

Costa Rica Cases, 1970-2012

Last Updated: 15 May 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T804	SANDINISTAS		1960	1995
T1045	COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)		1976	1977
T1279	ROBERTO SANTUCHO REVOLUTIONARY GROUP		1976	1976
T418	COMANDOS REVOLUCIONARIOS DE LA SOLIDARIDAD		1977	1977
T124	CINCHONERO PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT		1980	1994
T1037	CARLOS ECHEVERRIA COMMANDO GROUP		1981	1981
T1449	PEOPLE'S VANGUARD ORGANIZATION		1981	0
T1103	HOMELAND AND FREEDOM GROUP		1985	1985

I. SANDINISTAS

Torg ID: 804

Min. Group Date: 1960

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the FSLN.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the FSLN.

Group End: This is an alias for the FSLN.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the FSLN.

Geography

This is an alias for the FSLN.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the FSLN.

External Ties

This is an alias for the FSLN.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the FSLN.

II. COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)

Torg ID: 1045

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: CORU, United Revolutionary Organizations Commando (Anderson, 33),

Part 1. Bibliography

- Bamford, James. (2016). Stand and deliver A cuban terrorist is living freely in miami. it's time to send him home. *Foreign Policy*, (219), 84-85. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1795688235?accountid=14026>.
- Bardach, Ann Louise. "Twilight of the Assassins," *The Atlantic*, November 2005. <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2006/11/twilight-of-the-assassins/305291/>.
- C.I.A., *International Terrorism in 1976*, CIA-RPD80T00942A000600050012-1, July 1997, accessed November 3, 2016 <http://fas.org/asmp/campaigns/MANPADS/CIANairobi.pdf>.
- Consortium News (?), <http://www.consortiumnews.com/2008/022108a.html>
- Martin, Douglas. "Orlando Bosch, Cuban Exile, Dies at 84," *The New York Times*, April 27, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/28/us/28bosch.html>.
- Mckinley Jr., James C. "Terror Accusations, but Perjury Charges," *The New York Times*, January 9, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/10/us/10posada.html>.

- NSA Archive (as publisher). F.B.I File No. 2-471, "CORU: Neutrality Matters Cuba (Anti-Castro)," August 16, 1978, George Washington University, <http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB153/19780816.pdf>.
- Schmid, Alex P., and Albert J. Jongman. *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, & Literature*. (2008), 527.
- Sweig, Julia E. *Cuba: What Everyone Needs to Know*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), retrieved from <https://books.google.com/books?id=fBHMclIXHtMC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Coordination Of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) ceased attacks in the 1990s and was inactive as of 2012. The founding of CORU is disputed although most reports claim the group was founded in either 1975 in Chile (S&J 1998, 527) or June 11, 1976, in the Dominican Republic (NSA Archive 1, 1978). It was an umbrella organization for five anti-Castro paramilitary groups. These groups were: Acción Cuba; Cuban Nationalist Movement; Cuban National Liberation Front; Association of the Veterans of the Bay of Pigs Brigade 2506; and the 17th of April Movement (NSA Archive 1, 1978). CORU's initial goal was regime change, the end of revolutionary leader Fidel Castro's communist regime (Sweig 2009, 83). Through acts of sabotage and misinformation about who was responsible, CORU sought to undermine Cuba's relationships with other states in the Americas (Schmid and Jongman 1998, 527; NSA Archives 1978). A C.I.A. report attributes CORU with 17 acts of international terrorism during 1976, three of which occurred in the U.S. (C.I.A. 1997, 5). The five groups in CORU officially united under the umbrella organization on June 11, 1976, at a meeting in the Dominican Republic (NSA Archive 1, 1978). Using false names and passports, CORU leaders traveled to countries with Cuban exile communities including Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela (Martin 2011; NSA Archives, 6 re: Venezuela).

Geography

Posada and Bosch are alleged to have organized the mid-flight bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, which killed all 73 people on board on October 6, 1976 (Sweig 2009, 83). Cubana Airlines Flight 455 was from Guayana en route to Havana, with layovers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica. The plane crashed in the sea about 10 minutes after departing from Barbados. It was the first act of airline terrorism in the Americas (Bardach 2006). A source had told the C.I.A. that CORU was planning to bomb a Cubana Airline Flight, according to a declassified C.I.A. memo from June 22, 1976 (Bamford 2016). However, the bombing occurred despite this information.

