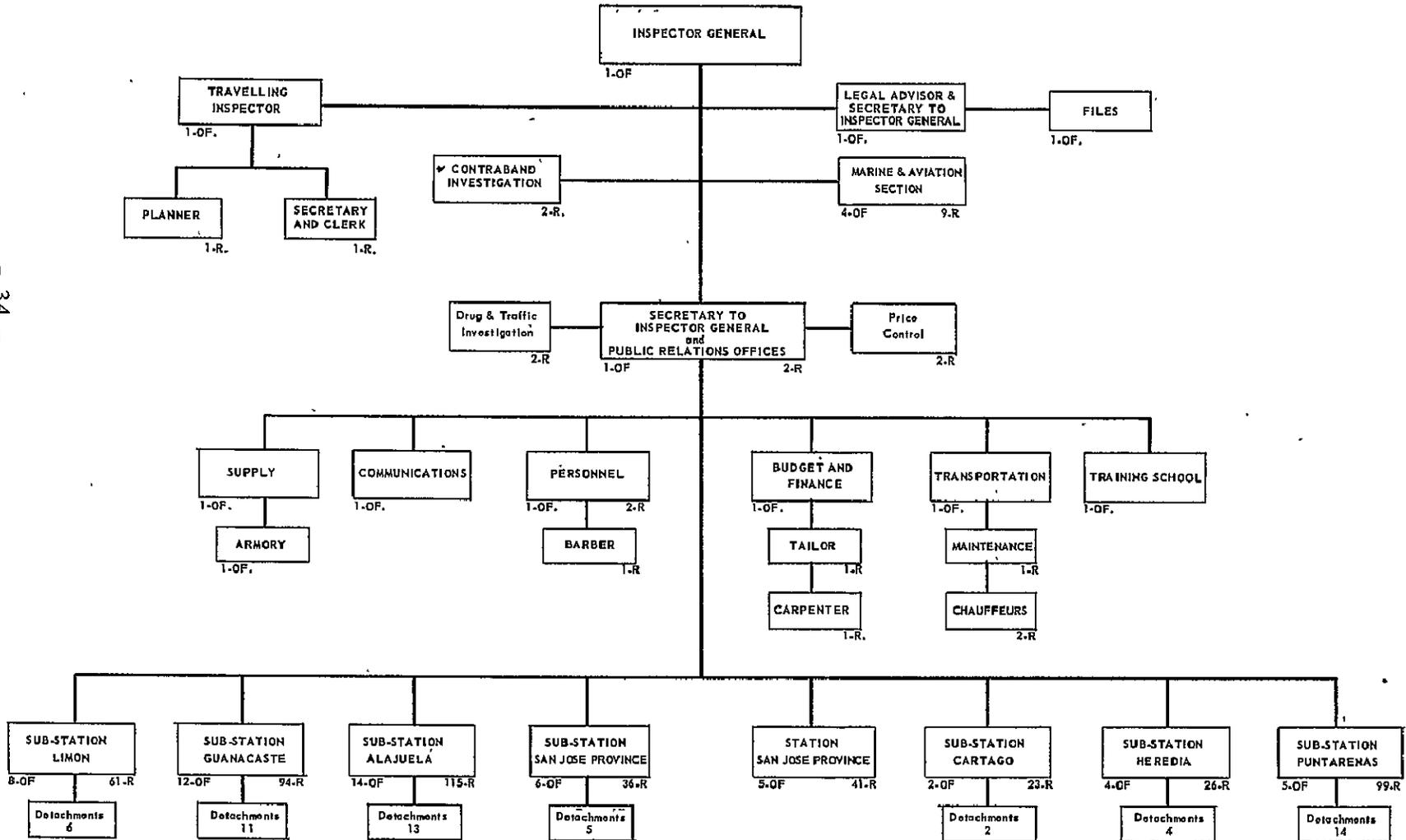


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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF TREASURY AND FINANCE



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY-WEAPONS SECTION
INVENTORY OF ARMAMENT

