

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
PHILCOM ZONE

10 Nov 49
12, 104

APO 900
19 Oct. 1949

CASE HISTORY FOR REMAINS CONSIDERED NON-RECOVERABLE

MORGAN, Robert R.	Pvt.	18 025 313
PRUITT, Blanchard E.	Pfc.	18 060 257
SCHOPP, Erwin H.	Pvt.	17 012 216
WALKER, James M.	Cpl.	R-2 368 077

BASIS FOR DECLARING REMAINS NON-RECOVERABLE

1. According to available information on the attached OQMG Forms 371, the above named personnel died on 1 Jan. 1943 at Cabanatuan POW Camp, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.

2. Investigation of the case reveals the following information:

a. The above named personnel are listed on "Photostat Copy of Cabanatuan POW Camp Death Report" to have died on 1 Jan. 1943 and indicated to have been buried with Pfc. Allen W. Wood, 37 025 869, in a communal grave (Grave No. 822), Cabanatuan POW Camp Cemetery.

b. Disinterment of Grave No. 822, Cabanatuan POW Cemetery resulted in the recovery of only four (4) unknown remains.

c. The remains of Pfc. Allen W. Wood, 37 025 869, who was indicated to have been buried with the above listed casualties on the "Photostat Copy of Cabanatuan POW Camp Death Report", has been recovered as a "known" from Grave No. 836, Cabanatuan POW Camp Cemetery.

d. The four unknowns (X-4094, X-4095, X-4096, and X-4097, AGRS Mausoleum, Manila, P.I.), which have been recovered from Grave No. 822, have previously been recommended for group identification as the recoverable remains of the above listed personnel. This recommendation, however, was disapproved by OQMG. Additional dental and physical data contained on the attached OQMG Form 371, for the above listed personnel, indicate that said remains could not possibly be those of the subject personnel.

e. No other unknowns recovered from Cabanatuan POW Camp cemetery could possibly be associated with the subject decedents.

CASE HISTORY FOR NON-RECOVERABLE REMAINS: (Continued)
(Cabanatuan POW Camp Casualties)

f. The four (4) unknowns recovered from Grave No. 822, Cabanatuan POW Camp Cemetery are being processed as "unidentifiable".

3. Findings and recommendations are based on all presently available information.

4. It is recommended that the remains of the above named personnel be considered non-recoverable and that all records pertaining to search and recovery of their remains be closed.

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: 19 Oct. 1949

Wilbur G. Hobbs
WILBUR G. HOBBS
1st Lt., Inf
O-887 555
Member

John Shepula
JOHN SHEPULA
1st Lt., Inf
O-1 307 091
Member

H. B. McNemar
HAROLD B. McNEMAR
Capt., QMC
O-507 074
Member

EXHIBIT
48

QMGT 293
GRS Far East

30 December 1949

SUBJECT: Approval of Unidentifiability

TO : Commanding Officer
American Graves Registration Service
Philcom Zone
ARO 900, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

1. Reference is made to findings of Unidentifiability for the following Unknown Deceased:

Unknown X-4094,	AGRS	Maus	Manila,	formerly	X-470,	USAF	Cem	Manila	#2
" X-4095,	"	"	"	"	"	X-471,	"	"	"
" X-4096,	"	"	"	"	"	X-472,	"	"	"
" X-4097,	"	"	"	"	"	X-473,	"	"	"

2. Recommendations for Unidentifiability have been approved by this Office. Request your records be amended accordingly.

FOR THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

T. H. METZ
Lt. Colonel, QMC
Memorial Division

N. McLaurin:dal
L. M. White
J. Windsor

Cpy furnished: CINCFFE, ARO 500

HEADQUARTERS
 AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
 PHILCOM ZONE

ARO 900
 6 December 1949

GSGR 293
 (Cabanatuan POW)

SUBJECT: Unidentifiable Remains

TO: The Quartermaster General
 Department of the Army
 Washington 25, D. C.
 ATTN: Memorial Division

