



**ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**  
1500 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1500

MANPOWER AND  
RESERVE AFFAIRS

JUN 21 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY SECRETARY, HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS,  
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Disinterment Recommendation for Unknown X-3629 Manila #2

Request your approval for disinterring the unknown remains of X-3629 Manila #2, interred in Plot N, Row 15, Grave 19 of the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in Manila, Philippines.

After reviewing the attached information provided with this request, I believe the Department of Defense threshold standard for disinterment is met and provide my consent to this request.

My point of contact for this request is Ms. Lisiane Valentine at (571) 372-5319 or [lisiane.m.valentine.civ@mail.mil](mailto:lisiane.m.valentine.civ@mail.mil).

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "James N. Stewart".

James N. Stewart

Attachment:  
As stated

cc:  
Director, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency  
Director, Joint Staff  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army  
for Military Personnel and Quality of Life



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

JUN - 5 2019

**MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND  
RESERVE AFFAIRS**

**SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DISINTERMENT OF WORLD WAR II UNKNOWN X-3629  
MANILA #2**

This memorandum is submitted in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5110.10, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA), dated January 13, 2017; Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum, dated April 14, 2015; and Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness DTM-16-003, dated July 10, 2018.

This is a family-initiated DPAA request to disinter World War II Unknown X-3629 Manila #2 (X-3629), interred in the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial (MACM) in Plot N, Row 15, Grave 19. As outlined in the enclosed Exhumation Memo (TAB A), my staff reviewed the relevant historical and biological evidence and found sufficient grounds to make an association. Anthropological and dental comparison of data on file for X-3629 and the historical evidence excluded all but two candidates from further consideration. The Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) has Family Reference Samples (FRSs) on file for one individual. An FRS request has been made for the remaining individual. Based on the totality of the historical and scientific evidence, it is more likely than not that an identification will be made as the result of disinterment.

Based on our comprehensive assessment of the existing historical, anthropological and dental records, and the current state of identification technology, including the existence of DNA FRS or other medical means of identification of at least 50 percent of the associated service members, DPAA assesses this case meets the threshold established for individual unknown remains. It is more likely than not X-3629 can be identified using existing technology, and DoD can identify the remains within 24 months of disinterment. The family request is included as TAB B. DPAA has received positive feedback from the Department of Army (TAB C) supporting the DPAA recommendation to disinter. AFDIL has provided a memorandum of the applicable FRSs (TAB D).

Accordingly, based on my review of the relevant information, to include input from AFDIL and the respective Service, I have concluded the standards in the stated references have been met. I recommend that X-3629 be exhumed from the MACM, and upon approval, DPAA will coordinate the disinterment with them.

My point of contact in this matter is Ms. Wendy Coble, at telephone 703-699-1419 or email address: [wendy.m.coble.civ@mail.mil](mailto:wendy.m.coble.civ@mail.mil).

  
Kelly McKeague  
Director

Attachments:  
As stated



**DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY**

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

3 June 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

From: Gregory Kupsky, Historian, Indo-Pacific Directorate, DPAA; Jade De La Paz, Anthropologist; Andrea Palmiotto, Anthropologist; Calvin Y. Shiroma, Odontologist, DPAA Laboratory.

To: Scientific Analysis Director; Indo-Pacific Regional Director, DPAA

Subj: ASSOCIATION OF UNKNOWN X-3629 MANILA #2 CEMETERY WITH TWO UNRESOLVED WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES

1. Executive Summary

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) received an external family request for the disinterment of Unknown X-3629 Manila #2 (X-3629) for potential association with Colonel (Col) Loren P. Stewart.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Stewart is believed to have died in combat in the vicinity of Abucay Hacienda, Bataan Province, Philippines, on 13 January 1942. Based on a review of historical documents, 21 candidates are potentially associated with the unknown remains, including Col Stewart. However, Col Stewart was excluded from association based on both dental comparison and reported statures that were inconsistent with the unknown remains. Anthropological analysis excluded an additional 15 candidates, while dental analysis excluded 3 more candidates, resulting in 2 candidates remaining for association with the unknown remains (Table 1). In addition to a re-analysis of the remains, DNA analysis may provide a line of identification. The absence of antemortem chest radiographs precludes this analysis.

The Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) has DNA Family Reference Samples (FRS) on file for one of the two casualties listed in Table 1. The remaining FRS has been requested. Based on our comprehensive assessment of the existing historical, anthropological, and dental records, and the current state of identification technology including the existence of DNA FRSs or other medical means of identification of at least 50 percent of the associated service members, DPAA assesses this case meets the threshold established for individual unknown remains. It is more likely than not that X-3629 can be identified using existing technology, and that the Department of Defense (DoD) can identify the remains within 24 months of disinterment. Therefore, it is recommended that X-3629 be disinterred from Plot N, Row 15, Grave 19, of the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial (MACM) for transport to the DPAA Laboratory for forensic analysis and comparison with the associated unresolved casualties.

Subj: X-3629 Manila #2

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Table 1. Final list of the unresolved casualties associated with X-3629 and summary of analytical options for each individual.					
Name	Historical	Anthropological	Dental	Chest radiograph*	FRS on file
Justo, Ralph	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Requested
Williams, Earl C.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Received

Green shade = line of testing is possible and potentially probative, yellow shade = line of testing may become possible and/or may be probative.

\*Although copies of chest radiographs are sometimes included in personnel records, these findings have been rare in World War II casualties, and none are available for the individuals listed above.