Stock on Hand as of 18 January 1963

| DESCRIPTION | Units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | First and Second Companies, Civil Guard | Third Company, Civil Guard | Operations and Training Section | Radio Patrols Company | Military Police | Presidential Guard | Inspectorate General of Fiscal Property | Directorate General of Fiscal | Central Penitentiary | San Lucas Penal Colony | El Ciego Arsenal (Depotment) | Alajuela Command | Colongo Command | Guanacaste Command | | Heredia Command | Limon Command | Puntarenas Command | Directorate of Transit | Ministry of Government | Under Repair | Tools |
| Anti-Aircraft Machineguns, Breda Cal. 20 mm AA-C-1933 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Machineguns Browning Cal. 30 M. 1917-A1 (water cooled) | 13 | 4 | | | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 31 |
| Machineguns Browning Cal. 30 M. 1919-A4 (air-cooled) | 6 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 12 |
| Machineguns Browning Cal. 50 WC M2 (water-cooled) | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Machineguns Browning Cal. 50 HB M2 (air-cooled) | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 7 |
| Machineguns Browning Cal. 50 M2 (aviation general) | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Machineguns Colt Cal. 7 mm (air cooled) | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Machineguns Colt Cal. 30 (water-cooled) | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Mountain Cannon Skoda Cal. 75 mm. M. 1911 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | 7 |
| Cavalry Carbines Krag Cal. 30 40 M. 1896 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Thompson Sub machineguns Cal. 45 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Mausser type Carbines, Swedish M. 1896, Cal. 30 | 4 | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Shotgun for Signals Tru-Flite Cal. 37 mm | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Rifles North American M1 Cal. 30 | 10 | 1,473 | 80 | 68 | | 501 | | | 20 | 100 | 89 | 209 | 102 | 80 | 107 | | | | | | | 2,839 |
| Rifles Krag Cal. 30 40 M. 1898 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mausser Rifles-various makes Cal. 7 mm | | 110ME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 110ME |
| Rifles-Argentine Mauser type Cal. 7.65 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mosin Rifles M. 19/30 Cal. 7.62 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Automatic Rifles-Breda Cal. 7 mm M. 30-1935 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Mendoza Automatic Rifles Md. C. Cal. 7 mm | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Johnson Automatic Rifles Cal. 30 M-1941 | | 97 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | 117 |
| Browning Automatic Rifles Cal. 30 M. 1918 A2 | | 12 | 6 | | 3 | 6 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| Dagtyarov Automatic Rifles Cal. 7.62 mm. | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Semi-automatic Rifles H&R Reising M. '60 Cal. 45 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rocket Launchers 3.5" M. 20 ATB | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 8 |
| Mortars 60 mm. M. 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 7 |
| Mortars 81 mm. M. 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 9 |
| Automatic Pistols Barnadalli Cal. 9 mm short | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Signal Pistols-Harrington & Richardson Cal. ?" M. Mark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revolvers Smith & Wesson Special CTG Cal. 38 L. E. | 203 | 33 | 9 | 25 | 51 | 20 | 49 | 20 | | 2 | 6 | 29 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 14 | | | | | 526 |
| Revolvers Smith & Wesson Special CTG Cal. 38 short | | 5 | | | | | 254 | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 264 |
| Revolvers-other makes Cal. 38 L. E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sub machineguns M3-A1, Cal. 45 | 9 | 59 | 6 | 16 | 24 | 22 | | 6 | 17 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 6 | | | | | 250 |
| Sub machineguns Bereta M.38a 44-1948 Cal. 9 mm | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sub machineguns-Breda (Hol.-P.G.) Cal. 7 mm | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Sub machineguns Nebausen-short muzzle Cal. 7.63 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub machineguns Nebausen-long muzzle Cal. 7.63 mm. | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Sub-machineguns H & R Reising M. 50 Cal. 45 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| Rifles Cal. 22 M-52 For target practice | | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Anti-tank Rifle Cal. 55 English | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rifles-Mausser type-Dominican | | 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 132 |
| Sub machineguns-Beretta type Dominican | | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| Revolvers Cal. 22 Mach. | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Pistols Cal. 7.63 Astra. | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Pistols Cal. 22 short | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Rifles Cal. 22 short | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Rifles Cal. 22 long rifle | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Anti gas Masks | | 122 | | 12 | 20 | 12 | | | | | 10 | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | 206 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY-WEAPONS SECTION
A MMUNITION INVENTORY

Stock on hand as of 15 January 1963

| DESCRIPTION | / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | First Company of the Civil Guard | Second Company of the Civil Guard | Third Company of the Civil Guard | Training and Operations | Radio Patrol Company | Military Police | Directorate General of Transit | Directorate General of Detachments | Central Penitentiary | Inspectorate General of Property | San Lucas Penal Colony | Alejo Garcia Air Force | Carabao Command | Chamorro Command | Holanda Command | Limon Command | Pinaros Command | Ministry of Government | Presidential Guard |
| Ball Cartridges 6.5 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, different makes and styles 7 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, for Argentine Mauser 7.62 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, Sub machine gun 7.63 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, Sub-machine gun 9 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, Bernadelli (380) 9 mm. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, M 2 y 30 06 30 Cal | 1 120 | 586 542 | 7,300 | | | | | | 5 000 | 8 250 | 21,556 | 122 132 | 12 214 | 13,108 | 32 332 | | | 100,786 | |
| Ball Cartridges for Krag Rifles 30.40 Cal. | | 2 000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges, for Revolver 38 Cal | 56 | 300 | 60 | | | | | | | 36 | 58 | | 81 | | | | | 2 000 | |
| Ball Cartridges, for Sub machine gun 45 Cal | 1,050 | 358 680 | 2,503 | | | 1 000 | | 2 000 | 450 | 5 100 | 870 | 3 300 | 10 747 | 4 442 | 1 630 | | | 7 010 | |
| Rockets, High Explosives for Rocket Launchers 3.5 | | 805 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 27 | | | |
| Rockets, White Phosphorus 3.5" | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Rockets, Smoking 3.5 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockets, Drill 3.5 | | 220 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockets, 2.36 H E | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockets, Drill 2.36 | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fragmentation Hand Grenades | | 283 | 2 | | | | | | | | 100 | 106 | 105 | 100 | 119 | | | | |
| Teargas Hand Grenades (gray can) | | 842 | 8 | 58 | | | | 50 | | | | | | 25 | 50 | | | | |
| Hand Grenades (Drill) | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hand Grenades-Explosives | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teargas Hand Grenades (baseball type) | | 328 | | | | | | | | 50 | | | | 25 | | | | 30 | |
| High Explosive Grenades for Mortar 81 mm | | 524 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 40 | | 50 | | | | | |
| Iron Grenades for Mortar 81 mm | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drill Grenades for Mortar 81 mm | | 99 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Explosive Grenades for Mortar 60 mm | | 397 | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | 50 | | | | |
| Drill Grenades for Mortar | | 47 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball Cartridges 50 Cal | | 35 715 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000 | 2 000 | | | 4 226 | |
| Ball Cartridges 22 Cal. | | 5 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dynamite Sticks | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

