

“A FEW BAD APPLES”

A Partial List of Notorious Graduates of the School of the Americas

ARGENTINA

COL Mario Davico, 1971, Military Intelligence Officer Course Advisor

Honduran Battalion 3_16, 1980's: One of several Argentinean military advisors present in Honduras during the early 1980's. The Honduran Armed Forces, particularly Battalion 3_16, were taught the "Argentine Method" of extreme repression practiced successfully during Argentina's "dirty war" (1976_1983). Techniques included arbitrary detention, torture, extrajudicial executions, and methods of disposing of the bodies of the victims. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

Juan Flores, 1964

List of repressors: Flores' name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimonies 02, 75, and 0440. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Flores and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

GEN Leopoldo Galtieri, 1949, Engineer Course

Military dictator, 1981_82: Achieved power by means of a violent coup, ousting Roberto Viola, below. (WP, 5/19/94) Galtieri was convicted and sentenced to 12 years in prison for leading Argentina into the disastrous war with Britain for control of the Falkland Islands. He was pardoned, along with 280 other human rights abusers by President Carlos Menem in October 1989. (The New York Times, 10/12/89)

Ricardo Garcia, 1971

List of repressors: Garcia's name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 3674. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Garcia and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

Hector Gonzalez, 1964

List of repressors: Gonzalez' name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 3382. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Gonzalez and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

Miguel Angel Gonzalez, 1977

List of repressors: Gonzalez' name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 3674. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Gonzalez and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

CPT Osvaldo Guarnaccia, 1964

List of repressors: Guarnaccia's name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 4972. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Guarnaccia and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

Carlos Alberto Martinez, 1970

List of repressors: Martinez' name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 7169. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Martinez and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/represores.html>).

Joaquin M. Urruty Formiguni, 1973

List of repressors: Urruty's name was included in a list of repressors gleaned from testimony given to the National Commission of the Disappeared (CONADEP), an investigative body formed to clarify the events of Argentina's "dirty war". His name was mentioned in testimony 2403 as head of a clandestine detention center. Unfortunately, the complete text of the testimonies is archived by the Argentine government and is not available to the public. School of the Americas Watch is currently seeking further information about Formiguni and other SOA graduates that appear on this list. (<http://www.yendor.com/vanished/repressores.html>).

GEN Roberto Viola, 1971, Tactical Officer, Arg. Cadet Course

Military dictator, 1981: Achieved power via scheduled change of military rulers. (WP, 5/19/94) In December 1985, Viola was convicted of murder, kidnapping and torture during the "dirty war." (The New York Times, 10/8/89)

BOLIVIA

Miguel Alvarez Delgado, 1977, Joint Operations

Links to drug trafficking: Accused in the "Narconavales" case of cashing checks that came from a drug_trafficking ring. The proceedings against him were stayed in 1997. (Andean Information Network)

Luis Arce Gómez, 1958, Communications Officer; 1958, Tactical Officer, Radio Repair

Armed insurrection (convicted), 1980: With Garcia Meza Tejada, Arce Gómez plotted and executed a bloody coup, which occurred on July 17, 1980. (Garcia Meza became "president" and Arce Gómez minister of the Interior.) Prior to the coup, Arce Gómez was in charge of assembling a paramilitary force to overthrow the government. (One of his recruits was Klaus Barbie.) (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993) Drug trafficking (convicted), 1989: Arce Gómez, who was declared a fugitive from justice in 1986, was captured by Bolivian police in 1989. With the approval of the Bolivian government, he was handed over to the United States and is currently serving a 30_year sentence in Miami for drug_trafficking. (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993)

GEN Hugo Banzer Suárez, 1956, Motor Officer Course;

1988, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1989, Guest Speaker Military dictator, 1971_78: Achieved power by means of a violent coup. Developed the "Banzer Plan" to silence outspoken members of the Church; the plan became a blueprint for repression throughout Latin America. Also known for sheltering Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, "The Butcher of Lyons," and for supporting and collaborating with Garcia Meza's regime. (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993; The Atlanta Journal Constitution, 10/30/88)

Grover Bilbao Terrazas, 1967 Cadet Course

Drug_trafficking: Accused and sentenced in the "Narcoavion" case (1995) as a drug supplier. (Andean Information Network)

Luis Caballero Tirado, 1990

Mistreatment of prisoners: When the president of the Human Rights Commission visited the headquarters of UMOPAR (Mobil Rural Patrol Units), he discovered 93 detainees, including two minors and one prisoners with fractured ribs and a punctured lung from being kicked by UMOPAR agents under Caballeros' command. Caballero has also publicly admitted that 40% of the operations carried out under his command involve human rights violations such as excessive use of force. (Violaciones a los derechos humanos civiles bajo la ley 1008, Red Andina de Información, 1996)

Isaac Chavarria Diez de Medina, 1968 Cadet Course; 1970 Officer Gen.Supply

Drug_trafficking: Primary defendant in the "Narcovinculos" case (1994_6). Died in 1995 in a La Paz jail due to lack of medical attention. (Andean Information Network)

CPT Gonzalo Cuellar Justinio, 1990, General Staff Officer Course

Mistreatment of prisoners, 1990: Cuellar Justinio has been charged with illegal detention of prisoners, assault, soliciting pay_offs in exchange for releases, forcing prisoners to sign false confessions. (Andean Information Network)

GEN Mario Escobari Guerra, 1959, Engineer Officer Course

Issuing unconstitutional decrees (convicted) in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980: Convicted in April 1993 signing for unconstitutional decrees in cooperation with Garcia Meza. (Bolivian Supreme Court Document: Sentencia Pronunciada en los Juicios de Responsabilidad Seguidos por el Ministerio Público y Coaduvantes Contra Luis Garcia Meza y sus Colaboradores, April 12, 1993)

Carlos Fernandez Gonzalez, 1961, Military Intelligence

Links to drug trafficking: Fernandez Gonzalez was relieved of his position as Undersecretary of the Interior under the government of Lidia Gueiler (1980) due to concrete evidence of his links to drug trafficking. Later he regained his image and was named President of the National Council for the Struggle Against Drug_Trafficking. However, in 1983, he was accused of involvement with the disappearance of 150 kilos of cocaine. He also was relieved of his duties as head of the Special Security Forces of the Ministry of Interior after he was accused of covering up drug_trafficking. (Andean Information Network)

Ruben Dario Guzmán Hurtado, 1970, Small Unit Warfare

Issuing unconstitutional decrees and fraud (convicted) in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980: Guzmán Hurtado was sentenced in April 1993 on charges related to Garcia Meza's 1980 coup. (Bolivian Supreme Court Document: Sentencia Pronunciada en los Juicios de Responsabilidad Seguidos por el Ministerio Público y Coaduvantes Contra Luis Garcia Meza y sus Colaboradores, April 12, 1993)

CPT Carlos Helguero Larrea, 1970, Small Unit Warfare

Armed insurrection (implicated), 1980: Implicated in cases of murder committed in association with the Garcia Meza coup in 1980. (Bolivian Supreme Court Document: Sentencia Pronunciada en los Juicios de Responsabilidad Seguidos por el Ministerio Público y Coaduvantes Contra Luis Garcia Meza y sus Colaboradores, April 12, 1993)

Pablo Oswaldo Justiniano Vaca, 1986, Comando y Estado Mayor

Drug trafficking: Primary defendant in the "Narconavales" case, accused of running a drug trafficking ring in the Navy since 1975. Detained in 1995. Also implicated in the exchange of Brazilian tin for cocaine in 1989. (Andean Information Network).

Freddy Lopez Arispe, 1962, Infantry Officer Course

Illegal arms trafficking: Detained in 1993 on charges of arms trafficking to the ex_Yugoslavia. (Andean Information Network).

CPT Tito Montaña Belzu, 1970, Small Unit Warfare

Armed Insurrection, murder (convicted), 1980: Paramilitarist Montaña Belzu was sentenced (on April 21, 1993) to 30 years in prison for murder, and 20 years for genocide, in connection with Garcia Meza's bloody 1980 coup. (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993)

COL Avelino Rivero Parada, 1977, Joint Operations

Issuing unconstitutional decrees (convicted) in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980: Convicted in April 1993 for signing unconstitutional cooperation with Garcia Meza _ Including annulments of democratic elections, abnegation of trade union rights, purging university teaching and administrative staff, illegal purchases of land, vehicles and aircraft for the armed forces, and dismissal and replacement of the Bolivian Supreme Court. Rivero Parada was minister of public health and social security under Garcia Meza. (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993)

LTC Freddy Quiroga_Reque, 1980, Joint Operations Course

Armed insurrection, murder (convicted), 1980: Sentenced (on April 21, 1993) to 30 years in prison for murder in connection with Garcia Meza's bloody 1980 coup (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993)

Vice_Admiral Alberto Saenz Klinsky, 1973, "O_4"

Minister under Garcia Meza: Saenz Klinsky was a member of Garcia Meza's second cabinet, but was never formally charged with issuing unconstitutional decrees. (Americas Watch Report, Bolivia: The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial, 1993)

COL Rogelio Vargas, 1990, General Staff Officer Course

Mistreatment of prisoners, 1990: 240 prisoners were beaten, denied food, forced to stay on their knees for hours on November 7, 1990. (Andean Information Network)

GEN Guido Vildoso Calderón, 1962, Infantry Weapons and Tactics

Military dictator, 1982: Achieved power by military appointment. (The Washington Post, 5/19/94)

BRAZIL

Bismarck Baracuh Amancio Ramalho, 1967, Military Intelligence, Phase II

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Mauro Baptista Lobo, 1967, Counterintelligence

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Carlos Alberto Bravo da Camara, 1967, Military Intelligence Phase I; 1967, Counterintelligence Repressive Forces:

According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

SGT Sergio Mazza de Azevedo, 1968, Combat Intelligence; 1968, Advanced Auto Repair

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Joao Flavio de Freitas Costa, 1967, Counterintelligence

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

CPT Luiz de Souza Aguiar, 1959, Military Police Officer

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Ubirajara Escorcio, 1968, Combat Intelligence

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Jose Gomes da Silva, 1969, Military Police

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

1LT Jose Lamas Portugal,1990, Instructor

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

GEN Helio Lima Ibiapina,1966, Military Intelligence, Phase I

Torture, 1969: Accused by Gregorio Bezerra of false imprisonment and torture. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Altevir Lopes, 1960, Military Police Officer

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

CPT Paulo Magalhaes, 1959, Military Police Officer

Torture, 1969: Accused in a military court by students Sergio Ubiratan Manes and Paulo Roberto Manes of torturing them. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Francisco Renato Mello, 1967, Military Intelligence, Phase I

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

CDR. Clemente José Monteiro Filho, 1965, Military Intelligence

Torture, 1969: Accused in military court by the following persons of torture by various methods, including electric shock: Humberto Trigeiros Lima, ina de Souza Medeiros, Marta Maria Kagsburnn, Marta Mota Lima Alavarez, Sebastiao Medeiros Filho and Luis Carlos de Souza Santos. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Joao Paulo Moreira Burnier, 1967, Military Intelligence, Phase 1

Torture and Execution, 1971: Accused in military court by political prisoner Alex Polari de Alverga of torturing and killing Stuart Edgard Angel Jones. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Clodoaldo Paes Cabral, 1970, Inteligencia Militar para Alistados

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Paulo Scholoenback Rubens, 1970, Inteligencia Militar para Oficiais

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Walfrido Silva, 1964, Jungle Operations

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

CPT. Lucio Valle Barroso, 1970, Military Intelligence for Officers

Torture, 1971: Accused in military court by political prisoner Alex Polari de Alverga of torture by electric shock, suffocation, and injection of pentothal. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Thaumaturgo Sotero Voz, 1962, CIO

Torture, 1972: Accused in court by ex_political prisoner Danilo Carneiro of personally torturing him. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

Moyses Thompson do Nascimento, 1972, Instructor

Repressive Forces: According to the Brazilian human rights group Tortura Nunca Mais, he is linked to the repressive forces that existed in Brazil in the 1960's and 70's. (Tortura Nunca Mais)

CHILE

Augusto Pinochet

is not a graduate of the School of the Americas; yet his influence is held in high esteem. In 1991, visitors could view a note from Pinochet, and a ceremonial sword donated by him, on display in the office of the Commandant (Charles Call, MH, 8/9/93)

Graduates of the School of the Americas have also comprised 1 out of every 7 members of the command staff of DINA, the notorious Chilean intelligence agency responsible for many of the worst human rights atrocities during the Pinochet years. SOA grads who were members of the DINA command staff include: Luis Alberto Medina Aldea, Jorge Aro Peigneguy, Eugenio Videla, Rene Riveros, and Guillermo Salinas, as well as other officials mentioned below.

Hugo Acevedo, 1970, Combat Arms Orientation

DINA: According to testimony by Luz Arce, Acevedo was a key official in the repressive forces of the DINA. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

Ernesto Baeza Michelsen, 1964, Comando y Estado Mayor

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case against Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. Former head of Investigations Police who allegedly chose 50 members of his institution to take part in the actions known as Covem, in which 14 people were arrested. One of the 14, a journalism student, Eduardo Jara, died as a consequence of the torture he received. (Derechos Chile)

LTC German Barriga, 1986, Instructor

Repression of socialist party: According to testimony by Luz Arce, Barriga was in charge of repression of the socialist party by the DINA. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

COL Pablo Belmar, 1987, Guest Instructor; 1968, Basic Arms Orientation Course

Torture, murder of U.N. official, 1976: Directly implicated in the 1976 torture and murder of United Nations official Carmelo Soria, whose neck was broken after he was arrested and tortured by Chilean DINA personnel. Soria's car and body were dumped in a Santiago canal in order to make his death appear accidental. (Americas Watch Report, Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency, 1994) According to former SOA instructor Maj. Joseph Blair, as a guest instructor in 1987, Belmar was responsible for teaching the human rights component. Alejandro Burgos, 1975, Basic Officer Orientation Manipulation of Political Prisoners: According to testimony by Luz Arce, Burgos was involved in a plan to get left-wing political prisoners who had been tortured into collaborating with the DINA to meet with the U.S. Ambassador to show that they had changed their political convictions. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

COL Alfredo Canales, 1974, Basic Officer Orientation Course

Barred exhumation of body, July 14, 1994: In an event related to the disappearance of four soldiers in 1974, Canales personally barred the exhumation of a body believed to have been illegally buried on Army premises. Canales had earlier given his approval to the exhumation. (Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas, 7/30/94)

Washington Carrasco Fernandez, 1961, Contra_ Resistencia, Informacion Militar para Oficiales

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case against Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile)

Sergio Espinoza Davies, 1972, Combat Arms Orientation

Participation in Secretive War Tribunals, 1973: In October 1998, Human Rights Watch wrote a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations requesting the removal of Espinoza Davies as head of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan because of his role as a member of secretive war tribunals which judged political opponents during the Pinochet dictatorship. In one case in October 1973, Espinoza's tribunal sentenced six socialist leaders to death after an irregular proceeding. Four of the men were executed the next morning. (Human Rights Watch)

LTC Alfonso Faundez Norambuena, 1969, Chilean Officer Orientation

Concentration Camp: Faundez was active in the Villa Grimaldi concentration camp in which nearly 4,500 prisoners were held. (Presos Políticos de Chile)

1LT Armando Fernandez Larios, 1970, Combat Arms Orientation

"Caravan of death," 1973: Fernandez Larios was second in command to General Sergio Arellano Stark, whose tour of northern cities in 1973 resulted in dozens of summary executions. (Americas Watch Report, Chile in Transition, 1989) Assassination of former defense minister Prats and his wife, 1974: Fernandez Larios was one of two DINA agents charged with assassinating General Carlos Prats González, who was defense minister under the regime Augusto Pinochet overthrew. Prats and his wife were killed by a car

bomb in Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Americas Watch Report, Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency, 1994) Assassination of former foreign minister Orlando Letelier, 1976: Indicted in 1979 by U.S. grand jury for

involvement in the Letelier assassination in Washington, D.C., three years earlier. (Letelier, Allende's foreign minister, was also murdered by a car bomb.) (Americas Watch Report, Chile in Transition, 1989)

Humberto Gordon Rubio, 1954, Infantry Weapons; 1954, Operaciones y Mantenamiento de Radio; 1955, Tank Gunnery Course

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case against Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. Former head of the CNI secret police and also former member of the military Junta. (Derechos Chile)

MAJ Carlos Herrera Jiménez, 1971, Combat Arms Orientation

Torture, murder, 1984; murder, 1982: Sentenced in December 1991 for the torture and murder of a transport worker in La Serena. Also implicated in the abduction and murder of trade unionist Tucapel Jiménez in 1982. (Americas Watch Report, Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency, 1994)

Eduardo Iturriaga Neumann, 1965, Basic Airborne Course

Exploitation of political prisoners: According to testimony by Luz Arce, Iturriaga and other officers of the DINA used political prisoners that had been tortured into collaboration as secretaries and analysts in their offices. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case against Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile)

1LT Miguel Krassnoff, 1974, Urban Counterinsurgency Course

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case of Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. A former member of the DINA, Krassnoff was known by political prisoners held and tortured at Villa Grimaldi, Tres Alamos and Cuatro Alamos. Implicated in the death by torture of former Spanish diplomat Carmelo Soria in 1976. Took part in the assault on the residence of former president Salvador Allende who was deposed by the Army in Sept. 1973. (Derechos Chile)

LTC Fernando Lauriani, 1971, Combat Arms Orientation Course

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case of Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile) Kidnapping, disappearance, 1974: Implicated in the 1974 kidnapping and disappearance of brothers Juan Carlos and Jorge Elias Andrónico Antequera, Lauriani's was one of the few cases of military crimes to be tried after Pinochet's brutal dictatorship. Unfortunately, Pinochet brought all of his influence to bear and the case was finally handed to a military court, which, of course, absolved Lauriani and closed the case. (Americas Watch Report, Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency, 1994)

COL Jaime Lepe Orellana, 1968, Basic Arms Orientation Course

Torture, murder of U.N. official, 1976: Directly implicated in the 1976 torture and murder of United Nations official Carmelo Soria, whose neck was broken after he was arrested by Chilean DINA personnel. Soria's car and body were dumped in a Santiago canal in order to make his death appear accidental. At the time the case was reopened in 1991, Lepe was General Pinochet's personal secretary. (Americas Watch Report, Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency, 1994)

GEN Augusto Lutz, 1966, Comando y estado mayor

Coup: Lutz was one of the military officials who participated with Pinochet in the coup against the Allende government. (Juicio a Pinochet en España, Equipo Nizkor)

Odlanier Mena, 1970, Comando y Estado Mayor

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case of Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile) Exploitation of prisoners: Luz Arce, a political prisoner who was tortured by DINA officials, testified that Mena offered her freedom in exchange for working three years as a spy for the DINA. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

