

CRIMINAL
COUNTY, CALIF.

PRESENTED 147217
WESTERN SOCIETY
OF CRIMINOLOGY
MEETINGS
1989

A Structural Model of the Fuerza Publica (Costa Rican Police)

Dr. Peter Kassebaum
College of Marin
Kentfield, California
94904

This paper is an attempt to develop a basic outline which illustrates the structural organization of the police (Fuerza Publica) in Costa Rica and is illustrative of some of the political challenges which the police face relative to socio-political pressures (1). It is based in part upon fieldwork conducted in Costa Rica (fall/88) by the author and the translation of Costa Rican documents which describe the Fuerza Publica. Traditional reviews of the literature suggest that little has been written in the United States pertaining to the structure of the Fuerza Publica; materials are available in the popular and academic arenas which are related to the socio-political pressures facing Costa Rica and its government.

The primary methodology employed was the use of participant observation; living in Costa Rica for a period of time, and collecting information from the police, and other segments of society relative to the topic of the paper. The author has conducted research in the (U.S.) police subculture, since 1979...as a reserve police officer. Prior labeling as a member of the subculture of police by police or governmental officials can be useful in this type of cross-cultural research project, particularly if the researcher has experience which can be viewed as valid by the group under study. Further complicating the situation, was a suspicion by some Costa Ricans that the author was working for one of the intelligence or criminal justice agencies of the government of the United States (2). The location of the author's apartment in San Jose did nothing to dispel this type of misconception (3). However, officials within the Costa Rican government and the Fuerza Publica were supportive of the research (4).

The research strategy in Costa Rica was two-fold; the first involved informing the Costa Rican Consulate in San Francisco, California that the author was planning to conduct research on the criminal justice system and the police of Costa Rica. At this stage, a copy of a broad research design was shared with the Vice Consul, along with a letter of introduction from the author's police chief, and a Vita which illustrated the academic publications and qualifications of the researcher. Prior experience in cross-cultural research has suggested that it is important to notify officials within a country that you are interested in conducting research, particularly if you would like to penetrate areas which are deemed sensitive. The author received encouragement and

147217

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Peter Kassebaum, Ph.D.

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

logistical support from the Vice Consul. An attempt to develop contacts within the government of Costa Rica and the United States Embassy in Costa Rica was undertaken; by contacting an expert on the region who has resided within Latin America for a good many years and who opened opportunities for the gathering of information through his contacts in the field.

A less formal approach was also employed by bringing objects from the police subculture in the United States to trade or exchange, which would encourage admission to the local subculture of police within Costa Rica by illustrating the common bond of police cross-culturally. The author brought photographs of his own police department, including pictures of: cars, radios, uniforms, dispatch centers, computers, briefing rooms, cells, police, and obtained copies of forms, and a number of uniform patches. These were placed into a binder with plastic pages; the binder was exchanged during an initial contact. The most valuable item, turned out to be uniform patches, which served as an informal pass into the Fuerza Publica and the command staff of the operations and planning section. These officers furnished documents and information together with patches from every branch of the Fuerza Publica (5). This paper could not have been written without their assistance and help.

COSTA RICA:

A brief background pertaining to Costa Rica suggests that the country is the most peaceful and democratic in Central America; at present it is the only country in Central America which does not have travelers advisories regarding danger to citizens from the United States, nor does it have death squads or a negative mark from amnesty international (6). The standard of living in the country is the highest in the region; its per capita income, educational and literacy levels, national medical program, and freedom of speech and expression give it a cultural perspective and lifestyle which is radically different than its neighbors (7). The country has a population of 2.8 million, plus an additional 200,000 to 300,000 Nicaraguan refugees (8). The size of Costa Rica is approximately equal to West Virginia.

Costa Rica is divided into seven provinces or administrative areas; San Jose, Limon (9), Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Puntarenas and Guanacaste. Each province has its own unique ecological and demographic characteristics. The majority of governmental operations are centered in San Jose.

The country has become more dependent upon the United States for financial assistance, particularly those areas related to what is commonly referred to as defense (10). A great deal of debate has arisen within the country regarding what its role in the hemisphere should be; President Oscar Arias Sanchez and a number of important personages in the government and in the private sector would like it to remain

neutral. However, it has Nicaragua to the north, and Panama to the south; and has become a client country relative to its increasing dependence on foreign aid from the United States (11). A number of other leaders within Costa Rica, would like it to become more vocal in its support of the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Further complicating the socio-political picture, is the allegation in the media and congressional hearings that major amounts of drugs, money, and arms, move through Costa Rica (12). In particular, hearings before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has heard evidence from a variety of witnesses that a connection exists between the covert operations of the C.I.A., Contras and the flow of drugs, guns, and money into and out of the northern part of Costa Rica (13). The Costa Rican press carried stories relating to narcotics trafficking during the period of fieldwork.