1. In accordance with the provisions of your letter, file QMGMU 293, GRS (Far East), dated 17 September 1948, subject: Resolution of Cases of Unidentified Deceased, the following Unknown remains originally disinterred from Grave 822, Cabanatuan POW Cemetery and presently stored at AGRS Mausoleum, Manila, P.I., have been processed by the Central Identification Laboratory and considered "Unidentifiable" by reason of lack of sufficient identifying data:

UNKNOWN X-4094 AGRS Mslm
 " X-4095 " "

UNKNOWN X-4096 AGRS Mslm
 " X-4097 " "

2. Above listed Unknowns could not be definitely associated with any of the Cabanatuan POW decedents due to insufficiency of positive identification factors.

3. Forwarded herewith, for your consideration, are new QMC Forms 1044 for the above mentioned Unknowns.

4. Also submitted herewith a list showing the status of all Unknowns recovered from afore-mentioned grave.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

5 Incls
 1 - 4: QMC Forms 1044 w/Certificates
 of Unidentifiability
 5: List of Unknowns

/s/ John Shypula
 JOHN SHYPULA
 1st Lt., Infantry
 Adjutant



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS
111 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0111



SAMR

20140613

MEMORANDUM FOR Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, POW/Missing Personnel Office, 2000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

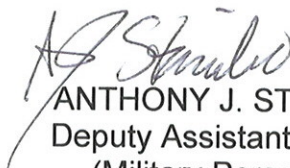
SUBJECT: Exhumation of Unknown Remains X-816, Manila American Memorial and Cemetery and Nine Additional Graves Associated with Private Arthur H. Kelder

1. References:

- a. Memorandum, HQ JPAC, 30 January 2013, subject: PHILIPPINES Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command Incident 425.
- b. Memorandum, JPAC, 28 January 2013, subject: Philippines JPAC Incident 425.
- c. Memorandum, DASD POW/MPA, 25 April 2014, subject: Disinterment of Unknown Remains, X-816, Manila.
- d. Executive Order 10057 (Transferring to the American Battle Monuments Commission functions pertaining to certain United States Military Cemeteries), 14 May 1949.
- e. Memorandum, Secretary of the Army, 05 December 2012, subject: Delegation of Authority Related to the Disinterment/Exhumation and Reinterment of Remains.

2. Based on the evidence presented and the addition of new scientific techniques previously not available, I concur with your proposal to exhume Unknown remains X-816 from Manila American Memorial and Cemetery. In order to provide the best chance of making a positive identification of Private Arthur Kelder and potentially making multiple identifications of additional unresolved casualties, I also concur with the disinterment of Unknown remains X-812, X-814, X-815, X-818, X-820, X-821, X-822, X-823 and X-824 from the Manila American Memorial and Cemetery.

3. Point of contact for this action is COL Kelly E. Kyburz, Assistant Deputy for Casualty and Mortuary Affairs, POW and MIA, Arlington National Cemetery (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), telephone (703) 614-8208 or email Kelly.e.kyburz.mil@mail.mil.


ANTHONY J. STAMILIO
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Military Personnel)



JOINT POW/MIA ACCOUNTING COMMAND

310 WORCHESTER AVENUE
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HI 96853-553



17 January 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: IDENTIFICATION OF CIL 2014-125-I-01

1. Background and Acquisition

a. On 8 December 1941 Japanese forces invaded the Philippine Islands. Intense fighting ensued until 6 May 1942 when the U.S.-occupied fortress of Corregidor fell, effectively placing the country under the control of Japanese forces. Thousands of U.S. and Filipino soldiers were taken prisoner, including many that were forced to endure the infamous Bataan Death March en route to the Japanese-operated POW camp at Cabanatuan on the island of Luzon, Philippines. Almost 2,800 of these POWs perished in this camp, including 13 American servicemen and one American civilian who died on 19 November 1942 from malnutrition and medical neglect while in the camp hospital. These men were buried in Common Grave 717 in the camp cemetery. Records indicate that among these 14 men was Private Arthur H. KELDER, who had been reported as captured on, or subsequent to, 7 May 1942.