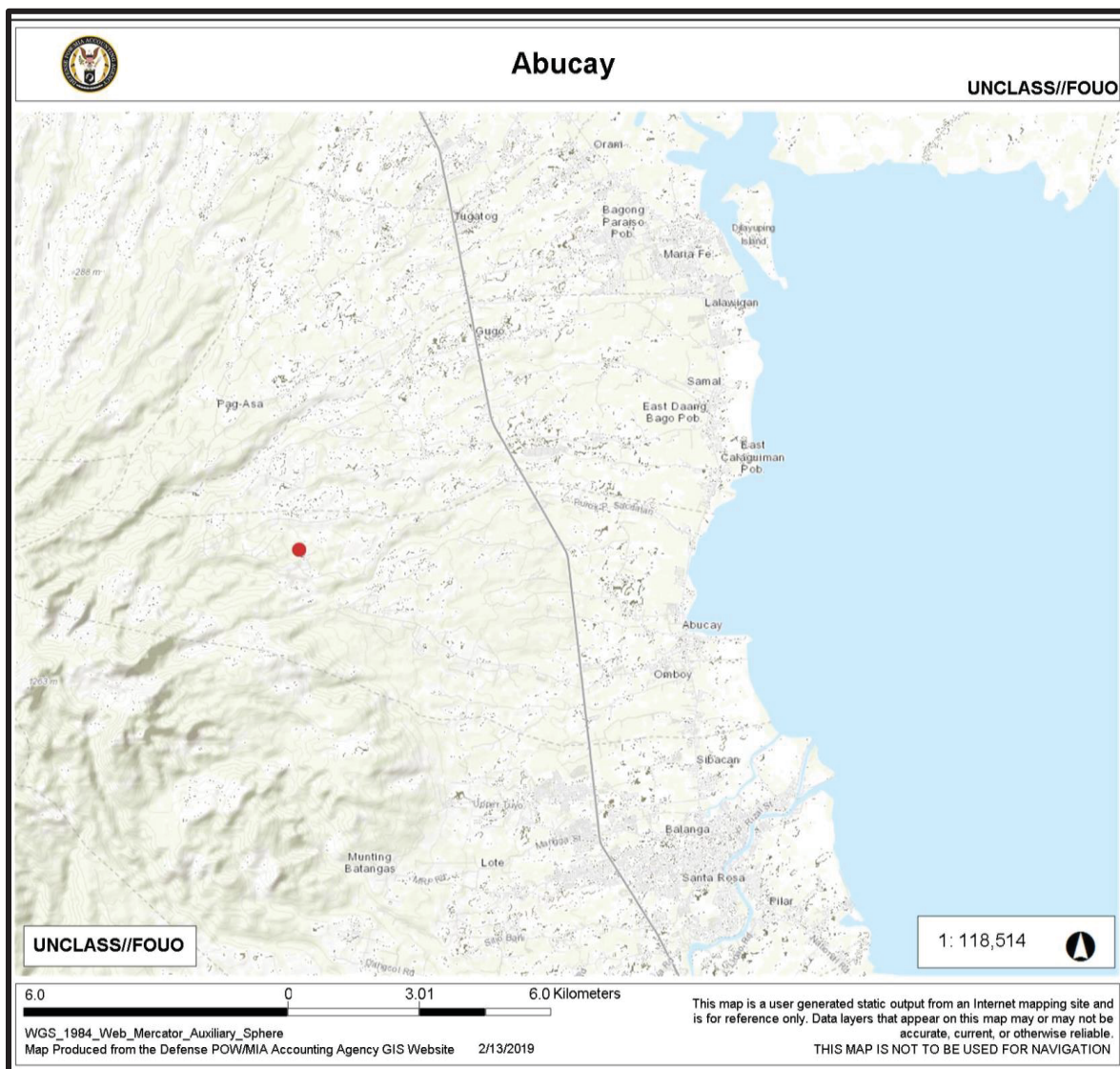


Figure 1. Recovery location of X-3629 Manila #2 (red dot). Limited source information prevents the placement of specific loss locations for associated individuals.

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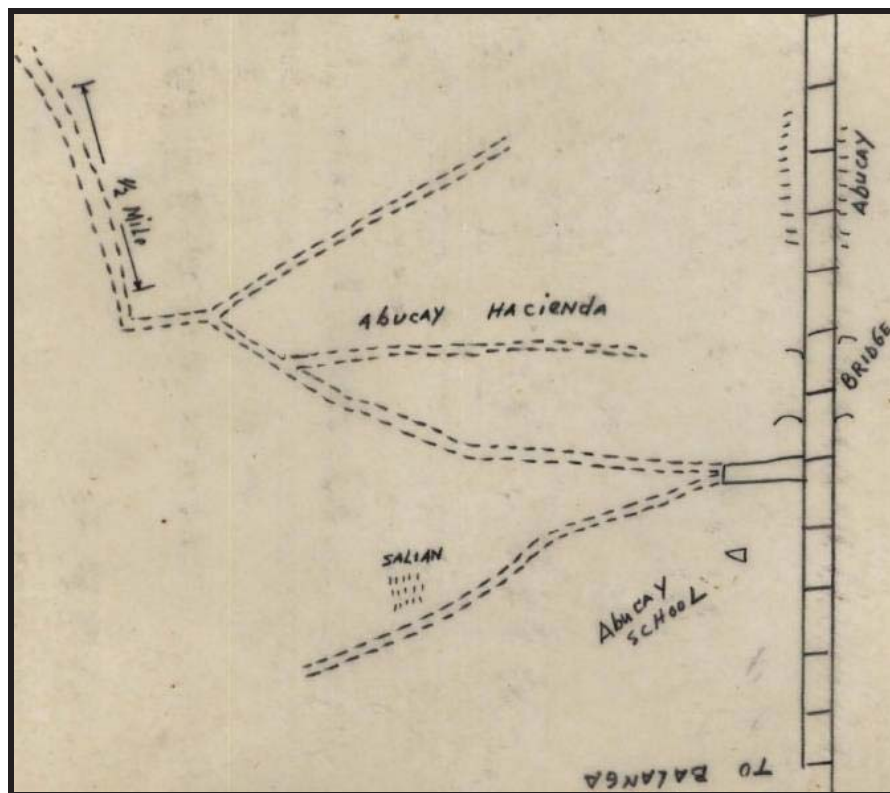
Subj: X-3629 Manila #2