The actions of a United States citizen and Costa Rican resident, John Hull Clarke have been called into question regarding the above charges (14). In January of 1989, John Hull Clarke was arrested by the Costa Rican police and charged with being a spy for the contras (15). The charge is significant, in that the Costa Rican government arrested Mr. Hull, an open advocate of the contras who has alleged connections with the United States intelligence network which supports the contras. However, the Superior Court of Alajuela avoided charging him with being a spy for the United States; this sidestepped in part a head to head confrontation between the governments of Costa Rica and the United States. Some popular opinion in Costa Rica suggests that the government knew or suspected that Hull was in violation of a number of Costa Rican laws but took no action for a number of years (16). John Hull Clarke was additionally charged with cocaine and arms trafficking as well as acts unfriendly to the nation of Costa Rica (17). The presence of the contras pose a legal quandry as well as a sensitive police problem for Costa Rica's government (18).

Nicaragua to the north has the largest army, and most powerful navy in Central America and is ideologically Marxist; while Panama to the south is a major center of drug trafficking and money laundering (19). Large numbers of refugees from Nicaragua are straining Costa Rica's resources. It is not uncommon for popular opinion within Costa Rica to contend that the rising crime rate is linked to the influx of Nica refugees. Both of these countries have violated Costa Rican territory with incursions of armed troops. Panama primarily by accident, and Nicaragua using the principle of "hot pursuit" of contras who had been attacking targets within Nicaragua (20).

The degree of economic support which the United States gives to Costa Rica, and more specifically to the police is

thought to be considerable; the United States operates a special Defense Agency within Costa Rica to support Costa Rica's new defense capability (21). Many of the officers in the command structure of the Fuerza Publica have attended United States military training programs (22). This has created a closer relationship between the United States military and a number of Costa Rican officers, and has helped to partially mold the political leanings of the latter. They are anti-communist (23). It is important to note, that Costa Rican officers are extremely patriotic and come from a democracy which makes them unique compared to other countries in the region.

In several other countries in the America's (Honduras, El Salvador, Panama), the overt expression of anti-communist themes has led to the granting of additional military aid, with the position of increased military power elevating certain officers into positions where they allegedly used their roles and access to equipment and airstrips to facilitate drug trafficking. The "left" is implicated in drug trafficking in El Salvador, Cuba, and Columbia (24). This pattern of government and officer participation was extant in South East Asia during the Viet Nam period, i.e., according to some sources (25). There was NO evidence of this phenomenon in Costa Rica, even with the trend towards the militarization of the civilian police forces. However, the constant references to Costa Rica in the Senate Hearings on Drugs and Terrorism suggests that Narco dollars have influenced something, but the exact direction or manner is unclear. A number of sources suggest that the amount of money ultimately available through Narco dollars makes Narco subversion a threat to all countries including the United States.

Historical:

A formal police force was created during the government of Don Rafael Iglesias (1893-1902). In 1949, Costa Ricans adopted an article into their constitution which outlawed a standing military and charged the police with the duty to preserve public order and to protect the country. Article 12 of the constitution of 1949, specifies that the power of the police is to be under the control of civil authorities (26).

GENERAL ORDERS: (27)

1. To protect the citizens
2. To maintain order
3. To safeguard the laws and the constitution
4. To become a defense force if the country is attacked, or if its territory is violated.

STRUCTURAL Outline: (28)

Every police agency has a formal structure, which can be illustrated through a flow chart or sociogram. In this instance, the civilian nature of the police force is

emphasized; with power vested in the elected heads of the country and then transmitted to appointive offices.

Commander in Chief: President of the Republic, plus the first, and second Vice Presidents of the Republic.

Minister of Public Security

Executive Director of the Police

Director of the Police

Legal Counsel to the Ministry of Police

National Security Group

Director of Governmental Communications

Director of Chaplains

Director of the Medical Corps

Director of the Institute for Political Studies

Supervisor of the Territory (land, sea)

STAFF:(29)

Director General

Assistant Director General

Director of the Metropolitan Areas

Director of the Rural Areas

Division of Planning and Operations Ministry of Public Security (30)

This unit is responsible for the safety of diplomats, presidents, and dignitaries. It is responsible for planning, and carrying out operations where the intervention of a police force is required. In the author's estimation it is the heart of the Ministry of Public Security (31).