b. Following the war, from December 1945 through March 1946, American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) personnel exhumed the Cabanatuan cemetery and relocated the remains to a temporary U.S. military cemetery that had been established near Manila. In late 1947 and early 1948, AGRS personnel re-exhumed the remains from the Manila cemetery and transferred them to a mausoleum established at Manila. While at the mausoleum, AGRS examined the remains in an attempt to identify each individual. In some cases, the identification attempts stretched over several years; however, the chaotic manner in which the remains had been buried, exhumed, reburied, and re-exhumed resulted in a level of commingling that could not be resolved given the forensic science available at the time. The remains that could not be individually identified ultimately were reburied as Unknown Remains at the permanent American Battle Monuments Commission cemetery at Fort McKinley in Manila. Among these Unknown Remains were ten individuals originally buried in the Cabanatuan cemetery in Common Grave 717. These ten individuals, initially designated as Unknown Remains X-812, X-814, X-815, X-816, X-818, X-820, X-821, X-822, X-823, and X-824, and subsequently renumbered as X-4849 through X-4858, were buried in ten separate graves.

c. In 2014 the CIL received permission from the Secretary of the Army to exhume the ten graves associated with the Cabanatuan Common Grave 717. On 15 August 2014 personnel from the U.S. Army mortuary in South Korea exhumed the remains and transported them to the CIL, where they were accessioned on 28 August 2014 as CIL 2014-122 through CIL 2014-131.

d. Preliminary analysis of the remains contained in the ten accessions confirmed them to be moderately commingled, requiring extensive use of DNA analysis. One hundred and fifty-one bone and tooth samples taken from these cases were submitted to the Armed Forces DNA

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Subj: IDENTIFICATION OF CIL 2014-125-I-01

Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) for mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and Y-chromosome Short Tandem Repeat (Y-STR) DNA testing.

2. Summary of Analysis

a. Three metal tags were found inside the casket associated with the CIL 2014-125 accession. Two of the tags were embossed with the designations X-816 and X-4858; the third tag was embossed X-816. These tags correlate the remains to the Unknown X-816/X-4858 remains recovered from the Cabanatuan Common Grave 717.

b. The AFDIL reports that the 151 samples submitted from the ten accessions yielded results indicating the presence of at least 14 individuals; however, one bone sample taken from CIL 2014-122, two bone samples and two tooth samples taken from CIL 2014-125, and one bone sample taken from CIL 2014-128 yielded mtDNA sequence data that match that of a known maternal-line relative (cousin) of Arthur H. KELDER. The sequence data are uncommon within the AFDIL statistical population database ($\approx 0.70\%$ of the total database and $\approx 1.88\%$ of the Caucasian sub-database), and it can be inferred that the sequence is relatively rare, though not unique, within the general population. Additionally, Y-STR data obtained from the CIL 2014-122 sample, two of the bone samples from CIL 2014-125, and the CIL 2014-128 sample match Y-STR reference data obtained from a known paternal-line relative (cousin) of Arthur H. KELDER. The sequence data are uncommon within the AFDIL statistical population database ($\approx 0.06\%$ of the total database and $\approx 0.13\%$ of the Caucasian sub-database), and it can be inferred that the Y-STR haplotype is relatively rare within the general population. For administrative purposes, the remains associated with the six samples yielding the same mtDNA sequence data were grouped and re-designated CIL 2014-125-I-01.

c. The dental remains attributable to Arthur H. KELDER through mtDNA testing consist of a maxilla fragment and a mandible fragment with articulating teeth #8, #9, #11, #14, #15, #17, #22, #23, #28, and #32. Five loose teeth—#2, #6, and #24-#26—also are present, and the corresponding dental sockets in the maxilla and mandible fragments are open and unhealed. There also are open and unhealed alveolar sockets for teeth #3-#5, #7, #10, #12, #13, #18-#21, #27, and #29-#31 that suggest that these teeth were lost perimortem or postmortem. Six of the teeth—#2, #9, #14, #15, #17, and #32—have been restored. The available military dental information for Arthur H. KELDER is very limited and does not chart any restorative work. It also should be noted that the X-816 remains examined in 1946 exhibited gold inlays on teeth #5, #12, #18-#21, and #29-#31. By 1952, when the remains were reburied in Manila, these teeth were no longer present in the remains. The CIL 2014-125-I-01 maxilla and mandible fragments exhibit empty alveolar sockets corresponding to teeth #5, #12, #13, #18-#21, and #29-#31.