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## 2. Initial Recovery and Assessment

On 28 December 1946, Mr. Ruben Caragay of Abucay, Bataan Province, Philippines, guided an American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) team to the purported burial of an American officer. The informant stated that he had witnessed the burial during the January 1942 battle of Abucay Hacienda. As described by Mr. Caragay, "During the battle of Abucay, I went to the Hacienda to check on the things near my place. I saw Philippine Scouts carrying the deceased American. The Scouts did not talk much. They said the deceased is an American Colonel. I saw the Scouts bury the deceased. The Scouts were from the 57th Inf[antry Regiment]."<sup>2</sup>

Based on this statement, the AGRS team excavated a set of remains to the northwest of Abucay Hacienda. Based on the sketch map and the coordinates provided from a 1944 map, the remains lay at approximately 14° 44' 06" N, 120° 27' 40" E (see Figures 1, 2).<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 2. Map from X-3629 file depicting the recovery location northwest of Abucay Hacienda.**

In a December 1946 report, the AGRS team stated that the remains were those of "STUART, Colonel 57th Inf." There is no explanation for this association other than the rank and unit given by Mr. Caragay at the time of recovery, and the team did not propose an official identification.<sup>4</sup> Upon arrival at Manila #2 Cemetery on 7 January 1947, the remains received the designation X-3629 Manila #2. Investigators created a dental chart for the remains and interred them in Plot 4, Row 5, Grave 580, at Manila #2.<sup>5</sup> No other physical description of the remains was made at this time.

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### 3. Disinterment and Reprocessing

On 29 October 1947, X-3629 transferred from Manila #2 to the Manila Mausoleum for processing and assessment, and the remains received the Manila Mausoleum number X-1298. A new dental chart indicated deterioration of much of the dentition since the previous chart. The AGRS documented the estimated height and weight as 5' 7" and 150 pounds, respectively. The Identification Check List also relayed information from earlier reports that the remains were thought to be "Col. STUART, 57th Inf."<sup>6</sup>

In July 1949, X-3629 underwent reprocessing at the Manila Mausoleum. A notation on the interment report stated that the remains were "believed to be STUART, Colonel of the 57th Inf[antry]" but that a "lack of substantiating data" prevented an identification. Identification data recorded on 1 August 1949 included an estimated height of 4' 11".<sup>7</sup> No indication was made in this, or any previous assessment, suggesting more than one individual was believed to be present in the remains.

### 4. Historical Investigations and Name Associations

Beyond the name "Colonel Stuart" and the unit association to the 57th Infantry, there is no documentary record of the AGRS comparing X-3629 to a specific individual. In addition, there was no unresolved individual from the 57th Infantry Regiment whose last name was Stuart.

### 5. Unidentifiable

On 26 July 1949, the Records Branch, AGRS Philippines Command Zone, recommended that X-3629 be classified as unidentifiable because "insufficient evidence is available to establish the identity of this deceased." After the approval of this classification, X-3629 was interred as an unknown at the MACM in Plot N, Row 15, Grave 19.<sup>8</sup>

### 6. Present Investigation

Current research into X-3629 has considered the reported details of the recovery of the remains, past attempts to associate the remains with U.S. casualties from World War II, the potential for Col Loren P. Stewart to be associated with the remains, and the viability of any other potentially associated unresolved casualties, based on all currently available historical records.

Abucay Hacienda was the site of one of the fiercest U.S. ground engagements in the early months of the war. In response to the full-scale Japanese invasion of the island of Luzon on 22 December 1941, U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) withdrew to the Bataan peninsula to await reinforcement. One of the last units to arrive in Bataan on 3-4 January 1942 was the 51st Infantry Regiment, 51st Division, Philippine Army (PA), commanded by Col Loren Stewart.<sup>9</sup>

The USAFFE defense plan for Bataan included the establishment of a Main Line of Resistance from Mauban on the western coast to the area north of the village of Abucay in the