THE PUBLIC FORCE
CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK (PER BUDGET)
THE CIVIL GUARD

CHART NO. 6

| | TOTALS | First Commander | Second Commander | Third Commander | Lieutenant | Sub Lieutenant | Secretary-Officer | Sergeant Major | Sergeant | Corporal | Civil Guard | Jailer | Agent-Investigator | Radio Technician | Stenographer | Chauffeur | Armorer Assistants | Porter |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| Presidential Guard | 30 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Military Police | 99 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 72 | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Radio Patrol | 108 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 49 | 1 | | | 1 | | 45 | | | |
| 1st & 2nd Company | 453 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 400 | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Third Company | 237 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 199 | | | | 3 | 2 | | |
| Alajuela Command | 102 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 78 | 10 | 1 | | | | | |
| Cartago Command | 99 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 75 | 10 | 1 | | | | | |
| Heredia Command | 84 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 60 | 10 | 1 | | | | | |
| Guanacaste Command | 80 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 60 | 9 | 1 | | | | | |
| Puntarenas Command | 121 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 95 | 12 | 1 | | | | | |
| Limon Command | 98 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 75 | 9 | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1511 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 79 | 97 | 1138 | 60 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 2 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

THE PUBLIC FORCE
TABLE SHOWING SALARY RATE DISTRIBUTION
THE CIVIL GUARD

CHART NO. 7

| | Colones | 1100 | 1000 | 850 | 800 | 700 | 575 | 550 | 525 | 500 | 475 | 450 | 425 | 400 |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| First Commander | | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Commander | | | | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Commander | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Lieutenant | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Sub Lieutenant | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Sub Lieutenant Radio Operator | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Office Secretary | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Sergeant Major | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Sergeant Telephone Operator | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Sergeant Armorer | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sergeant | | | | | | | | | | | | 74 | | |
| Corporal, Barber or Cook | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Investigator | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Corporal | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | |
| Civil Guard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1138 |
| Stenographer | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Radio Technician | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jailer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| Chauffeur | | | | | | | | | | | | | 56 | |
| Porter, kitchen, armorer, helper, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| TOTALS | | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 75 | 160 | 1202 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

AGGREGATE TOTAL 1511

THE PUBLIC FORCE
 CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH BY RANK (PER BUDGET)
 DIRECTORATE OF TRAFFIC

CHART NO. 8

| UNIT | Director | Sub Director | Legal Assistant | Officer | Officer Secretary | Motor Sergeant | Street Sergeant | Maintenance Sergeant | Sergeant | Driver Sergeant | Motor Examiner | Inspector | Secretary | Office Clerk 3 & 4 | Office Clerk 2 | Office Clerk 1 | Office Helper 4 | Office Helper 3 | Office Helper 2 | Maintenance Helper | Barber | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|---|
| Office of the Director | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Secretariat | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Licenses | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Examinations | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Infractions | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Records | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanic & Maintenance Section | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Cashier's Office | 10 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Registration | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Accounting | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Department of Inspection | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Central Station | 115 | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| TOTALS | 157 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

THE PUBLIC FORCE
TABLE SHOWING SALARY RATE DISTRIBUTION
DIRECTORATE OF TRAFFIC

CHART NO. 9

| | Number | Employee Monthly Rate |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Director | 1 | 1700 colones |
| Sub Director | 1 | 1200 |
| Legal Assistant | 1 | 1100 |
| Officer | 8 | 600 |
| Officer Secretary | 1 | 500 |
| Motor Sergeant | 1 | 500 |
| Street Sergeant | 1 | 500 |
| Maintenance Sergeant | 1 | 450 |
| Sergeant | 3 | 450 |
| Driver Examiner | 1 | 650 |
| Motor Mechanic | 2 | 10600, 10500 |
| Inspector | 100 | 425 |
| Secretary 1 | 2 | 500 |
| Office Clerk 4 | 1 | 900 |
| Office Clerk 3 | 1 | 750 |
| Office Clerk 2 | 8 | 600 |
| Office Clerk 1 | 13 | 475 |
| Office Helper 2 | 6 | 375 |
| Office Helper 1 | 2 | 325 |
| Maintenance Helper | 1 | 425 |
| Barber | 1 | 425 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF DETECTIVES
PERSONNEL BY RANK AND SALARIES (PER BUDGET)