Organizational Structure

The founders of CORU were Cuban exiles Orlando Bosch (a medical doctor) and Luis Posada Carriles (often known as Posada rather than Carriles). Bosch and Posada were schoolmates from the University of Havana, who said they became disillusioned by the Castro regime's unfulfilled promises and oppression (Bardach 2006).

External Ties

The right-wing military in Argentina and CORU both had strong ties to the covert paramilitary network Operation Condor, which reportedly had the aim of weakening leftist groups including the Cuban government (Martin 2011; Kohut and Vilella 2010). U.S. Government investigators have considered it possible (although never confirmed), that the Argentine military may have provided support to CORU as part of the multinational Operation Condor (Bardach 2006). Bosch received housing and logistical support from the Chilean military in the latter half of the 1970s, following the 1973 military coup in Chile that deposed democratically-elected, socialist President Salvador Allende (Martin 2011; Bardach 2006). The Chilean secret police allegedly helped Bosch plan the assassination of Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier (a Castro sympathizer) in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976 (Bardach 2006; Bamford 2016; Kohut and Vilella 2010). A bomb placed under Letelier's car detonated, killing him and his American aide Ronni Karpen Moffitt (Ibid.).

CORU also had supporters in the Cuban exile community in Miami, Florida (Martin 2011). The F.B.I. described the group as organized in "secret cells," but Bosch and Posada were familiar both to law enforcement and the Cuban exile community since the 1960s (NSA Archives 12, 1978; Bardach 2006).

Bosch and Posada allegedly had ties to the CIA beginning in the 1960s. Posada is alleged to have received payments from the C.I.A. for his work until 1976, according to declassified documents and an unclassified summary of his career from court records (McKinley). Bosch worked closely with Posada through the 1980s. Unlike Posada, Bosch has claimed that he received direct support from the C.I.A. only briefly, for paramilitary training in Florida in the early 1960s (Bardach 2006).

Group Outcome

In 1968, Bosch was sentenced to ten years in federal prison in Miami (after six prior arrests) but earned parole in 1972. Florida's then-governor Claude Kirk was among those who lobbied for Bosch's parole (Bardach 2006; Martin 2011). Bosch and Posada were arrested in Caracas, Venezuela, in connection with the bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455 (Bamford 2016). Posada fled Venezuela in 1985 and Bosch was released on appeal in 1987 (Bardach 2006). The U.S. Justice Department called for Bosch to be deported from Miami in 1989, alleging that Bosch was responsible for 30 acts of

sabotage in the United States, Puerto Rico, Panama and Cuba between 1961 and 1968 (Martin 2011). However, both Bosch (who died in 2011) and Posada (alive as of 2012) were allowed to remain in Florida.

III. ROBERTO SANTUCHO REVOLUTIONARY GROUP

Torg ID: 1279

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3561. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3561>
- "Latin American Para-Military Groups." Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/para-la.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1976 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information about the group's formation. They conducted one attack on July 23, 1976 against the Argentine Embassy in San Jose (GTD 2018). The group is described as a paramilitary organization which would imply no politicized opposition against the Costa Rican state (Global Security n.d.). However, no secondary evidence could be found to confirm this.

Geography

The group operated from Costa Rica (GTD 2018; Global Security n.d.). Their single attack was in San Jose.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group's organizational structure. The group is listed as a paramilitary organization (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the group's outcome. The group's first attack on July 23, 1976 against the Argentine Embassy was also the group's last attack (GTD 2018).