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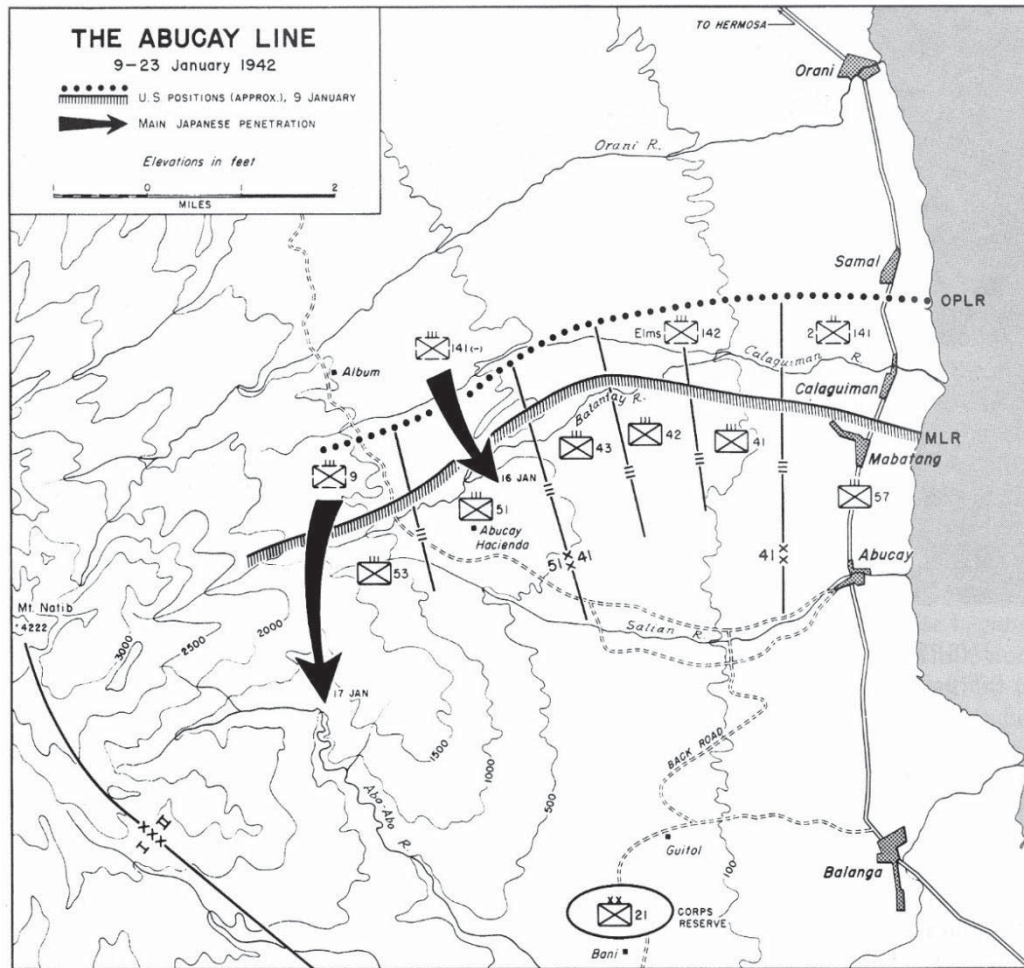
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east. The 51st Regiment was responsible for the area surrounding Abucay Hacienda, to the west of the village (Figure 3).

The Japanese advance against the USAFFE line began on 9 January 1942, with the first three days centered on the eastern portion of the line and the 57th Infantry Regiment, Philippine Scouts (PS). In the face of mounting casualties, the Japanese increasingly shifted the brunt of the advance westward toward Abucay Hacienda. As described by the Army's official history, "the Japanese made their most important gains on 12 January, when they tore a gap in the 51st Infantry sector. A counterattack by a reserve battalion regained some of the lost ground but at heavy cost." On the night of 12 January, Col Stewart and an instructor from the 1st Battalion, Captain (Capt) Wilbur Kruse, were killed by machine gun fire during a reconnaissance mission. The losses caused confusion within the 51st Regiment, which began to withdraw during the night. The following day, reserve units from the 21st Infantry Regiment (PA) and 57th Infantry restored the original line.<sup>10</sup>

On 14-15 January, the Japanese again pressed in the vicinity of Abucay Hacienda, forcing the 51st Regiment to fall back to the Balantay River south of the Main Line of Resistance. By the end of 15 January, the Japanese had managed to cross the river, threatening the USAFFE line. The 51st successfully counterattacked the following day, advancing beyond the units on its left and right. When the Japanese attacked it on three sides, the 51st Regiment effectively disintegrated, leaving a gap in the Abucay Hacienda sector. Fortunately for USAFFE, Japanese forces hesitated and did not exploit the gap in the line.<sup>11</sup>

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**Figure 3. The Abucay portion of the Main Line of Resistance, Map 11, Morton, *Fall of the Philippines*, 267.**

The 31st Infantry Regiment (US Army) moved into the gap left by the 51st and, beginning on 17 January, began a counterattack through Abucay Hacienda along with the 45th Infantry Regiment (PS). The 31st repeatedly assaulted the Hacienda area on 19 January but failed to retake it, and the 45th advanced but did not reach the Main Line of Resistance. A Japanese advance on 22 January permanently put the Hacienda out of USAFFE's reach. Meanwhile, a movement by part of the Japanese 9th Division around the USAFFE left flank threatened the entire line. The corps commander, Major General George Parker, ordered a withdrawal from the Abucay line that was completed early on 26 January.<sup>12</sup>

Incomplete recordkeeping makes it difficult to reconstruct exact times and places of individual losses on the Bataan peninsula. Based on unit and date of death, between 100 and 350 Americans and Philippine Scouts may have died in the vicinity of Abucay Hacienda, along with an unknown number of Philippine Army enlisted men. Between 90 and 320 unresolved Americans and Philippine Scouts are associated with the battle.<sup>13</sup>

In 1981, Mr. John Boyt corresponded with Graves Registration officials regarding the case of his grandfather, Col Loren Stewart. Colonel Stewart was commander of the 51st Infantry