CHART NO. 10

| | Number | Monthly Salary |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|
| Director General | 1 | 1,700 colones |
| Sub Director | 1 | 1,100 |
| Chief of Personnel | | 700 |
| Secretary | 1 | 600 |
| Agent, Class A | 25 | 600 |
| Agent, Class B | 31 | 500 |
| TOTAL | 59 | |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

THE PUBLIC FORCES CHART NO. 11
 CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION AND SALARY OF PERSONNEL BY RANK (PER BUDGET)

THE BANDS

| | Director General | Director of Band | Musician 4 | Musician 3 | Musician 2 | Musician 1 | Band Assistant | Office Clerk 2 | Handy man | Instrumentalist | Total per unit | Monthly Salaries | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| General Directorate | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | General Director | 1500 Colones |
| San Jose Band | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 11 | 1 | | | 1 | 60 | Director of Band | 750 Colones |
| Alajuela Band | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | 30 | Musician 4 | 550 Colones |
| Cartago Band | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 2 | | | | 30 | Musician 3 | 475 Colones |
| Heredia Band | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | 30 | Musician 2 | 425 Colones |
| Liberia Band | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | 30 | Musician 1 | 375 Colones |
| Puntarenas Band | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | 30 | Band Assistant | 200 Colones |
| Limon Band | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2 | | | | 30 | Office Clerk 2 | 600 Colones |
| Military School of Music | | | 1 | 4 | | | 18 | | 1 | | 24 | Handy man | 200 Colones |
| TOTALS | 1 | 7 | 9 | 57 | 100 | 58 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 266 | Instrumentalist | 600 Colones |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

CUSTOMS AND COLLECTIONS
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK (PER BUDGET)

CHART NO. 12

| | Officer | Sergeant | Corporal | Sub Corporal | Guard | Totals |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Chief of Customs | | 1 | | | 44 | 45 |
| Customs Post Penas Blancas | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Customs Post Canos | | | 1 | | 6 | 7 |
| Customs House Puntarenas | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 56 | 62 |
| Customs House Limon | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 65 | 75 |
| Customs House Golfito | | | 1 | 1 | 24 | 26 |
| Customs Detail Post Office | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Customs Detail El Coco | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 33 |
| TOTALS | 3 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 227 | 255 |

MONTHLY SALARY SCHEDULE BY GRADE

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Officer | 600 Colones |
| Sergeant | 525 " |
| Corporal | 425 " |
| Sub Corporal | 400 " |
| Guard | 400 " |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF TREASURY POLICE
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK (PER BUDGET)

CHART NO. 13

| | Inspector General | Roving Inspector | Provincial Inspector | Subinspector | First Captain | Second Captain | Captain | Captain of Launch | Lieutenant | Lieutenant of Statistics | Lieutenant of Records | Sergeant | Sergeant Secretary | Corporal | Guard | Sailor | Machinist | Mechanic | Armorer | Chauffeur | Secretary | Miscellaneous | Totals | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----|
| Inspectorate General | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | | 15 | |
| Inspectorate San Jose | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | | 3 | 38 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 49 |
| Sub-Inspectorate San Jose | | | | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | | | 29 | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Alajuela | | | | 12 | | | | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | 99 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 124 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Cartago | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Heredia | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Guanacaste | | | | 8 | | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | | | | 81 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 100 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Puntarenas | | | | 13 | | | | | 3 | 6 | 1 | | | 92 | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Sub-Inspectorate Limon | | | | 5 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 54 | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| Launches | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Totals by Rank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 43 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | 561 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF TREASURY POLICE
TABLE SHOWING SALARY RATE DISTRIBUTION

CHART NO. 147

| | | Colones | 2000 | 1000 | 850 | 800 | 600 | 550 | 500 | 450 | 425 | 400 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Inspector General | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roving Inspector | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Inspector | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Inspector | 48 | | | 10 | 3 | 7 | 25 | 3 | | | | |
| Captain, 1st & 2nd | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Captain, Statistics | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Captain, Launch | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Lieutenant Inspector | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Lieutenant | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Lieutenant Secretary | 10 | | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Lieutenant Records | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sergeant | 32 | | | | | | | | 5 | 27 | | |
| Sergeant Secretary | 6 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Corporal | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Guard | 431 | | | | | | | | | | 166 | 265 |
| Sailors | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Marine Machinist | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Mechanic | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Armorer | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Chauffeur | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Secretary | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Barber | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Porter | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Orderly | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| TOTALS | 561 | | 1 | 12 | 3 | 20 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 32 | 169 | 274 |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TOWN AND VILLAGE POLICE
TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AND SALARIES