Director of Personnel

Director of Criminal Investigations

Director of Narcotics Control

Immigration Police

Quartermaster (supplies and equipment)

Officials of the civil/business sector

POLICE/Major Divisions (32)

Police Corps # 1 (District Merced) San Jose
Police Corps# 2 (District Hospital) San Jose
Police Corps# 3 (District Cathedral) San Jose
Police Corps# 5 (District Carmen) San Jose

Comisarias Provinciales: Corps of the Provinces (33)

Each Province has police which are charged with maintaining public order, and preserving the peace. Each Province has its own police corps or comisariat. Shoulder patches are worn to designate the province.

1. Limon
2. Alajuela
3. Cartago
4. Guanacaste
5. Puntarenas
6. Limon
7. San Jose

Military Police: (34) (in-charge of protocol, guard dignitaries, counsulates, embassy staff)

(female/women) Police: (35)

Their task is to work in the area of crime prevention, they are not charged with going out and arresting criminals, but work in the area of education, special commissions, and communication. They work with other governmental agencies and commissions to protect the children of the country, and to reduce anti-social behavior among the young. Juveniles that are having problems are referred to this section.

Comando Norte/ Sur (Northern and Southern Commands): (36)

These units are charged with the task of guarding the border regions, the south with Panama, and the north with Nicaragua. They are designated as a type of customs police in the border region, and are supposed to check the flow of contraband as well as to defend the country's sovereignty. This unit has military capabilities of a limited nature.

Criminal Investigation Section: (37)

They have the principle assignment to investigate all crimes for adults and juveniles. In the latter, they investigate juveniles to determine whether a juvenile should be held in detention. All homicides and accidental deaths are investigated by the O.I.J., rather than by the C.I.S. (38).

Drug Control Section: (39)

This unit is in charge of stopping the movement, distribution and use of drugs within the country. It is supposed to work with the Ministry of Health, and the Social Security Administration to educate the youth, and to prevent the use of drugs.

Immigration Section: (40)

The mission of the immigration police is to control and monitor the movement of foreigners in the country, including permanent residents and temporary residents. In addition, they are charged with extending passports, giving visas, and other services connected with tourists.

Air Wing: (41)

The air wing is charged with the protection of the territory and security of the country. It is supposed to patrol the maritime lanes, coasts, and border areas. In addition, its base is to serve as a center of communications in case of floods, airplane accidents, and maritime, or land disasters. The air police in time of emergency, have a limited capacity to help with evacuation.

Naval Base: (42)

The naval police patrol the coastal waters of Costa Rica. They are also charged with the protection of the country, plus they assist those at sea who need help. In addition, they engage and board boats that are suspected of illegal activities. One aspect of their job is to take on civic action programs that have been developed by the Ministry of Public Security relative to the area where the patrol boats are operating.

Communications: (43)

This section maintains and controls the radio communication system of the Ministry of Public Security, which in turn operates through its divisions the various radio and communication systems for the police and government officials who are dependent upon the police. They are also charged with enforcing the laws pertaining to radio use, which have been designated by the National Office of Radio Control.

Medical and Social Assistance Section: (44)

This department works with the guardia rural and guardia civil to bring medical care and social security programs to the people. It is divided into two sections:

1. Medical
2. Social and Economic

National Press: (national governmental agency) (45)
Publishes the laws, decrees, and law bulletins, including the forms required by the Ministry of Public Security and its sections.

Information Center: (national governmental agency)
In-charge of records, including microfilming, and indexing (46)

National School for Police:

National Guard/ Rural Assistance: (47)
This unit was created in 1970, its functions are to protect public order, and to make sure that narcotics trafficking does not take place in the rural areas and has a limited military capability.

CHAIN OF COMMAND:(48)

The police use a chain of command which is based upon a military model. According to some sources, Costa Rica abolished the use of military titles for the police, however...the titles were still in use during 1989.

1. (Col.) Corps commander (reports to the director general)
2. (Major) Second in Command (reports to the Col.)
3. (Lts./SubLts.) Third in Command (platoon leaders) (reports to the second in command)
 - a. Sgts. (second in command of the platoon)
 - b. Corporals (in-charge of squads) (reports to the sgts.)