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Regiment, 51st Division, Philippine Army, which participated in fighting around Abucay Hacienda at the time of his death on the night of 12-13 January 1942. Notably, Col Stewart posthumously received a Silver Star “for gallantry in action near Hacienda Abucay.” According to the award citation, he “exposed himself in the front lines directing and encouraging his troops during a bitter counter-attack to sweep back encroaching enemy forces, which had penetrated the main line of resistance. Personally reconnoitering a position, he was ambushed by an enemy patrol and instantly killed by small arms fire.”<sup>14</sup>

While researching his grandfather, Mr. Boyt contacted Master Sergeant (M/Sgt) Abie Abraham, the Army Graves Registration official who had conducted postwar recoveries in the Abucay area. Master Sergeant Abraham had participated in the same battle as part of the 31st Infantry Regiment. He informed Mr. Boyt that he had spent a week searching for Col Stewart, and because there were no other colonels killed in the battle, he concluded that the remains buried by Ruben Caragay must be those of Col Stewart. For this reason, he had “sent [the] body to the American cemetery as an unknown (probably that of Colonel Stewart) due to [the fact that] no tags were found with the remains, but ... was hoping that the remains would be properly identified later.” He had sent Mr. Caragay’s statement with the remains.<sup>15</sup>

Investigative documents in the Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF) for Col Stewart make no mention of X-3629, though on 4 April 1950 an AGRS board of review stated that “it has not been possible to definitely associate the subject officer with any remains recovered from the provinces of Bataan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Rizal and the Corregidor Islands Group.” The board also specifically stated that comparisons to unknown remains were negative. As a result, the board recommended a finding of non-recoverability for Col Stewart.<sup>16</sup>

The only circumstantial information attached to X-3629 are the purported rank (Colonel) and the purported unit of those burying the remains (57th Infantry Regiment). Research confirms that Col Loren Stewart is the only individual of his rank killed in the Abucay Hacienda area, making him a possible candidate. The other potentially associated casualties are twenty officers recorded by DPAA as having potentially been lost in the Abucay area (Table 2). These associations are based on the assumption that, even if the witness reported the wrong rank, the witness observed the burial of an officer by his men.<sup>17</sup>

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<b>Table 2. Unresolved U.S. casualties potentially associated with X-3629.</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Service Number</b>	<b>Rank<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Date of Death*</b>
Stewart, Loren P.	O-5881	Col	USA	13 Jan 42
Brokaw, Irving J.	O-289207	1st Lt	USA	1 Feb 46*
Brumback, Elmer L.	O-890312	2d Lt	USA	1 Feb 46*
Compton, John C.**	O-413755	1st Lt	USA	11 Jan 42
Estep, Allen J.	O-890412	2d Lt	USA	1 Feb 46*
Genir, Domingo	O-890493	2d Lt	USA	7 May 42*
Green, Arthur W.**	O-395411	1st Lt	USA	12 Jan 42
Heintzelman, Stuart W.	O-391946	2d Lt	USA	26 Jan 42
Hunt, John F., Jr.	O-339656	Capt	USA	15 Jan 42
Justo, Ralph	O-396444	2d Lt	USA	1 Feb 46*
Kruse, Wilbur M.	O-333502	Capt	USA	13 Jan 42
Litkowski, Charles J.	O-396561	1st Lt	USA	18 Jan 42
Lund, Robert E.	O-243640	Maj	USA	1 Feb 46*
Mathews, Newton L., Jr.	O-348438	1st Lt	USA	17 Jan 42
Maynard, David W.**	O-384762	1st Lt	USA	11 Jan 42
McLure, William R.	O-416683	1st Lt	USA	23 Jan 42
Nininger, Alexander R., Jr.**	O-23761	1st Lt	USA	12 Jan 42
Puro, David	O-890356	2d Lt	USA	1 Feb 46*
Ramsey, Albert L.	O-890245	1st Lt	USA	8 Apr 42*
Speers, Thomas	O-890172	2d Lt	USA	15 Jan 42
Williams, Earl C.	O-375045	Capt	USA	20 Jan 42

\* While Administrative dates of death are outside the range of the battle, the loss location may be Abucay.

\*\* Officers believed lost in Abucay village are included for the sake of thoroughness.

## 6. Anthropology Summary

The file for X-3629 includes an identification checklist dated 29 October 1947,<sup>19</sup> with an associated skeletal chart, and a more recent skeletal analysis and chart dated 1 August 1949.<sup>20</sup> The skeletal charts are generally consistent with only a few notable discrepancies. The left humerus is depicted as absent in the 1947 skeletal chart and as present in the 1949 analysis. Additionally, the stature estimates vary significantly. The 1949 skeletal analysis provides an estimated stature of 59 inches with associated long bone measurements.<sup>21</sup> The earlier assessment provides an estimated height of 67 inches, but provides no measurements or other indicators of how this estimate was reached.<sup>22</sup> Estimates for ancestry and age are not provided in either of the two analyses.

The more recent 1949 analysis will be used here since it is the most up to date and thorough analysis of the remains. The skeletal chart depicts a mostly complete skeleton missing the following elements: several vertebrae and ribs, the sternum, manubrium, coccyx, right patella, left ulna and hand, most of the right hand, and several pedal phalanges. Portions are also missing from the left radius, sacrum, and medial condyles of the femora (Figure 3). There is possible perimortem trauma to ribs, based on the skeletal diagram, and there is no antemortem trauma mentioned in the records.