IV. COMANDOS REVOLUCIONARIOS DE LA SOLIDARIDAD

Torg ID: 418

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Commandos Of Solidarity, Comandos Revolucionarios De La Solidaridad

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revolutionary Commandos of Solidarity." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4235. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DAKoEzO9V8oOvn53Je8DzFmxFbTli-zNrkJaoEX8Ndw/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3757. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3757>
- "Latin American Para-Military Groups." Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/para-la.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1977 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1977 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Although there is not much information about the group's formation, it is speculated that the group was similar to other left-wing anti-US groups of the time (MIPT 2008). The group's ideology is speculated to be leftist and that their political aim is to oppose the US military presence, but there is no evidence to corroborate this (MIPT 2008). The group conducted three attacks in one day, April 11, 1977, two in San Jose and one in Alajuela (GTD 2018). One attack in San Jose and Alajuela was conducted against airports and aircraft, and the second one in San Jose was against the military (GTD 2018). Both these attacks were targeting the United States (GTD 2018). The group's target of violence was the US military mission (GTD 2018). The group exclusively targeted US sites and may have only opposed the US government.

Geography

The group operated from Costa Rica (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). Two of the attacks were in the country's capital, San Jose, and one was in Alajuela (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group is allegedly a left-wing organization (MIPT 2008). There is no other information about the group's organizational structure. The group is a paramilitary organization (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the group's outcome. They stopped conducting attacks on the same day they started on April 11, 1977, against United States target types (GTD 2018). The group's three attacks over the same day were also the group's last attacks (GTD 2018).

V. CINCHONERO PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 124

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement, Cinchonero Movimiento Popular De Liberaci N (Mpl), Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3987, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 1723. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1723>
- Stephen Sloan and Sean Anderson. "Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement." Historical Dictionary of Terrorism. Scarecrow Press. 2009.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=aVcG7EkuPgAC&pg=PA109&lpg=PA109&dq=Cinchoneros+Popular+Liberation+Movement&source=bl&ots=iix37NDwZK&sig=j--MQaWwTn vFoymE7Y8xJzXuU0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiX46nbo43XAhVLyWMKHbAYBQ84ChDoAQgnMAA#v=onepage&q=Cinchoneros%20Popular%20Liberation%20Movement&f=false>
- US State Department. "Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement." Terrorist Group Profiles. DIANE Publishing. 1989.
https://books.google.com/books?id=55BZmlJ9xd8C&pg=PA78&lpg=PA78&dq=Cinchoneros+Popular+Liberation+Movement&source=bl&ots=Joa2i53toF&sig=rbG_CwX1UZJmq sMXXpfbaN1OyPw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiHmMfTo43XAhUK32MKHe7sDSgQ6AEITzAH#v=onepage&q=Cinchoneros%20Popular%20Liberation%20Movement&f=false
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<http://www.nytimes.com/1982/09/21/world/honduras-locked-in-struggle-after-years-of-relative-calm.html>
- Richard Meislin. "Thousands of Hondurans Protest Taking of Hostages by Guerrillas." New York Times. 1982b.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1982/09/22/world/thousands-of-hondurans-protest-taking-of-hostages-by-guerrillas.html>
- Richard Meislin. "Honduran Rebels Still Holding 80." New York Times. 1982c.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1982/09/20/world/honduran-rebels-still-holding-80.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1994 (repressive Honduran government measures)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1980 (US State Department 1982; MIPT 2008). The group hoped to overthrow the Honduran government and oppose the United State's interest in the country (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group had Marxist-Leninist and populist ideology (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Cinchoneros were the armed wing of the People's Revolution Union, which was a splinter of the Honduran Communist Party (Sloan and Anderson 2009). It became known for car bombings and taking hostages, most notably 80 businessmen and government leaders in 1982 (MIPT 2008; Meislin 1982b). Its first violent attack was in 1980; they hijacked a plane going to New Orleans and flew it to Nicaragua for a hostage exchange (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group mainly attacked Tegucigalpa, Honduras, but also had some attacks in Guatemala and Costa Rica (GTD 2017). The headquarters are in Tegucigalpa, Honduras (US State Department 1982). The group had an external base in Nicaragua (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The estimated membership was under 200 people (US State Department 1982). Not much else is known about their organization.