d. The CIL 2014-125-I-01 skeletal remains consist of those attributable to Arthur H. KELDER through mtDNA and Y-STR testing, as well as elements that can be associated on the basis of articulation and pair matching. Represented are a calvarium, fragmentary maxilla, fragmentary mandible, left humerus, right fibula, and left tibia. Morphologically and developmentally, the remains are consistent with those of an adult (>18-years-of-age) male.

Subj: IDENTIFICATION OF CIL 2014-125-I-01

3. Summary and Conclusions

Available evidence establishes that Arthur H. KELDER was captured in early 1942 by Japanese forces during the battle of the Bataan Peninsula, and that he died while in enemy captivity at a POW camp at Cabanatuan in the Philippine Islands on, or about, 19 November 1942. His body, along with those of 13 other deceased prisoners, initially was buried in a hastily dug mass grave (Common Grave 717) at the POW camp. Following the war, AGRS personnel exhumed the camp cemetery and removed the recovered remains to a U.S.-controlled cemetery near Manila. Later, the remains were again exhumed and transferred to a mausoleum in Manila for the purpose of facilitating identification. The remains that could not be identified—including ten associated with Cabanatuan Common Grave 717—subsequently were reburied at the newly created Manila American Cemetery in 1950 and 1952. In late 2014 the ten graves associated with the Cabanatuan Common Grave 717 were disinterred, and the remains transferred to the CIL for identification. Analysis revealed the remains to be moderately commingled; however, laboratory testing allows skeletal and dental remains commingled in three of the ten graves to be attributed to Arthur H. KELDER to the exclusion of other reasonable possibilities.

4. Finding

In my opinion, the results of laboratory analysis and the circumstantial evidence made available to me establish the remains designated CIL 2014-125-I-01 as those of

Pvt Arthur Herman KELDER, 36016623, U.S. Army

Given the degree of commingling observed in the Unknown remains from the Camp Cabanatuan cemetery, it is possible that additional remains of Arthur H. KELDER may be identified in the future.



THOMAS D. HOLLAND, PhD, DABFA
Scientific Director, JPAC-CIL

11 Encls

1. Memorandum For The Record, Unknowns X-812, X-814, X-815, X-816, X-818, X-820, X-821, X-822, X-823, and X-824 Manila #2, Common Grave 717, Cabanatuan Camp #3 Cemetery, Luzon, Philippine Islands (P.I.) (CIL 2014-122 to CIL 2014-131): Addendum; 12 January 2015
2. Forensic Odontology Report: CIL 2014-125-I-01; dtd 13 January 2015
3. Forensic Anthropology Report: CIL 2014-125-I-01; dtd 14 January 2015
4. Department of Defense; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-MDN; Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-122; dtd DEC 22 2014

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Subj: IDENTIFICATION OF CIL 2014-125-I-01

5. Department of Defense; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-MDN; Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-125; dtd DEC 22 2014
6. Department of Defense; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-MDN; Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-128; dtd DEC 22 2014
7. Material Evidence Report: CIL 2014-125-A-01 Through 03; dtd 12 January 2015
8. Relevant Personnel Records
9. Unknown File, Manila #2, X-816
10. War Department, Report of Death, dtd 18 June 1945
11. Consultant Review [Sorg]; dtd January 16, 2015

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DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY
2300 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2300



21 May 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: IDENTIFICATION OF CIL 2014-125-X-01

1. Background and Acquisition

a. In December 1941, Japanese forces invaded the Philippine Islands and fighting continued into May 1942. Captured US military personnel were taken to a POW camp at Cabanatuan, on the island of Luzon. Of the thousands of deaths at Cabanatuan POW camp, 13 American service men and one American civilian died on 19 November 1942 and were buried in Common Grave 717 in the camp cemetery. Historical records indicated that Private Arthur H. KELDER was buried in this grave.

