

security force that tortured civilians. Taylor was convicted after a jury trial and was sentenced in 2009 to 97 years in prison.

U.S. v. Steven D. Green: A former U.S. Army soldier, Green was convicted after a jury trial in 2009 on charges arising from a 2006 incident in Iraq during which Green and other soldiers raped and killed an Iraqi girl and murdered her parents and six-year-old sister. Green was sentenced to life imprisonment.

U.S. v. Ivan Kalymon: In 2011, a removal order was issued in U.S. immigration court directing Kalymon's deportation on the basis of his conduct in shooting Jews in 1942 while serving in a Nazi-sponsored police unit in German-occupied Ukraine.

REPORT VIOLATIONS

If you know of anyone in the United States or of any U.S. citizen anywhere in the world who may have been involved in perpetrating human rights violations abroad, please contact **Kathleen O'Connor** at **1-800-813-5863**. The call is free. Or email hrsptips@usdoj.gov.

You do not have to identify yourself when providing information.

Please provide as much detail as possible.

Your information will be reviewed promptly by HRSP.



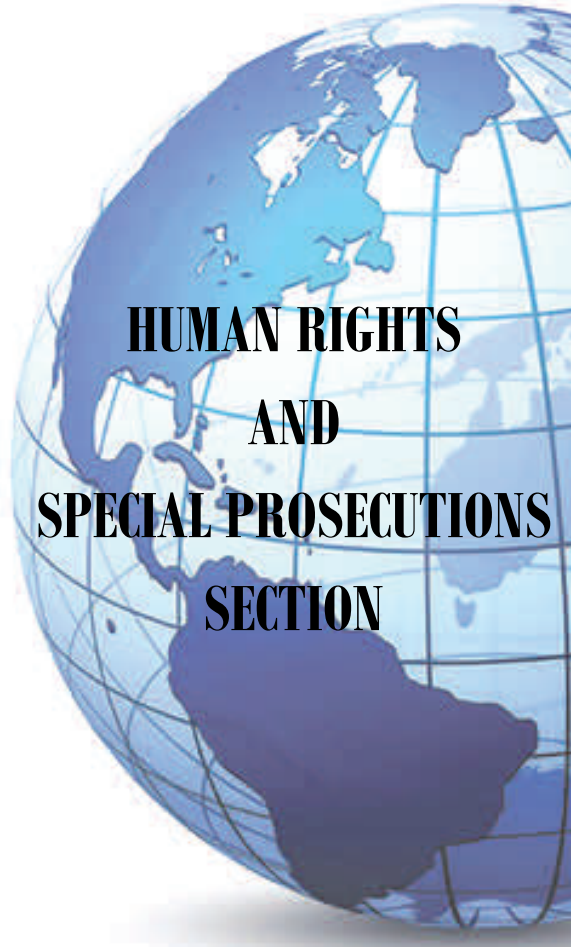
U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Division

For assistance or further information:



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**HUMAN RIGHTS
AND
SPECIAL PROSECUTIONS
SECTION**

BACKGROUND

The Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP) is a component of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) in Washington, D.C. It was created in March 2010 by merging the Domestic Security Section and the Office of Special Investigations.

HRSP's responsibilities include enforcing federal criminal laws relating to:

- 1) serious human rights violations such as torture, genocide, war crimes, and use of child soldiers;
- 2) immigration related offenses, particularly those involving human rights violators or smuggling networks connected with national security or transnational organized crime; and
- 3) international violent crimes, particularly those involving U.S. government employees and contractors overseas.

HRSP prosecutes cases, primarily in partnership with United States Attorneys Offices (USAOs), works on policy matters, and assists U.S. and foreign prosecutors. HRSP regularly works with law enforcement officials in the Department of Justice, other federal departments, and foreign governments. The Section works especially closely with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) and other State Department components; and various law enforcement agencies within the Department of Defense. HRSP also coordinates closely with DOJ's National Security Division, which handles terrorism-related matters.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HRSP investigates and prosecutes human rights violators. Where federal jurisdiction exists, this effort includes the prosecution of individuals who engaged in torture, war crimes, genocide and the use or recruitment of child soldiers. HSI and FBI are the principal law enforcement agencies with which HRSP works in pursuing these cases.

HRSP is involved in a coordinated effort with other federal entities to ensure that the United States does not become a safe haven for human rights violators. In this work, HRSP has frequent contact with foreign governments, international tribunals and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

HRSP pursues accountability for human rights abusers in a variety of ways. In addition to prosecution for the substantive offenses, HRSP prosecutes for immigration and naturalization fraud related to efforts to conceal an abuser's background, trains prosecutors and agents on human rights law, and conducts outreach to nongovernmental organizations and immigrant communities.

HRSP plays an important role in the work of the inter-agency Atrocities Prevention Board (APB), created in 2012 to coordinate a "whole-of-government" approach to the prevention of, and response to, incidents of genocide and mass atrocities.

HRSP is also responsible for the identification, investigation, civil prosecution, and removal or extradition of participants in World War II-era Nazi-sponsored acts of persecution.

SELECT CASES

U.S. v. Jorge Sosa: Sosa was a former commanding officer in a special military force that helped perpetrate a notorious massacre in 1982 in the village of Dos Erres, Guatemala. In September 2013, following a trial by HRSP and the U.S. Attorney's office in the Central District of California, Sosa was convicted by a federal jury for naturalization fraud for concealing his involvement in the massacre. Sosa was sentenced to 10 years in prison and stripped of his citizenship.

U.S. v. Sulejman Mujagic: HRSP and the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) in the Northern District of New York obtained an indictment in February 2012 against Sulejman Mujagic for physical and mental torture allegedly committed by Mujagic during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the 1990s. Bosnia later sought Mujagic's extradition to face charges for the torture and an additional murder. After determining that the interests of justice were best served by having Mujagic prosecuted in Bosnia, DOJ dismissed the indictment. HRSP, the USAO and DOJ's Office of International Affairs commenced extradition proceedings against Mujagic, and he was extradited to stand trial in Bosnia in May 2013. In February 2014, he was convicted and sentenced for "war crimes against prisoners of war."

U.S. v. Roy M. Belfast, Jr. a/k/a Chuckie Taylor: The first federal prosecution for torture involved the American son of former Liberian President Charles Taylor. During his father's administration, Taylor commanded a Liberian