

SOUTH AFRICA

In 2005, EAAF conducted three missions to South Africa, working at the request of the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa on apartheid-era crimes. Together with the Missing Persons Task Team, an office under the NPA created by President Mbeki's government to continue with the investigations begun by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, EAAF conducted investigations in seven cemeteries located in the provinces of KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, and Gauteng. The team also trained South African students and professionals.

BACKGROUND

After South Africa's governing National Party banned local African liberation movements in 1960, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) organized to fight apartheid.¹ After twenty years of relative calm, there was a dramatic increase in armed conflict in the 1980s, mainly between government security forces and the armed wings of the ANC—*Umkhonto we Sizwe* (MK)—and PAC—*Poqo/Apla*. Street battles during the conflict left hundreds of civilians and combatants dead.² Other casualties included civilians who were killed by security forces on the streets during “riot policing” or who died in inter-civilian clashes between members of the ANC and the *Inkatha* Freedom Party (IFP),³ and those who went into exile and are presumed to have perished in neighboring countries.⁴





Cape Province. Mourners at a funeral ceremony for those killed by South African police on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Langa Township, Uitenhage, 1985. *United Nations Photo.*



Cape Province. Apartheid is exemplified in this “Boundary between white and all races area” sign, found at a beach in Langa Township, Uitenhage, 1985. *United Nations Photo.*

Under pressure from growing internal violence, the international community, and ANC’s freedom movement, the South African government seemed poised for change in the late 1980s. In 1989, President Pieter Willem Botha resigned and President Frederik Willem De Klerk took office. Between 1990 and 1992, apartheid was legally abolished. President De Klerk repealed discriminatory laws, lifted bans on black political parties, softened media restrictions, released political prisoners, and negotiated a new constitution with the ANC and other parties. The first democratic election in South Africa took place on April 27, 1994;⁵ Nelson Mandela won with 62.7 percent of the vote.⁶

In 1990, after the government lifted the ban on the ANC and PAC, many families awaited in vain the return of their loved ones from exile. Most of these families ignored the whereabouts of their relatives, only knowing that they had joined liberation movements abroad. In some cases, the ANC reported incidents in which a guerrilla had been killed, but the location of the remains was uncertain. Furthermore, because of the use of pseudonyms, the real identities of several guerrillas could not be confirmed by the liberation movement.

THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

In 1996, the newly elected government established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to investigate all cases of extra-judicial executions, disappearances, abductions, and torture between 1960 and 1994. The TRC relied on reports from families of victims, perpetrators under amnesty protection, the ANC, police archives, and independent NGOs. Additionally, several hundred families submitted statements reporting the disappearance of their loved ones to the TRC and requested assistance in locating them, living or dead.⁷

According to the TRC report, the apartheid-era South African government instituted counter-insurgency methods, known as “total strategy,” which led to a shift from “legal” repression to covert elimination, such as summary extra-judicial executions during apocryphal arrests. Hundreds of guerrillas and activists were killed by security forces and buried in anonymous graves between 1980 and 1990.⁸

The TRC reported that the authorities often failed to

return bodies to their families, burying them as unidentified persons in local cemeteries. In cases where guerrilla deaths occurred in covert circumstances (as opposed to publicly acknowledged confrontations), these illegal burials were conducted in complete secrecy without documentation. Farms owned by the security forces and nearby forests were also common interment sites.⁹

However, other cases, including the majority of those examined by EAAF, were documented with autopsy reports, photos, and police documents, and the remains were inhumed in cemeteries. In some instances, families were not informed. In others, the authorities identified the individuals but did not permit family members to recover the body, burying them as Jane/John Does. Often, when the authorities could not correctly identify the remains because an individual was carrying false identification documents, the body was buried under the person's pseudonym.

The TRC established that many of the missing persons were members of MK who died in South Africa. The ANC submitted to the TRC a partial list of 300 guerrillas that were conclusively known to have perished inside the country, but whose remains' whereabouts were ignored. The TRC made some progress in establishing the incidents and locations of skirmishes and executions through research and investigation of police records, state archives, newspaper reports, and interviews with former guerrillas. In some of these cases, amnesty applications to the TRC from former South African security forces have revealed information and some of the perpetrators have led investigators to burial sites.