b. After the war, American Graves Registration Service personnel exhumed the Cabanatuan cemetery and eventually transferred the remains to a mausoleum in Manila, Philippines. When identification efforts at the mausoleum were completed, individuals that could not be identified were reburied as Unknown Remains at the Fort McKinley cemetery in Manila. Among these Unknown Remains were ten individuals originally buried in Common Grave 717 at the Cabanatuan cemetery.

c. In 2014 the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command-Central Identification Laboratory (JPAC-CIL) received permission from the Secretary of the Army to exhume the ten graves associated with the Cabanatuan Common Grave 717. The remains were exhumed and transported to the JPAC-CIL and were accessioned into the laboratory on 28 August 2014 as CIL 2014-122 through CIL 2014-131. [Note: the JPAC-CIL was reorganized in late January 2015 into the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) and the CIL case numbering system was retained.]

d. On 17 January 2015 skeletal and dental remains from accessions CIL 2014-122, CIL 2014-125, and CIL 2014-128, designated the case number CIL 2014-125-I-01 were identified as the partial remains of Pvt Arthur Herman KELDER.

2. Summary of Analysis

a. The Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) reports that bone samples Sample 14A (left femur from CIL 2014-124), Sample 15A (right tibia from CIL 2014-122), and Sample 17A (right humerus from CIL 2014-125), yielded mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequence data that match mtDNA obtained from a known maternal relative (cousin) of Arthur H. KELDER. The data also match sequence data previously obtained from the remains present in CIL 2014-125-I-01. Additionally, Y-chromosome Short Tandem Repeat (Y-STR) data obtained from the CIL 2014-122 sample match Y-STR reference data obtained from a

known paternal-line relative (cousin) of Pvt KELDER. The statistical combination of the mitochondrial and Y-STR DNA data indicate that the right tibia is 16,000 times more likely to have originated from a maternal and paternal lineage of Arthur KELDER rather than an unrelated individual from the Caucasian population.

b. For administrative purposes, the remains from which the above samples were taken, i.e., the left femur and right humerus and tibia, were consolidated into CIL 2014-125 and sub-designated CIL 2014-125-X-01. These portions are not represented in the remains previously identified as Arthur H. KELDER. Skeletally, the fragments are consistent with a probable male adult individual. Historical records list Pvt KELDER as a 26-year-old White male at the time of his presumed death.

3. Finding

In my opinion, the results of laboratory analysis and the totality of the circumstantial evidence made available to me establish the remains designated CIL 2014-125-X-01 as additional remains of

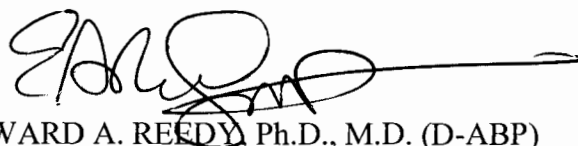
Pvt Arthur Herman KELDER, 36016623, U.S. Army

Given the degree of commingling observed in the Unknown Remains from the Camp Cabanatuan cemetery, it is possible that additional remains of Pvt KELDER may be identified in the future.



GREGORY E. BERG, PhD, D-ABFA
Anthropologist
DPAA Laboratory Manager

Approve/Disapprove



EDWARD A. REEDY, Ph.D., M.D. (D-ABP)
Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy
Science Director
Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency

5 Encls

1. Forensic Anthropology Report: CIL 2014-125-X-01; dtd 15 May 2015
2. Department of the Army; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-DM (40-31a); Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-122; dtd FEB 05 2015

3. Department of the Army; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-DM (40-31a); Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-125; dtd FEB 23 2015
4. Department of the Army; Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; MCMR-MED-DM (40-31a); Consultation Report On Contributor Material; KELDER, Arthur H. (BTB); CIL Case No. 2014-124; dtd MAY 07 2015
5. Relevant Personnel Records