LTC Manuel Rolando Mosqueira Jarpa, 1970, Combat Arms Orientation

Concentration camp: Mosqueira was active in the Villa Grimaldi concentration camp in which more than 4500 people were held. (Presos Políticos de Chile)

COL Manuel Provis Carrasco, 1970, Combat Arms Orientation

Concentration camp: Provis was active in the Villa Grimaldi concentration camp in which more than 4500 people were held. (Presos Políticos de Chile)

COL Marco Antonio Saez Saavedra, 1970, Combat Arms Orientation

Concentration camp: Saez was active in the Villa Grimaldi concentration camp in which more than 4500 people were held. (Presos Políticos de Chile)

MAJ Guillermo Humberto Salinas Torres, 1974, Curso de Armas Combinadas para Cadetes

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case of Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile) Assassination, 1976: Salinas was linked to the assassination of Spanish citizen Carmelo Soria. However, due to Pinochet's amnesty laws, the case was stayed. (Caso Carmelo Soria, Equipo Nizkor)

Carlos Parera Silva, 1969, Irregular Warfare Operations

DINA: According to testimony by Luz Arce, Silva was one of the key actors within the repressive forces of the DINA. (Primera Confesión desde el Interior de la DINA, Revista APS, Santiago de Chile)

Rene Patricio Quilhot Palma, 1971, Combat Arms Orientation

Cited in Spanish Human Rights Case, 1998: One of 30 officials cited in the case of Augusto Pinochet for crimes of genocide, terrorism, torture, and illegal arrest. (Derechos Chile)

COL Jose Zara, 1965, Basic Airborne; 1970, Basic Officer Orientation

Linked to Pratts assassination: According to lawyers working on the case, Zara, as undersecretary of the Foreign Relations department of the DINA, provided logistical support for the assassination of the ex_Commander_in_Chief of the Chilean army, General Carlos Prats and his wife. (Situación de derechos humanos en Chile durante el primer semestre del 1996, Arzobispado de Santiago)

COLOMBIA

1LT Pedro Nei Acosta Gaivis, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Murder of 11 peasants, 1990: Ordered the massacre of 11 peasants, had his men dress the corpses like guerrilla forces, and then dismissed the killings as an armed confrontation between the Army and guerrillas. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LT Carlos Alberto Acosta, 1992, Curso de Orientacion de Infanteria para Cadetes (Commandant's List)

Massacre, 1994: Fled after receiving notice of a 58_year sentence for his participation in the massacre of three people in Lebrija in June 1994. (Vanguardia Liberal, 11/15/97)

GEN Norberto Adrada Córdoba, 1978, Training Management Course; 1975, Special Maintenance Administration

Disappearance, 18 June 1986: Covered_up of the murder of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando Garcia González, who were last seen alive in the hands of soldiers under Adrada Córdoba's command. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Delmo William Alba Rincón, 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Ramírez massacre, 1986: Implicated in the murder of 6 individuals (4 were tortured) from the home of the Ramírez family. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Juan Carlos Alvarez, 1987, Curso de Operaciones Psicologicas

Death Squad Activity: According to testimony given by Alvarez' fellow officers to the Colombian attorney general, Alvarez was the officer who gave the go_ahead for death squad killings. (Human Rights Watch Report:Colombia's Killer Networks and Covert Action Quarterly)

CPT José Ismael Alvarez Díaz, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Disappearance, 26 May 1982: Covered_up the murder of Gustavo Alveiro Muñoz Hurtado, last seen alive with soldiers under Alvarez Díaz' command. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Alejandro de Jesús Alvarez Henao, 1984, Joint Operations

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1982: Principal member of "Muerte a Secuestradores" (MAS), a paramilitary death squad responsible for numerous assassinations and disappearances. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Gilberto Alzate Alzate, 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Segovia Massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre at Segovia in which 43 people died, including several children. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Luis Enrique Andrade Ortiz, 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Massacre of a judicial commission, 1989: Believed to be the intellectual author of the paramilitary massacre of 12 officials, including 2 judges, who were investigating military/paramilitary cooperation. Assassination, 1988: Ordered the assassination of farmer Jorge Ramírez, carried out by a military/paramilitary patrol under his command. Assassination, 1988: Ordered the assassination of José Sánchez, also carried out by military/paramilitary soldiers under his command. Then he had the corpse put on display for the benefit of the public. Ramírez family massacre, 1986: Andrade Ortiz was one of officers in charge of military/paramilitary soldiers who broke into the home of the Ramírez family, killed two members outright; and captured 4 others whose bodies were found later with signs of torture. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Virgilio Anzola Montero, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Torture, murder of 5 peasants, 1986: Covered up the torture and murder of five peasants by soldiers under his command. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992) Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1982: Anzola Montero used a paramilitary death squad, "Muerte a Secuestradores" (MAS), to carry out assassinations and disappearances.

GEN José María Arbelaez Caballero, 1954, Communications Officer

Disappearances, 1982: Arbelaez Caballero provided false information to investigators, the media and human rights organizations in order to protect army and police personnel responsible for 13 disappearances in the Cundinamarca department. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Jaime Gabriel Arcos Negret, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Disappearance, 18 January 1988: Implicated in the disappearance of Héctor Suárez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Agustin Ardila Uribe, 1984, Command and General Staff College (Commandant's List)

Imprisoned town mayor for publishing poem against violence, 1993: In 1993, commander Ardila had town mayor Tirso Velez of Tibu arrested and imprisoned for being a terrorist. His crime? Publishing a poem against both guerrilla and army violence. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993) Commander, Mobile Brigade 2: Colombia's "Mobile Brigades" are unique in that they have no permanent base; their commanders answer only to the Army high command in Bogotá. Mobile brigade soldiers wear distinctive, U.S. Army-style camouflage and no name patches. A "broad, consistent and often shocking" pattern of serious human rights violations follows the Mobile Brigades _ including Ardila's Mobile Brigade 2 _ throughout the Colombian countryside. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

CPT Carlos Javier Arenas Jiménez, 1987, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Torture of 19, 1988: Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Julio Arenas Vera, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1986: Implicated in the revenge_killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macias Borja. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Victor Julio Arévalo Pinilla, 1975, Special Maintenance Administration;1971, Engineer Officer Course

Torture, murder, 1989: Strongly implicated in the torture and murder of Reinaldo Cuenca Wilson and Liliana Camacho Ipuz, and in the attempt to make their deaths appear guerrilla_related. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Julio Elias Barrera Bustos,1982, Joint Operations Course

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981_82: Protected and aided the military/paramilitary death squad MAS.

GEN César Eugenio Barrios Ramírez, 1968, Military Intelligence Officer Course

Murder 1987: Protected and covered for soldiers responsible for the extrajudicial execution of 3 peasants, and the attempt to disguise the incident as an armed confrontation with guerrillas. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Luis Felipe Becerra Bohórquez, Not "formally enrolled." (See below.)

Urabá massacre, 1988: Colombian records indicate Becerra Bohórquez attended the U.S. Army School of the Americas in the early 1990's while a warrant was out for his arrest for his leading role in the massacre of 20 banana workers. The SOA claims Becerra Bohórquez was never "formally enrolled" in officer training there. Like Victor Bernal Castaño (next page), and other officers in this section (indicated by #), it appears the Colombian Army sent Becerra Bohórquez to the SOA to avoid criminal investigations at home. Riofrío massacre, 1993: Becerra eventually led another massacre, this time murdering 13 civilians at Riofrío. In November 1993, under intense international pressure, Colombia dismissed Becerra from the military. (MFIR, AW:SW, TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Harold Bedoya Pizarro, 1978_79, SOA Guest Instructor;1965, Military Intelligence Course

Paramilitary death squad activity, 1965 _ present: "Throughout Bedoya's entire career, he has been Implicated with the sponsorship and organization of a network of paramilitary organizations. Bedoya, who has never undergone any investigation for his involvement in the massacres of non_combatants or other dirty_war crimes, is an articulate proponent of the continued "legal" involvement of local populations in counterinsurgency operations." (Ana Carrigan, NACLA Report on the Americas, March/April 1995) Paramilitary death squad activity ("AAA"), 1978: Believed to be the founder and chief of the paramilitary death squad known as "AAA" (American Anti-communist Alliance). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Pedro Vicente Bermúdez Lozano, 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Urabá massacre 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. Although an investigation called for the dismissal of the soldiers involved, a military court acquitted them, citing lack of evidence. Bermúdez was even promoted (along with Becerra Bohórquez, above) during the army's Investigation" of the massacre. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, INTER_AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, 1992, AW:SW)

LTC Victor Bernal Castaño, 1992, Command and General Staff College

Fusagasugá massacre, 1991: Colombian legislature asserts that Bernal Castaño was enrolled at the SOA to avoid having to answer to investigators about the Fusagasugá massacre of a peasant family. (Charles Call, Miami Herald, 9/9/92) The SOA enrolled him in its longest and most prestigious course, the Command and General Staff College, and made him "Jefe del Curso," (Chief of Course) Disappearance, 1989: Implicated in the disappearance of peasant Sandra Vélez Vélez. Paramilitary death squad activity (Hure): Protected and aided the "Hure" death squad in its criminal activities, including assassinations and disappearances. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

Henry Borda, 1980, Orientacion/Armas para Cadetes

Segovia Massacre, 1988: Judge Martha Luisa Hurtado issued an arrest warrant against Borda and other officials for their failure to prevent the massacre of 43 people in Segovia. All evidence indicates that the police and military officials knew the attack was coming and did nothing to prevent it, to stop it while it was occurring or to detain the attackers as they escaped, driving right by the police station. (Americas Watch Report: Informe sobre derechos humanos en Colombia, 1989)

GEN Martin Orlando Carreño Sandoval, 1990, Comando y Estado Mayor

Threats and Intimidation of Human Rights Workers, 1998: On May 24, troops under his command entered a farm located near San Jose de Apartado. They shot a cow, proceeded to carve it up, and stated to all those present that they would do the same to Eduar, a member of the Missionary Team of Justice and Peace. On June 17, soldiers from the same brigade came back and sought out Eduar, demanding that he give them a statement and identify the witnesses of the earlier incident so they could also provide statements. The military did not hide the fact that among them were the very soldiers who had reportedly threatened Eduar. (Inter-Congregational Justice and Peace Commission)

CPT José Gabriel Castrillon Garcia, 1990, Infantry Officer Basic Course

Disappearance, 1987: Strongly implicated in the abduction and subsequent disappearance of José Jairo Medina Ramírez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Mauricio Cervera Bonilla, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Illegal detention, torture, 1989: Participated in the illegal detention and torture of a union leader and 2 banana workers. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Luis Arturo Cifuentes Mogollón, 1973, Auto Maintenance Officer Course

Torture, assassination, 1986: Strongly implicated in the torture and extrajudicial execution of M_19 member Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Hernán Alfonso Contreras Soler, 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation

Torture, disappearance, 1977: Contreras Soler oversaw the capture and torture of Mauricio Trujillo and Omaira Montoya Henao. Montoya Henao was subsequently disappeared. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Francisco Javier Corrales, 1987, Curso de Orientación de Armas para Cadetes C_3A

Organizing paramilitary groups, 1992: In 1992, the human rights attorney delegate for the armed forces filed charges against Corrales and six other officers for their role in organizing paramilitary groups in the Chucuri region of the department of Santander. (HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH REPORT: COLOMBIA'S KILLER NETWORKS, 1996)

1LT Edgar Ferrucio Correa Copola, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Llana Caliente massacre, 1988: One of the officers responsible for the massacre of 20 or more peasants detained during a march demanding schools and health clinics. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Dario Enrique Cortés Castillo, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Torture, 1988: Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals. One victim sustained permanent damage to both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Rómulo Cortés Gordon, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1986: Implicated in the revenge_killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macias Borja. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Tomas Emilio Cruz Amaya, 1988, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Fusagasugá massacre, 1991: In March 1993, Colombia's attorney general ordered the dismissal of Cruz Amaya for his role in the Fusagasugá massacre of a peasant family. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

LTC Carlos Eduardo Dávila Romero, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1987_88: Involvement with paramilitary death squads, including "MAS," at times aided by Israeli mercenaries. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Rito Alejo Del Rio Rojas, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Paramilitary activity, 1985: Implicated in paramilitary activities, including the theft of an Army weapons shipment. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992) In 1999, President Pastrana sent Del Rio into retirement without explanation, at a time when he was under investigation by the federal Proescutor's Office for alleged human rights abuses and could face criminal charges. (Miami Herald 4/10/99)

MAJ Jorge Enrique Duran Arquelles, 1991, Curso de orientacion de caballeria para cadetes

Massacre, 1991: Named in the massacre of 20 indigenous people in Caloto. (Colombia: Human Rights Abuses against Indigenous Peoples, Amnesty International)

COL Jaime Alberto Escobar Garzón, 1981, Command and General Staff College

Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1982: Implicated in activities associated with the rightist military/paramilitary death squad "MAS" (Muerte a Secuestradores, or 'Death to Kidnappers.)(TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Germán Espinoza Rubio, 1982, Patrol Operations (Dropped); 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Assassinations, 1982: Assassinated several peasants. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Manuel José Espitia Sotelo, 1991, Command and General Staff College;1982, Tactical Officer

Escape of Pablo Escobar, 1992: Espitia Sotelo was forced into early retirement in August 1992 after drug kingpin Pablo Escobar "escaped" from prison, where he was living in grand style. Espitia Sotelo was commander of the military police battalion guarding the prison. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993) (Escobar was discovered and killed in 1993.)

COL Edgar Hernando Falla Alvira, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Assassinations, 1987: "Intellectual author" of the assassinations of Unión Patriótica leaders José Dario Rodriguez and Fabiola Ruiz. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Carlos Arturo Farfán Quiroga,1971, Special Maintenance Orientation

Paramilitary activity, 1987: Publicly supported paramilitary death squads responsible for the assassinations and deaths of several peasants. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Jorge Flóres Suárez, 1972, Military Intelligence Officer Course

Paramilitary death squad ("AAA") activity, 1978: Strongly implicated in the activities of the military/paramilitary death squad "AAA." (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Octavio Fonseca Hoyos, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation

Disappearance, 15 September 1987: Strong evidence links Fonseca Hoyos to the disappearance of Ramón Salvador Angarita Solano. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CAP Héctor Alirio Forero Quintero, 1977. Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Disappearances, torture, 1988: Commanded a patrol that disappeared 4 people on February 11, 1988. On the same day, he himself detained 2 more individuals and tortured them with the help of fellow SOA graduate Carlos Morales del Rio (below). The last two victims were released to civilian authorities several days later. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Mario Hugo Galan, 1971, 0_26

Threats to human rights workers, 1998: Recently in the news for calling Human Rights Watch/ Americas director Jose Miguel Vivanco and a Washington Post reporter "enemies of the people" for reporting that the 20th Brigade was being investigated in connection with the murders of human rights defenders. Such a label is tantamount to a death threat.

LTC Luis Fabio García Corraera, 1985, Command and General Staff College

Denouncing human rights workers, 1993: "In May, June and July 1993, senior army officers of the Nueva Granada Battalion based in Barrancabermeja verbally attacked CREDHOS (Regional Committee for the Defense of Human Rights) workers when they inquired about or tried to visit detainees on the army base. On several occasions, officers, including Battalion Commander Luis Fabio García, accused CREDHOS members of being spokespersons for the guerrillas." (Americas Watch Report, State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, December 1993)

GEN Daniel Enrique García Echeverry, 1976, Command and General Staff College; 1961, Military Intelligence

Paramilitary activity, 1983 _ 88, including Urabá massacre: García Echeverry established and ran paramilitary forces wherever he was stationed. Witnesses and ex_members of his units have testified as to his role in planning and running squads in Antioquia and Santander, including his involvement with the paramilitaries who carried out the Urabá massacre of twenty banana workers in 1988. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Fernando Garcia Morales, 1967, Cadet Orientation

Paramilitary activity, 1986: Ex_members of a paramilitary group from Puerto Boyacá testified that Garcia Morales protected, aided and participated in paramilitary activities during his tenure as a commander of the "Barbula" battalion. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Luis Roberto García Ronderos, 1983, Patrol Operations

Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 43 people, including several children, in the town of Segovia. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Ramón Emilia Gil Bermúdez, 1988, Guest Speaker; 1969, Maintenance Orientation

Corruption, 1994: Dismissed from his position as commander of Colombian Armed Forces on November 22, 1994, in an effort by President Ernesto Samper to root out corruption and drug trafficking among the Colombian armed forces. (Reuters, 11/22/94)
Death squad activity (MAS) 1982: Established, protected, and participated in the activities of the rightist death squad "MAS." (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Carlos Julio Gil Colorado, 1969, 0_6

Paramilitary activity (including MAS), 1980 _ 92: The highest ranking of 7 officers indicted in November 1992 for involvement with paramilitary groups in the Santander department. (Amnesty International Report: Colombia: Political Violence: Myth and Reality, 1994; Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993; Human Rights Watch World Report 1994; TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Bernardo Gil Isaza, 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation

Urabá massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Juan Fernando Gómez Gallego, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation

Paramilitary activity, 1987: Implicated in activities linked to the paramilitary death squad ROJO_ATA. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

Oscar Gomez, 1987, Curso de Orientación de Armas para Cadetes C_3A (Infantería)

Murder: Gomez is charged with the "aggravated murder" of grassroots leader Antonio Palacios Urrea as well as six other people. (Americas Watch Report: Political Murder and Reform in Colombia, 1992)

MAJ Leonardo Gómez Vergara, 1983, Cadet Branch Orientation

Disappearance, 18 June 1986: Implicated in the disappearance of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando García González. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Jorge González, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation

Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1981_82: Implicated in activities of the right_wing paramilitary death squad MAS, or "Muerte a Secuestradores" (Death to kidnapers). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Luis Miguel González Monroy, 1992, Officer Administration Course; 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Illegal detention, torture, extrajudicial execution, 10 May 1986: Implicated in the detention, torture and murder of Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame"

Mistreatment of prisoners, 1982: In 1982, soldiers under Guerrero Paz' command tortured four prisoners, one of whom died of his injuries. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992) Illegal detention, 1988: In a measure of questionable legality, he personally issued orders for the arrest of ten union leaders, most of whom were released later without charge. (Amnesty International 1989) Paramilitary activities: Throughout his tenure as armed forces chief and defense minister, the relationship between the Colombian military and paramilitaries remained close, and impunity was the rule for crimes committed by both. (Colombia: Inside the Labyrinth)

COL Carlos Guerrero Peña, 1985, Command and General Staff College; 1977, Military Intelligence Off.