As a result of this work, the TRC conducted a limited program of exhumations, exhuming approximately fifty bodies. Information on these cases is included in the final TRC report. However, a large number of the potential burial sites have not yet been exhumed. The TRC published a list of 477 disappearances it was unable to solve.¹⁰ Other NGOs and victim support organizations, such as the *Khulumani* Support Group, have databases with many more cases of missing persons.

The TRC presented its report in October 1998. That

same year, the government created the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (NPA) to conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the State under the newly drafted South African Constitution.¹¹ President Thabo Mbeki amended the NPA's mandate in April 2003 by announcing that this office would investigate cases of missing persons from the apartheid era, including those left unresolved by the TRC, and, when possible, locate and return the remains to the families.¹² The TRC report asserted that the resolution of these cases was perhaps the most significant piece of "unfinished business."¹³ Furthermore, family members and friends of those who disappeared continued to plead for investigations regarding the missing and/or the location of their remains after the TRC's mandate ended.

In addition, the NPA established a specialized unit, the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU), to manage and direct the investigation and prosecution of crimes that fall under the authority of the International Criminal Court, as well as serious national and international criminal offenses, including foreign military crimes committed by mercenaries, or other priority crimes identified by the National Director of Public Prosecutions.¹⁴ As part of its mandate, the PCLU has investigated and begun to pursue potential prosecutions stemming from the TRC's work.

In addition, the PCLU established a Missing Persons Task Team (MPTT) in 2004 to investigate the cases of missing persons, and, when possible, to locate remains and return them to their families. Since 2004, MPTT investigations have led to the location of a number of potential exhumation sites, and the MPTT has carried out several exhumations and forensic examinations.

EAAF Participation

EAAF conducted two previous missions to South Africa, in 1996 and 1999, and worked on the exhumation and analysis of human remains for the TRC. In 2005, EAAF carried out three additional missions to the country at the request of the MPTT.

Through the project *The Recovery of Bodies of People Killed and Disappeared during the Apartheid Era in South*

Africa, the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (NPA) and EAAF worked together to investigate several cases involving the deaths of South African citizens. After EAAF's first 2005 mission in April, the NPA requested the team to develop a year-long joint project to investigate other cases and to train South African professionals.

South Africa has a long tradition in archaeology and physical anthropology related largely to the study of human evolution. However, with only two or three physical anthropologists with forensic experience or training, the entire region of Southern Africa lacks a well-developed forensic anthropology capacity. South African forensic experts—primarily forensic pathologists—work mostly in criminal law enforcement and related activities. Few, if any, have experience in a human rights context.

The NPA requested that EAAF conduct the exhumation of burial sites and forensic examination and analysis of human remains in cases identified by the NPA and the MPTT, in conjunction with local forensic and other personnel. Professionals from the Anatomy Department of the University of Pretoria collaborated with EAAF in the anthropological analysis. EAAF also provided assistance in the development of a network of forensic specialists and related human rights workers in South Africa by conducting trainings in the region.

EAAF's three 2005 missions included: leading forensic investigations on specific cases decided by the NPA; surveying cemeteries and possible grave sites; helping in the collection of blood samples from relatives of the missing to build a blood bank for DNA analysis; and conducting workshops with relatives about the process and possible outcomes of the forensic work. On the second and third missions, EAAF began to train local students from the universities of Pretoria, Cape Town, and Witwatersrand (in Johannesburg), and other professionals on the application of forensic sciences to human rights cases. EAAF also trained members of the police and medical-legal institutes on forensic anthropology.

This project aims to provide resolution to families

and friends of the missing, to help understand apartheid violence and its impact, to consolidate the work of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and to develop human rights forensic capacity in South Africa and the region.