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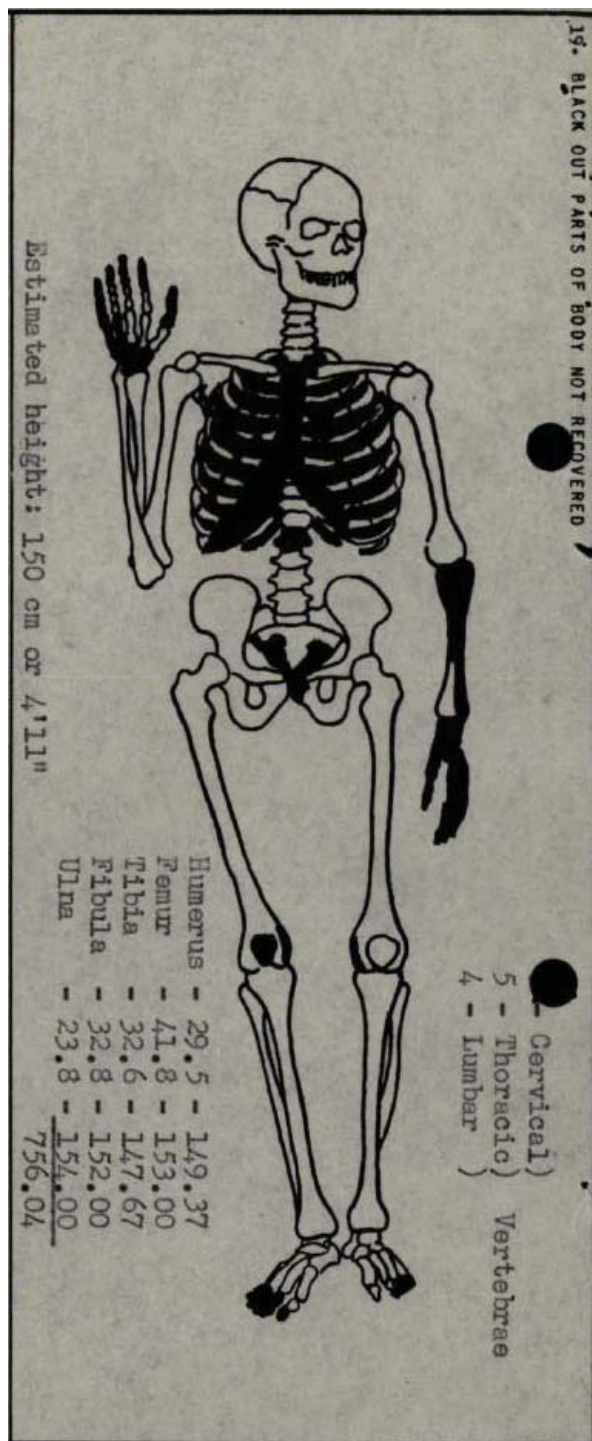


Figure 4. X-3629, diagram from historical skeletal assessment: black out portions missing.<sup>23</sup> Potential exists for anthropological analysis and dental comparison.

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Information in the file is not sufficient for evaluating ancestry or age. Stature, however, was reanalyzed with *FORDISC 3*<sup>24</sup> using the femur, fibula, and humerus measurements (sides unclear) available in the 1949 analysis.<sup>25</sup> With the Trotter MStats database and the Any male sample, the maximum length of the femur (418 mm), fibula (328 mm), and humerus (295 mm) give a point estimate of 62.9 inches with a 95% prediction interval of 60.2 to 65.6 inches. Initial analysis, based on this recalculated stature, was able to exclude 15 individuals, who were all 1.5 inches or greater above the new stature range.

A summary of the biological attributes of the remains is compared to the individual characteristics of the remaining six historical and anthropological candidates in Table 3. Based on the available information, one additional exclusion—Col Stewart—can be made, and no individuals can be ranked as more or less likely. As with the above exclusions, Col Stewart is excluded based on stature; however, the presence of a probable typographical error requires further explanation of his exclusion.

There are six statures listed in Col Stewart's records, five of which are approximately 1.5 to 3 inches above the recalculated stature range. One of the reported statures is 64.25 inches, which is within the recalculated stature range for X-3629, but it is also several inches below Col Stewart's next-lowest listed stature of 67.25 inches. His recorded statures are from physical examinations ranging from ages 32–37 years. The anomalous stature record occurred on a physical examination at the age 34. The most likely explanation for this drastic drop in stature is a typographical error, particularly due to the fact that it is in the middle of a long line of recorded statures that otherwise range from 67.25 to 68.5 inches. There is no reason to conclude that Col Stewart was 64.25 inches at any point in his adult life and he is, therefore, excluded from further consideration.

<b>Table 3. The X-3629 physical characteristics compared to the top historical candidates. Additional notes are also present for each individual, when available.</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age* (years)</b>	<b>Stature (inches)</b>	<b>Ancestry</b>	<b>Comments</b>
X-3629	Unknown	60.2–65.6**	Unknown	None.
Brokaw, Irving J.	31 yrs, 9 mos	62.75	European	None.
Genir, Domingo	46 yrs, 10 mos	64	Filipino	None.
Justo, Ralph	22 yrs, 11 mos	65	European	None.
Speers, Thomas	39 yrs, 10 mos	64	European	None.
Stewart, Loren P.	49 yrs, 7 mos	64.25, 67.25, 67.5, 67.75, 68, 68.5***	European	Sprained ankle, 1924.
Williams, Earl C.	25 yrs, 11 mos	66.25	European	None.