Paramilitary activity, 1986: Strongly implicated in paramilitary activity in Puerto Boyacá (Boyacá). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Marino Gutiérrez Isaza, 1985_86, Guest instructor; 1973, Military Police Intelligence Officer Course

Disappearance, Murder, 1982: Implicated in the disappearance of Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado on 26 May 1982. His cadaver was found the following July 4. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Hernán José Guzmán Rodríguez, 1993, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1969, Maintenance Orientation

Former Commander, Colombian Army, dismissed: With five other top military officers, Guzmán Rodríguez was dismissed on November 22, 1994 by President Ernesto Samper. Samper overhauled the military leadership in the hopes of decreasing corruption and drug trafficking in the armed forces, and Improving the human rights record of the military. (Reuters, 11/22/94) Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1987_90: Guzmán Rodríguez protected and aided paramilitary death squad MAS between 1987 and 1990, when it was responsible for the deaths of at least 149 people. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

Illegal detention, torture, extrajudicial execution, 1986: Guzmán Rodríguez commanded the soldiers who detained, tortured, gang raped and executed Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal _ then concocted the story that she committed suicide by shooting herself in the nape of her neck. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Hermann Hackspiel Olano, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Urabá Massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT David Hernandez, 1985, Orientacion de Armas de Cadete; 1991, Operaciones Sicologicas

Firing indiscriminately on civilians: In August 1996, troops under Hernandez's command fired on and used tear gas against a group of protesting peasants, which resulted in four wounded. The soldiers also burned the protesters' tents and stole money that was intended for the purchase of food. (Noche y neblina: Panorama de derechos humanos y violencia politica en Colombia, Banco de Datos de violencia politica)

COL Roberto Hernández Hernández, 1970, Automotive Maintenance Officer; 1976, Tactical Officer, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Paramilitary activity, 1980_90: Consistently implicated in paramilitary activities in association with members of the extreme right. Torture, 1990: Supervised the illegal detention and torture of 42 people, most of whom were union members and human rights workers. Trujillo massacre, 1990: Implicated in the gruesome killings in Trujillo, in which many victims were dismembered with chain saws. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Edgardo Hernández Navarro, 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course

Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 people, including several children, in the town of Segovia. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Alejandro Herrera Fajardo, 1977, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Disappearance, 1982: Implicated in the disappearances of 13 people in Cundinamarca between 4 March and 11 September 1982. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Albeiro Herrera Castaño, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation (Engineer)

Disappearance, 1988: Implicated in the disappearance of 4 peasants in the Santander department. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Leopoldo Hipolito Hincapié Segrera, 1971, Automotive Maintenance Officer Course

Disappearance, 1988: Implicated in the detention and disappearance of René Herreño Ortega. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992) Torture, 1979: Participated in the detention and torture of Olga López Jaramillo. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Hernán Hurtado Vallejo, 1954, Anti_Aircraft Artillery/Automatic Weapons

Disappearance, murder, 1982: Implicated in the disappearance of Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado, who was detained in May, and whose cadaver was found the following July. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Gilberto Ibarra, 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Used children to detonate mines, 1992: On February 12, 1992, Ibarra forced 3 peasant children to walk in front of his patrol to detonate mines and spring ambushes. Two were killed; one was seriously wounded. (U.S. Committee for Refugees Report: Feeding the Tiger: Colombia's Internally Displaced People, 1993)

CPT Cenén Darío Jiménez Leon; 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1988: Strongly implicated in the assassination of union leader Manuel Gustavo Chacón Sarmiento, whose assassination in broad daylight incited five days of strikes and confrontations between the military and the citizens of Barranca. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, INTER_AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, 1992; Colombia: Inside the Labyrinth) Disappearance, 1988: Strongly implicated in the illegal detention, beating and disappearance of Héctor Suárez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Miller Tarcisio Koy Nuñez; 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1986: Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica member Pedro Net Jiménez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Fernando Landázabal, 1950, Basic and Heavy Weapons

Refusal to submit to civilian democratic authority, 1983: Landázabal was forced to retire as Colombia's defense minister in 1983, when he refused to honor a government mandated amnesty for certain guerrilla factions. (Colombia: Inside the Labyrinth)

Paucelino Latorre Gamboa, 1980, Commando Operations

Commander of notorious Twentieth Brigade, 1998: Latorre was the commander of the 20th Brigade when it was implicated in the murders of three human rights workers in 1998. the Colombian government recently disbanded the 20th Brigade because of its involvement in grave human rights violations.

1LT Carlos Alberto Lasprilla Ramírez, 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course
Disappearance, 1988: Implicated in the disappearance of René Herreño Ortega. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Jorge Alberto Lazaro Vergel, 1981, Orient/Armas p' Cadetes C_3
Puerto Patiño Massacre, 1995: Lazaro was arrested by the attorney general's office in Barranquilla on charges that he had directed the massacre of 8 people in Puerto Patiño. A local police commander quoted Lazaro as saying, "no one[can] operate here without my order and I tell them yes or no, they are under my command and we're not going to leave dead people around, we are going to grab people and disappear them because the dead make a lot of noise". (HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH REPORT: COLOMBIA'S KILLER NETWORKS, 1996) Links to Drug_Trafficking: Cited in a Colombian police report, which was published by Human Rights Watch in 1996, for involvement in the drug trade. (Frank Smyth, freelance journalist)

1LT Samuel Lesmes Castro, 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course
Torture, murder, 1986: Participated in the torture of Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal, and aided in the cover_up of her assassination. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Harvey Bernardo Londoño Muñoz, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course
Disappearance, murder, 1989: Implicated in the disappearance of Reinaldo Cuenca Wilson and Liliana Camacho Ipuz, whose bodies were blown up near a pipeline in order to seem like a guerrilla operation gone wrong. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Germán Arturo Lopera Restrepo, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics
Disappearance, 1982: Implicated in the disappearance of 13 people between 4 March and 11 September 1982. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Fernando López Cifuentes, 1992, Combat Arms Officer Advance Course
Torture, murder, 1987: Implicated in the brutal torture and murder of César Aqite Ipia and Miguel Ipia Vargas. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Luis Fernando Madrid Barón, 1978, Small Unit Tactics
Paramilitary activity, 1987: Implicated in the activities of a paramilitary group which killed 149 people from 1987 to 1990. Cited as the intellectual author of many of the assassinations. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Cesar Maldonado, 1987, Cadet Arms Orientation
Forced civilian to guide, 1991: On patrol as part of Mobile Brigade 2, Maldonado and another lieutenant forced peasant Pedro Paternina Argumedo off of a public bus, made him put on an army uniform, and forced him to guide them for 8 days, without contact with his family. This is not an unusual tactic for Mobile Brigade personnel, who wear US camouflage uniforms, are responsible to no local authority, and wear no name tags. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

MAJ Carlos Enrique Martínez Orozco, 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations
Massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 18 miners in Antioquia, whose body parts washed in pieces down the river Nare. Martínez Orozco was subsequently promoted. Paramilitary activity, 1990: Protected a chief paramilitarist responsible for high_profile assassinations; and in June 1992 was charged in a military court for his connection to paramilitaries. (Amnesty International Report: Colombia: Political Violence: Myth and Reality; TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN José Nelson Mejía Henao, 1989, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1961, Counter Resistance Course
Use of U.S. counter_narcotics funds for counterinsurgency campaign: Former Chief of Staff, Colombian Army. Generals Nelson Mejía Henao and Luis Eduardo Roca thanked the US Congress in 1991 for \$40.3 million in anti_narcotics aid which was used (illegally) in counterinsurgency campaigns in northeastern Colombia, where narcotics are neither grown nor processed. (Ruth Conniff in The Progressive, May 1992)

CPT Carlos Armando Mejía Lobo, 1989, Psychological Operations Course; 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course
Assassination, 1984: Ordered the extrajudicial execution of communist Oscar William Calvo. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Carlos Vicente Meléndez Bohada, 1978, Training Management Course
Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1982: Implicated in paramilitary activities associated with the right_wing paramilitary death squad MAS. Assassinations, 1976_77: Implicated in the assassination of peasants Gilberto Vanegas and Alicidio Vanegas. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Luis Antonio Meneses Báez, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course
Paramilitary activity, 1981_1991: Engaged in all manner of paramilitary activities __ including illegal detentions and extrajudicial executions _ and described himself as a "coordinator" of armed forces and military intelligence. (AI:CPV, TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Pedro Nel Molano Vanegas, 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations Course

Torture, murder, 1978: Strongly implicated in the torture and murder of ELN member Jose Manuel Martínez Quiroz. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Tomas Monroy Roncancio, 1981, Patrol Operations; 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Murder (6 counts, convicted), 1986: In June 1992, a military court convicted Monroy and 2 sergeants for detaining six workers ("suspected subversives"), forcing them into a cave, and slitting their throats. (Americas Watch Report: State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

LTC Mario Montoya Uribe, 1993, SOA Guest Instructor; 1983, Tactical Officer, Cadet Arms

Paramilitary activities (AAA), 1978_79: Implicated in paramilitary activities (specifically, bombings) of the paramilitary group known as "AAA." (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Carlos Alfonso Morales Del Rio, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Paramilitary activity, 1988: One of three Army officers believed to have run a death squad which operated in San Vicente de Chucuri and El Carmen (Santander). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Juan Carlos Morales Lopez, 1989, Cadet Orientation

Paramilitary Activities: Was arrested in July 1998 after an investigation by the Colombian Attorney General concluded that Morales Lopez and other military officers collaborated with members of paramilitary groups who were captured in Acandi (Choco) in February of 1998. (El Colombiano, 7/24/98)

MAJ Manuel Orlando Moreno Martínez, 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations

Murder of 3 woodcutters, 1988: Implicated in the murder of 3 woodcutters. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Rafael Neira, 1980, Orientacion de Armas para Cadetes

Cover_up, 1991: Neira claimed that Gildardo Antonio Gomez had escaped following his arrest by soldiers from the Nueva Granada Battalion, which was under Neira's command. Gomez' body was subsequently found with signs of severe torture. (OMCT News, 1991)

MAJ Hernan Orozco Castro, 1981, Orientacion de Armas para Cadetes

Mapiripán Massacres, 1997: During 1998, the Colombian Attorney General's office was investigating Orozco Castro for complicity in the Mapirian massacre in which paramilitary groups cut the throats of thirty peasants, causing the flight of at least 500 of the town's inhabitants. During the five days that the massacres were taking place, a judge from the town made repeated calls for help to the army, but Hernan Orozco refused to provide assistance to prevent the massacres. (1998 State Department Report on Human Rights in Colombia; Colombia Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 3)

2LT German Dario Otalora Amaya, 1988, Orientacion de Armas para Cadetes

Massacre in El Sande: In 1990, troops under Otalora's command entered the village of El Sande threatening them and accusing them of being guerrillas. Several people were killed, including the religious lay worker from Switzerland, Hildegard Maria Feldmann. Sande, firing indiscriminately at the inhabitants. They rounded up all of the villagers, (Aquellas muertes que hicieron resplandecer la vida, 1992)

GEN Gustavo Pardo Ariza, 1971, Irregular Warfare Operations

Escape of Pablo Escobar, 1992: Pardo was one of three Army officers (two of them SOA graduates) forced into retirement upon the "escape" of Pablo Escobar from prison. Pardo was head of the Fourth Brigade in Medellin; soldiers under his command were supposed to be guarding the prison from which Escobar literally walked away. (Americas Watch Report: State of War Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

Jose Pereira, 1987, Curso de Orientación de Armas para Cadetes C_3A

Illegal arrest, 1991: Pereira was indicted for the illegal arrest of Gildardo Antonio Gomez and one of his employees. The two were taken to an abandoned house and questioned about their involvement with the guerrillas. The employee managed to escape, but Mr. Gomez' body was later found with signs of torture. (Americas Watch Report: Political Murder and Reform in Colombia, 1992)

1LT Edgar Gonzalo Peña, 1982, Orient/Armas p' Cadetes C_3

Illegal arrest and torture: A judge in Cucuta ordered Peña's arrest for his participation in the 1988 capture of Benjamin Quintero Alvarez, Jorge Vivas B. y Luis H. Perez, who were later found tortured. (Autodefensas, paramilitares y narcotrafico en Colombia)

GEN Rafael Peña Rios, 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation Course; 1967, IW Operations

Stated baldly in an interview with El Tiempo that the military should be a force of repression. He bemoaned the fact that the military no longer had complete control of Colombia, equated political opposition (such as the Unión Patriótica) with guerrilla warfare, and said that the way to end military abuse of authority was to give back to the military complete authority. (Colombia: Inside the Labyrinth)

MAJ William Fernando Perez Laiseca, 1977, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Torture, 1988: Participated in the detention and torture of 19 people in Pereira (Risaralda). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Eduardo Alfonso Pico Hernández, 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Urabá Massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Roberto Pizarro Martínez, 1981, SOA Guest Instructor

Murder, 1986: Implicated in the murder of Victor Manuel Aroca and the ensuing attempt at a cover-up. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Gustavo Adolfo Pizza Giviria, 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1987: Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Luis Fernando Plata Aldana, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation

Llana Caliente massacre, 1988: Plata Aldana commanded one of the companies whose soldiers fired indiscriminately into a crowd of peasants detained during a march demanding schools and health clinics in the Santander department. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Eduardo Plata Quinoñes, 1977, Command and General Staff College (Distinguished Graduate);1969,

Trujillo massacre, 1990: At the very least, Plata Quinoñes is believed to have covered for officers involved in the gruesome campaign of killing and dismemberment in and around Trujillo in the spring of 1990. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Norberto Plata Sánchez, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Torture, murder, 1980: Participated in the torture of four M_19 members, one of whom died. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT José Bertoli Porras Amaya, 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation

Torture, 1990: Participated in the torture of 42 people over 7 days, most of whom were members of labor unions or human rights groups. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT José Oswaldo Prada Escobar, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Disappearance, paramilitary activity, 1988_89: Implicated in paramilitary activities including disappearance, assassination, and the massacre of a judicial commission investigating military/paramilitary cooperation. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Orlando Hernando Pulido Rojas, 1983, Cadet Branch Orientation

Torture, murder, 1988: Implicated in the torture of Felemón Cala Reyes in September 1988, and in his murder on 14 March 1989. Paramilitary activity, 1987: Participated in a paramilitary death squad responsible for the assassination of 149 peasants between June 1987 and April 1990. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Marco Aurelio Quintero Torres, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Torture, 1988: Tortured Jorge Ivan Pulgarin Arcila during 9 days in March 1988. Later that year, Quintero Torres participated in the torture of 19 people, one of whom sustained permanent damage in both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Néstor Ramírez Mejía, 1985, Command and General Staff College (Distinguished graduate)

Beating of journalist, 1996: In 1996, journalist Richard Velez was attempting to film a confrontation where army troops under Ramirez' command fired on a group of demonstrating peasants. When the soldiers saw Velez filming, they began to kick and beat him, demanding that he give up the tape. He managed to hand the tape to another journalist who was able to smuggle it out, but Velez himself was severely wounded, his liver perforated and testicles destroyed. This incident occurred after Velez had publicly challenged Ramirez Mejia at a press conference, providing video evidence that contradicted Ramirez' account of an armed confrontation. Velez was later granted political asylum in the United States. (Colombia Update, Fall/Winter 1998) Failure to comply with judicial order, 1996: A judge sentenced Ramirez Mejia to 30 days in prison and a fine for failure to comply with an order to remove barricades constructed by the army at a bridge to block protesting peasants. (Colombia Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 2) Assassination, 1986: Implicated in the revenge_killing of Gustavo Alfonso Macías. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

SGT William Ramirez, 1986, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes C_3A3

Murder: Ramirez is charged with the aggravated murder of grassroots leader Antonio Palacios Urrea as well as six other people. (Americas Watch Report: Political Murder and Reform in Colombia, 1992)

CPT Carlos Hugo Ramírez Zuluaga, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981_82: Colombian attorney general named Ramírez Zuluaga as one of several Army officers who were part of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS (Muerte a Secuestradores, or "Death to Kidnappers"). (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Luis Fernando Ricardo Perdomo, 1987, Psychological Operations Course

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981_82: Colombian attorney general named Ricardo Perdomo as one of several Army officers who were part of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Luis Eduardo Roca Malchel, 1991, SOA "Hall of Fame"

Misuse of counter_narcotics funds. In 1991, this former Army chief of staff, with cohort José Nelson Mejía Henao (above), thanked Congress for \$40.3 million in anti_narcotics aid, which they said would be used (illegally) in counterinsurgency campaigns in northeastern Colombia,

where narcotics are neither grown nor processed. (Ruth Connill, The Progressive, May 1992)

Torture, 1988: Covered for those who tortured 19 people over 3 weeks in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Luis Alberto Rodríguez, 1978, Command and General Staff College;1970, "O_7"

Former head, joint chiefs of staff, dismissed along with 5 other top military officers: Rodríguez was dismissed on November 22, 1994 by President Ernesto Samper. Samper overhauled the military leadership in the hopes of decreasing corruption and drug trafficking among the armed

forces, and improving the human rights record of the military. (Reuters, November 22, 1994)

GEN Francisco Augusto Rodríguez Arango, 1969, Maintenance Orientation Course

Murder, 1986: Covered for those responsible for the revenge_killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macías. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Luis Alvaro Rodríguez Fontecha, 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981_82: Named by the Colombian attorney general in 1983 as a member of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Mario Raúl Rodríguez Reynoso, 1978, Small Unit Tactics

Murder, 1989: Implicated in the disappearance of Amparo Tordecilla. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Rojas Cubillos Raúl, 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation

Urabá massacre, 1988: Implicated in the early morning massacre of 20 banana workers. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN

COLOMBIA, 1992) Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 people, including several children, in a central park in the town of Segovia. Several children were among the dead. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN

COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Luis Fernando Rojas Espinoza, 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre at Segovia. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT José Hugo Rojas Guzmán, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation

Paramilitary activity, 1989: Led a military/paramilitary death squad in Magdalena Medio. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

2LT Alejandro Rojas Pinilla, 1985, Cadet Arms Orientation

Disappearance, 1987: Implicated in the abduction and disappearance of Ramón Salvador Angarita Solano from his home in the Santander department. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT William Fernando Rubio Moreno, 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Murder, 1988: Implicated in the murder of three woodcutters in Magdalena Medio. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Jaime Ruiz Barrera, 1970, Military Intelligence Officer Course

Assassination of Colombian attorney general, 1988: Implicated in the assassination of Colombian attorney general Carlos Mauro Hoyos. Torture, murder, 1979: Ordered the assassination of Claudio Medina Caycedo and the disposal of his corpse. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Francisco E. Ruiz Florian, 1976, Tactical Officer, Small Unit Infantry

Assassination, 1986: Obstructed investigations into the revenge_killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macías. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Marco Antonio Salazar Duque, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Paramilitary (MAS) activity: Investigations by the attorney general and others indicated that Salazar Duque participated in the military/paramilitary death squad MAS, and was personally responsible for the assassination of at least one individual. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Juan Carlos Salazar Salazar, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Illegal detention, torture, 1988: Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Juan Salcedo Lora, 1979, SOA Guest Instructor; 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation

Illegal detention, 1988: Ordered the illegal and clandestine detention of Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Rafael Samudio Molina, 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1970, SOA Guest Instructor

Massacre at the Palace of Justice, November 7, 1985: Oversaw the Army massacre at the Palace of Justice following an attempt by the M_19 to take it over. The Army under his command set the building ablaze, resulting in the needless and horrifying deaths of many of the hostages. Other hostages were killed in Army crossfire, or, as some suspect, direct assassination. Even the hostages who lived through the horrifying ordeal were not safe; some were killed before exiting the palace and others were arrested and disappeared immediately upon leaving the building. Taped conversations between Samudio Molina and his commanders in the building establish that at no time did Samudio Molina act as an agent of the civilian government, but rather used the situation to prove the brutality of the Colombian military and to eliminate individuals, including Supreme Court justices, who were not staunch enough allies of the Colombian Army. (POJ) Samudio Molina has also been implicated in paramilitary activities since 1978. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Humberto Sanchez Rey, 1990, Advanced Combat Officer Course; 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation

Assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate, 1987: Implicated in the drug-financed assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, Unión Patriótica presidential candidate. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Manuel Sanmiguel Buenaventura, 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations

Urabá massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of twenty banana workers. Torture, 1979: Participated in the torture of Olga López and Augusto Lara Sánchez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Carlos Eduardo Santacruz Estrada, 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation

Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 unarmed people, including children, in a Segovia park. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Ramón de Jesús Santander Fuentes, 1986, Command and General Staff College (Distinguished graduate)

Massacre, 1989: Implicated in the military/paramilitary massacre of a judicial commission investigating military/paramilitary cooperation. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ José Ismael Sierra Sierra, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Disappearance, 1982: Covered for those who disappeared Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

MAJ Jairo Solano, 1976, Tacticas de Infanteria de Unidades Pequeñas

Ordered killing, 1992: He ordered the death of Dr. Adalbulo in 1992. (Colombia's Killer Networks)

MAJ Carlos Arturo Suárez Bustamante, 1981, Tactical Officer, Cadet Arms Orientation

Assassination, 1986: Commanded the company that conducted the revenge_killing of Gustavo Alfonso Macias Borja. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Celso Suárez Martínez, 1975, Special Maintenance Administration

Massacre at the Palace of Justice, 1985: Implicated in the disappearance of hostages who survived the Army's brutal handling of the M_19 takeover of the Palace of Justice in Bogotá. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COL `92)

MAJ Luis Alberto Toba Peña, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Torture, assassination, 1984: Implicated in the torture and murder of communist Luis Fernando Lalinde. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Hugo Arturo Tovar Sanchez, 1967, Tactical Officer, Cadet Orientation Course

Clandestine detention, 1989: Ordered the illegal clandestine detention of Argiro Alonso Avendano Palacio and Maricela Cuello Villamil. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Orlando Elain Tovar Trujillo, 1979, SOA Guest Instructor; 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Torture, 1988: Implicated in the military operation in which 19 individuals were arrested and subsequently tortured. One victim sustained permanent damage to both arms. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Victor Manuel Trujillo Hoyos, 1983_84, Guest Instructor

Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981_82: Protected and aided the military/paramilitary death squad MAS while assigned to the Fifth Brigade. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

1LT Orlando Ulloa Gaitán, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Assassination, 1987: Implicated in the drug-financed assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Luis Bernardo Urbina Sanchez, 1985, Command and General Staff College

Paramilitary death squad activity, 1988_89: Fellow SOA graduate Meneses Baez confessed to Urbina Sanchez' involvement in paramilitary death squads, which he referred to as "self-defense" groups. Disappearance, assassination, 1989: Implicated in the assassination of Amparo Tordecilla. Assassination, 1987: Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica member Alvaro Garcés Parra. Disappearance, torture, assassination, 1987: Ordered the detention, torture and assassination of Mario Alexander Granados Plazas. Disappearance, 1986: Intellectual author of the detention/disappearance of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando García González. Torture, disappearance, 1977: Implicated in the torture of Omaira Montoya Henao and Mauricio Trujillo, and the subsequent disappearance of Omaira Montoya. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Jairo John Uribe Cárdenas, 1980 Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Paramilitary activity, 1986: Implicated in paramilitary activities, including assassinations and disappearances, in Llanos Orientales. Ramírez massacre, 1986: Implicated in the murder of 2 members of the Ramírez family, and the torture and murder of 4 others. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Alirio Antonio Urueña Jaramillo, 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics

Trujillo chain saw massacres, 1988_1991: From 1988 _ 1991, at least 107 citizens of the village of Trujillo were tortured and murdered. An eye-witness said Major Alirio Antonio Urueña tortured prisoners (including elderly women) with water hoses, stuffed them into coffee sacks, and chopped them to pieces with a chain saw. The eye-witness was soon disappeared; Major Urueña was promoted to Colonel. After intense international outcry, Urueña was dismissed from the Army in February 1995. (Associated Press, 2/7/95; TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Juan José Alfonso Vacca Parilla, 1980, Guest Instructor

Urabá massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers on the morning of March 4, 1988. Disappearance, 1988: Implicated in the disappearance of Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. Assassination, 1987: Implicated in the assassination of Alvaro Garcés Parra, mayor of Sabana de Torres, Paramilitary activity (MAC), 1985: Created a military/paramilitary death squad known as "Muerte a Comunistas" (Death to Communists) Torture, 1979: During his tenure there, the Escuela de Caballería was a torture center. Olga López Jaramillo was tortured there. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

CPT Cesar Augusto Valencia Moreno, 1980, Orientacion para Ramas de Cadete

Linked to death of Sergio Restrepo Jaramillo: Cpt. Valencia repeatedly pressured Jesuit Sergio Restrepo to change a mural painted on a church wall that depicted soldiers torturing a priest. Restrepo refused to do so, and was murdered a short time later by paid assassins who carried Army Intelligence cards. Eye witnesses state that shortly before the shots were fired, Valencia became nervous and went out onto the balcony as though expecting something to happen. When he heard the shots, he was visibly relieved and came back inside. (Aquellas muertes que hicieron resplandecer la vida, 1992)

CPT Hugo Alberto Valencia Vivas, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Segovia massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre at Segovia in which 43 people died, including several children. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LTC Bayardo Vasquez Valdes, 1977, Automotive Maintenance Officer

Disappearance, 1989: Implicated in the disappearance of Sandra Vélez Vélez. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

LT Alfonso Vega Garzon, 1985, Orientacion de Armas de Combate

Massacre, 1993: Implicated in the massacre of 13 people. (Colombia's Killer Networks)

CPT Freddy José Velandia Bottia, 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course

Torture, 1989: Commanded the patrol that detained and tortured a union leader and 2 banana workers over several days in March 1989. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COL Carlos Velasquez, 1976, Tacticas de Infanteria de Unidades Pequeñas

Coup Plot, 1995: As commander of the 17th Brigade, Velasquez planned to seize Colombian President Samper during a visit to an army base in the northwest banana-growing region of Uraba and send him into exile in Panama. The attempt was called off after a general, on of Velasquez's superiors, arrived unexpectedly at the base. Interior Minister Alfonso Lopez immediately announced an investigation and said that Velasquez would be punished. Prior to serving as a commander of the 17th Brigade, Velasquez headed an anti-drug unit that led the search for the kingpins of the Cali cartel, but he was transferred after the leak of a video showing him in a motel room with a known female member of the cartel. (Reuters)

GEN Jesús María Vergara Aragon, 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation Course

Fusagasugá massacre, 1991: Failed to investigate the massacre for days after it happened, insisting publicly that guerrillas were responsible for killing a peasant family and two other men. (Americas Watch Report: State of War Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia, 1993)

GEN Farouk Yanine Díaz, 1990, Guest speaker; 1991, Guest speaker; 1969, Maintenance Orientation Course
Urabá massacre, 1988: Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers in Antioquia in March 1988. Assassination, 1987: Implicated in the assassination of the mayor of Sabana de Torres, Alvaro Garcés Parra. Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1984_85: Implicated in paramilitary activities associated with the death squad MAS. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)
Massacre of 19 businessmen, 1987: After an investigation that linked Yanine to this 1987 massacre, the public prosecutor's office issued an arrest warrant for Yanine, who was at that time giving classes at the Inter_American Defense College in Washington. Upon return to Colombia, Yanine was detained, but, in a decision criticized by the U.S. State Department, among others, his case was quickly passed to a military court where he was absolved. (Colombia: Derechos humanos y derechos humanitarios, Comision Colombiana de Juristas, 1997) According to the 1998 State Department Report on Human Rights in Colombia, "Despite the government's attempts to bring him to justice in the civilian court system, the military prevailed, continuing the tradition of impunity for all but the lowest_ranking members of the security forces." According to former SOA instructor Maj. Joseph Blair, Yanine visited the SOA as a guest speaker from 1986 to 1989 on an annual basis and was a close personal friend of US Army Col. Miguel Garcia, who was the commandant of the SOA at the time.

GEN Nacim Yanine Díaz, 1971, "O_7'

Disappearance, 1982: Implicated in the disappearance of 13 people between March and September of 1982. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

GEN Hernando Camilo Zuñiga Chaparro, 1978, Command and General Staff College; 1968, Military Intelligence Officer Course

Torture, 1988: Commanded the unit responsible for the torture of 19 people in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. Clandestine detention, 1988: Ordered the clandestine detention of José Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. Disappearance, 1985: Implicated in the disappearance of guerrillas and hostages following the M_19's doomed attempt to takeover the Palace of Justice. Torture, disappearance, 1977: Ordered the detention and torture of Omaira Montoya Henao and Mauricio Trujillo. Omaira Montoya Henao was never seen again. (TERRORISMO DE ESTADO EN COLOMBIA, 1992)

COSTA RICA

Minor Masis, 1991, Curso Basico para Oficiales de Infanteria (0_20)

Rape and Murder, 1992: This leader of Costa Rica's former "Comando Cobra" anti_drug squad is serving a 42_year jail term for rape and murder committed during a 1992 drug raid in the South Atlantic Talamanca Mountains. (The Tico Times, 1998)

ECUADOR

Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez, 1961 C&R&Bn Staff; 1966 Irregular Warfare Orientation; 1967 Maintenance Management
Dictator 1972_76: Achieved power by overthrowing an elected civilian government.

EL SALVADOR

COL Napoleon Alvarado, 1974, Military Police Officer Course

Las Hojas massacre, 1983: Covered_up the Army massacre at Las Hojas, in which 16 civilians were murdered and their corpses burnt. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Mario Arevalo Melendez, 1989, Commando Operations Course

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Had prior knowledge of the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests and covered_up the massacre, which also included the priests' housekeeper and her teen_age daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

CPT Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

Sheraton Hotel murders, 1981: Planned and ordered the assassination of 3 labor union leaders. Romero assassination, 1980: Planned and ordered the assassination of beloved Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero on March 24, 1980. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

SGT Antonio Ramiro Avalos Vargas, 1988, Small Unit Training and Management

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Non_commissioned officer in charge of the small unit that massacred 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter, (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

Eduardo Avila, 1967, Cadet Orientation

Murder of US Advisors, 1981: Ordered the murders of two US advisors and the head of Salvadoran agrarian reform. (Americas Watch Report: Settling into Routine: Human Rights Abuses in Durate's Second Year, 1986)

COL Carlos Armando Aviles Buitrago, 1968, Cadet Course

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Aided in the planning and the cover_up of the massacre of 6 priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

MAJ Armando Azmitia Melara, 1967, Cadet Orientation Course

El Mozote massacre, 1981: Was operations chief of the battalion (Atlatcatl) which massacred hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Lake Suchitlan massacre, 1983: Commanded the Atlatcatl battalion in the massacre of 117 people. (U.S. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus (House of Representatives) memo, April 25, 1990) Los Llanitos massacre, 1984: Commanded the Atlatcatl battalion in the massacre of 68 people, most of whom were under age 14. (U.S. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus (House of Representatives) memo, April 25, 1990)

MAJ Mauricio de Jesús Beltran Granados, 1987, Small Unit Administration Instruction

San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Ordered the needless murder of 10 prisoners and participated in the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

GEN Adolfo O. Blandon, 1964, Infantry Officer Course; 1960, Officer Cadet Course

San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Initially claimed that the 10 civilians the Army killed were actually victims of "their own guerilla companions." He called U.S. congressional staff members who made inquiries about the case "political mercenaries," and suggested they leave El Salvador alone and investigate crimes in the U.S. (Americas Watch Report, The Army Massacre at San Francisco, 1989)

GEN Juan Rafael Bustillo, 1965, Counterinsurgency Orientation

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre of 6 priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989: Bustillo (with 3 other SOA graduates) is wanted in France in connection with the torture, rape, and murder of 27_year_old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet_riddled body was found with its left hand severed. (Associated Press, 4/29/95) Labor union murders: Members of a school teachers' union claim that the Air Force, under Bustillo's control, targeted union members for torture and murder, including Maria Cristina Gomez and Miguel Angel Lazo Quintanilla (Amnesty International Report, Latin America: Human Rights Violations Against Trade Unionists, March 1991)

MAJ Natividad de Jesús Caceres Cabrera, 1970, General Supply Officer Course

El Mozote massacre, 1981: 2nd in command of the Atlatcatl battalion, which carried out most of the killing at El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

SOT Mario Canizales Espinoza, 1982, Patrol Course

Dutch journalist murders, 1982: Led the squad that carried out the ambush against 3 unarmed Dutch journalists. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Juan Carlos Carrillo Schlenker, 1968, Cadet Course

Tortured, denied medical aid to prisoner under his command: His US_trained Atlatcatl soldiers tortured a wounded prisoner for three days with, among other things, electric shocks. (U.S. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus (House of Representatives) memo, 4/25/90)

CPT Victor Efrain Cartagena, 1982 Adm/Instru de Uni Pequen 0_2A; 1973, Combat Arms/Support Basic

Torture: Personally tortured political prisoners and unionist, including slapping and electric shock. (El Salvador Update: Counterterrorism in Action, El Rescate Human Rights Department)

GEN Oscar Edgardo Casanova Vejar, 1963, Engineer Officer Course

Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980: Planned and covered_up the rape and murder of three U.S. nuns and a Catholic layworker. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL José Emilio Chavez Caceres, 1975, Military Intelligence Officer Course; 1974, Urban Counterinsurgency Course

San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Officer in charge of the soldiers who carried out the needless murder of 10 civilian prisoners. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Alejandro Cisneros, 1974, Command and General Staff College

El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commanded a company that participated in the massacre.

El Junquillo massacre, 1981: Failed to investigate the massacre of women and children in El Junquillo. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman, 1980, Asp/Derechos Humanos/Def/Desar OE_9

Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980: Ordered four guardsmen to kill the churchwomen. Currently serving a prison sentence related to this crime. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

Roberto D'Aubuisson, 1972, Communications Officer Course

Romero assassination, 1980: Planned and ordered the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, beloved champion of the poor in El Salvador. Death Squad Organizer, 1978_1992: Organized El Salvador's death squad network. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Francisco Del Cid Díaz, 1991, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course; 1988, Infantry Officer Basic Course
Las Hojas massacre, 1983: One of two officers in charge of the massacre of 16 civilians. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Francisco Elena Fuentes, 1985_1986, Guest Instructor; 1973, Officer Supply Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Supervised death squad training, 1990: U.S. Ambassador William Walker termed Elena Fuentes and the First Brigade "among the worst in terms of human rights." Besides commanding the brigade, Elena Fuentes supervised the training of a death squad called "The Patriotic Ones." (The New York Times, 12/13/93)

1LT José R. Espinoza Guerra, 1982, Spanish Officer Cadet Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Part of the patrol that massacred 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

Salvador Figueroa Morales, 1986, Curso para Oficiales de Combate
Las Hojas Massacre, 1983: Linked to the massacre at Las Hojas in which 74 peasants were killed. (Americas Watch Report: Draining the Sea, 1985)

CPT José Fuentes Rodas, 1986, Combat Arms Officer Course; 1980, Cadet Orientation
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered up the massacre. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Francisco M. Gallardo Mata, 1992, Combat Operations Course; 1990, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT de Je Manuel sús Galvez Galvez, 1986, Psychological Operations Course
San Sebastian massacre, 1998: Covered_up the murder of 10 civilian prisoners. United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

GEN José Guillermo García, 1962, Counterinsurgency Course
El Mozote massacre, 1981: Then_defense minister García refused to investigate reports that hundreds of unarmed civilians were brutally murdered by the U.S._trained Atlacatl battalion in the Morazan province in December of 1981. The reports turned out to be true. Murder of U.S. Churchwomen, 1980: García also failed to launch a serious investigation of the murder of 4 U.S. church women by members of the Salvadoran National Guard in December 1980. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Later granted residency in the U.S.

