

COSTA RICA

THREE MAJOR Indina groups in the country, number about 5,000 to 8,000.

The Chorotega-Mangues of the Nicoya penisnsula have been almost wholly assimilated

The Boruca of the southern Pacific area are being rapidly assimilated, the Inter-American Highway has effected them. less than 100 speak their native language

The Talamancan tribes of the isolated jungles on the Caribbean coast have preserved more of their pre-Columbian culture

According to the 1950 census, over 97 percent of the population was either white or mestizo ($\frac{1}{2}$ white and $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian). 2 % were Negro and fewer than 0.5% was Indian'

1968 census - 1,559,000 whites and mestizos, 32,000 blacks; 6,000 Indians

The Chirripo groups are the most isolated, driven into the jungles by the United Fruit Company during the 1800's - they are known to be isolated and unfriendly

The Cabecar and the M Bribri regard themselves as different tribes, sharing a very similar culture

the Talamanca - matrilineal lines of descent ; each clan is named from a tetem animal, bird etc. (Duriwak - Bird water people; the Diuwak - sun people; and the Tsiruriwak - cacao people; 24 clans in all)

The Caribbean coast has the most tribal clans
Government schools on the Pacific coast are often bilingual
The Talamancan have resisted all efforts at converting them to Roman Catholicism

Tubers, cacao, bananas, and plantains are the major foods
Farming is practiced by most clans

PLN - Partido Liberacion Nacional (liberal left)

UN - Unificacion Nacional (conservative right)

MCRL - Movimiento Costa Rica Libre (Anti-Commy org. in 1969 otherwise known as the Free Costa Rica Movement - membership by prominent citizens; org. along paramilitary lines; heavily armed z