CHART NO. 15

| Colones | Regular Police | | | | | | | Political Chiefs | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | 600 | 370 | 350 | 325 | 300 | 200 | Totals | 600 | 525 | 500 | 450 | Totals |
| Province of San Jose | | | | 9 | 70 | | 79 | | 7 | | 12 | 19 |
| Province of Alajuela | | | | 2 | 24 | 2 | 28 | | 5 | | 6 | 11 |
| Province of Cartago | | | | | 43 | | 43 | | 2 | | 5 | 7 |
| Province of Heredia | | | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | 8 | 8 |
| Province of Guanacaste | | | | 1 | 53 | | 54 | | 2 | | 6 | 8 |
| Province of Puntarenas | 1 | 1 | | 16 | 33 | | 51 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Province of Limon | | | 1 | 10 | 23 | | 34 | | 2 | | | 2 |
| TOTALS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 254 | 2 | 297 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 39 | 61 |

Note: ₡2,660,000 provided for auxiliary police @ ₡200 per mo. (approx. 1100)

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

INVENTORY OF VEHICLES, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

CHART NO. 16

| Unit | Type | Make | Model | Number | Condition |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Department of Intelligence | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| Department of Maintenance | Jeep | Willys | | 1 | New |
| | Jeep | Willys | 1951 | 1 | Bad |
| | Truck | Reo | | 3 | New |
| | Truck | Dodge | | 1 | New |
| | Truck | M. Benz | 1958 | 1 | Bad |
| | Grua | Reo | | 1 | New |
| Heredia Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Very bad |
| Alajuela Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Very bad |
| | Pick-up | Chevy | 1957 | 1 | Very bad |
| Puntarenas Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| Guanacaste Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| Cartago Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| Limon Command | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| | Jeep | Toyota | 1957 | 1 | Very bad |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Very bad |
| Central Supply Unit | Pick-up | Ford | 1954 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| International Airport Group | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| Superior Traffic Council | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 1 | Satisfactory |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

INVENTORY OF VEHICLES, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

CHART NO. 16

| Unit | Type | Make | Model | Number | Condition |
|--|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Budget and Finance Section | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| Department of Immigration | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 2 | Satisfactory |
| Air Force | Jeep | Willys | 1960 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| Detective Force | Jeep | Willys | 1960 | 3 | Good |
| Administrative Supervisor, Public Force | Sedan | Mercury | 1955 | 1 | Bad |
| Radio Patrol | Jeep | Willys | | 17 | New |
| | Sedan | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Bad |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Very bad |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1954 | 1 | Very bad |
| Director General of Public Force | Sedan | Mercury | 1953 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| | Jeep | Willys | | 1 | New |
| Medical Department | Jeep | Willys | | 1 | New |
| Third Company | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| First and Second Companies | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 2 | Very bad |
| Communications Department | Jeep | Willys | | 2 | New |
| Plans and Operations | Jeep | Willys | | 1 | New |
| Military Police | Jeep | Toyota | 1957 | 2 | Satisfactory |
| | Panel | Chevy | 1955 | 1 | Very bad |

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

INVENTORY OF VEHICLES, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

CHART NO. 16B

| Unit | Type | Make | Model | Number | Condition |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Director General of Traffic | Jeep | Willys | 1958 | 4 | Satisfactory |
| | Sedan | Ford | 1954 | 1 | Bad |
| | Pick-up | Ford | 1954 | 1 | Bad |
| | Pick-up | Willys | 1954 | 1 | Bad |
| Treasury Police | Jeep | Toyota | 1960 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| | Jeep | Toyota | 1958 | 4 | Very bad |
| | Jeep | Toyota | 1957 | 2 | Very bad |
| | Jeep | Land Rover | 1963 | 3 | New |
| | Jeep | Land Rover | 1959 | 1 | Very bad |
| | Jeep | Land Rover | 1953 | 1 | Very bad |
| | Jeep | Willys | 1963 | 1 | New |
| | Jeep | Willys | 1961 | 1 | Satisfactory |
| | Jeep | Willys | 1954 | 2 | Very bad |
| | Jeep | Willys | 1952 | 2 | Very bad |