COL José Mario Godinez Castillo, 1968, Cadet Course
1,051 summary executions, 318 torture cases, and 610 illegal detentions are attributable to Godinez Castillo and soldiers under his command, according to the Non_Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador. (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador)

LTC Julio Cesar Grijalva, 1973, Combat Arms Course; 1968, Cadet Course
Massacred medical workers, patients at a field hospital, 1989: US_trained Atlacatl soldiers under his command raped and killed medical personnel and patients at a Chalatenango field hospital on Feb. 13, 1989. Also under his command, US trained Atlacatl soldiers repeatedly beat and sexually abused a 23_year_old factory worker, saying that no one could do anything to punish them because they were military personnel. (U.S. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus (House of Representatives) memo 4/25/90)

1LT Gonzalo Guevara Cerritos, 1988, El Salvador Cadet Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Was a member of the patrol that killed the 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT José V. Hernández Ayala, 1991, Combat Arms Officer Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Knew in advance of the massacre and aided in the cover_up of the murder of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her teen_age daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Carlos Camillio Hernández Barahona, 1975, Communications Officer Course; 1972, Combat Arms/Support Services
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her sixteen_year_old daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

CPT José Alfredo Jiménez, 1971, Cadet Course
El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commanded a company of the Atlacatl battalion, which carried out the majority of the killings at El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

MAJ Baltazar Lopez Cortez, 1947, Motor Mech; 1959, Infantry Weapons; 1959, Infantry Tactics
Death Squad Participation: Charged with death squad participation in 1987. (El Salvador Update: Counter_terrorism in Action, El Rescate Human Rights Department)

1LT Ramón E. Lopez Larios, 1992, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course; 1988, Infantry Officer Basic Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre. (UN Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Rene Roberto Lopez Morales, 1990, Combined Officer Advanced Course; 1988, Commando Operations Course; 1987, Combat Arms Officer Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned and covered_up the massacre. (UN Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, 1963, CIO
Head of National Police: Headed the National Police during a period when it was responsible for major abuses of human rights (Americas Watch Report: Draining the Sea, 1985)

1LT Rodolfo Isidro Lopez Sibrian, 1974, Combat Arms/Support Services
Sheraton Hotel murders, 1983: Planned and covered_up the murder of 3 labor union leaders. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Kidnapping for profit, 1982_1986: Involved in a kidnapping ring that purported to be the FMLN and demanded ransoms from the wealthiest citizens of El Salvador. He made approximately \$4 million prior to his arrest in 1986. (Department of State Report on the Situation in El Salvador, 4/1/88)

COL Nelson Lopez y Lopez, 1968, Cadet Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Assigned to investigate the massacre, he instead participated in the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Dionisio Ismael Machuca, 1984, Joint Operations Course
318 torture cases and 618 detentions, 1980_1993: The Non_Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador has attributed hundreds of cases of human right: abuse to Machuca. (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador)

1LT Edgar Santiago Martínez Marroquin, 1991, Combat Arms Officer Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Had prior knowledge of the massacre of Jesuit priests and aided in the cover_up of the crime, which also cost the lives of the priests' housekeeper and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

CPT Carlos Napolian Medina Garay, 1970, Cadet Course
El Junquillo massacre, 1981: Commander of the unit which burned crops, raped women and children (many under the age of 12), and murdered them. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Jose Adolfo Medrano, 1974, Urban Counterinsurgency Ops.
Death Squad Participation: Charged with death squad participation in 1987. (El Salvador Update: Counter_terrorism in Action, El Rescate Human Rights Department)

CPT Juan Ernesto Mendez Rodríguez, 1970, Cadet Course
El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commander of an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

CPT Roberto Alfonso Mendoza Portillo, 1980, Supply/Human Rights Course
El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commander of an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Yushy Rene Mendoza Vallecillos, 1988, Commando Operation Course; 1982, Spanish Officer Cadet Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Convicted for heading the patrol that slaughtered 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her teen_age daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Inocente Orlando Montano, 1970, Engineer Officer Course
Jesuit massacre, 1989: Was in on the planning of the massacre, and cooperated in the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Domingo Monterrosa, 1966, Parachute Rigger Course
El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commander of the brutal Atlacatl battalion, which massacred hundreds of unarmed men, women and children in and around El Mozote in December 1991. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Mario Denis Moran Echeverria, 1967, Tactical Officer, Cadet Course
Sheraton Hotel murders, 1981: On January 3, 1981, members of the National Guard murdered 3 labor union leaders at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. Moran Echeverria was part of the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Death Squads: Linked with death squads on a list given to Vice President Bush. (Americas Watch Report: Settling into Routine: Human Rights Abuses in Durate's Second Year, 1986)

CPT Oscar Armando Peña Duran, 1986, Combat Arms Officer Course

Major Human Rights Violations, 1993_94: As Deputy Director of El Salvador's National Civilian Police, Peña Duran severed the close relationship that organization formerly held with the United Nations Observer Mission to El Salvador (ONUSAL). Under his leadership, cases of torture, arbitrary detentions and lack of due process abounded. Peña Duran gave privileged positions to former anti_narcotics officers who had not received specialized training; in early 1994, his thugs supervised "round_ups" of criminals which netted few arrests but violated the human rights of many innocent bystanders. Peña Duran resigned in May 1994 under intense pressure from many quarters, including that of the United States. (Human Rights Watch World Report 1986) San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Knew of the intent to murder 10 civilian prisoners, and cooperated with the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Gustavo Perdomo Hernández, 1991, Command and General Staff College; 1974, Basic Combat Arms and Support

Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989: In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Perdomo and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27_year_old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet_riddled body was found with its left hand severed. (Associated Press, 4/29/95)

CPL Angel Perez Vasquez, 1987, Small Unit Training and Management

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Was a member of the small unit that slaughtered 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Roberto Pineda Guerra, 1967, Cadet Course

Plotted violent coup, 1992: In 1992, U.S. intelligence reports implicated Pineda in a plot to violently overthrow El Salvador's then_President Alfredo Cristiani. (The New York Times, 11/9/93)

COL Mario Adalberto Reyes Mena, 1960, Officer Cadet Course

Dutch journalist murders, 1982: Planned and ordered the ambush and massacre of 3 Dutch journalists in the province of Chalatenango, whose murder served as a warning to other journalists who reported the cruelty of the US_trained Salvadoran military. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LT Jorge Alberto Rivas Aguirre, 1987, Combat Officer Course

Santa Ana Murders, 1987: On August 9, 1987 (less than six months after he attended the SOA) Rivas and 2 enlisted men from the Second Brigade abducted 4 men leaving a fair in San Salvador. One escaped, the bodies of the others were discovered by the highway 3 days later. (Department of State Report on the Situation in El Salvador, 4/1/88)

COL Manuel Antonio Rivas Mejia, 1975, Urban Counterinsurgency Ops.;1970, Cadet Course

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Assigned to investigate the massacre, Rivas Mejia instead participated in the cover_up. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

LTC Rene Rodríguez Hurtado, 1985, Combat Officer Review

Torture, rape. murder of French nurse, 1989: In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Rodríguez and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27_year_old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet_riddled body was found with its left hand severed. (Associated Press, 4/29/95)

LTC José Antonio Rodríguez Molina, 1972, Combat Arms/Support Services

San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Could have prevented the killing of 10 civilian prisoners, but did nothing. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

GEN Gilberto Rubio, 1976, Logistics Management Course,1971, Tactical Officer Cadet Course

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Participated in the cover_up of the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter, who were all murdered at the priests' residence at the University of Central America in San Salvador. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

CPT Walter Oswaldo Salazar, 1974, Engineer Officer Basic Course;1971, Cadet Course

El Mozote massacre, 1981: Commanded an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of citizens in and around El Mozote. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

1LT Carlos Sasso Landaverry, 1990, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course

Las Hojas massacre, 1983: Was one of two officers in charge of the unit that killed 16 civilians and burnt their corpses. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Roberto Staben, 1982, Joint Operations Course; 1971, "O_20"

Kidnapping for profit, 1982_1985: Strongly implicated in the same kidnapping ring as Lopez Sibirian (above), but released on lack of evidence. (Department of State Report on the Situation in El Salvador, 4/1/88)

COL Luis Mariano Turcios, 1966, Parachute Rigger Course

San Sebastian massacre, 1988: Could have prevented the murder of 10 civilians, but did not. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

COL Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, 1985, Guest Speaker

Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980: Ordered the assassination of 3 U.S. nuns and a Catholic lay_worker. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Later granted residence in the U.S.

GEN Rafael Villamariona, 1983, Joint Operations Course

Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989: In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Villamariona and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27_year_old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet_riddled body was found with its left hand severed. (AP, 4/29/95)

GEN Juan Orlando Zepeda, 1975, Urban Counterinsurgency Ops.; 1969, Unnamed Course

Jesuit massacre, 1989: Planned the assassination of 6 Jesuit priests and covered_up the massacre, which also took the lives of the priests' housekeeper and her teen_age daughter. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993) Other war crimes, 1980's: The Non_Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador also cites Zepeda for involvement in 210 summary executions, 64 tortures, and 110 illegal detentions. (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador)

MAJ Lizandro Zepeda Velasco, 1966, General Supply Officer Course

Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980: Planned the murder of 3 U.S. nuns and a Catholic lay_worker. (United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador, 1993)

GUATEMALA

The SOA played a key role in the three brutal military dictatorships that ruled Guatemala from 1978 to 1986. SOA graduates comprised four of eight military officials in the cabinet of Lucas Garcia, six out of nine under Rios Montt, and five out of ten under Mejia Victores.

Furthermore, three top leaders and many officials of the fearsome Guatemalan intelligence agency D_2 (also known as G_2) were SOA graduates. In a chapter titled "D_2: The Very name of Fear," the Guatemala Nunca Mas Report states that Guatemalan military intelligence played "a central role in the conduct of military operations, in massacres, extra_judicial executions, forced disappearances and torture" (Vol. 2, p.65) SOA graduates featured in the report include three D_2 directors, Francisco Ortega Menaldo, Cesar Augusto Cabrera Mejia, Manuel Callejas y Callejas, and others in leadership posts, including Federico Sobalvarro Meza, Cesar Quinteros Alvarado, Luis Felipe Caballeros Meza, Harry Ponce, Francisco Edgar Dominguez Lopez, Eduardo Ochoa Barrios, Domingo Velasquez Apxuac and Jose Manuel Rivas Rios. (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

COL Baltazar Aldana Morales, 1960, Armas de Infanteria

Illegal detention and torture, 1991: A group of 32 Mayan peasants charged that Aldana Morales and other military officers tortured three men before killing one of them and then killed eight more people. Their objective was to force them and hundreds of others off land they had been occupying for centuries in order to construct a clandestine airstrip for drug_running. Human rights ombudsman Ramiro de Leon Carpio declared the charges of illegal detention and torture proven. (Voice, 8/2/94)

COL Julio Roberto Alpirez, 1989, Command and General Staff College; 1970, Combat Arms and Support Services

Torture, extrajudicial execution, 1992: A paid agent of the CIA, Alpirez supervised the prolonged torture of Efrain Bámaca Velásquez, husband of U.S. lawyer Jennifer Harbury, and his execution. Assassination, 1990: Six months after graduating from the SOA's most prestigious course, while still on the CIA payroll, Alpirez ordered the murder of U.S. citizen Michael Devine. (The New York Times, 3/23/96)

GEN Julio Arnoldo Balconi Turcios, 1983, Command and General Staff College

Disavows basic human rights principle, 1993: In an interview with Americas Watch in October 1993, Balconi defended the actions of one of Guatemala's infamous civil patrols. which had nearly killed a guerrilla after capturing him. In defiance of the Geneva convention, Balconi stated that guerrilla prisoners "lost" their rights simply by being guerrillas. (Americas Watch Report: Human Rights in Guatemala During President De Leon Carpio's First Year, 1994)

COL Edgar Ricardo Bustamonte Figueroa, 1973, C_2

Death Squad: According to information provided to Jennifer Harbury by Guatemalan witnesses, Bustamonte Figueroa was a member of the Jaguar Justiciero Death Squad. (Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA)

GEN Guillermo Caal Davila, 1952, Cadet Orientation

Cover_up of officer accused of human rights abuses, 1996: In an interview with Prensa Libre, Caal Davila, claimed that Col. Carias Lopez, accused of ordering the Dos Erres massacre in the Peten, did not even exist. However, later that year the army admitted that Carias Lopez was in active service. (CERIGUA)

GEN Manuel Antonio Callejas y Callejas, 1988, SOA Hall of Fame;1970, Command and General Staff College
Assassinations: Under brutal dictator Lucas Garcia in the early eighties, Callejas was a senior intelligence officer in charge of choosing targets of assassination. Under Cerezo, was Armed Forces Chief of Staff, with Héctor Gramajo as Defense Minister. (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

COL Juan Chajon Perez, 1971, Auto Maintenance for Officers

Corruption, 1996: Removed from his post in a 1996 purge by the Arzu government. It is widely believed that this purge was designed to remove corrupt officers involved in drug_ and illegal wood_ trafficking. The purge occurred shortly before "The Role of the Military in Civilian Society" was discussed as part of the peace negotiations. (CERIGUA)

COL Hugo Rolando de la Cruz Mendez, 1973, 0_26

Harboring Car Thieves: Suspended from duty in February 1996 for harboring fugitive car thieves in his Guatemala City home. (CERIGUA)

COL Morris Eugenio De Leon Gil, 1988_90, Guest Instructor; 1988, Command and General Staff College; 1970, Combat Arms/Support Services

Publicly denounced humanitarian, 1994: When Rosalina Tuyuc received a French Legion of Honor Award in 1994 for her humanitarian work in Guatemala, De Leon publicly denounced her and members of her family, which in Guatemala is often tantamount to a death threat.

COL Rolando Diaz Barrios, 1973, C_2

Corruption: Diaz was removed from office in a 1996 purge of top military officers believed to have ties to smuggling lord Alfredo Moreno. (Washington Office on Latin America)

Marco Tulio Espinoza, 1967, Cadet Orientation

Mincho Case, 1996: In a 1996 case that nearly derailed the Peace Process, Espinoza was alleged to be responsible for the disappearance of Juan Jose Rodas (alias Mincho). (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

Jose Luis Fernandez Ligorria, 1989, Comando y Estado Mayor

Corruption: Accused of illegal negotiations involving drugs and timber. (CERIGUA)
Weapons Sales to Paramilitary Groups in Mexico: Under investigation for selling weapons to paramilitary groups and drug dealers in Mexico. (Crónica de Hoy, 1/3/98)

COL Alfredo Garcia Gomez, 1960, Tacticas de Infanteria; 1960, Armas de Infanteria; 1975 Command and General Staff

Illegal detention and torture, 1991: A group of 32 Mayan peasants charged that Garcia Gomez and other military officers tortured three men before killing one of them and then killed eight more people. Their objective was to force them and hundreds of others off land they had been occupying for centuries in order to construct a clandestine airstrip for drug_running. Human rights ombudsman Ramiro de Leon Carpio declared the charges of illegal detention and torture proven. (Voice, 8/2/94)

GEN Cesar Augusto Garcia Gonzalez,1971, Engineering for Officers;1973, C_4;1975, Advanced Engineering for Officers

Corruption: On September 18, 1996, Garcia Gonzalez was removed from his post following charges of falsifying documents, charging illegal fees for work done by army engineers and sabotaging the army warehouse where the Bamaca case files were stored. (CERIGUA)

GEN José Domingo García Samayoa, 1975, Infantry Officer Advanced Course

Attempted coup, 1993: One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) who supported former President Serrano's auto_coup attempt. (Washington Office on Latin America, 9/29/93)

GEN Edgar Godoy Gaitán, 1987, Command and General Staff College; 1975, Military Intelligence Course

Assassination, 1991: Strongly implicated in the assassination of Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna Mack. Godoy Gaitán, a former chief of Guatemalan military intelligence, was once on the CIA payroll. (Allan Nairn, The Nation 4/17/95; Americas Watch Report: Human Rights in

Guatemala during President de Leon Carpio's First year, 1994)

COL Francisco Luis Gordillo Martínez, 1974, Command and General Staff College; 1961, Infantry; Weapons; 1961, Infantry Tactics

Violent coup, 1982: Gordillo aided General Efraim Rios Montt in the violent overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1982, an event which initiated a period of immense brutality on the part of the military toward the poor and indigenous peoples of the Guatemalan countryside. (The New York Times, 5/28/95)

GEN Héctor Gramajo, 1991, Guest Speaker

Genocide, 1980_1991: Architect of genocidal policies which essentially legalized military atrocity in Guatemala throughout the eighties. (Z Magazine, July/August 1991) Found guilty by default of numerous war crimes in a U.S. Court six weeks before speaking at a prestigious SOA graduation. (The Bayonet, 1/3/92) Former SOA Commandant José Feliciano claimed Gramajo inspired many SOA policies. (The Benning Patriot 2/21/92)

LTC Mario Roberto Grajeda, 1990_1992, Instructor

Threatening ex-combatants, 1997: In 1997, URNG combatants who had demobilized after the signing of the peace accord began receiving death threats from the 22nd Military Zone. Various human rights groups reported this incident to the justice of the peace, holding Grajeda, who was commander of the Military Zone, and another colonel responsible. (Comision de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala)

Luis A. Issacs Rodriguez, 1977, Advanced Infantry Officer; 1986, Instructor

Failure to investigate human rights abuse: Rodriguez stated that the disappearances of four CERJ activists would not be investigated since the army is innocent because army officials are trained to respect the law. (Americas Watch Report: Messengers of Death: Human Rights in

Guatemala, 1988_1990) Illegal detention and torture, 1991: A group of 32 Mayan peasants charged that Issacs Rodriguez and other military officers tortured three men before killing one of them and then killed eight more people. Their objective was to force them and hundreds of others off land they had been occupying for centuries in order to construct a clandestine airstrip for drug running. Human rights ombudsman Ramiro de Leon Carpio declared the charges of illegal detention and torture proven. (Voice, 8/2/94)

COL Rodrigo Leal Cruz, 1967, Cadet Orientation

Corruption, 1996: Removed from his post in a 1996 purge by the Arzu government. It is widely

believed that this purge was designed to remove corrupt officers involved in drug_ and wood_trafficking. The purge occurred shortly before "The Role of the Military in Civilian Society" was discussed as part of the peace negotiations. (CERIGUA)

GEN Roberto Letona Hora, 1969, C_3

Links to smuggling, 1996: On November 5, 1996, the defense minister of Guatemala ordered an investigation of Letona Hora, who was then military attaché to Washington, for his connections to Alfredo Moreno Molina, head of a smuggling empire. The investigation followed a report in Prensa Libre that Letona Hora had helped to create the military infrastructure for Moreno's empire to operate. The report was based on information provided by a member of the Guatemalan intelligence agency. (CERIGUA)

COL Mario Salvador López Serrano, 1969, C_3; 1974, Basic Combat, Counterinsurgency

Drug_trafficking and car theft: When Lopez Serrano was accused of drug trafficking and car theft in 1996, the U.S. D.E.A. searched his home and found a suitcase with white powder residue as well as drug_related lab equipment. Two undocumented vehicles were also found on his property. (CERIGUA)

GEN Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia, 1970, Command and General Staff College; 1965, Combat Intelligence Course

Creator of Civil Defense Patrols (PACs): According to the Archdiocese Guatemala Nunca Mas Report Lucas Garcia masterminded the creation of the Civil Defense Patrols (PACs) which were responsible for some of the most atrocious human rights abuses during the 1980's. He is the brother of brutal dictator Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

COL Mario A Mérida González, 1985, Combat Arms Advanced Course; 1970, Combat Arms and Services Course

Pattern of brutality, 1994: On January 1, 1995, Guatemalan president De Leon Carpio reassigned Mérida, then Vice_Minister of Governance, following several high profile cases of police brutality and impunity, including the murder of a 22_year_old college student and the death of Belgian priest Alfonso Stessel. (CERIGUA)

COL Luis Felipe MirandaTrejo, 1985, Command and General Staff College

"Escape" of CPT Hugo Roberto Contreras, 1993: In May 1993, only hours after being convicted of murdering U.S. citizen Michael Devine, Contreras escaped from a military prison under the command of Colonel Miranda, who was subsequently promoted to general. (Human Rights Watch World Report 1994)

Raul Molina Bedoya, 1960, Armas de Infanteria; 1960, Tactica de Infanteria

Cover_up: As Vice_Minister of Defense, Molina was involved in the cover_up of army involvement in the 1989 kidnapping of PSD activist Eulalio Ambrosio. (Americas Watch Report: Messengers of Death: Human Rights in Guatemala 1988_1990)

COL Hector Ismael Montalvan Batres, 1960, Armas de Infanteria; 1960, Tactica de Infanteria