Red shade = unlikely candidate

\*Age based on MIA/Incident date, unless KIA/death date provided

\*\*Stature recalculated in *FORDISC 3*

\*\*\*Multiple statures provided in the IDPF.

The remaining five candidates are generally biologically consistent with the unknown remains. A somewhat complete skeleton will be available for comparison with these candidates and nearly all anthropological analyses should be possible (see Figure 4). Additionally, dental

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and DNA analyses represent available lines of evidence for achieving an identification of the X-3629 remains.

## 7. Odontology Summary

The dental remains were examined on multiple occasions. QMC FORM 1044 (IDENTIFICATION DATA) and QMC FORM 1044a (TOOTH CHART) dated *1 Aug 1949* and labeled *UNKNOWN X-1298 (formerly UNK X-3629 Manila #2)* was the most current examination, and was utilized to develop the postmortem profile.<sup>26</sup> The charted postmortem dental characteristics were compared to the available antemortem dental evidence for all service members on the possible casualty list (Table 4). Unexplainable extraction pattern discrepancies are present in the comparisons for 1st Lt Brokaw, 2d Lt Genir, 2d Lt Speers, and Col Stewart. The remains correspond to the antemortem profiles for the remaining individuals with no unexplainable discrepancies.

There are two types of explainable discrepancies noted in the antemortem/postmortem dental record comparisons. The first type involves the presence or absence of tooth #1. This tooth is charted as missing in the remains but in contrast present in the antemortem profiles for 2d Lt Justo and Capt Williams. These differences may be explained by treatment performed (i.e., tooth removal) subsequent to the last dental examination or charting and documentation detailing care are not available for review.

The second type of explainable discrepancy involves the extraction pattern noted in the lower right quadrant for Capt Williams. The dental remains are charted with the presence of teeth #30, #31, and #32 (lower right first, second, and third molars, respectively). In contrast, the antemortem dental evidence for Capt Williams documents the absence of tooth #30 and the presence of teeth #31 and #32 (mandibular right second and third molars, respectively). This charting difference is explainable since dental officers during the WWII era routinely perform their examinations without the use of radiographs. Radiographs assist the examiner in identifying a soft tissue impacted third molar. During a visual examination, the dentist would not see the impacted third molar and would erroneously chart it as missing. Furthermore, all three types of molars (first, second, and third molars) have a similar morphology and are easily mistaken for one another. Thus, the difference noted in the specific teeth charted as visually present may possibly be due to varying opinions of the clinicians who performed the antemortem and postmortem examinations. The exposure of tooth #32 due to the loss of soft tissue would complete the explanation of this discrepancy.

In summary, the dental profiles for all casualties were compared to the postmortem charting of X-3629. Of these six service members, comparisons for 2d Lt Justo and Capt Williams did not include unexplainable charting discrepancies and therefore they are candidates for association with the remains.

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<b>Table 4. Dental comparison of X-3629 to the casualty list.</b>							
<b>Tooth #</b>	<b>X-3629</b>	<b>Brokaw</b>	<b>Genir</b>	<b>Justo</b>	<b>Speers</b>	<b>Stewart</b>	<b>Williams</b>
1	X	X	X	V	V	V	V
2	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
3	V	V	V	V	V	X	V
4	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
5	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
6	V	X	V	V	V	V	V
7	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
8	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
9	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
10	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
11	V	X	V	V	V	V	V
12	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
13	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
14	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
15	V	V	V	V	V	X	V
16	V	X	V	V	V	X	V
17	V	X	X	V	V	X	V
18	V	V	X	V	X	V	V
19	V	V	X	V	X	X	V
20	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
21	E	V	V	V	V	X	V
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25	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
26	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
27	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
28	E	V	V	V	V	V	V
29	E	X	V	V	V	V	V
30	V	V	X	V	X	V	X
31	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
32	V	X	X	V	V	X	V

**Key: green shade = concordance; yellow shade = explainable discrepancy; red shade = unexplainable discrepancy; V = unrestored; X = antemortem missing; E = perimortem or postmortem missing.**

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## 7. Summary

The DPAA received an external family request for the disinterment of Unknown X-3629 for potential association with Col Loren Stewart.<sup>27</sup> Colonel Stewart is believed to have died in combat in the vicinity of Abucay Hacienda, Bataan Province, Philippines, on 13 January 1942. Based on a review of historical documents, 21 candidates are potentially associated with the unknown remains, including Col Stewart. However, Col Stewart was excluded from association based on dental comparison and reported statures that were inconsistent with the unknown remains. Anthropological analysis excluded an additional 15 candidates, while dental analysis excluded 3 more candidates, resulting in 2 candidates remaining for association with the unknown remains (see Table 1).

The AFDIL has DNA FRSs on file for one of the two casualties listed in Table 1. The remaining FRS has been requested. Based on our comprehensive assessment of the existing historical, anthropological, and dental records, and the current state of identification technology including the existence of DNA FRSs or other medical means of identification of at least 50 percent of the associated service members, DPAA assesses this case meets the threshold established for individual unknown remains. It is more likely than not X-3629 can be identified using existing technology, and that the DoD can identify the remains within 24 months of disinterment. Therefore, it is recommended that X-3629 be disinterred from Plot N, Row 15, Grave 19, of the MACM for transport to the DPAA Laboratory for forensic analysis and comparison with the associated unresolved casualties.