The Corps commander is deemed responsible for the actions of all members of the Corps, and is in charge of logistics, discipline, professionalism, and other areas. He delegates authority to those within the chain of command.

Qualifications:(49)

To qualify for admission into the police an applicant must be a Costa Rican by birth, 18 years of age or older, minimum of a sixth grade education, be willing to work in any part of the country, be of good moral character, pass a qualifying examination with a score of 70 or better, pass a physical examination, pass a background examination (juvenile/adult), have two recommendations attesting to good moral character, submit to the authority of the police and the constitution, and be at least 1.65 meters in height.

Given the number of educational institutions, many are able to offer more than the minimum requirements. However, sources suggest that the Guardia Rural has lower requirements and serves as a source of employment for many, along with helping the regular police (50). A police reserve component exists, within the city of San Jose (51).

The author is conducting additional research to gather more information about the specific components of the police which have been outlined. The level of professionalism which was displayed by the police in Costa Rica was exceptional. The Fuerza Publica is very distinct, and its uniqueness stems from Costa Rican culture and traditions which have encouraged the ideals of democracy and freedom of expression. Until pressure from outside geopolitical forces and economic areas is lifted, i.e., the continued instability through fighting in the region and the power of Narco dollars, the Fuerza Publica will be placed into a difficult position trying to maintain its civil role while thrust into more challenging situations which call for a military/civil response. One method of observing this will be to watch the structural organization.

Endnotes:

1. The paper is not designed as an in-depth treatment, but is more appropriately suited as an outline of the structure, with commentary relative to contemporary socio-political pressures or influences.
2. The concept of an academic interested in studying the institution of the police in Costa Rica was generally regarded with a certain amount of puzzlement by academics and members of the general public whom the author encountered while conducting research in Costa Rica.
3. The apartment was located in a small (privately owned) apartment complex which also housed a number of Agency for International Development in-transit staff. (A.I.D. has been associated with a number of foreign policy operations including the support of police in a number of countries through training and advising programs). The complex had an electric security door, bars on the windows and was located in a diplomatic neighborhood. When, the address of the author's apartment was given out, some individuals made the incorrect assumption that the author was working for A.I.D.. The carrying of police identification from the United States, plus academic credentials, and access to Costa Rican Police, Supreme Court, O.I.J., and Immigration Police...served to reinforce in the eyes of some, the possibility of a governmental link.
4. Costa Rican Officials who were encountered understood the research, and were most gracious with their help. During the course of the broader research, the author spent several hours with the Secretary General of the Supreme Court, was introduced to the head of the Office of Judicial Investigation (O.I.J.), introduced to the head of the Migra, the head of statistical research for the O.I.J. (given copies of criminal statistics) and was furnished numerous written materials, and references for additional research.
5. The offer to exchange a uniform patch at the entrance to a main Fuerza Publica building, opened up the Operations and Planning division of the Fuerza Publica to the author. Written materials on the Costa Rican Police, along with patches from all the Fuerza Publica police units were given to the author by the officers in charge of the Operations and Planning Section.
6. No Death Squads, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, (tradition of free elections), educational traditions, greater participation in the class system

7.

a. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Nicaragua have decidedly lower standards of living, greater levels of violence, and are behind in education, medical care, and are far more restrictive regarding freedom of speech or expression.

b. Costa Rica : What a difference; a country without an army. Troubles Next Door, by Ander Landaburu v.35 World Press Review April 88 p. 17

c. Costa Rica has a democratically elected legislature and president (secret ballot every four years) the President and members of the Legislature are forbidden to serve consecutive terms. Tico Times, October 21, 1988 p. 5, Newspaper published San Jose Costa Rica

8.

a. Refugee Data: confidential sources.

b. Population data: Tico Times , October 21, 1988 p. 5, Newspaper published San Jose Costa Rica

c. In October of 1988, a major hurricane hit Nicaragua and destroyed crops, housing and created havoc with the physical and social habitat. It is likely that a significant number of additional refugees crossed the border to Costa Rica after the hurricane. The impact of unrest in the region, and the continued influx of refugees has made many Costa Ricans anti-Sandinista.

9. Limon is located on the Atlantic side, and historically and culturally has been racially distinct. It has a large black population, of which a significant number speak english, and is heavily influenced by the culture of the Carribean.