Assassination: Montalvan is believed to have ordered the assassination of presidential candidates Manuel Colom Argueta and Alberto Fuentes Mohr. (Americas Watch Report: Closing the Space: Human Rights in Guatemala, 1987_1988)

LTC Carlos Ochoa Ruiz, 1969, C_3

Drug_trafficking: Sought by the U.S. government in 1991 to face six drug_related charges, including the shipment of up to half a metric ton of cocaine to Tampa, Florida. The extradition was approved by Judge Epaminondas Gonzalez Dubon, who was assassinated a week later. Shortly thereafter, another judge reversed the decision on extradition (Source: La Nacion, 11/18/97; The Wall Street Journal 3/10/95)

MAJ Juan Guillermo Oliva, 1991, Command and General Staff College

Assassination, 1991: Implicated in the 1991 assassination of Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna Mack. (Americas Watch Report: Human Rights in Guatemala During president De Leon Carpio's First Year, 1994)

GEN Luis Francisco Ortega Menaldo, 1973, Military Intelligence Course

Attempted coup, 1993: One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) regarded as the most critical and prominent supporters of Serrano's May 25, 1993 auto_coup. (Washington Office on Latin America, 9/29/93) Was head of G_2 (military intelligence) and on the CIA payroll in the late 1980's during a series of assassinations of students, peasants, and human rights activists. Currently works in Washington as general staff director at the Inter_American Defense Board. (Allan Nairn, The Nation, 4/17/95) Myrna Mack murder, 1990: In 1999, the US State Department released a summary of information culled from diplomatic cables and CIA reports, which stated that Ortega Menaldo "may have been involved" in the 1990 murder of anthropologist Myrna Mack. At the time, Ortega Menaldo was chief of intelligence for the Guatemalan army's general staff. (Miami Herald, 1/26/99)

COL Otto Perez Molina, 1985, Command and General Staff College (Commandant's List)

Assassination, 1994: Chief of the G_2 (military intelligence) and on the payroll of the CIA, Perez Molina was in charge in 1994, when the General Staff was implicated in the assassination of Judge Edgar Ramiro Elías Ogaldez. (Allan Nairn, The Nation, 4/17/95)

GEN Jorge Roberto Perussina Rivera, 1974, Command and General Staff College; 1973, Tactical Officer, Cadet Course

Attempted coup, 1993: One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) regarded as the most critical and prominent supporters of Serrano's May 25, 1993 auto_coup. (Washington Office on Latin America 9/29/93)

COL Haroldo Ruano del Cid, 1970, Armas de Combate y Servicios de Apoyo; 1986, Operaciones Sicologicas

Bamaca case: Commanded the special forces that forced Efraim Bamaca, while he was a prisoner, to guide army patrols in their search for guerilla arms caches. (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

COL Jacobo Salen Sanchez, 1992, Comando y Estado Mayor; 1974, Combat and Support Services

Corruption: Salen was removed from office in 1996 in a purge of high_ranking military officials believed to be linked to smuggling lord Alfredo Moreno. (Washington Office on Latin America)

Ismael Segura Abularcach, 1976, Infantry Officer Advanced

Bamaca case: Commanded the special forces that forced Efraim Bamaca, while he was a prisoner, to guide army patrols in their search for guerilla arms caches. (Guatemala Nunca Mas)

MAJ Mario Sosa Orellana, 1990, Officer Administration Course

Torture, extrajudicial execution, 1992: Implicated in the torture and extrajudicial execution of Efraim Bámaca Velásquez, husband of Jennifer Harbury. (National Catholic Reporter, 6/2/95) A former soldier also accuses Sosa Orellana of ordering the execution of a Guatemalan army soldier so that Bámaca's grave could be faked.

LTC Julio Alberto Soto Bilbao, 1991, Command and General Staff College; 1990, Training Management Officer Course; 1974, Basic Combat/Counterinsurgency Course

Torture, extrajudicial execution, 1992: Implicated by former prisoner Santiago Cabrera Lopez in the Efraim Bámaca Velásquez case. Cabrera Lopez was the last friend to see Bámaca alive _ but transfigured by torture _ in a prison camp run by Julio Roberto Alpírez (above).

HAITI

COL Gambetta Hyppolite, 1959, Policia Militar para Alistados

Ordered his soldiers to fire against the Provincial Electoral Bureau, 1987: During the 1987 elections, Col. Gambetta Hippolite ordered his soldiers to fire on the Provincial Electoral Bureau in Gonaives as part of a larger army campaign to "stop the democratic elections". (Americas Watch Report: The More Things Change... Human Rights in Haiti, 1987)

COL Franck Romain, 1956, MP Officer

St. Jean Bosco Massacre: On Sept. 11, 1988, armed men broke into the St. Jean Bosco church while Fr. Jean Bertrand Aristide was saying mass and killed 12 parishioners and wounded at least 77. The doused the church in gasoline and set it on fire. Witnesses identified at least two of the gang members as deputies of Col. Romain, who was then Mayor of Port_au_Prince. Col. Romain later publicly justified the massacre as legitimate. (Americas Watch Report: The More Things Change... Human Rights in Haiti, 1987)

HONDURAS

Hector Aguilar Claros, 1966, Radio Operator; 1972, Officer Basic Combat Arms

Abuse of authority: Rafael Nodarse, owner of a local television station accused Aguilar Claros of abuse of authority when Aguilar ordered his troops to surround the station after allegations of his involvement with human rights abuses were made on the air. (El Tiempo)

GEN Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, 1976, Joint Operations Course

Battalion 3_16, brutal human rights abuses: His tenure as Armed Forces Commander in the early to mid 1980's was marked by brutal human rights abuses by the Honduran military and the formation _ with the help of the CIA and Argentine advisors _ of death squad Battalion 3_16. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989) Alvarez Martínez was forced (with a gun to his head) to step down in 1984. He fled to Miami, got religion, returned to Honduras and was assassinated. (Baltimore Sun, 6/11/96)

CPT Carlos Rodolfo Aleman, 1956, Radio Operator

Threatening a priest: Threatened Spanish priest Elias Ruiz in an attempt to make him cease his demands for an investigation into the true perpetrators of the massacre of the peasants at "El Astillero". (OMCT News, Dec. 1991)

MAJ Carlos Alberto Andino Benítez, 1972, Cadet Course

Battalion 3_16: Aided battalion members in capturing and murdering several rebels in 1983. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

COL Juan Ramon Alvarado, 1960, Policia Militar para Alistados; 1972, Irregular Warfare Operations; 1981, Administracion/Recursos

Cover_up in assassination case: Alvarado was one of five military officials named to a panel to investigate the murder of union leader Francisco Javier Bonilla in May of 1990. Although witnesses identified a DNI agent as the assassin, the panel never questioned the agent. Instead, it produced three suspects, all of whom stated that they had been tortured into confessing. None of the witnesses identified these suspects as responsible for the crime., and a key witness was repeatedly harassed by military personnel. When the case was brought before the Inter_American Commission on Human Rights Commission, the Commission concluded that the Honduran government had violated the victims rights to judicial protection. (Inter_American Commission on Human Rights, Case 10.793)

GEN Reinaldo Andino Flores, 1974, Military Personnel Management

Arbitrary detention, torture, rape: Andino Flores, current defense minister of Honduras, has been accused by Honduras' Supreme Court of crimes committed under his command of the 101st Infantry Brigade during the 1980's, when many Hondurans were "tortured, mistreated, sexually violated and arbitrarily detained" by that unit. (Associated Press, 11/94)

Lazaro Melanio Avila Soleno, 1956, Cadet; 1967, Jungle Operations; 1967, Comando y Estado Mayor

Accused of disappearance: Rosa Suazo Castillo has requested that the Honduran courts investigate Avila Soleno's participation in the 1988 disappearance of her son Leonel Suazo. (La Tribuna) Cover_up in assassination case: Avila Soleno was one of five military officials named to a panel to investigate the murder of union leader Francisco Javier Bonilla in May of 1990. Although witnesses identified a DNI agent as the assassin, the panel never questioned the agent. Instead, it produced three suspects, all of whom stated that they had been tortured into confessing. None of the witnesses identified these suspects as responsible for the crime., and a key witness was repeatedly harassed by military personnel. When the case was brought before the Inter_American Commission on Human Rights Commission, the Commission concluded that the Honduran government had violated the victims rights to judicial protection. (Inter_American Commission on Human Rights, Case 10.793)

COL Marco Tulio Ayala Vindel, 1968, C_1

Arrest Warrant Pending, Sept 1997: CODEH brought charges in a Honduran court against Ayala Vindel and other Honduran officials for their involvement in the disappearance of Amado Espinoza and Adan Avilez Funes. Although the judge has issued an arrest warrant, Ayala Vindel has failed to present himself before the court. Ayala Vindel was head of Battalion 3_16 in 1984. (Central America Update 6_30_96)

COL Lufty Azaad Matute, 1968, Irregular Warfare Course; 1963, Cadet Course (Distinguished graduate)

Plot to take over armed forces, 1986: One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in a plot to overthrow then_chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. (Americas Watch

GEN Daniel Balí Castillo, 1978, Joint Operations Course; 1973, Command & General Staff College; 1972, Internal Defense Battalion 3_16: A key member of Battalion 3_16, organizing death squad activity during the early and mid 1980's. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

1LT Felipe Ballesteros, 1986, Basico para Oficiales de Infanteria

Planting bombs: Ballesteros' wife signed a formal complaint stating that her husband admitted to planting two bombs for MCAS, a clandestine organization of Hondurans and Cubans that claimed responsibility for 10 bombings in 1994 and 1995 (Miami Herald, 9/28/97)

CPT Oscar Barahona, 1982, Military Intelligence Officer Course (Distinguished graduate)

Disappearance: Responsible for the disappearance of Gerardo Vega Barbosa, April 26, 1981. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Inocente Borjas, 1971, Supply Officer Course

Battalion 3_16: National commander of the battalion through 1986. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

GEN José Abnego Bueso Rosa, 1961, General Supply Officer Course

Plot to assassinate, drug trafficking, 1984: Formerly an ally in the U.S.'s Contra operations, Bueso pled guilty in 1986 to involvement in a 1984 shipment of 760 pounds of cocaine to Florida. Oliver North strove to keep Bueso from having to serve prison time in the U.S. (The Washington Post, 6/29/94; Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas 6/12/94) The drugs were to finance the assassination of Honduran president Roberto Suarez Cordoba. Bueso Rosa was convicted in a U.S. district court in Miami in 1986. (Baltimore Sun, 6/11/95)

Arnoldo Cabrera Padilla, 1972, Officer Basic Combat Arms

Car Theft: Accused by a former sergeant of the Armed Forces of participating in a car_theft ring in Yoro. (El Pais)

COL Luis Alonso Carranza Peña, 1993, 0_1

Torture, 1988: Col. Carranza ordered the arrest and torture of Daniel de Jesus Sarmiento, an opposition congressional candidate. Carranza's troops have also been accused of torturing José Rafael Sánchez. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989)

COL Andino Cesar Angel Castillo Maradiaga, 1982, Joint Operations Course; 1980, Command & General Staff College; 1973, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course

Murder, rape (convicted): Convicted in 1993 for the rape and murder of a young college student in 1991, a crime which, because of its brutality, became a high_profile human rights case in Honduras. (Human Rights Watch World Report, 1994)

COL Julio Cesar Chavez, 1965 Military Police, Enlisted

Failure to Carry Out Arrest Warrant, 1996: Chavez failed to carry out Judge Aristides Aguilera's arrest warrant for fellow military officers accused of participation in the disappearance of Adan Avilez Funes and Amado Espinoza Paz. (Central America Update 6/30/96)

1LT Noel Corrales, 1978, Infantry Officer Basic Course

Battalion 3_16: Was sub_commander of Battalion 3_16 in San Pedro Sula in the early 1980's. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

MAJ Adolfo Díaz, 1979, Command & General Staff College; 1971, Command and Unit Staff Course

Battalion 3_16 (Group of Fourteen): In 1981, commanded the Group of Fourteen, a precursor to Battalion 3_16. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

Rodolfo Raúl Díaz Velasquez, 1982, Military Intelligence

Attempted Kidnapping, Arms Theft, Dumping Bodies: Witnesses say that he directed the attempted kidnapping of Angel Caballero Sánchez by police agents in 1987. Caballero was killed during the incident. (El Heraldo) In 1997, Díaz was formally accused of stealing arms from the Logistical Command of the Armed Forces. (Boletin Informativo de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, 2/20/97) Díaz was also accused by Marco Tulio Gonzalez Reyes of dumping 10 bodies in the Montañita zone during the early 1980's. (La Tribuna)

GEN Luis Alonso Discua, 1982, Military Intelligence Officer Course; 1972, Irregular Warfare Operations; 1967, Officer Cadet, Jungle Operations

Battalion 3_16: Current Chief of Staff, Honduran Armed Forces. In early eighties, Discua commanded Intelligence Battalion 3_16, known for its death squad activity. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Danilio Ferrara Suazo, 1963, Infantry Officer; 1970, Basico de capacitacion para oficiales; 1973, Comando y estado mayor; 1978, Operaciones conjuntas

Involvement with contra forces illegally operating in Honduras: According to a cable from the U. S. Embassy in Nicaragua to the U.S. Dept. of State, Ferrara was one of the Honduran army officials "accused of being involved with the contras." (National Security Archives Nicaragua Collection #01613)

CPT Pio Flores, 1974, Military Police Officer Course; 1973, "O_27"; 1971, Don de Mando; 1968, Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics

Battalion 3_16: His house was used as a detention facility for the disappeared prior to their executions. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Enmanuel Flores Mejía, 1972, Basic Officer Qualification Course

Threats against priest, 1991: Threatened the Spanish priest Elias Ruiz if he continued his demands for an investigation into the true perpetrators of the massacre in "El Asillero" (OMCT News, Dec. 1991)

1LT Segundo Flores Murillo, 1978, Infantry Officer Basic Course

Battalion 316: Was in charge of interrogation and torture for Battalion 3_16 in the early 1980's. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Oscar Fuentes, 1971, Don de Mando; 1972, Officer Basic Combat Arms

Threats and intimidation, 1988: After Radio America reported David Romero broadcast the names of five military officials allegedly involved in drug_trafficking, he was arrested without a warrant by plain_clothes police officers and taken to Col Fuentes, who threatened him and interrogated him about the source of his information. For several weeks after his release, he and his wife were repeatedly harassed by police agents under Fuente's command. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989)

COL Leonel Galindo, 1986, Administracion de recursos

Implicated in Aguas Calientes Massacre, 1991: On May 3, 1991, five people and killed and eight wounded by soldiers and armed civilians. This incident occurred on a piece of land attributed to peasants in 1975 and claimed by Galindo. One of his employees was amongst the perpetrators of the massacre. (World Organization Against Torture, June 1991)

COL Leonel Gutierrez Minera, 1963, Cadet

Suspected links to drug_trafficking: According to Juan Arancibia of the Institute for Socio_Economic Research of Honduras, Honduran newspapers have frequently linked Guitierrez Minera and other top Honduran officials to drug_trafficking. (Washington Report on the Hemisphere: Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 18)

MAJ Oscar Hernández Chavez, 1973, Cadet Course

Battalion 3_16: Former commander of Battalion 3_16 in San Pedro Sula, accused in 1986 of trying to assassinate the head of the Honduran Human Rights Commission. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989)

COL Diego Landa Celano, 1961, Counter Resistance; 1970, Comando y Plana Mayor; 1972, Command and General Staff

Suspected links to drug_trafficking: According to Juan Arancibia of the Institute for Socio_Economic Research of Honduras, Honduran newspapers have frequently linked Landa Celano and other top Honduran officials to drug_trafficking. (Washington Report on the Hemisphere: Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 18)

Carlos Lara Cruz, 1982, Aspirantes a Oficial

Failure to cooperate with human rights investigation: In what appears to be a government cover_up of the murder of Miguel Angel Pavon, who was one of the first witnesses to testify against Honduras in the Inter_American Court, Lara Cruz and other agents who were on duty at the time have repeatedly ignored court subpoenas to present themselves for questioning. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989).

MAJ Marco Antonio Leiva, 1978, Basico para Oficiales de Infanteria; 1980, Oficiales de Inteligencia Militar

Under Investigation for car_theft: Leiva is one of 13 officials currently under investigation by the DIC for car_theft. (Boletin Informativo de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, 6/27/97)

COL Juan López Grijalva; 1991, 1992, SOA Guest Speaker; 1975, Command & General Staff College; 1969, Irregular Warfare Operations; 1963, Officer Cadet Course

Battalion 3_16: Key member of Battalion 3_16, organized death squad activity during the early and mid 1980s. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

GEN Walter López Reyes, 1983, Joint Operations Course

Battalion 3_16: Key member of Battalion 3_16, organized death squad activity during the early and mid 1980's. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

CPT Leonel Luque Jimenez, 1965, Military Police Officers; 1974, Const de Vehiculos motores para oficiales

Murder, 1983: According to testimony by Efren Mondragon, Cpt. Luque, while acting as the Honduran army's liaison with the contras, participated in the murder of Commanders "Suicida", "Criler", "Ebacu". The three were murdered in Tierras Coloradas, Jurisdiction Lauca, Department El Paraiso. They had previously been prisoners in the First Battalion of Infantry of the Army of Honduras. The murder took the orders of Adolfo Calero and Enrique Bermudez. (National Security Archives Nicaragua Collection #02419)

CPT Ernesto Martinez Paz, 1974, Jefes de Comunicaciones

Threats, 1987: Martinez Paz and other officers threatened Jose Lito Aguilera, who was later arrested by army intelligence agents and killed in military custody on January 4, 1988. Although the military claimed that the death was an accident, witnesses who saw the body say that it had been mutilated with the testicles cut off and the face battered. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989)

Marco Antonio Matute Lagos, 1972, Officer Basic Combat Arms

Arrest Warrant Pending, Sept 1997: CODEH brought charges in a Honduran court against Matute Lagos and other Honduran officials for their involvement in the disappearance of Amado Espinoza and Adan Avilez Funes. Although the judge has issued an arrest warrant, Matute Lagos has failed to present himself before the court. (Central America Update, 6/30/96)

2LT Ramón Mejía, 1983, Faculty Development (OE_2)

Battalion 3_16: In charge of communications and transporting kidnap victims from various parts of Honduras to Tegucigalpa (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989). Along with Marco Tulio Regalado (brother of both Regalados, above), he was one of the officers most involved in torture, interrogation and murder. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

GEN Juan Melgar Castro, 1962, "SOPM" Course

Military dictator, 1975_78, installed to replace former, more liberal military dictator. (The Washington Post, 5/19/94)

COL Freddy Miranda, 1970, Bascio de Capatacion para Oficiales; 1970, OE_8; 1972, Engineer, officer; 1975, Military Intelligence

Cover_up in assassination case: Miranda was one of five military officials named to a panel to investigate the murder of union leader Francisco Javier Bonilla in May of 1990. Although witnesses identified a DNI agent as the assassin, the panel never questioned the agent. Instead, it produced three suspects, all of whom stated that they had been tortured into confessing. None of the witnesses identified these suspects as responsible for the crime., and a key witness was repeatedly harassed by military personnel. When the case was brought before the Inter_American Commission on Human Rights Commission, the Commission concluded that the Honduran government had violated the victims rights to judicial protection. (Inter_American Commission on Human Rights, Case 10.793)

CPT David Ricardo Murillo Ateaga,1977, Infantry Officer Basic; 1982 , Admin. de la Instruccion de Unidades Pequeñas

Threats, 1987: Murillo Ateaga and other officers threatened Jose Lito Aguilera, who was later arrested by army intelligence agents and killed in military custody on January 4, 1988. Although the military claimed that the death was an accident, witnesses who saw the body say that it had been mutilated with the testicles cut off and the face battered. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989).