NOTICE OF INTENT

EXHIBIT

52

TO: U.S. ARMY HUMAN RESOURCES COMMAND
 Attn: Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center
 AHRC-PDC-R
 1600 Spearhead Division Ave., Dept #450
 Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405

I am the person authorized to direct disposition (PADD) of the remains of Pvt. Arthur H. Kelder (WWII) (ASN 36016623). My name, address, and phone number are (type or print):

Name: Douglas A. Kelder
 Address: N1037 Glendenning Road Shell Lake, WI 54871-7879
 Telephone: C:715-491-3177 / H:715-468-4371

I have been advised that DPAA has identified the remains of this Service Member. I understand that if I disagree with the identification, I may request a hearing before the Armed Forces Identification Review Board (AFIRB). I further understand that in order to have a hearing, I must return this Notice of Intent to you. The Notice of Intent must be returned within 90 calendar days after the later of the date of the letter advising me of my right to such a hearing or my meeting with a representative of the Department of the Army.

I understand that I may attend the proceedings of the AFIRB with private counsel and that I am entitled to reasonable access to the information that will be presented to the AFIRB. Further, I understand that I will have the opportunity to present information to the Board that I consider relevant to the proceedings. I also understand that I can file a written objection to the AFIRB's findings so long as I notify the AFIRB president in writing objection within 30 calendar days after the AFIRB enters its recommendation.

Finally, I understand that I will not be entitled to reimbursement by the United States for any costs (including, but not limited to, travel, lodging, meals, local transportation, legal fees, transcription costs, and witness expenses) incurred by me in attending such proceedings.

Please check one of the following:

DAK I agree with the identification and accept the remains.

_____ I request a hearing before the AFIRB.

Signature: Douglas Kelder

Date: 5-26-2015

Printed Name: DOUGLAS KELDER


DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY

 2300 DEFENSE PENTAGON
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2300

EXHIBIT
53
MISIDENTIFICATION MEMO

DPAA Number:	DPAA17-0008
Case Number:	CIL 2014-123
Name:	GUTIERREZ, Juan, F.
Date of Birth:	29 September 1916
Service Number:	20843125
Rank/Service:	Private first class (Pfc)
Unit:	200th Coastal Artillery AntiAircraft
Location of Loss:	Cabanatuan, Luzon, Philippines
Date of Loss:	19 November 1942
Date of Original Identification:	29 October 1946
Date of Report:	17 January 2017

BACKGROUND

On 8 December 1941 Japanese forces invaded the Philippine Islands and intense fighting continued until 6 May 1942 when Corregidor fell. Thousands of U.S. and Filipino soldiers were taken prisoner, including many that were forced to endure the infamous Bataan Death March en route to the Japanese-operated POW camp at Cabanatuan on the island of Luzon, Philippines. Almost 2,800 of these POWs perished in this camp. On 19 November 1942, thirteen American servicemen and one American civilian died from malnutrition and medical neglect while in the camp hospital. These men were buried in Common Grave 717 (CG 717) in the camp cemetery. Records indicate that among these 14 men was Pfc Juan F. GUTIERREZ.

Following the war, American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) personnel exhumed the Cabanatuan cemetery and relocated the remains to a temporary U.S. military cemetery that had been established near Manila to affect identifications. This process included multiple exhumations and disinterments of the CG 717 group, resulting in commingling of the individuals such that most could not be identified. However, four of the fourteen men originally buried in CG 717 were identified (Pfcs Bain, GUTIERREZ, Nichols and Sgt Hanscom) and the remains returned to their respective next of kin.

On 29 October 1946 the Office of the Quartermaster General identified skeletal remains as Pfc Juan F. GUTIERREZ, based primarily on dental comparison. These remains were subsequently buried in Grave 203, Section Q of Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in April of 1950. The remains included a "perfect" dentition; unfortunately, the buried skeletal elements are not detailed in the historic records. This identification was not conducted using the methods or techniques standard for current scientific rigor.