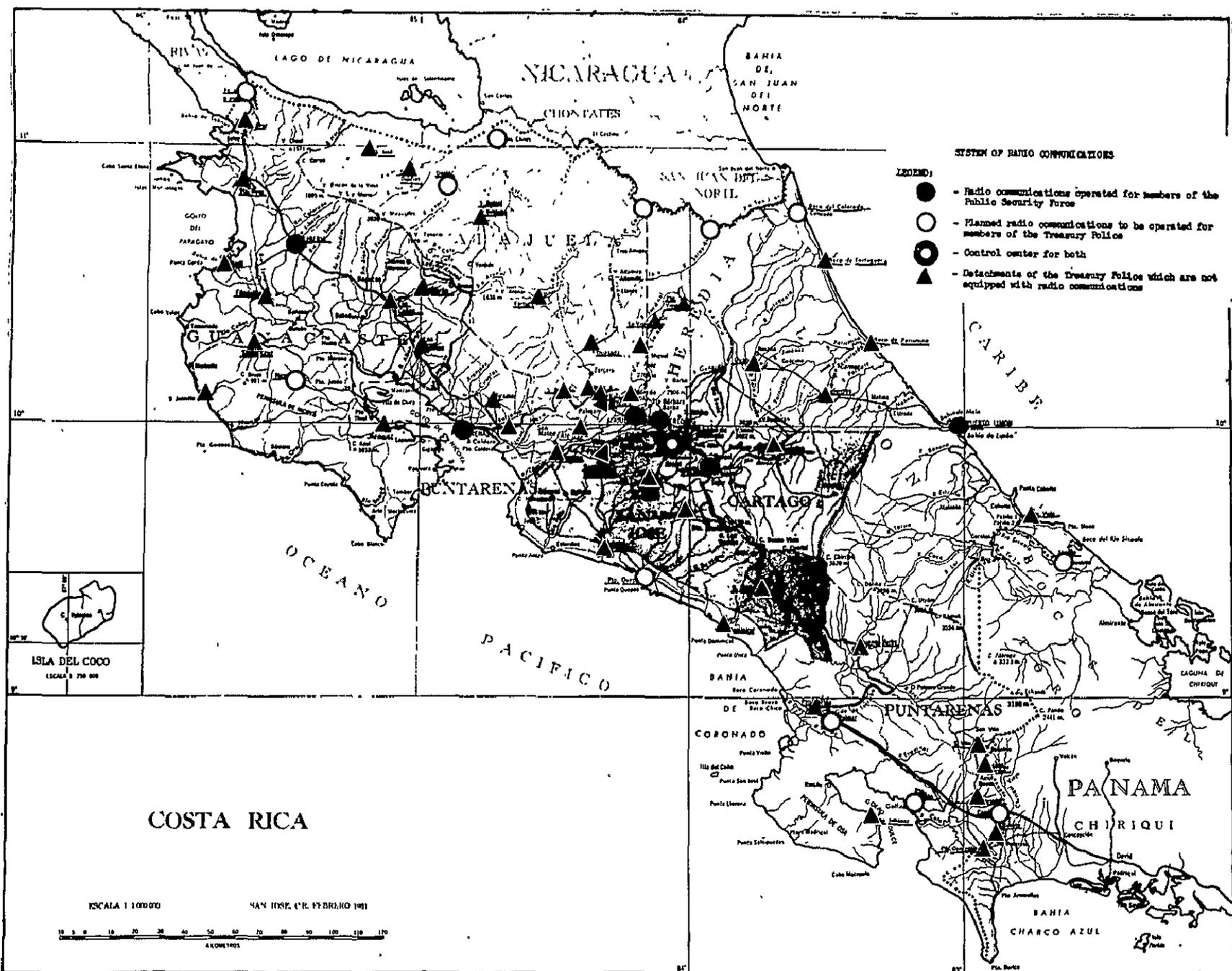
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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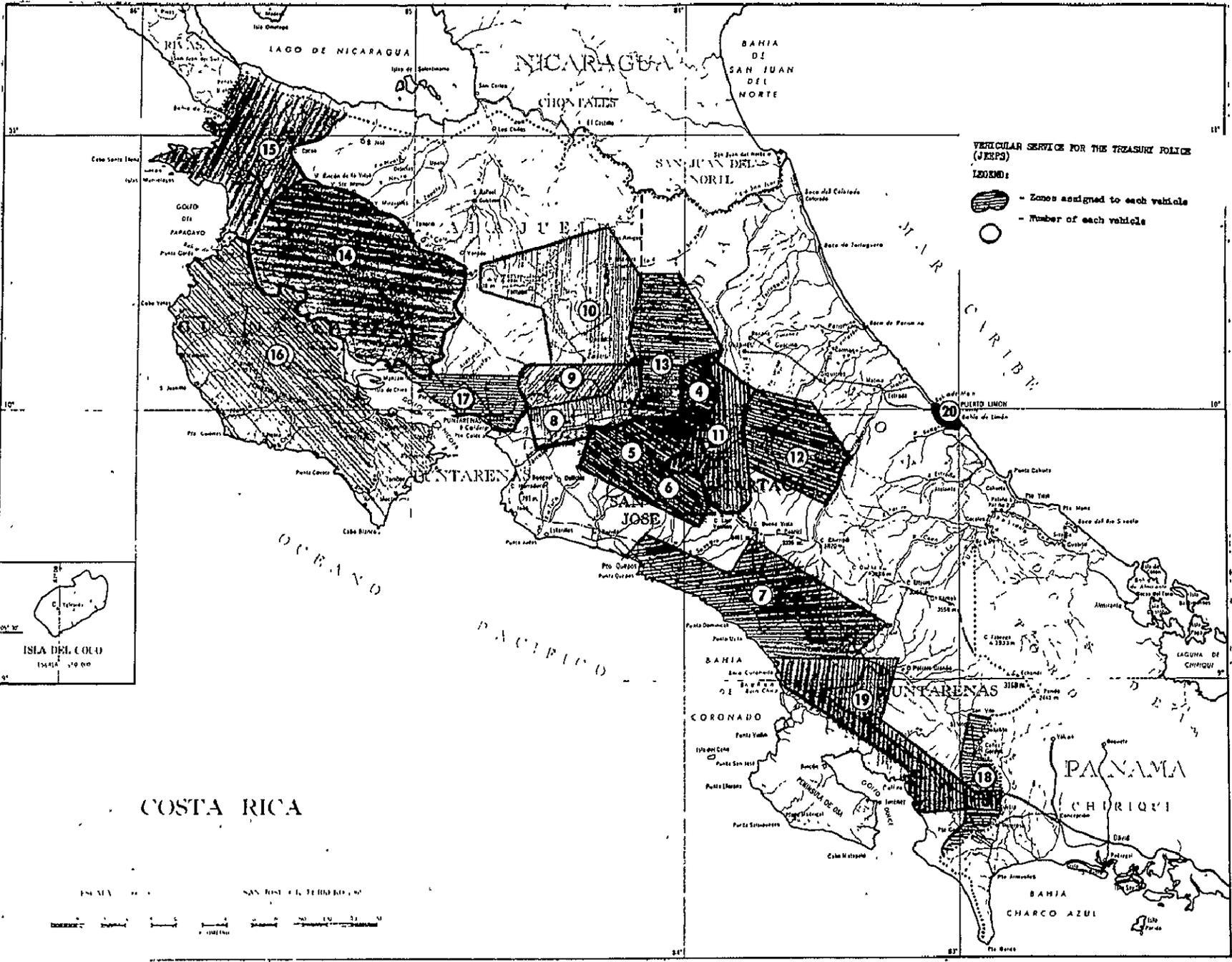
- 50 -