LTC Roberto Nuñez Montes, 1965, Military Intelligence; 1963, Officer Cadet Course

Former military intelligence chief accused, in 1987, of organizing a raid on the household of an alternate Honduran congressional deputy. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

COL Herber Munguia, 1967, Cadet C_2; 1967, Jungle Operations

Cover_up in assassination case: Munguia was one of five military officials named to a panel to investigate the murder of union leader Francisco Javier Bonilla in May of 1990. Although witnesses identified a DNI agent as the assassin, the panel never questioned the agent. Instead, it produced three suspects, all of whom stated that they had been tortured into confessing. None of the witnesses identified these suspects as responsible for the crime., and a key witness was repeatedly harassed by military personnel. When the case was brought before the Inter_American Commission on Human Rights Commission, the Commission concluded that the Honduran government had violated the victims rights to judicial protection. (Inter_American Commission on Human Rights, Case 10.793)

GEN Policarpo Paz García, 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1959, General Supply Officer Course

Military dictator, 1980_82: Achieved power through military appointment (replaced Melgar Castro, above). Tenure noted for corruption, and the high level of military repression, including the startling leap of activity attributable to Battalion 3_16. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994) Juan Ramón Peña Paz, 1965, Counterinsurgency Battalion 3_16: Executioner of Battalion 3_16. The disappeared were executed on his order. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Guillermo Pinel Calix, 1983, Command & General Staff College; 1973, "0_6"

Police brutality, 1987: Former head of the much_feared DNI, the investigative arm of the national police. The former Honduran ambassador to Spain, Dr. Moncada Medrano, accused Pinel Calix of threatening his life in March 1987, when Pinel Calix allegedly burst into the former ambassador's house with 6 agents. When Moncada _ with machine guns pressed against his chest and back _ protested, Pinel Calix. who seemed heavily under the influence of drugs, said that he was "the boss in Honduras. If you give me that bullsh_ I'm going to make you disappear." (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

CPT Carlos Quezada Aguilar, 1984, Military Intelligence

Torture, 1984: Captured and tortured Osiris Villalobos Pineda, Honduran economist and former student leader of the Jose Trinidad Reyes Institute in San Pedro Sula. This occurred just six weeks after Quezada completed his SOA course. (Human Rights in Honduras, The Washington Office on Latin America, 1984)

GEN Humberto Regalado Hernández, 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame"; 1975, Command & General Staff College; 1972, Internal Defense Course; 1971, Command and Unit Staff Course; 1961, Infantry Weapons and Tactics
Corruption, strong links to drug trafficking, 1980's: One year after being inducted into the SOA Hall of Fame, fellow officers accused Regalado Hernández of misappropriating millions of dollars in U.S. military aid. Officers contended that equipment provided through U.S. military assistance was regularly sold to unit commanders by Regalado, who then deposited the money in a "special account." Military assistance supplies sold by Regalado ranged from batteries to tires to gasoline. The New York Times article describing the unsubstantiated charges against Regalado also reported that the Reagan administration _ in 1988, the year Regalado was inducted into the SOA Hall of Fame _ suspected Regalado of providing protection to Colombian drug traffickers living in Honduras. Regalado's half_brother (SOA graduate Rigoberto Regalado Lara, convicted and imprisoned in the U.S. on drug trafficking charges) told authorities that his supplier was a close friend of General Regalado Hernández. (The New York Times, 10/15/89) On a different tack, as chief of Honduran armed forces, Regalado refused to take action against soldiers involved in Battalion 3_16 death squad activity (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989), and indeed appeared to cover_up at least some of that activity (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994).

LTC Rigoberto Regalado Lara, 1971, Commando Unit Staff Course; 1966, Basic Airborne and Parachute Rig.; 1962, Communications Officer Course
Drug Trafficking, 1988: As the Honduran ambassador to Panama, 1988, Regalado was arrested in Miami while attempting to smuggle 26 pounds of cocaine into the U.S. (The Atlanta Journal Constitution, 10/30/88)

Guadalupe Reithal Caballero, 1987, Curso de Administración de Recursos
Links to death squads: Reithal was chief of Battalion 3_16 in 1990. CODEH has also accused him of involvement in the Triple A Death Squad. (CODEHUCA)

LTC Alvaro Reyes Lopez, 1971, Policia militar para oficiales
Threats, 1987: Reyes Lopez and other officers threatened Jose Lito Aguilera, who was later arrested by army intelligence agents and killed in military custody on January 4, 1988. Although the military claimed that the death was an accident, witnesses who saw the body say that it had been mutilated with the testicles cut off and the face battered. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras Without the Will, 1989).

COL Leonel Riera Lunati, 1963, Cadet; 1967, Military Intelligence; 1967, Counterintelligence
Suspected links to drug_trafficking: According to Juan Arancibia of the Institute for Socio_Economic Research of Honduras, Honduran newspapers have frequently linked Riera Lunati and other top Honduran officials to drug_trafficking. (Washington Report on the Hemisphere: Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 18)

COL Thomas Said Speer, 1980, Joint Operations Course; 1979, Administration Review; 1977, Command & General Staff College; 1964, Engineer Officer Course
Plot to take over armed forces: One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in plot to overthrow then_chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

GEN JoseWilfredo Sanchez Valladares, 1959, Policia Militar para Alistados; 1965, Infantry Officer; 1978, Administracion/Logistica
Suspected links to drug_trafficking: According to Juan Arancibia of the Institute for Socio_Economic Research of Honduras, Honduran newspapers have frequently linked Sanchez Valladres and other top Honduran officials to drug_trafficking. (Washington Report on the Hemisphere: Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 18)

COL Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, 1971, Comando y Estado Mayor
Flight from Justice, 1997: When charges were brought against Suarez Benevides for the 1982 disappearance of Adan Avilez Funes and Amado Espinoza Paz, he went into hiding to avoid prosecution. He was later detained and as of September 1997 was awaiting trial. (Boletin Informativo de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, 9/3/97)

COL Guillermo Thuman Cordon, 1973, Command & General Staff College; 1960, Military Intelligence Course
Plot to take over armed forces: One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in plot to overthrow then_chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. (Americas Watch Report: Honduras: Without the Will, 1989)

LTC Luis Alonso Villatoro Villeda, 1982, Administration; 1973, "O_6"
Battalion 3_16: Was head of Battalion 3_16 from 1986_1988, when that battalion disappeared, among others, Roger Samuel González Zelaya, a 24_year_old student. (Americas Watch Report: The Facts Speak for Themselves, 1994)

COL Amílcar Zelaya, 1972, Command & General Staff College; 1970, Command and Unit Staff Course
Battalion 3_16: His country home was used as a detention, torture, and killing center for Battalion 3_16 in the early to mid 1980's, where up to 30 prisoners could be kept at once. (The Baltimore Sun, 6/11/95)

MEXICO

Mexican graduates of the School of the Americas have played a key role in the "low_intensity conflict" in the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. At least 13 top military officials involved in the conflict are SOA grads. These are: Col. Harold B. Rambling Torres , Brig. Gen. Carmelo Teran Montero, Col. Jose Luis Ruvalcaba , Brig. Gen. Carlos Demetrio Gaytan Ochoa, Col. German Antonio Bautista , Gaston Menchaca Arias, Miguel Leyva Garcia, Enrique Alonso Garrido, Manuel Garcia Ruiz, Adrian Maldonado Ramirez, Edmundo Elpidio Leyva Galindo, Renato Garcia Gonzalez, and Jose Ruben Rivas Pena (see below). (Nuevo Amanecer Press and Covert Action Quarterly).

COL Augusto Moisés García Ochoa, 1977, Jungle Operations

Suspected drug_trafficking, 1997: Listed by a leading Mexican news magazine as one of the 32 Mexican officers under investigation in drug trafficking (Proceso).

TCL Rene Herrera Huizar, 1980, Operaciones de Patrulla

Suspected drug_trafficking, 1997: Listed by a leading Mexican news magazine as one of 32 Mexican military officers under investigation by the Mexican government for suspected ties to drug_trafficking (Proceso)

GEN Juan López Ortiz, 1959, Infantry Arms; 1959, Infantry Tactics

Ocosingo Massacre, 1994: Troops under his command massacred five persons in the Ocosingo market; the prisoners' hands were tied behind their backs before the soldiers shot them in the back of the head (Covert Action Quarterly)

GEN Luis Montiel López, 1962, Counterinsurgency

Intimidation of human rights activists, 1992: Forces under Gen. Montiel's command falsely accused human rights activists in Chihuahua of "aiding drug traffickers" in an attempt to intimidate them. (Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights: Civilians at Risk: Military and Police Abuses in the Mexican Countryside)

GEN Fernan Perez Casanova, 1962, CIO Contrainsurrección

Suspected drug_trafficking, 1997: Listed by a leading Mexican news magazine as one of 32 officers under investigation by the Mexican government for suspected ties to drug_trafficking (Proceso).

Jose Ruben Rivas Pena, 1980, Comando y Estado Mayor

Called for the formation of paramilitary groups: Rivas Pena wrote the army's "Campaign Plan Chiapas 94" which calls for the "training and support for self_defense forces or other paramilitary organizations." (NACLA Report on the Americas). Rivas Pena is also credited with saying: "The Vatican is the indirect cause of the conflict in Chiapas, which is directly sponsored by a contaminated current of Liberation Theology." (Nuevo Amanecer Press)

PANAMA

CPT Francisco Alvarez, 1977, Training Management Course; 1976, Special Mortar Course

Attempted coup, 1988: Supported a failed 1988 coup attempt; then escaped to Miami with a group fleeing from the failed 1989 coup attempt. (The New York Times, 10/11/89)

CPT Juan Jose Arza Aguilera, 1979, Small Unit Administration & Instruction

Attempted coup, 1989: Arza Aguilera supported Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt against Noriega. He was murdered when the coup failed. (La Prensa, Panama)

CPT Francisco Avila, 1983, Commando Operations Course Murder, 1989: One of eight soldiers implicated in the murder of

nine other soldiers who participated in a failed coup against Noriega. Avila is deceased. (La Prensa, Panama)

CPT Jesús Balma, 1979, Infantry Tactics

Attempted coup, 1989: As then_chief of Panamanian special forces, Balma was one of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Giroldi's failed October 1989 coup attempt. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

CPT Jorge Bonilla Arboleda, 1983, Administration/Instruction course

Attempted coup, 1989: Supported Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, and was subsequently murdered. (La Prensa, Panama)

1LT Felipe Camargo, 1982, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course

Gunrunning, 1978_79: Noriega put him in charge of a gun_running operation that funneled arms from Cuba through Panama and Costa Rica to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Camargo was imprisoned following the Panama invasion. (Our Man in Panama)

LTC Elías Castillo, 1973, Command and Unit Staff Course; 1965, Counterinsurgency Operations; 1964, Jungle Operations

Noriega's chief of military operations: He was a member of Noriega's "inner circle." Dinges describes him as "the tough professional with little appetite for politics." (Our Man in Panama)

COL Armando Contreras, 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations;1958, Military Police Orient.

Barracks coup, 1982: With Noriega, Paredes and Díaz Herrera, carried out a nonviolent barracks coup against National Guard chief Florencio Florez. (Our Man in Panama)

SGT Aristides Cordoba, 1981, Patrol Operations Course

Murder, 1989: Cordoba went on trial on June 5, 1995 for the murder of nine soldiers who attempted a coup against Noriega in October 1989. (La Prensa, Panama)

MAJ Luis Córdoba, 1986, Administration Course; 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course; 1974, Military Intelligence Officer Course

Assassination, 1986: Implicated in the 1985 assassination (and decapitation) of Hugo Spadafora, long_time rival of Noriega. On September 13, 1985, the day before Spadafora's decapitated body was found on the Costa Rican border (an area under Córdoba's command), the U.S. intercepted a call Córdoba made to Noriega. Córdoba said, "We have the rabid dog." Noriega is said to have responded, 'What do you do with a rabid dog?' (Our Man in Panama) Córdoba attended the School of the Americas at Fort Benning the following August.

CPT Luis Del Cid, 1965, Jungle Operations

Drug Trafficking: One of Noriega's codefendants in the Miami indictment issued February 5, 1988 under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). (Our Man in Panama)

CPT Mario Del Cid, 1980, Training Management Course;1976, Special Mortar Course

Assassination, 1986: Díaz Herrera (below) claimed that Del Cid, then an aide to Major Córdoba (above), was involved in the macabre murder of Hugo Spadafora. (Our Man in Panama)

COL Roberto Díaz Herrera, 1961, Infantry Arms and Tactics

Barracks coup, 1982: With Noriega, Rubén Darío Paredes, and Contreras, nonviolent ousted Florencio Flores as commander of Panamanian National Guard. Díaz Herrera also accompanied Paredes when he forced the resignation of President Aristides Royo. In 1987, when Noriega reneged on promises made to Díaz Herrera upon his (forced) retirement, Díaz went to the Panamanian press, giving hours of rambling interviews covering just about every dirty deal that he and Noriega were involved in. Days of rioting ensued. He was eventually arrested and exiled to Venezuela. (Our Man in Panama)

CPT Asunción Gaitan Rios, 1981, Infantry Officer Course;1980, Small Unit Administration and Instruction

Murder, 1989: One of 8 soldiers who went on trial in Panama on June 5, 1995 for the murder of 9 soldiers following a failed coup attempt in October 1989. Gaitan is a fugitive who is being tried in absentia. (La Prensa, Panama)

MAJ Moisés Girolodi, 1982, Military Intelligence Course (Distinguished graduate);1980, Small Unit Administration Course; 1975, Counterinsurgency Operations

Attempted coup, 1989: Girolodi launched a coup attempt against Noriega on October 3, 1989. Girolodi had been instrumental in foiling a coup in March 1988 (see Macias, below). For this and other reasons ("Girolodi's a bastard, a sort of mini_Noriega," said an unnamed Pentagon official in a Time magazine article), the U.S. suspected a trap and failed to support the coup. Noriega had Girolodi murdered when the coup attempt failed. (See Sucre Medina, below.) (Time, 10/16/89; Our Man in Panama)

CPT Cleto Hernandez, 1982, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course; 1972, Military Intelligence Officer Course; 1972, Jungle Operations

Member of Noriega's Military Intelligence: In 1975, Hernandez was a member of Noriega's G_2 (military intelligence). By 1985, he was second in command of the G_2 and was considered a member of the pandilla ("gang"), a group of younger officers closer to Noriega than some of his old cronies. (Our Man in Panama)

COL Eduardo Herrera Hassan, 1975, Command and General Staff College;1974, Command and Unit Staff Course;1972, Internal Defense;1966, Joint Operations Course

Plotted coups for the CIA: Noriega fired him from his post in Israel in1988; he immediately went to work for the CIA, working on plots to overthrow Noriega. He worked closely with Senator Helms for a time; and the CIA finally put him off the payroll, calling him a "flake." (NYT,10/23/95, OMIP) Yet, in post_invasion Panama, Herrera was chosen to lead the restructured military police force. Less than a year later, President Endara fired him and put him in prison. A military rebellion of sorts ensued, which was quashed by U.S. soldiers in December 1990 (1 year after the invasion). (Our Man in Panama)

COL Marcos Justine; 1976, Panamanian Officer Review; 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations;1961, Engineer Officer Course

Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989: A New York Times article suggested that along with Noriega, Justine and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

CPT Javier Licona, 1976, Commando Operations Course

Attempted coup, 1989: One of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Girolodi's attempted coup against Noriega on October 3, 1989. Licona, part of the Panamanian cavalry, was the highest_ranking rebel to escape Panama after the coup attempt. He fled to Miami. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

CPT Nicasio Lorenzo, 1981, Combat Arms Advanced Course;1975, Counterinsurgency Operations
Attempted coup, 1989: Supported the October 1989 coup attempt by Moisés Giroldi. Lorenzo died in jail very soon after the coup failed; family and friends believed he was murdered; prison personnel said he committed suicide. (The New York Times, 10/11/89)

COL Leonidas Macias, 1979, Command and General Staff College;1970, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course;1967, Civic Action Seminar;1962, Engineer Officer Course
Attempted coup, 1988: As then_Chief of Police, Macias led an unsuccessful coup attempt in March 1988. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

MAJ Nivaldo Madriñan, 1981, Command and General Staff College;1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course;1972, Urban Counterinsurgency
Destroying evidence, 1986: Madriñan destroyed evidence (photos, i.d. cards, phone records) linking a major drug runner to Noriega. (Our Man in Panama)

MAJ Boris Martínez, 1965, Counterinsurgency Operations;1963, SOPM;1960, Infantry Arms and Tactics
Coup, 1968: Instrumental in the success of Torrijos' successful but bloodless coup against Arnulfo Arias. Shortly thereafter, Martínez overstepped his bounds and Torrijos exiled him to Miami. (Our Man in Panama)

LTC Julián Melo Borbua, 1974, Command and General Staff;1972, Internal Defense;1970, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course; 1967, Officer General Supply;1965, Counterinsurgency Operations
Drug trafficking, 1984: Until 1984, Melo was Noriega's right hand man; but Melo was ousted from the National Guard after a murky deal with Colombian drug traffickers went sour. One year later, Melo was free and prospering, the charges against him having been quietly dropped in December 1984. He later opened Financiero Facilito, a money brokerage in Panama City. (Our Man in Panama)

COL Angel Mina, 1965, Infantry Officer Course; 1961, Engineer Officer Course
Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989: A New York Times article suggested that along with Noriega, Angel Mina and 3 other SOA graduates were object of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. Mina was considered a member of Noriega's "inner circle" at the height of his power. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