10. The amount of United States Foreign Aid and its fiscal breakdown as to the precise types of aid have been requested from two congressional offices for inclusion in a more complete version of this paper. (Rep.Barbara Boxer, Rep. Doug Bosco)

11. The perception of pressure from Nicaragua, and Panama has led to the strengthening of a defense force capability within Costa Rica. This role has been undertaken by the police. The ability of Costa Rica to remain neutral will be tested, as it relies more and more upon the United States for foreign aid.

a. Neutrality Costa Rican Style Jennie K. Lincoln v. 84 Current History March 85 pp. 118-123

b. Costa Rica declared in 1984 that its goal was to remain forever neutral, and unarmed.

c. Foreign Aid since 1984 from the United States has increased.

12. United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (100th congress) Senate Subcommittee Hearings on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications; U.S. government printing office Washington D.C. Part 3 (pp. 8, 17, 53, 263-265, 268-270) Sources in the cited pages suggest that drug trafficking takes place within Costa Rica and neighboring countries.

13.

a. Money, Drugs and the Contras, Jonathan Kwitny v.245 The Nation Aug. 29, 87

b. The C.I.A.'s War in Costa Rica, Tony Averigan/Martha Honey v.241 The Nation Jan. 31 87 pp. 105-108 . (Honey and Averigan are not neutral, they are left of center and are directly involved in a variety of issues; however some of their published positions appear to be backed by other more neutral sources)

See Endnote 16b. for additional material regarding the interrelationship between Honey, Averigan and Hull-Clarke.

c. Senate Hearings (Op Cite) Part 3, pp. 52-56 (Testimony of former Ambassador to Costa Rica: Hon. Mr. McNeil)

14. The Fuerza Publica is charged with maintaining control over the territory...they have not been able or allowed to fully control the contras or their advisors, including John Hull Clarke.

a. Senate Hearings (Op Cite) Part 3, pp. 263-265, 268-270)

b. Senate Hearing (Op Cite) Part 3, p. 56 (Ambassador McNeil's testimony implies that John Hull Clarke has worked for the Central Intelligence Agency).

15. News of John Hull Clarke's arrest came as a shock to the author; it was carried by the Independent Journal; San Rafael, California/ Feb. 89. No explanation or story was included, only the notice that John Hull Clarke was arrested by the authorities in Costa Rica and charged by the superior court of Aljuela as being a spy for the contras. Mr. Hull had been held for 30 days and was denied bail, and was being confined to a hospital because of a heart attack.

16. Inside the Shadow Government, (published Declaration of a Federal Civil Lawsuit filed by the Chrystic Institute, United States District Court, Miami Florida, March 31, 88).

Published by the Chrystic Institute, Washinton D.C.

a. "The Costa Rican government was aware of the activities on Defendent Hull's Ranch. The Directorate of Intelligence and Security (D.I.S.) conducted surveillance on Hull's ranch from Jan. 83 to mid-April 83". It suddenly withdrew surveillance, some have surmised that official pressure from the United

States government might have influenced this particular operation of the D.I.S. .

b. La Penca on Trial in Costa Rica; 2nd Edition, Martha Honey, Tony Averigan
1987, published: San Jose, Costa Rica by Editorial Pirvenir
pp. 19-23, plus other cites in the same source. (The citation is a translation of the court transcripts of a criminal libel trial in which Averigan and Honey were sued for libel by Hull, for their allegations in a book which came to the conclusion that Hull had attempted to kill Eden Pastora the leader of an independent Contra group. The same attempt had killed and wounded a number of reporters, among the maimed was Tony Averigan. The trial judge found in Averigan and Honey's favor; in spite of a widespread belief that Hull would win because of his perceived political power or influence). Averigan and Honey's version of the transcript of the trial contends that a direct linkage exists between Hull and the Central Intelligence Agency.

17.

- a. Newsweek February 20 1989 p. 8.
- b. KPFA Radio Commentary (March 2, 89)
- c. note 18.b citation

18. The contras and their advisors are backed by the United States. Contras and American trainers or advisors have been arrested and imprisoned in Costa Rica. However, the Police in Costa Rica, and the government of Costa Rica have received substantial support from the United States. This has placed the Costa Rican government in the position of having to issue arrest orders for unofficial or official representatives of U.S. government interests, while receiving aid from the U.S. and at the same time overlooking violations of Costa Rican laws and neutrality.

- a. See endnote 16
- b. See Senate Hearings Parts, 1,2,3 (note Costa Rican airfields, drugs, guns, John Hull's ranch, and other citations which are relevant).

19. These pressures will eventually force Costa Rica to adopt some form of modification to their constitution or they will risk a constitutional crisis; a military structure will come back into being...in a more visible fashion.