External Ties

The group has alleged ties with Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, a leftist organization that opposed the government in El Salvador, which trained and helped forces in kidnappings (Meislin 1982c; Sloan and Anderson 2009). Cinchoneros also had alleged support from Cuba, specifically training, arms, funding, and logistical support, and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, who offered them sanctuary in exchange for support fighting the contras (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Honduras responded to the group with massive amounts of indiscriminate violence and repression (MIPT 2008). The group disappeared in the mid-1980s, but made a reappearance in the late-1980s by drawing support from those against the American presence in the country (MIPT 2008). After the end of the Nicaraguan civil war in 1990, the group disappeared (MIPT 2008). The group's last known verified attack was in 1994

(GTD 2017). The group allegedly bombed a bus in 2004, but experts dispute the authenticity of this claim (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- no evidence of inter-group competition
- they receive external support from the same resources
- there is a shift in Honduras' opinion right around the end of the Cold War maybe coinciding with the end of the Soviet Union

VI. CARLOS ECHEVERRIA COMMANDO GROUP

Torg ID: 1037

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 1981

Onset: NA

Aliases: Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command, Carlos Echeverria Commando Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4677. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4677>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Carlos Aguero Echeverria Commando." & "People's Revolutionary Movement." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 527.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=schmid+jongman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi3gp-PrqDiAhXWJzQIHSXUCiMQ6AEIKjAA#v=onepage&q=costa%20rica&f=false>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1981/03/22/world/for-costa-rica-2-bombs-bring-a-taste-of-fear.html>
- Arthur Banks, Alan Day, Thomas Muller. "Extremist Groups." Political Handbooks of the World 1988. Springer. 2016. P. 226.
https://books.google.com/books?id=D6mFCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA226&lpg=PA226&dq=carlos+echeverria+commando+group+costa+rica&source=bl&ots=TO_k7kjiRH&sig=ACfU3U37cBlcS1fVA2y-UnYd3IHSLcvq&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi34_OwwaDiAhWB4J4KHbe7DIMQ6AEwBHoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=carlos%20echeverria%20commando%20group%20costa%20rica&f=false
- 3 U.S. marines injured by blast in costa rica: Blast wounds 3 U.S. marines in costa rica. 1981. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Mar 18, 1981.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/147401428?accountid=14026> (accessed July 22, 2019). PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: People's Revolutionary Movement; Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo, MRP, People's Vanguard Organization, CAEC

Group Formation: 1981

Group End: 1981

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Commander Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command was named after a Costa Rican who fought with Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas to remove President Anastasio Somoza in July of 1979 (Washington Post 1981; MIPT 2008; Riding 1981; Schmid and Jongman 1988). It was a left-wing organization (Banks and Day 1988).

The group first came to attention as violent group in 1981 when they used a bazooka to attack a van with US marines who were going to duty at the American Embassy in Costa Rica, resulting in three marines injured and two non-marines injured as well (Washington Post 1981; MIPT 2008; Banks and Day 1988). One of the injured marines, Sgt. Steven Garcia, suffered two broken legs, and the remaining injured persons suffered superficial wounds such as cuts from glass and metal (Washington Post 1981). After the van attack, a bomb went off near the Honduran embassy, but there were no injuries (Washington Post 1981). The motives behind the attacks were stated as retribution for American and Honduran support for El Salvador's junta which took place from October 1979 to May 1982 (Riding 1981).

Geography

The group operates from Costa Rica, and the two attacks they conducted occurred in San Jose, Costa Rica (GTD 2018). The group also works with guerrilla groups in Nicaragua to oppose the presidency of President Anastasio Somoza (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1981; Riding 1981). Several of the men who were detained and deported following the attacks were of Nicaraguan and Salvadoran descent, suggesting that some members come from El Salvador in addition to Costa Rica and Nicaragua (Riding 1981).

Organizational Structure

The group is a left wing organization that took inspiration from the Costa Rican fighter, Carlos Aguero Echeverria (Washington Post 1981). The group had at least 70 members because following the attacks, 46 men were detained and 25 men were deported (Riding

1981). Because Costa Rica is historically known for giving asylum. It has a diverse population including thousands of Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Chileans, Uruguayans, Peruvians, and Cubans who may have been part of this group or other leftist organizations (Riding 1981). Several of the men who were detained and deported following the attacks were of Nicaraguan and Salvadoran descent, suggesting that some members come from El Salvador in addition to Costa Rica and Nicaragua (Riding 1981).