GEN Manuel Noriega, 1967, Infantry Officer Course;1967, Combat Intelligence Officer Course; Military Intelligence, Phase 11(Counter_Intelligence Officer Course);1967, Jungle Operations
Drug trafficking, racketeering: De facto leader of Panama who, in 1988, became the most powerful foreign official ever indicted by the United States. He was, of course, captured by U.S. invading forces in December 1989. (The Washington Post, 6/19/94)
Noriega's instructor at the 1967 counterintelligence course commented that Noriega was outstanding. (Our Man in Panama)
Murder, 1989: Believed to have killed one or more of the soldiers involved in a failed coup attempt in October 1989. On June 5, 1995, a Panamanian court began trying Noriega in absentia, along with 7 others implicated in the killings. (La Prensa, Panama)

Major Federico Olechea, 1979, Administration/Instruction Course; 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course
Coup attempt, 1989: Olechea commanded the U.S._trained, crack Battalion 2000, which ultimately rescued Noriega from his would_be captors during Moisés Giroldi's failed 1989 coup attempt. Giroldi's wife claimed later that Olechea betrayed Giroldi, who had counted on him and his battalion to back the coup. Olechea was rumored to be in detention following the coup. (Newsweek, 10/23/89)

SGT Ismael Ortega Caballero, 1983, Faculty Development Course
Attempted coup, 1989: Supported Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, and was subsequently murdered for doing so. (La Prensa, Panama)

COL Julio Ow Young, 1978, Command and General Staff College;1976, Infantry Officer Advanced Course;1969, O_5;1965, Infantry Officer Course;1963, Engineer Officer Course
Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989: A New York Times article suggested that along with Noriega, Ow Young and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. (The New York Times, 10/4/89) Ow Young was apparently out of a job either way; the Washington Post reported two days later that Noriega ordered the arrest of Ow Young following the coup attempt, not because he was considered a part of the coup, but because Noriega had been looking for an excuse to remove him so that he could promote younger officers. (The Washington Post, 10/6/89)

MAJ Armando Palacios Góndola, 1981, Command and General Staff Course (Distinguished graduate);1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course (Distinguished graduate) Arrested following coup attempt, 1989: Palacios Góndola was one of Noriega's closest advisors, heading an organization that supervised joint U.S./Panamanian operations. He was arrested following Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, though it is unclear whether or not he actively participated in the coup. (Time, 10/16/89)

COL Rubén Darío Paredes, 1958, Military Police Orientation; 1961, Counter_resistance; 1965, Infantry Officer Course
Bloodless barracks coup, 1982: With Noriega, Díaz Herrera, and Contreras (SOA graduates all) nonviolently ousted National Guard chief Florencio Florez (who, upon inheriting the command of the Panamanian National Guard after Torrijos death, "showed no ambition and had not even promoted himself to general"). Paredes himself then became commander of the National Guard; one of his first official functions (again, with Noriega and Díaz Herrera) was to force the retirement of Panamanian president Aristides Royo. Having done this, he issued a set of decrees (all but one presented as "recommendations") that called for the resignation of almost everyone in the civilian government, the implementation of several new laws, a review of the labor code, and a 7_day shutdown of all newspapers. He had National Guard troops occupy the liberal La Prensa; they ruined or stole much of the equipment and files. (Our Man in Panama)

COL Lorenzo Purcell, 1977, Infantry Officer Advanced Course
Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989: A New York Times article suggested that along with Noriega, Purcell and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. (The New York Times, 10/4/89)

CPT Evidello Quiel, 1983, Military Intelligence Course; 1982, Instruction Course; 1981, Curso de Buseo
Murder, 1989: One of 8 soldiers who went on trial in Panama on June 5, 1995 for the murder of 9 soldiers following a failed coup attempt in October 1989, Quiel is a fugitive who is being tried in absentia. (La Prensa, Panama)

CPT Edgardo Sandoval, 1980, Basic Combat Arms Course
Attempted coup, 1989: One of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Giroldi's attempted coup against Noriega on October 3, 1989. (The New York Times, 10/4/89) Sandoval was murdered when the coup failed. (The Washington Post, 10/5/89)

LTC Amado Sanjur, 1961, Comando y Plana Mayor
Attempted coup, 1969: With Ramiro Silvera (below), led an unsuccessful coup attempt against Torrijos in December 1969. He was imprisoned, but later escaped with several others and fled to Miami. (Our Man in Panama)

LTC Ramiro Silvera, 1967, Command and General Staff College; 1961, Counter_resistance Course
Attempted coup, 1969: With Amado Sanjur (above) led an unsuccessful coup attempt against Torrijos in December 1969. (Our Man in Panama)

MAJ Heraclides Sucre Medina, 1979, Administration and Instruction; 1978, Infantry Tactics
Murder: Convicted in March 1994 of murdering Major Moisés Giroldi (above), who had attempted to overthrow Noriega in a violent coup. (Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas 3/13/94)

CPT Leon Tejada Gonzalez, 1982, Training Management Officer Course; 1981, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course
Attempted coup, 1989: Supported Moisés Giroldi's 1989 coup attempt against Noriega, and was subsequently killed for his involvement. (La Prensa, Panama)

GEN Omar Torrijos, 1967, COPECODECA; 1966, Command and General Staff College; 1964, "SOPM"; 1963, Counterinsurgency Operations
Dictator, 1968_1981: Led a bloodless coup against civilian President Arnulfo Arias in 1968, emerging as Panama's de facto leader until his death years later. (The Washington Post, 5/19/94; Our Man in Panama)

COL Guillermo J. Wong, 1981, Command and General Staff College; 1975, Infantry Officer Advanced Course; 1967, Jungle Operations; 1966, Civic Action Seminar
Attempted Coup, 1989: As then_chief of Panamanian military intelligence, Wong was reported in some news reports to have supported Moisés Giroldi's 1989 attempt to oust Noriega. Others reported that Wong was arrested after the coup attempt, not because he was considered a part of the coup, but because Noriega had been looking for an excuse to remove him so that he could promote younger officers. (The New York Times, 10/4/89; The Washington Post, 10/6/89)

PARAGUAY

COL Francisco Benitez, 1976, Infantry Officer Advanced
Corruption: Benitez was removed from his post for accepting bribes in exchange for exemption from obligatory military service. (Informe de Derechos Humanos en Paraguay)

Ruby Diaz, 1989, Instructor
Illegal Search and Seizure: Diaz was the commander of Operation "Yhaguay" in which 300 soldiers searched the private homes of Paraguayan peasants without warrant and illegally seized nearly 200 hunting weapons (Informe de Derechos Humanos en Paraguay)

GEN Enrique Duarte, 1969, Communications Officers

Harrasment and illegal detention: In 1985, several cattle were stolen from a ranch owned by Gen. Duarte. Duarte's foreman, Bogado Nuñez was arrested and detained for a total of 61 days, during which time he was tortured. Nuñez's family claims that the Duarte told them he knew Nuñez was innocent but was holding him until he could find the true thieves. When Nuñez was finally tried, he was found innocent. (Americas Watch Report: Paraguay: Latin America's Oldest Dictatorship Under Pressure)

Alejandro Fretes Dávalos, 1956, Field Grade Officer

Operation Condor, 1970: Fretes Dávalos was a member of military intelligence and participated in Operation Condor, which coordinated the efforts of Southern Cone military regimes to arrest, imprison, torture, and "repatriate" the opponents of the different regimes. (Es Mi Informe, 1994)

Alcibiades Ibañez Rojas, 1955, Special Command and Staff

Arrest of Political Opponents: Documents signed by Ibañez in 1957 indicate that he was aware of the arrests of members of the political opposition. (Es Mi Informe, 1994)

GEN Roberto Knofelmacher, 1954, Engineering

Moral author of assassination: On July 12, 1996, peasant leaders Arsenio Vazquezy and Mariano Diaz were murdered by employees of a firm owned by Gen. Knofelmacher. The murders were followed by the destruction of the homes and the forcible removal of peasant families from a piece of land claimed by Knofelmacher. The peasants have brought suit against Knofelmacher as the moral author of the assassinations. (Informe de Derechos Humanos en Paraguay)

PERU

Luis Miguel Aparicio Manrique, 1971, Internal Security Operations CC_6

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Aparicio Manrique and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials. (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

GEN Ismael Araujo, 1962, Military Intelligence Officer

Lurigancho Prison Massacre, 1986: Accused of involvement in this prison massacre in which more than 120 people were killed, the majority of whom had already surrendered. (Americas Watch Report: Una Guerra Desesperada)

COL Eduardo Arbulu Gonzales, 1969, Curso de Orientación para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Arbulu Gonzales and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

COL Mario Arbulu Seminario, 1965, Cadet Orientation

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Arbulu Seminario and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

MAJ Teodoro Barrera Diaz, 1972, Internal Security Operations CC_6

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Barrera Diaz and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

COL Oscar Bernuy Alarcon, 1969, Curso de Orientación para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Bernuy Alarcon and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

LTC Carlos Delgado Medina, 1965, Cadet Orientation

Accomarca massacre, 1985: Planned the operation that resulted in the massacre of 69 civilians in Accomarcho. (Americas Watch Report: Human Rights in Peru After President Garcia's First Year, 1986)

GEN Manuel Delgado Rojas, 1966, Parachute Rigger

Supports paramilitary groups, 1990: Gen. Delgado publicly praised the activities of a paramilitary groups that had forcibly occupied a village and assassinated local leaders. (Americas Watch Report: Una Guerra Desesperada)

CPT Rafael Franco de la Cuba, 1980, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Franco de la Cuba and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

Maj Eliseo Gonzales Chavez, 1974, Basic Combat and Counterinsurgency

Drug trafficking: Co-defendant in a 1994 case in which he was accused of drug trafficking, money laundering, and corruption. (Expreso 5/25/94; El Comercial; Caretas 1428, 8/22/96)

CDR Manuel Guzmán, 1976, Commando Operations

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992: Guzmán carried out the kidnapping of 9 university students and a professor, and delivered the prisoners to a Special Operations team commanded by MAJ Martin Rivas (below). (Americas Watch Report: Anatomy of a Cover-up: The Disappearances at La Canuta, 1993)

GEN Nicolás de Bari Hermoza Ríos, 1976, Command and General Staff College

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992: As Commander of the Peruvian Army, Hermoza refused to let the Peruvian Congress question officers involved in the "La Cantuta" disappearance and murder of 9 university students and a professor. He also issued public threats against the commission investigating the case and paraded tanks through the streets of Lima to back up his words. Later, a top governmental security adviser claimed Hermoza was himself involved in the formation of the death squad that carried out the murders. (Americas Watch Report: Anatomy of a Cover-up: The Disappearances at La Canuta, 1993)

CPT Telmo Hurtado, 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation

Accomarca Massacre, 1985: On August 14, 1985, Hurtado participated in an army massacre of 69 campesinos (including six children) in Accomarca, Ayacucho. Only Hurtado, at that time a lieutenant and the most junior officer involved, was convicted, although eyewitness testimony linked five officers to the massacre. Hurtado was sentenced to 6 years in prison for "abuse of authority." But a US State Department report released in February of 1994 says Hurtado is free and has returned to active duty, a testament to the impunity enjoyed by most of the Peruvian military. Americas Watch reports he has since been promoted to captain. (Americas Watch Report: Untold Terror: Violence Against Women in Peru's Armed Conflict, 1992; Latinamerica Press, 1/24/94)

CPT Luis Landivar Gutierrez, 1980, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Landivar Gutierrez and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

CPT Hector Lazo, 1973, o_20

Obstruction of Justice, 1984: Cpt. Lazo was charged by the General Secretary of the Public Ministry with obstructing the investigation of mass graves in Huanta (Americas Watch Report: Abdicating Democratic Authority: Human Rights in Peru, 1984)

MAJ Santiago Martin Rivas, 1977, Cadet Orientation Course

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992: Sentenced to 20 years on February 22, 1994, for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor. Martin Rivas was in charge of "The Colina," a unit comprised of soldiers with murder or assault raps in exchange for clearing their records, the soldiers performed clandestine, illegal operations such as disappearances and extrajudicial executions. (Americas Watch Report: Anatomy of a Cover-up: The Disappearances at La Canuta, 1993; Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas, 2/27/94)

MAJ José Mayor Vasquez, 1975, Cadet Bombat Arms and Combat

Summary execution of nine persons, 1993: In March 1993, a military patrol in La Libertad department forced nine prisoners into an abandoned mine. The mine was later blown up with dynamite. The army later informed that Maj. Mayor Vasquez had been detained for the crime. (Americas Watch Report: The Human Rights Situation in Peru, 1993)

Juan Miranda Rocha, 1970 CC_1

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Miranda Rocha and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Quimicos del Congreso)

Vladimiro Lenin Montesinos Torres, 1965, Cadet Course

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992; death squad leader, torturer: It is believed that Montesinos runs the death squad known as the "Colina" squad, which is a part of Peru's National Intelligence Service (SIN), and is probably responsible for the La Cantuta disappearance of 9 university students and a professor on July 18, 1992. Nominally, Montesinos is President Fujimori's advisor to the National Intelligence Service in fact, most agree he is the spy organization's chief. One report describes him as Fujimori's "most trusted counselor." (Americas Watch Report: Anatomy of a Cover-up: The Disappearances at La Canuta, 1993) Four officers state that Montesinos took an active part in torturing them. (Americas Watch

MAJ (Ret) Luis Angel Morales Cespedes, 1976, Officer Cadet Course

Murder: He ordered his subordinates to murder a civilian and hide his body. Subsequently sentenced to 15 years in prison. (Americas Watch Report: Untold Terror: Violence Against Women in Peru's Armed Conflict, 1992)

GEN Wilfredo Mori, 1972 Internal Security Operations

Accomarca Massacre, 1985: Gen. Mori approved the operation that resulted in the massacre of 69 civilians in Accomarca. He was forced into early retirement as a result of this incident. (Americas Watch Report: Human Rights in Peru After President Garcia's First Year, 1986)

MAJ Alejandro Muñante Salazar, 1976, Básico de Orientación para Oficiales

Drug_trafficking: Co_defendant in a 1994 case in which he was accused of drug_trafficking, money laundering, and corruption. (Expreso 5/25/94; El Comercial; Carretas 1428, 8/22/96)

TCL Miguel Najjar Acosta, 1974, Basic Combat and Counterinsurgency

Linked to drug trafficking: Sentenced to 12 years for permitting the illegal release of drug terrorist Walter Shupinahue as well as allowing the transportation of drugs on the Marginal Highway (Gestión, 2/27/96)

CPT Jorge Olivera Silva, 1980, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Olivera Silva and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Químicos del Congreso)

1LT Guillermo Paz Bustamante, 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation

Accomarca Massacre, 1985: On August 14, 1985, Paz Bustamante participated in an army massacre of 69 campesinos (including six children) in Accomarca, Ayacucho. Paz Bustamante was charged only with failing to report the deaths of two peasants during the massacre. The military chose not to convict him, however, on the grounds that he "lacked time. was tired and was experiencing a very tense situation." (Americas Watch Report: Untold Terror: Violence Against Women in Peru's Armed Conflict, 1992)

Victor Penas Sandoval, 1980, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Penas Sandoval and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Químicos del Congreso)

MAJ Carlos Pichilingue Guevara, 1980, Cadet Orientation Course

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992 (convicted): Sentenced to 20 years on February 22, 1994, for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor. Pichilingue, with Martin Rivas (above) was one of the leaders of the operation. (Americas Watch Report: Anatomy of a Cover_up: The Disappearances at La Canuta, 1993)

GEN Jorge Rabanal, 1964, Jungle Operations

Lurigancho Prison Massacre, 1986: Gen. Rabanal commanded an operation in which 120 prison inmates were executed. He was found guilty in a civilian court, though a military court later reversed the decision. (Americas Watch Report: Desperate Straights: Human Rights in Peru After a Decade of Democracy and Insurgency, 1990)

GEN Juan Rivero Lazo, 1963, Cadet Orientation Course

"La Cantuta" murders, 1992 (convicted): Former head of Peru's Army Directorate of Intelligence (DINTE), sentenced to five years in prison on February 22, 1994 for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor from the Enrique Guzmán y Valle University in Lima (La Cantuta). (Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas, 2/27/94) He was the highest ranking of the five SOA graduates to be sentenced for the murders.

MAJ Ciro Sime Carranza, 1980, Orientación de Armas para Cadetes

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Sime Carranza and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Químicos del Congreso)

Victor Taboada Hoyos, 1976, Básico de Orientación para Oficiales

Accused of drug trafficking: A Congressional Working Group on Chemical Substances, led by Congressman Julio Castro, recommended the investigation of accusations linking Taboada Hoyos and other military officials to drug trafficking. The accusations were made by members of the press and by other military officials (Informe del Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Insumos Químicos del Congreso)

GEN José Valdivia Duenas, 1962, Communications Officer

Cayara Massacre, 1988: On May 14, 1988, army soldiers under Valdivia Duenas' command killed (with gunshot, bayonets, and farming tools) between 28 and 31 male residents of the hamlet Cayara. Returning four days later, the soldiers arrested many villagers, dozens of whom disappeared (only 3 bodies were recovered). Duenas was subsequently promoted. (Americas Watch Report: Peru Under Fires: Human Rights Since the Return to Democracy, 1992)

GEN Juan Velasco Alvarado, 1945, GS Functions

Dictator, 1968_75: Achieved power by overthrowing elected civilian government. (The Washington Post, 5/19/94)

CPT Oswaldo Zapata Corrales, 1983, Opera/Combate para Cadetes C_5

Drug_trafficking: Co_defendant in a 1994 case in which he was accused of drug_trafficking, money laundering, and corruption. (Expreso 5/25/94; El Comercial; Caretas 1428, 8/22/96)

URAGUAY

CPT Daniel Castella 1972, Internal Security Operations

Torture, 1984: Involved in the torture and death of Vladimir Roslik. (UNM)

CPT Eduardo Ferro 1967, Cadet Orientation

Torture, 1978: Involved in the arrest, torture, and interrogation of Uruguayans in Brazil. (UNM)

CPT Armando Mendez 1968, Special Cadet Course

Transporting kidnapped victims: Supplied transportation for the kidnapping of Uruguayan activists in Brazil. (UNM)

CPT Eduardo Ramos 1968, Special Cadet Course

Torture, 1978: Participated in the interrogation and torture of Uruguayans in Brazil. (UNM)

CPT Glauco Yannone 1970, CC_1 1976, Military Intelligence

Falsifying documents: Arranged for false documents to cover up the kidnapping, torture and interrogation of Uruguayans in Brazil. (UNM)

VENEZUELA

GEN Ramon Davila Guillen 1967, Irregular Warfare Operations

Indicted for cocaine shipment: Guillen was indicted in November 1996 in connection with a shipment of one ton of cocaine into Miami in 1990, which he says was authorized by the CIA in an effort to catch drug dealers. In 1993, the CIA called the shipment "a regrettable incident" and dismissed the CIA agent involved. (CAP, 9/21/97)

Compiled from materials available at SOA Watch, www.soaw.org