- a. U.S. pressures for remilitarization of Costa Rica, Arthur Jones V22 National Catholic Reporter Nov. 1 85 pg.8

20.

- a. Costa Rican Press Reports (La Nacion) and Costa Rican television. October 88. Panamanian violation of Costa Rican territory: October 1989 (A group of soldiers came into Costa

Rican territory and detained Costa Rican citizens including the Minister of Finance, the government decided not to deliver a formal protest).

b. Costa Rican Press Reports (La Nacion) Small article on an attack in the Northern part of Costa Rica, where suspected Contras were killed while sitting in a cafe. (October 88) Sandinistas were blamed by the contras for the killing.

21. An explanation of the exact role of the United States Office of Defense Cooperation in Costa Rica has been requested from two congressional offices, and will be included in a revision of this paper.

22. a. See endnote 5 (note military training certificates)

b. Crime and Social Justice Nos. 27-28 Contragate and Counter Terrorism, A Global Perspective (U.S.-supported State Terror: A History of Police Training in Latin America Martha K. Huggins) pp. 149-171 (Crime and Social Justice is decidedly leftist in its orientation, this particular article has some source materials relative to the history of police training, but leaves out the United Nations project in Costa Rica, which was designed to protect civil liberties and which appears to be working quite well).

23. While conducting research, the author was shown anti-communist materials. The general mood was anti-communist, pro-Costa Rica. However, the mood of the general population was not discernably different, with the exception being the University of Costa Rica, which has a more pronounced orientation towards the left but is still extremely nationalistic.

24.

a. The Cocaine Connection Vince Bielski and Dennis Bernstein Covert Action Information Bulletin Number 28 (summer 87) pp. 13-16 Non-Profit (Washington D.C.)

b. U.S. Senate Hearings Subcommittee Drugs (op cite) Parts: 1,2,3 Citations regarding military cooperation and participation in Panama and the Panamanian Defense Force.

c. U.S. Senate Hearings Subcommittee Drugs (op cite) Parts: 1,2,3 Testimony :Indications that some sectors of the United States intelligence community, and others were at odds with D.E.A. and Customs goals; in that the intelligence community wanted information at all costs, and moved to stop investigations which would compromise sources or those who were helping with tasks such as supporting the contras. The "left" was indicated as a source for trafficking in some of the

testimony contained in the hearings; Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Columbia.

25. Drugs/Governments South East Asia

a. Inside the Shadow Government (Chrystic Institute Brief) pp. 12-26.

b. Supernarc (The usual suspects) Dan Addario pp. 17-24 San Francisco Examiner Image Sept. 25, 88.

c. Underground Empire: James Mills, Dell Books 1986

d. Running Drugs and Secret Wars, David Truong D.H. Covert Action Information Bulletin Number 28 (summer 87) pp. 3-5 Non-Profit (Washington D.C.)

e. The Australian Heroin Connection, Jerry Meldon Covert Action Information Bulletin Number 28 (summer 87) pp. 6-8 Non-Profit (Washington D.C.)

26. Costa Rica's Constitution forbids a military

27. Fuerza Publica 1981, Ministry of Public Security, Plans and Operations, Imprenta National, San Jose, Costa Rica (Translation)

28. IBID Translation

29. IBID Translation

30. IBID Translation

31. IBID Translation

32. IBID Translation

33. IBID Translation

34. IBID Translation

35. IBID Translation

36. IBID Translation

37. IBID Translation

38. Deaths that are homicides or accidental are investigated by the Office of Judicial Investigaciones (O.I.J.). The C.I.S. does not have the same forensic laboratory capabilities as the O.I.J. .

39. IBID Translation

40. IBID Translation

41. IBID Translation

42.

a. IBID Translation

b. Nicaragua in (1989) has recently purchased 6 patrol torpedo boats from North Korea making it the most heavily armed navy in Central America. source: Press Democrat News Service Feb. 3, 1989

c. While conducting research in Costa Rica (October 1988) the author encountered an individual who stated that he was a U.S. government official who was in Costa Rica to supply the Costa Rican's with naval patrol craft for use in low-intensity conflict.

43. IBID Translation

44. IBID Translation

45. IBID Translation

46. IBID Translation

47. IBID Translation

48. IBID Translation

49. IBID Translation

50. The general consensus of the public seemed to indicate that the qualifications for the police in the rural areas was lower than the police in the urban settings. The author will be obtaining information in this area.

51. The role of the reserve police remains to be determined through further research.