External Ties

The group has external ties with Nicaraguan guerilla groups (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1981; Riding 1981). The group was thought to be a faction of the MRP, which was the group responsible for bombing a van carrying American Marine Guards in March 1981 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group may have received training in Cuba (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

There is no information about the group's outcome. However, after a series of two attacks conducted during a one-day period on March 17, 1981, there has been no evidence of the group operating (GTD 2018). Following the attacks, 46 men were detained and 25 men were deported (Riding 1981). This is probably due to the crackdown which resulted in 46 detainments and 25 deportations (Riding 1981).

Notes for Iris:

- People's Vanguard Organization is umbrella group that includes Echeverria
- Organization: People's Vanguard → MRP/Echeverria
- what are the group's political aims here? Dictatorship in El Salvador which just started in 1979. The US supported the right-wing government in El Salvador which prompted a leftist backlash by a number of armed groups under the People's Vanguard umbrella group. The most notable incident attacking this was the incident. The group was politically opposed primarily to the US government, but also the Honduran and El Salvador governments
- only the Echeverria faction saw external support
- super unclear what the other groups are in the faction

VII. PEOPLE'S VANGUARD ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1449

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “People’s Vanguard Organization.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4617. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DAKoEzO9V8oOvn53Je8DzFmxFbTli-zNrKGaoEX8Ndw/edit>
- 3 U.S. marines injured by blast in costa rica: Blast wounds 3 U.S. marines in costa rica. 1981. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Mar 18, 1981.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/147401428?accountid=14026> (accessed July 22, 2019). PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1981

Group End: 1981

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The People’s Vanguard Organization is an umbrella organization which includes several leftist Central American groups (MIPT 2008). One of the primary leftist groups it includes is the Commander Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command which is named after a Costa Rican who fought with Nicaraguan guerrillas to remove President Anastasio Somoza in July of 1979 (Washington Post 1981; MIPT 2008). The group came to attention as violent when they attacked a van with US marines who were going to duty at the American Embassy in Costa Rica, resulting in three marines injured and two non-marines injured as well (Washington Post 1981; MIPT 2008). One of the injured marines, Sgt. Steven Garcia, suffered two broken legs, and the remaining injured persons suffered superficial wounds such as cuts from glass and metal (Washington Post 1981). After the van attack, a bomb went off near the Honduran embassy, but there were no injuries (Washington Post 1981). The group is a leftist organization (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The People’s Vanguard Organization includes organizations from other parts of Central America, but the Commander Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command, which is its main and most active group, operates from Costa Rica (MIPT 2008). The attacks it conducted occurred in Costa Rica’s capital, San Jose (Washington Post 1981).

Organizational Structure

The People's Vanguard Organization is an umbrella organization which includes several leftist Central American groups (MIPT 2008). There is no other information about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties. However, they were inspired by a Costa Rican named Carlos Aguero Echeverria who helped overthrow the president in 1979 (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1981).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 1981 when a faction of the group -- Carlos Echeverria -- attacked US marines (Washington Post 1981; MIPT 2008). Following the van and embassy attack, there was a crackdown on the organization and four Nicaraguan men associated with the attack were arrested (MIPT 2008). Over 40 foreigners were detained in connection to the attacks and 25 were deported (MIPT 2008).

VIII. HOMELAND AND FREEDOM GROUP

Torg ID: 1103

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2827. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2827>
- Searched Proquest
 - Costa rica electricity attack
 - Homeland and freedom costa rica attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1985

Group End: 1985

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information about the group's formation. They conducted one attack on June 11, 1985 in Salto de Liberia, Costa Rica, targeting utilities (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group's single attack was in Salto de Libertia, Costa Rica (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the group's outcome. After the 1985 attack against a utilities station, there were no further attacks conducted (GTD 2018).

General Trends for Costa Rica

- most of the opposition was against foreign governments (e.g. El Savador). No real violence targeted against the Costa Rican government
- most of the groups were leftist/neo-colonial/neo-imperial
- most of these groups were either one-hit wonders or had very short attacks. They were often quickly overrun by other groups.
- in general: small, leftist, weak