The remains that were not identified were ultimately reburied as Unknown Remains at the permanent American Battle Monuments Commission cemetery at Fort McKinley in Manila. Among these Unknown Remains were the remaining ten individuals originally buried in the Cabanatuan cemetery in CG 717.

GUTIERREZ, Juan F.
DPAA17-0008

Starting in the early 2010s, repeated external inquiries and legal action initiated by a family member possibly related to one of the Unknowns from CG 717 resulted in several scientific and historical reviews of the assemblage to evaluate the identification potential of the remaining ten Unknowns. In this process, it was noted that there was a high likelihood of misidentification of some or all of the original identifications from CG 717 due to commingling (REFS: Historical Research Concerning Grave 717, Cabanatuan Camp #3 Cemetery [Philippines JPAC Incident 425] by Heather Harris, dtd 7 September 2010; and MFR, PHILIPPINES JPAC INCIDENT 425, by Mike Dolski, dtd 15 January 2015).

In 2014 the Secretary of the Army granted permission to exhume the ten graves associated with the Cabanatuan Common Grave 717. On 28 August 2014 the remains were accessioned into the laboratory as CIL 2014-122 through CIL 2014-131. To date, DNA analyses have shown that each casket contains the remains of an average of three different individuals, with a range of 1-7. One casket had no reportable data from any DNA sample thus far, leaving the skeletal number of individuals as one. Of the four individuals previously identified, three of them, Pfc Nichols and Bain, and Sgt Hanscom, have now been rescinded due to documented commingling within the remains buried as those men.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

DNA Analysis:

The Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) reports that mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) testing of elements from three different CG 717 accessions yielded results with a Native American/Asian haplogroup (Haplogroup M). This unassigned sequence (labeled sequence #9 for administrative purposes) has not been observed previously in the comparison database used by AFDIL (0/10428). Private Juan GUTIERREZ's mother, Isidora Gutierrez, was believed to be born in Colorado or New Mexico around 1887, and likely has some Native American ancestry (most 19th century Hispanic individuals are a mixture of Native American or Asian dna types). Given the rarity of the sequence data (0/10428 matches in the AFDIL database), and that there are no other DNA haplogroups of Hispanic background in the CG 717 assemblage, it is likely that this unassigned sequence is Pfc Juan F. GUTIERREZ. Unfortunately, exhaustive genological research has been unable to locate any living biological relatives or descendants for Pfc GUTIERREZ; therefore, no DNA comparisons can be made.

Anthropology Analysis:

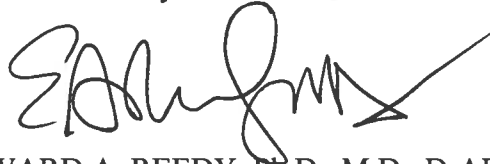
Genetic testing of the CG 717 caskets associated four elements, a right humerus, ulna, radius and tibia of sequence #9, together. These elements, while incomplete, contain some basic biological information suggesting that the decedent was an adult male. Juan F. GUTIERREZ was 26 years old and 65 inches at the time of his death.

OPINION

Mitochondrial DNA analysis assigns four elements from three different CG 717 accessions into one sequence (#9). Sequence #9 is Haplogroup M, a Native American/Asian haplogroup. Only

GUTIERREZ, Juan F.
DPAA17-0008

one out of 16 sequences found in the 10 caskets from the CG 717 has a haplogroup that likely matches Pfc GUTIERREZ biological history, and that is sequence #9. Further, the entirety of the CG 717 accession group has been shown to be highly commingled. Three of the previous identifications from the 1940's have been shown to be in err. The likelihood that Pfc GUTIERREZ was correctly identified in 1946 given the documented degree of commingling of the original remains, the current DNA evidence, and the substandard techniques employed at that time is exceedingly unlikely. In my opinion, the remains located in Grave 203, Section Q, Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, New Mexico are not demonstrably Pfc Juan F. GUTIERREZ and they require exhumation and analysis for proper identification. It is most plausible that the remains of Pfc GUTIERREZ are presently in the DPAA Laboratory. The identification of Pfc Juan F. GUTIERREZ from 1946 is hereby rescinded.



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