

COSTA RICA; REBELLION FIRST PICTURES

20 Tense and puzzled were the people of San Jose, capital
of Costa Rica. The little Central American Republic
had been bombed by aircraft which its Government said
came from the neighbour-republic of ~~Nicaragua~~ Nicaraguar,
to support interests opposed to the Government of President
Figueres. To Cabinet colleagues he ~~showed~~^{indicated} ten towns ~~in~~
had been bombed. In Washington the Organization of
40 X American States hastily met to discuss the attempted
rebellion. No decision reached at this stage.

Such defences as Costa Rica has are mobilised and
already claim to have recaptured from the rebels Villa
Quesada, railway junction near the border of Nicaragua.
The United States have sent four fighter planes to help
President Figueres.

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FIRST PICTURES

WASHINGTON

Trigger alertness in San Jose, Costa Rica. At latest reports, the flare-up appears to have calmed down in the Central America nation, where a rebel force attack created a tense situation with neighboring Nicaragua.

President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, shown here with aides in the capital, reportedly blames the outbreaks of fighting in the north on exiles and "mercenaries" trained and equipped in Nicaragua. This is denied by the Nicaraguan government. Meanwhile, in Washington, there is a rush of activity by the 21-nation "Organization of American States." Quickly summoned to take steps against recurrences of an attack such as Costa Rica experienced, they also name a commission to make an on-the-spot survey of the warfare there. U.S. planes are designated to observe the disturbance. It was hoped that such flights would have a pacifying effect, and halt air raids on Costa Rican towns. Back in San Jose, the militia is ready for frontline action. Fighting had already flared at half a dozen points — as the United States and her Latin-American neighbors sought a quick end to this "little war".

NARRATION

Inauguration Day in Costa Rica--where outgoing President Otilio Ulate Blanco and members of his former government join an American delegation--headed by Connecticut's Governor John Lodge--at the official swearing-in ceremony. Diplomatic observers are from forty different nations including groups from Spain, Germany and the Orient. Even one Iron Curtain nation--Poland--sends envoys to attend the affair held in the capital of San Jose.

It's the climax of a brilliant political career for the new President--forty-seven-year-old Jose Figueres. In his campaign--Figueres promised sweeping economic and social reforms for the tiny nation. And in his inauguration speech he says his promises will be carried out.

Once a student of engineering in the United States-- Figueres pledges his support to that nation in its fight against International Communism. But he also outlines a new program for foreign capital invested in his country-- a program that would call for the gradual development of the nation's resources by itself.