

SITES OF INVESTIGATION



HAITI, 1995

On April 22, 1994, forces of the Haitian military junta massacred civilians on a beach in Raboteau, near Gonaïves. After the junta was overthrown, the new government established a Truth and Justice Commission which asked EAAF to help investigate the incident.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

EL SALVADOR, 1992

An EAAF worker helps excavate the site of the El Mozote massacre, where a Salvadoran army battalion killed about 800 villagers, almost half of them children.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

GUATEMALA, 1992

In the Quiché region, relatives pray in front of boxes containing exhumed remains. In Guatemala, indigenous people, many of whom don't speak Spanish, are the majority of the population and have borne the brunt of the political violence.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

ARGENTINA, 1988

Archaeological work at the Avellaneda cemetery involved the excavation of 59 mass graves and 11 individual graves, from which the remains of 324 individuals were retrieved.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

ETHIOPIA, 1990s

Doctors and personnel at the Black Lion Hospital in Addis Ababa work in the laboratory with members of the EAAF as part of their training in forensic anthropology.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

IRAQI KURDISTAN, 1990s

Chilean anthropologist Isabel Reveco cleans a skull, helped by the father of two young men who were executed at Koreme. Relatives of the victims stood around the graves throughout the excavation.

Photo: American Association for the Advancement of Forensic Anthropology

- Croatia
- Bosnia
- Romania
- Kosovo
- Cyprus
- Iraqi Kurdistan
- Afghanistan
- Ethiopia
- Somaliand
- Sri Lanka
- Philippines
- Indonesia
- East Timor
- Nigeria
- Congo
- Rwanda
- Zimbabwe
- South Africa