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Subj: X-3629 Manila #2

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.1410576895 RODGERS.CAMILLIA.Z.1410576895  
Date: 2019.06.03 08:43:42 -10'00'

Signed For:  
GREGORY J. KUPSKY, PhD  
Historian

EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D.1270 Digitally signed by  
233542 EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D.1270233542  
Date: 2019.06.03 09:05:28 -10'00'

Signed For:  
JADE DE LA PAZ, MA  
Anthropologist

EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D.12702 Digitally signed by  
33542 EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D.1270233542  
Date: 2019.06.03 09:05:44 -10'00'

Signed For:  
ANDREA PALMIOTTO, PhD  
Anthropologist

EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D Digitally signed by  
.1270233542 EMANOVSKY.PAUL.D.1270233542  
Date: 2019.06.03 09:15:38 -10'00'

FOR CALVIN Y. SHIROMA, DMD  
Odontologist

Science Director Decision:

BERRAN.PHILIP.JOSE Digitally signed by  
PH.1022745197 BERRAN.PHILIP.JOSE.1022745197  
Date: 2019.06.03 09:21:11 -10'00'

Approved

Disapproved

Other

(Explanation Attached)

Regional Director Decision:

PETERSON.BRIAN.RI Digitally signed by  
CHARD.1077675902 PETERSON.BRIAN.RICHARD.1077675902  
Date: 2019.06.04 09:11:45 -10'00'

Approved

Disapproved

Other

(Explanation Attached)

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<sup>1</sup> Greg Gardner, "Family Request for Disinterment," 29 November 2017, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, Fort Knox, KY.

<sup>2</sup> American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) Memorandum, SUBJ: Interrogation, 28 December 1946, X-3629 Manila #2 File (X-3629 File).

<sup>3</sup> AGRS Sketch Map, X-3629 File.

<sup>4</sup> Abie Abraham, "Subject: Interrogation", 28 December 1946, X-3629 File.

<sup>5</sup> Billy M. Ellis, "Report of Interment" (QMC Form 1042), 14 January 1947, X-3629 File; Al S. Padayhag, "Identification Dental Chart" (QMC Form 1045), 7 January 1947, X-3629 File.

<sup>6</sup> E.F. Moriarty, "Identification Check List" (AGRC Form No. 11), undated, X-3629 File.

<sup>7</sup> James J. McDermott, "Report of Interment" (QMC Form 1042), 21 July 1949, X-3629 File; James J. McDermott, "Identification Data" (QMC Form 1044b), X-1298 Manila Mausoleum, 1 August 1949, X-3629 File.

<sup>8</sup> "Unidentified Remains," 26 July 1949, X-3629 File; For interment, see notation on Disinterment Directive, 15 June 1948, X-3629 File.

<sup>9</sup> Louis Morton, *The War in the Pacific: The Fall of the Philippines*, U.S. Army in World War II Series (Washington: Center for Military History, 2004), 208.

<sup>10</sup> Morton, 266-271; Whitman, *Bataan: Our Last Ditch*, 163. Captain Kruse was formerly of the 22nd Infantry Regiment, 4th Division, Philippine Army.

<sup>11</sup> Morton, 273-6.

<sup>12</sup> Morton, 286—91; 294.

<sup>13</sup> The Philippine Scouts were part of the regular U.S. Army and, as such, are recorded in historical records and databases used by DPAA. Because enlisted Filipinos in the Philippine Army were not included in the postwar recovery program, loss numbers are not readily available.

<sup>14</sup> Citation for Silver Star, Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF) for Loren P. Stewart, O-5881.

<sup>15</sup> Master Sergeant Abie Abraham to John Boyt, 22 June 1981, IDPF for Stewart.

<sup>16</sup> "Case History for Remains Considered Non-Recoverable", 4 April 1950, IDPF for Stewart.

<sup>17</sup> Subsequent to Anthropological and Odontological analysis, a backup list can be generated of all enlisted personnel potentially associated with Abucay, as well as a list of Bataan losses for whom there is no specific loss information.

<sup>18</sup> Each branch of the U.S. military abbreviated ranks according to different standards, which changed frequently. This report uses historically appropriate abbreviations, which may result in different rank notations between the services. For full explanation of the rank abbreviations employed herein, see "Armed Forces Rank Abbreviations," 5 February 2014, listed as Appendix 5.2 in the DPAA Laboratory's electronic lab manual.

<sup>19</sup> E. F. Moriarty, "Identification Check List," 29 October 1947, X-3629 file.

<sup>20</sup> James J. McDermott, "Identification Data," 1 August 1949, X-3629 file.

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<sup>21</sup> James J. McDermott, "Identification Data," 1 August 1949, X-3629 file.

<sup>22</sup> E. F. Moriarty, "Identification Check List," 29 October 1947, X-3629 file.

<sup>23</sup> James J. McDermott, "Identification Data," 1 August 1949, X-3629 file.

<sup>24</sup> Richard Jantz and Stephen Ousley, *FORDISC 3: Computerized Forensic Discriminant Functions*, Version 3.1.312 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 2005).

<sup>25</sup> James J. McDermott, "Identification Data," 1 August 1949, X-3629 file.

<sup>26</sup> J. J. McDermott, QMC FORM 1044 (IDENTIFICATION DATA) and QMC FORM 1044a (TOOTH CHART), 1 August 1949, X-3629 file.

<sup>27</sup> Greg Gardner, "Family Request for Disinterment," 29 November 2017, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, Fort Knox, KY.

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