FIRST MISSION

During the first mission, in March 2005, EAAF worked on the following five cases:

Sinathing Cemetery in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal Province

Incident as reported by the MPTT:

On the evening of 13 April 1988, two members of the African National Congress's (ANC) armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) were confronted and pursued by members of a police foot patrol in Mpumalanga township near Harrismith. One ANC member escaped, while the other was seized by two policemen. During the arrest, a hand grenade in his possession was detonated, killing all three men. The second ANC member was pursued and was shot dead several hours later in a confrontation with police. The two were buried as unidentified paupers in Sinathing cemetery, Pietermaritzburg.

The Missing Persons Task Team was able to form a hypothesis of identity of the two ANC members as Jabulani Ndaba (MK Duma Magebe) and Oscar Maleka (MK Shakes Sehlere), through retrieved police photographs of the cadavers and through former ANC members who knew of the incident. Both men had gone into exile to join the ANC in the late 1970s and had reportedly died inside South Africa in the late 1980s.¹⁵

EAAF and the MPTT exhumed both graves on March 9, 2005, in the presence of members of the families of Ndaba and Maleka, the regional government, and political organizations, and transported the two skeletons to Gale Street Durban Mortuary to be analyzed. EAAF members conducted a forensic anthropological analysis, establishing the biological

profile, providing information on cause of death and tentative identification for each skeleton. In addition, South African forensic pathologists, Professor Steve Naidoo and Dr. Sargan Aiyer, compared the lesions observed in the bones with the descriptions made by the forensic doctor who conducted the autopsies in 1988. Naidoo, Aiyer, and EAAF concluded that: 1) The skeleton labeled SA-STGH-01-G6 presented osteological characteristics generally consistent with Jabulani Ndaba's ante-mortem or physical information. The skeleton also showed peri-mortem lesions consistent with gunshot wounds. 2) The skeleton labeled SA-STGH-01-G7 presented osteological characteristics that were generally consistent with Oscar Maleka's ante-mortem or physical information. The skeleton also showed peri-mortem lesions consistent with some type of explosive. After taking bone samples, DNA analysis was recommended in both cases to confirm the identifications.

Thandokukhanya Cemetery in Piet Retief, Mpumalanga Province

Incident as reported by the MPTT:

A former ANC member reported the disappearance and possible death of his friend Richard Mzwamadoda Bonga in 1983 near the South African border with Swaziland. The MPTT investigators located police photographs and other documentation concerning an incident on 30 January 1983 where two ANC members were shot dead by security police personnel on Madola Farm on the outskirts of Piet Retief. These two people were buried as paupers in the Thandokukhanya cemetery in Piet Retief. The MPTT hypothesized that these two members of the ANC corresponded to Richard Mzwamadoda Bonga and Vusumzi Justice Ngwema.¹⁶

On March 14, 2005, in the presence of members of the



Family members gather at Winterveld cemetery, Gauteng Province, during exhumations. *Photo by EAAF.*



EAAF members Sofia Egaña and Anahí Ginarte and EAAF consultant Claudia Bisso interviewing families of victims. Photo by EAAF.

Bonga and Ngwema families, members of EAAF exhumed the skeletons from graves 810 and 811 and analyzed them the following day at the Piet Retief Hospital morgue. EAAF arrived at the following conclusions: 1) The skeleton labeled SA-THKY-01-G1 presented general osteological characteristics that were consistent with Vusumzi Justice Ngwema's ante-mortem information. In addition, the skeleton presented peri-mortem lesions, but due to post-mortem damage, EAAF could not estimate their origin. 2) The skeleton labeled SA-THKY-01-G2 presented osteological characteristics that could correspond to Richard Mzwamadoda Bonga. The skeleton also presented peri-mortem gunshot wounds. EAAF took bone samples and recommended DNA analysis in both cases to confirm the identifications.

Soshanguve Cemetery at Soshanguve, Gauteng Province

Incident as reported by the MPTT:

Reginald Kekana was a member of a special ANC unit that infiltrated South Africa in April 1986. According to information obtained by the MPTT from his fellow operatives, Kekana was attacked and

robbed by common thieves on 4 May 1986. In response, Kekana threatened the thieves with a hand grenade in an effort to retrieve the unit's money. In the ensuing confrontation the hand grenade was detonated, killing one of the thieves. Kekana was taken to Ga-Rankuwa hospital with serious injuries including the loss of his right hand, where he later died. Hospital and mortuary documentation was traced that indicated that he was buried in Soshanguve cemetery without being identified.¹⁷

EAAF exhumed Kekana's remains on March 18, 2005, and analyzed them on March 19. The team concluded that the skeleton labeled SA-SOSH-01-G2 presented osteological characteristics that were consistent with Reginald Kekana's ante-mortem data. Because of post-mortem damage to the remains, peri-mortem lesions could not be identified.

EAAF recommended DNA analysis to confirm the identification.

Mamelodi Ten Case: Winterveld Cemetery near Mabopane, Gauteng Province

Background of the case as reported by the MPTT:

The ten young school student activists from Mamelodi township in Pretoria were lured into a trap by members of the Northern Transvaal Security Police. The Security Police sent in an undercover agent, Joe Mamasela, who pretended to be an ANC member who had come to take the group to Botswana for military training. On 26 June 1986, Mamasela drove the group in a minibus towards Botswana. Once past Zeerust, he drove into the bushes to a pre-arranged site where the minibus was surrounded by security forces in camouflage uniforms. The group of ten was made to lie on the ground where they were injected with an unknown substance which rendered them unconscious. They were then placed in the minibus and an accident was faked by driving it off the road into a tree. The vehicle was set alight with petrol and weaponry was placed in the vehicle. The burning vehicle was later found by local police and the severely burnt remains were taken to the George Stegman

*Hospital, after which they were removed to the Ga-Rankuwa state mortuary. They were given paupers' burials by Maupa Undertakers on 31 July 1986 in Winterveld cemetery.*¹⁸

The ten young men were believed to be: Jeremiah Ntuli (16 years old), Morris Nkabinde (19), Samuel Masilela (15), Jeremiah Magagula (16) Abram Makolane (15), Stephen Makena (17), Siphosibanyoni (18), Thomas Phiri (unknown age at death), Elliot Sathekge (21), and Rooibaard Geldenhuys (16).

From March 21 to 25, 2005, EAAF conducted excavations of fourteen graves in Winterveld cemetery, exhuming five skeletons presenting the characteristics EAAF was seeking, namely skeletal remains of young adults that had been exposed to fire. The skeletons labeled SA-WLDT-01-G1, SA-WLDT-01-G2, SA-WLDT-01-G4, SA-WLDT-01-G8 and SA-WLDT-01-G12 were analyzed by EAAF in the Pretoria Medical-Legal Institute. All showed a similar biological profile: youths or adolescents of negroid¹⁹ or African ancestry whose bones presented signs of exposure to high temperatures. EAAF and the MPTT took dental and bone samples from the remains for DNA analysis. Investigators from the MPTT and EAAF conducted interviews with the relatives of the victims and took their blood samples for genetic analysis. As of the time of this writing, the bone and blood samples were still being processed.

SECOND MISSION

EAAF's second mission to South Africa took place in July 2005. Local professionals collaborated on this mission, and EAAF began training students from the University of Pretoria, the University of Cape Town, and the University of the Western Cape on the application of forensic sciences in the context of political conflict and violations of human rights. The training was both theoretical and practical, including the participation of students in exhumations in the Winterveld cemetery and in osteological studies conducted at the Anatomy Department of the University of Pretoria. The studies centered on two cases from the Winterveld cemetery:

The Mamelodi Ten case and the search for the remains of four other missing persons whom the MPTT believed were buried as paupers.

Mamelodi Ten Case: Winterveld Cemetery near Mabopane, Gauteng Province

From July 3 to 22, 2005, EAAF and the MPTT opened 26 additional graves in the Winterveld cemetery, of which five contained skeletons with similar characteristics to those on the cadavers found in the above-mentioned minibus in June 1986. The skeletons labeled SA-WLFT-01-G29, SA-WLDT-01-G30, SA-WLDT-01-G32, SA-WLDT-01-G38, and SA-WLDT-01-G40 were analyzed by EAAF in the Anatomy Department of the University of Pretoria. All presented a similar biological profile: youths or adolescents of negroid or African ancestry whose bones showed signs of exposure to high temperatures. EAAF and the MPTT took samples for genetic analysis.

Fragmented Remains of Four Males, June – July 1987, Winterveld Cemetery

With the participation of the previously-mentioned university students, and as part of the training program, the EAAF and the MPTT began the search for the remains of eight missing persons whom the MPTT believed to be buried in another section of Winterveld cemetery, labeled Site Two. The excavations resulted in the discovery of a grave containing the fragmented body parts or remains of four persons buried in a single coffin. These were hypothesized to be the remains of persons killed in two separate incidents as follows:

Background of the two incidents as reported by the MPTT:

Internal ANC activists Harold Sefolo, Jackson Maake and Andrew Makupe disappeared in July 1987 from Mamelodi township in Pretoria. According to reports by security police perpetrators, the three were taken to a property some distance from Pretoria, where they were tortured and then electrocuted to death. Afterward, the



EAAF member, Anahí Ginarte, examines exhumed remains in a South African laboratory while training local professionals on the application of forensic anthropology in human rights cases. Photo by EAAF.

perpetrators blew up the bodies with explosives on a remote rural road. On 17 July 1987 a motorist noticed the disturbance and saw human leg parts lying on the road. Local police and mortuary officials retrieved the scattered remains and clothing fragments which were transported to Ga-Rankuwa Mortuary, where post-mortem analyses were conducted. Mortuary documentation indicated that they were buried in the Winterveld cemetery in a grave along with other unidentified paupers.

ANC operative Justice Mbizana (a member of the same MK unit as Reginald Kekana — see above) disappeared in 1987 some time after the arrest of the remaining members of his unit. Security police confessed to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that they had abducted him. After severe torture, including burning his genitals with a fiery log, Mbizana was drugged and then transported to a remote rural area. Explosives were placed on his unconscious form and then detonated. Local villagers who heard the explosion found body fragments at the scene, which were taken to a local mortuary and

subsequently transferred to the Ga-Rankuwa Mortuary. Municipal and mortuary records indicate that his fragmented remains were removed by undertakers for burial in September 1987 on the same day as those of Sefolo, Maake, Makupe and other paupers.

It was hypothesized by the MPTT that the undertaker had placed the small fragmented remains of all four individuals into a single coffin.²⁰

The examined skeletonized remains labeled SA-WLDT-02-G6 were commingled. A total of 38 archaeological associations and isolated bone were recovered from this grave. During the laboratory analysis, it was possible to re-associate remains, forming two incomplete skeletons that we labeled A and B. During the anthropological analysis, EAAF determined the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) represented in the sample as four adult males. In almost all the recovered remains the team observed dark coloration and/or fractures consistent with the exposure to high temperatures, i.e., fire, and an

explosion. EAAF took samples from each of the femurs that served to determine the MNI for DNA analysis to be compared with the genetic information from samples taken from relatives of the victims. DNA tests have subsequently confirmed the hypothesized identities of all four.

THIRD MISSION

In November 2005, EAAF conducted a third mission to South Africa, in which the team surveyed two additional cemeteries, worked on four new cases, and continued training students by including them in all aspects of the work. The four new cases were as follows:

At Tlhabane cemetery in Rustenburg, North West province, two skeletons hypothesized to be those of Skhwiri Schoeman Ramokgopa (MK Marx) and Bushy Voltaire Swartbooi (MK Kruschev) were exhumed. These two ANC members were shot dead together with a police informant in a pre-planned ambush by members of the security police on May 4, 1983, at Silent Valley, near the Botswana border.

At Mzinone cemetery in Bethal, Mpumalanga province, a skeleton hypothesized to be the remains of George Mpho Ramudzuli who died in a mine explosion in Bethal on June 16, 1984, was exhumed.

At Thandokukhanya cemetery in Piet Retief, Mpumalanga province, one skeleton was exhumed, hypothesized to be that of an ANC member shot dead at the Swaziland border post in July 1988. DNA analysis is underway to confirm his identity.

ONGOING COLLABORATION

The collaboration between the NPA's MPTT and EAAF continued in 2006 and extended to other cases. The group also plans to invite South African students to Argentina so that they can learn about different contexts where forensic sciences are applied, and receive ongoing training by participating in fieldwork and laboratory studies alongside EAAF members.

ENDNOTES

1. Apartheid was a legal system of racial segregation in South Africa that lasted from 1948 to the 1990s, under which the South African government legally classified and separated Whites, Blacks, and Indians to restrict non-white people's rights.
2. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "National Overview" in *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 2. 1998. <http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/TRC%20VOLUME%202.pdf>. See section: *The Development of Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency Strategies 1960–1990*.
3. "The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) was an ethnically oriented Zulu organization that opposed the ANC and was reportedly secretly funded by the apartheid state." From, *The Remains of Apartheid: The Recovery of Bodies of People Killed and Disappeared in South Africa*, May 2005; a project by EAAF, in cooperation with the NPA.
4. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "Findings and Conclusions" in *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 5. 1998. <http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/TRC%20VOLUME%205.pdf>. See section: *Primary Finding*.
5. PBS. "The Long Walk of Nelson Mandela." *Frontline*. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/mandela/etc/cron.html>.
6. African National Congress. *Election Results – 1994*. 1994. <http://www.anc.org.za/misc/elecres.html>.
7. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. <http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/>. Details for mandate based on, The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, No. 34 of 1995. July 26, 1995. http://www.fas.org/irp/world/rsa/act95_034.htm.
8. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "National Overview" in *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 2. 1998. <http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/TRC%20VOLUME%202.pdf>. See section: 1979–1984: *The 'Total Strategy', Regional Destabilisation and Resistance*.
9. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "The State outside South Africa (1960-1990)" & "The State inside South Africa (1960-1990)" in *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 2. 1998. <http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/TRC%20VOLUME%202.pdf>.
10. Overall, the Commission received over 1500 statements concerning cases of disappearances. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "Report of the Human Rights Violations Committee: Abductions, Disappearances and Missing Persons" In *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 6. Section 4. Chapter 1. 2003. p. 519.
11. National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa. *Introduction to the National Prosecuting Authority*. <http://www.nppd.gov.za/>.
12. Benton, Shaun. "New policy on apartheid crimes." *BuaNews*. January 18, 2006. http://www.southafrica.info/public_services/citizens/your_rights/trc_prosecutions180106.htm.
13. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. "Section Four: Report of the Human Rights Violations Committee." In *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report*, Vol. 6. 2003. http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/vol6_amensty_main.pdf. In Section 4, see chapters: *Abductions, Disappearances and Missing Persons and Exhumations*.
14. According to Human Rights Watch, the International Criminal Court, created by the Rome Statute, adopted in July 1998 by 120 countries, "is able to investigate and prosecute those individuals accused of crimes against humanity, genocide, and crimes of war. The ICC complements existing national judicial systems and will step in only if national courts are unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute such crimes." See: Human Rights Watch. "International Criminal Court." *International Justice*. <http://hrw.org/campaigns/icc/index.htm>.
15. Information supplied by the NPA's Missing Persons Task Team.
16. *Ibid.*
17. *Ibid.*
18. *Ibid.*
19. EAAF recognizes the debates surrounding the term 'negroid' in reference to ancestry. However, EAAF chose to include it here, following consultations with anthropologists and human rights activists in the U.S. and South Africa, as it is consistent with the practices of forensic anthropology and given the value of these categories for the purposes of identification, particularly in the context of South Africa's multi-racial population.
20. Information supplied by the NPA's Missing Persons Task Team.