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

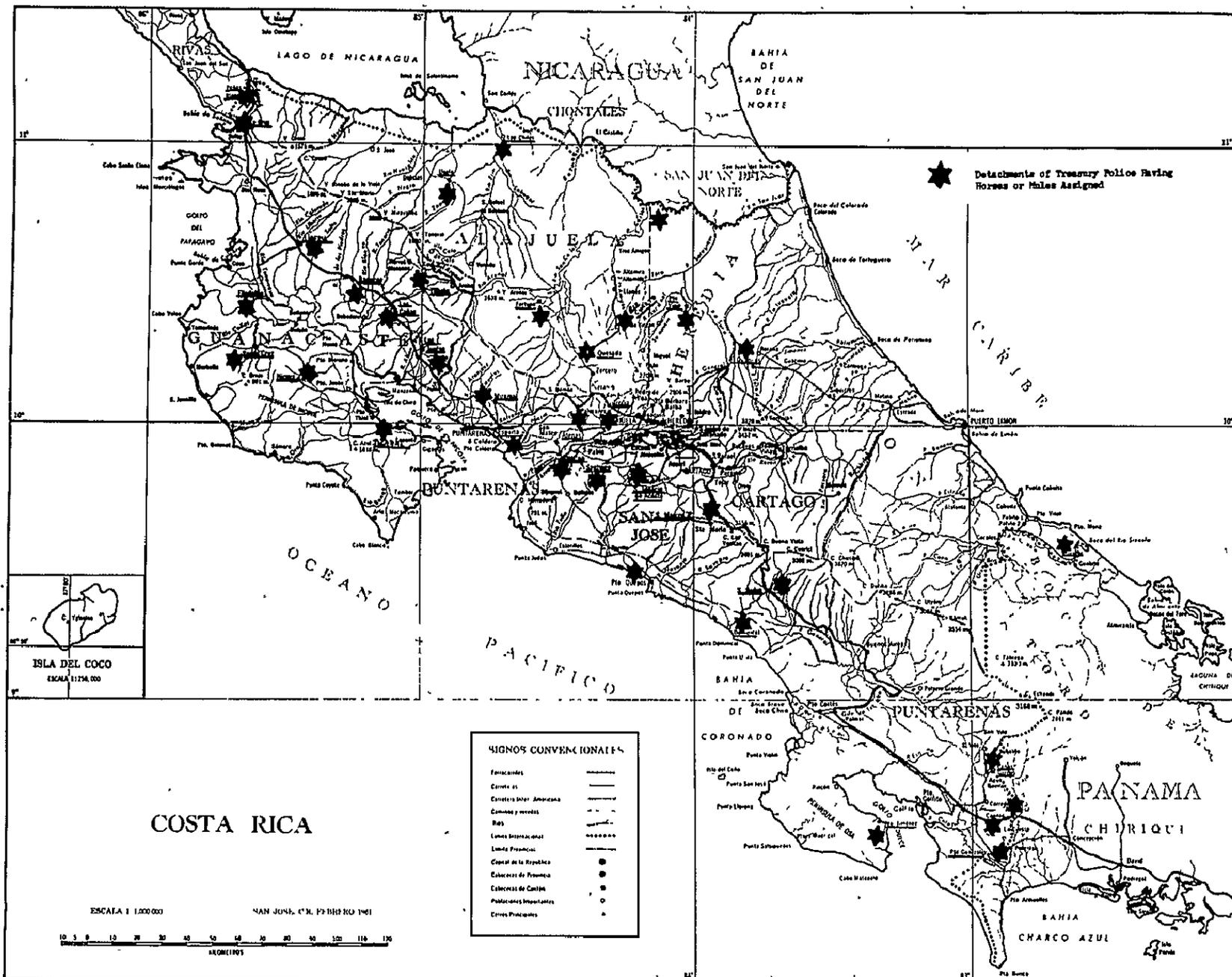
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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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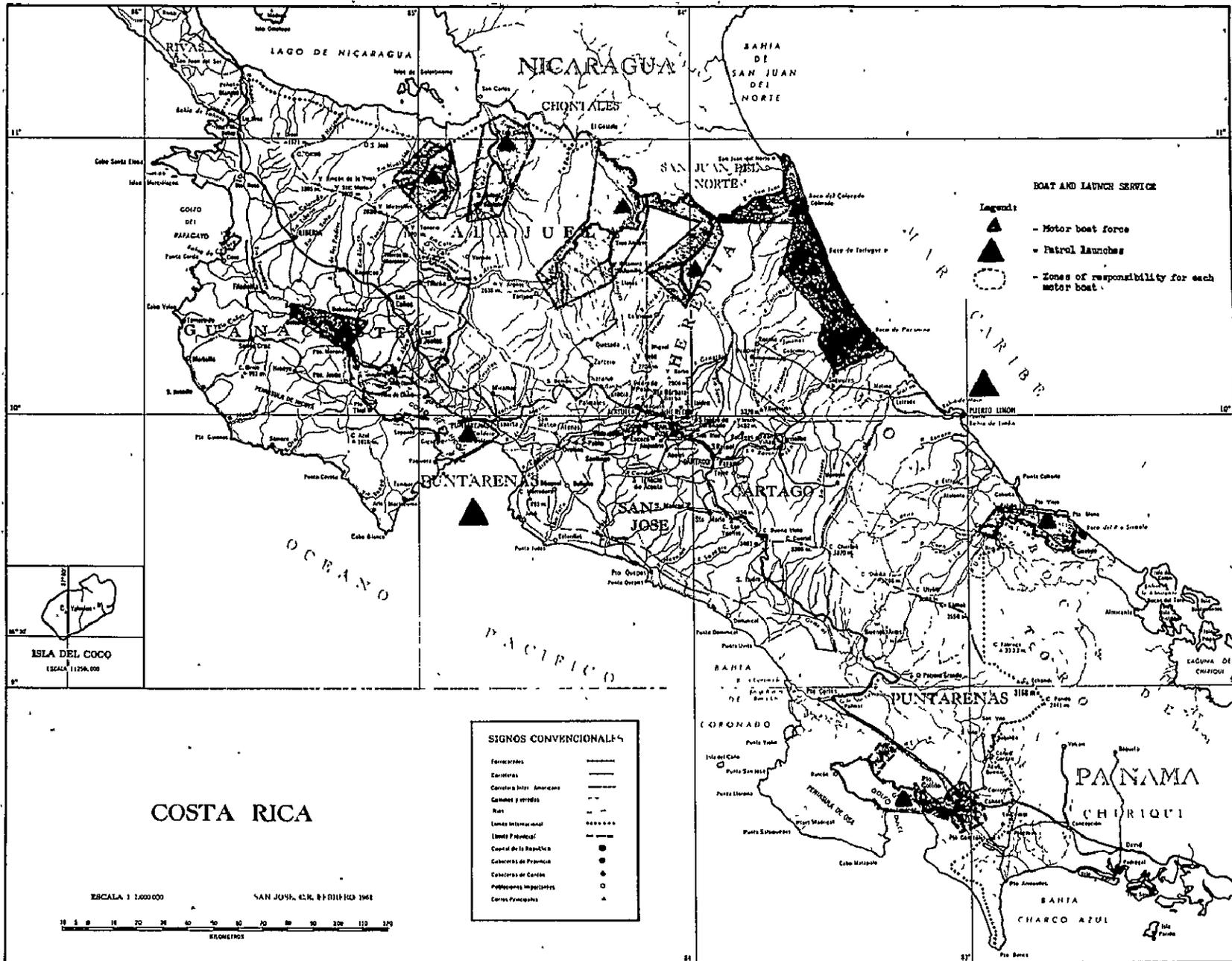
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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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COSTA RICA

ESCALA 1:2.000.000
 SAN JOSÉ, C.R. 8° 31' 10" N 84° 36' 00" W
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
 KILOMETROS

SIGNOS CONVENCIONALES

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Fortificaciones | ----- |
| Canales | ----- |
| Canales Inter-Americanos | ----- |
| Canales y ríos | ----- |
| Ríos | ----- |
| Límites Internacionales | ----- |
| Límites Políticos | ----- |
| Capital de la República | ● |
| Cabeceiras de Provincias | ● |
| Cabeceiras de Cantones | ● |
| Poblaciones importantes | ○ |
| Cerros Principales | ▲ |

BOAT AND LAUNCH SERVICE

Legend:

- ▲ - Motor boat force
- ▤ - Patrol launches
- - Zones of responsibility for each motor boat

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED