

# Former Guatemalan special forces officer sentenced for covering up involvement in 1982 massacre



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WASHINGTON - A former Guatemalan special forces officer was sentenced Monday to 10 years in prison for covering up his involvement in a 1982 massacre at Dos Erres, Guatemala.

The Feb. 10 sentencing was announced by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Acting Director John Sandweg, Assistant Attorney General Mythili Raman of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Criminal Division and U.S. Attorney André Birotte Jr. of the Central District of California.

Jorge Sosa, 55, of Moreno Valley, Calif., was sentenced by U.S. District Court Judge Virginia A. Phillips in the Central District of California. At sentencing, the court also revoked Sosa's U.S. citizenship.

"ICE is dedicated to identifying and investigating alleged human rights violators hiding in the United States," said Acting ICE Director Sandweg. "Today's sentencing reaffirms our commitment to ensuring that the United States not be used as a safe haven by those who have committed atrocities against mankind."

"Jorge Sosa helped orchestrate the ruthless massacre of innocent villagers, including dozens of young children, and then lied about his past to obtain refuge in the United States," said Acting Assistant Attorney General Raman. "And, today, he has been sentenced to serve 10 years in a U.S. prison. This prosecution demonstrates our resolve to deny safe haven to human rights violators and to ensure that these criminals are held accountable."

"Southern California is fortunate to be home to immigrants from all over the globe, some of whom have fled persecution in their native lands," said U.S. Attorney Birotte. "But Mr. Sosa fled his native country after being a persecutor who played a direct role in the massacre of an entire village in Guatemala. Because he is responsible for war crimes and for failing to disclose his role in a human rights offense, Mr. Sosa will be incarcerated for a lengthy period of time and will no longer be welcome in our country."

Sosa was convicted by a federal jury in Riverside, Calif., Oct. 1, 2013, of one count of making false statements in immigration proceedings and one count of unlawful procurement of naturalized U.S. citizenship. Evidence presented during trial showed that Sosa became an officer in the Guatemalan Army in 1976, was part of Guatemala's elite special forces division

called the Kaibiles and was an instructor at the Kaibil School. During this time, the Guatemalan Army was engaged in armed conflict with anti-government forces referred to as the “guerillas.” In early 1982, Sosa and other Kaibil instructors were chosen to be part of the Special Patrol, a small unit formed to combat guerilla forces. In early December 1982, the Special Patrol, including Sosa, was deployed along with approximately 40 other Kaibil soldiers to the village of Dos Erres to recover military rifles that had purportedly been stolen during a guerilla ambush of Guatemalan soldiers. When the Special Patrol entered Dos Erres, the rifles were not found and there was no evidence of guerilla soldiers in the area.

According to evidence at trial, while at Dos Erres, members of the Special Patrol then removed the villagers from their homes, separated the men from the women and children, and raped some of the young girls. To cover up the rapes, all of the villagers were brought to the center of the village, where the Special Patrol members systematically killed the men, women and children by, among other methods, bludgeoning them on the head with a sledgehammer, shooting them or throwing them into the village well while still alive. Testimony from two Kaibiles who participated in the massacre revealed that Sosa supervised the Special Patrol soldiers as they filled the well with Dos Erres villagers. The evidence also showed that at some point during the massacre, a villager screamed out at Sosa from the well, and Sosa responded by cursing and shooting his assault weapon and throwing a grenade into the well.

Approximately 12 years after the massacre at Dos Erres, the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (Equipo Argentino de Antropologia Forense, or EAAF) exhumed the 40-foot well. At trial, a member of EAAF testified that the team found 162 skeletons in the well. Of those skeletons, 67 appeared to be those of children under the age of 12.

The evidence further showed that after Sosa became aware he was being investigated for unlawfully procuring citizenship, he fled the United States to Mexico and eventually traveled to Canada. Sosa was arrested in Canada and extradited to the United States to face these charges.

The jury found that when Sosa applied for lawful permanent residence in 1997 and naturalized U.S. citizenship in 2007, he knowingly omitted the fact that he was a member of the Guatemalan military and that he had committed a crime for which he had not been arrested. During trial, a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services examiner testified that had Sosa been truthful about his past, his applications for permanent residence and citizenship would have been summarily denied.

The case was investigated by [ICE’s Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center](#) (HRVWCC) and ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in Riverside, Calif.

Sosa is the fourth former Kaibil living in the United States linked to the massacre to be targeted by ICE for enforcement action. Gilberto Jordan also previously became a naturalized U.S. citizen. In Sept. 2010, Gilberto Jordan was sentenced in Florida to 10 years in federal prison for failing to disclose his prior military service and involvement in the killings on his citizenship application. A third Kaibil, Santos Lopez Alonzo, was arrested by HSI special agents in Houston and criminally charged in February 2010 with re-entry after deportation. Lopez Alonzo was remanded to ICE custody following his release by the U.S. Marshals Service and is currently being held in ICE custody pending a decision by the Department of Justice-administered immigration court on whether he will be removed from the United States. A fourth Kaibil, Pedro

Pimentel Rios, was deported to Guatemala by ICE in July 2011. In Guatemala, Pimentel Rios was tried, convicted, and sentenced to 6,060 years in prison for his participation in the Dos Erres massacre.

The enforcement efforts targeting the former Kaibiles residing in the United States were overseen by ICE's Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center, in close collaboration with the agency's Human Rights Law Section. Established in 2009 to further ICE efforts to identify, track and prosecute human rights abusers, the Center leverages the expertise of a select group of agents, lawyers, intelligence and research specialists, historians and analysts who direct the agency's broader enforcement efforts against these offenders - <http://www.ice.gov/human-rights-violators/>.

Members of the public who have information about foreign nationals suspected of engaging in human rights abuses or war crimes are urged to call the ICE tip line at - 1-866-DHS-2423 (1-866-347-2423). Callers may remain anonymous. To learn more about the assistance available to victims in these cases, the public should contact ICE's confidential victim-witness toll-free number at 1-866-872-4973. Tips may be provided anonymously.

Since fiscal year 2004, ICE has arrested more than 250 individuals for human rights-related violations under various criminal and/or immigration statutes. During that same period, ICE obtained deportation orders and physically removed more than 640 known or suspected human rights violators from the United States. Currently, HSI has more than approximately 140 active investigations and ICE is pursuing more than approximately 1,850 leads and removal cases involving suspected human rights violators from 97 different countries.

Over the last four years, ICE's HRVWCC has issued more than 20,000 lookouts for people from more than 111 countries and stopped approximately 124 human rights violators or war crime suspects from entering the United States.

The case was prosecuted by U.S. Department of Justice Trial Attorney Brian Skaret of the Criminal Division's Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section and Assistant U.S. Attorneys Jeannie Joseph and Dennise Willett of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California. Valuable assistance was provided by Trial Attorney Jay Bauer, Historian Joanna Crandall, and Paralegal Joanna Naples-Mitchell of the Criminal Division's Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section. The Criminal Division's Office of International Affairs and Trial Attorney Lisa Roberts also provided assistance.

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