IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION
JOHN A. PATTERSON, et al., ) Plaintiffs,
V.

No. 5:17-CV-00467
)
DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING )
AGENCY, et al.,
Defendants. )

ORAL DEPOSITION OF
JOHN J. EAKIN
NOVEMBER 29, 2018

ORAL DEPOSITION OF JOHN J. EAKIN, produced as a witness at the instance of the Defendant and duly sworn, was taken in the above-styled and numbered cause on the 29th day of November, 2018, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:15 p.m., before Vanessa P. Pompa, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, reported by computerized stenotype machine at the offices of United States Attorney's Office, 601 N.W. Loop 410, Suite 600, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the provisions stated on the record or attached hereto.

JOHN J. EAKIN
November 29, 2018,

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## APPEARANCES

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ALSO PRESENT:
Theodore Lorenz,
John J. Eakin,
the Witness; and
Vanessa P. Pompa, CSR
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JOHN J. EAKIN
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4 Appearances

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JOHN J. EAKIN, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION
By Mr. Thorp:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Eakin. Can you state your name for the record.
A. John Eakin.
Q. Thank you. I did it wrong again.
A. Don't worry about it. Whatever you want to call me.
Q. You've been asked by plaintiffs to provide expert testimony in this case, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And you prepared an expert reported dated September 14, 2018?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many times have you been deposed before?
A. I have no idea. Dozens.
Q. So you understand the procedure for a deposition?
A. I do.
Q. I'll ask questions, you respond to your best ability to understand the question. Your counsel may interpose objections but go ahead and answer it unless he tells you not to. Do you have any reason that you
cannot provide full and accurate answers today?
A. No, sir.
Q. And if you don't understand my question please ask me to rephrase. I'll do my best to ask you a question you understand. Fair enough?
A. Sounds fair.
Q. Are you under the influence of any substances or medicines that could impair your ability to understand my questions or give full and accurate answers today?
A. No.

MR. SPRAGUE: I have some clients I would recommend that they take the Fifth on that question but I think you're all right.
Q. Did you do anything to prepare for this deposition?
A. I reviewed a lot of the documents that are involved in it.
Q. In preparing for this deposition did you notice any errors in your report?
A. I don't think there's any errors. There may be some things that -- that today $I$ would state differently but $I$ don't think there's any material errors.
Q. Well, I'm sure we can get into that as we --
A. I'm sure we --

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1 Q. -- go through. You're being proffered by plaintiffs as an expert. In what fields relevant to this case do you have expertise?
A. I've been an investigator working for various law firms, underwriters, government agencies for the last 30 years. I've been doing primarily aviation accident analysis but it's very similar to what's involved here. And then for the last -- well, since 2009 I have studied the X-file IDPFs on World War II MIAs. Originally I got into it because a family member was an MIA. Over the course of that, I guess nine years, this is the fourth litigation that I've been involved in. The first three I did it pro se, two FOIA cases to get the documents that bring us here today. And another case which I guess we'd term it a mandamus case to retrieve the remains of my family member and some others. Out of this work I've dealt with a number of real experts on the issue. And along the way from time to time, for instance, Judge Biery termed me an expert in the Kelder case. So I think I have pretty significant expertise in this particular area because it's so similar to what I've been doing in my day job for the last 30 years.
Q. So how would you characterize the field of your expertise? You've described some of the pieces of your

1 expertise. I'm just trying to get a label for the 2 field. I mean it's not aviation accidents. Like when you were providing analysis there that was the field of your expertise as an investigator there. So what's the filed of your expertise?
A. I think the similarity here is whenever you're dealing with an investigation you're peeling back the onion to get to the truth and that's what I'm best at. My aviation expertise deals primarily with building and searching data bases to retrieve factual data on aircraft accidents. And it's no different than in this case, there's a lot of data that's relevant and a lot of data that's not so relevant.
Q. So you view your expertise as an investigator to be able to distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information then, to correlate --
A. For want of a better term I like yours.
Q. So you've talked about building a data base. So you have a data base of IDPFs that you've built out of your FOIA requests and additional research. Is that what you were describing?
A. Well, we have a number of data bases. If you think -- it depends on how you're gonna define data base, of course. We have several terabytes of these data files, but then in addition I've been through all

Page 8
1 of the files primarily from Manila but also from some of 2 the other mortuary facilities. And I've been through those files and cataloged them so $I$ can go in and, you know, if we're looking for all of the records on someone who is buried in Cabanatuan grave 717 we can pull them up without going through several terabytes of data.
Q. You catalog them electronically?
A. Well, mainly we enter them into an electronic data base.
Q. So your expertise is as an investigator generally, and you've worked with these IDPFs, I think your report also references talking to family members about other researchers?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there any other researchers that you consulted in connection with this report or with these seven cases?
A. Not in conjunction with this report.
Q. Investigators who would have information relevant to these seven cases?
A. I talk to so many people every day I can't say who I talked to specifically on these cases here.
Q. Do you have any education or training that specifically supports the expertise you've asserted here?
A. The last fifty years of investigations and military service and everything else has gone into what I do.
Q. You referenced earlier that a judge referred to you as an expert. Were you specifically qualified an expert -- as an expert by that judge using formal legal factors?
A. I don't think so. He just referred to me as an expert. I don't remember exactly what his question was but he called me up to the lectern and said Mr. Eakin, you're the expert on these files, and we discussed 'em at length.
Q. So how does your expertise go beyond repeating what the documents themselves say?
A. We --
Q. Because it seems as you've described that you're --
A. Sure.
Q. Part of what you've done is gotten a fast way to get to the right documents?
A. Right.
Q. So how does your expertise go beyond -- once we've got to the right documents how does your expertise go beyond sort of repeating what the documents say?
A. I think the real skill in any investigation is

Page 10
1 after you have the data sorting out the good data from 2 the not so good data.
Q. And how do you do that?
A. Very slowly. You just have to compare it with the known facts.
Q. Do you have any expertise as a historian of the Philippine Campaign?
A. Just as an amateur.
Q. Have you read specific books about it?
A. I have quite a collection of books on the Philippine Campaign.
Q. Could you name any that come to mind?
A. The first two, the obvious ones in this regard would be The Ghost of Bataan and The Ghost of Bataan speaks by Abie Abraham who is the guy who retrieved the X-1130 remains.
Q. Anything else that comes to mind?
A. Those are probably the obvious ones that --
Q. In addition to IDPFs have you reviewed general files on Cabanatuan graves -- yeah, on --
A. Everything I could get.
Q. Could you describe that, what does that involve?
A. I'm not trying to be evasive but there's --
Q. Yeah, I understand. I'm just trying to pare it
down.
A. Yeah. There's a lot of material online, there's various forums, you know, online forums that the history of the Philippine Campaign is discussed. There's some people online that are pretty sharp and know a lot in the way of details.
Q. In your request for files have you requested -have you received files in addition to IDPFs that are more generally about the recovery process in the Philippines or Cabanatuan in particular or anything like that?
A. I have. I'm trying to think what I've got. There were several FOIAs over the years and offhand I can't tell you what was contained in them.
Q. Do you recall specifically consulting any of those more general files in preparing this report?
A. Not specifically.
Q. Does your expertise include odontology?
A. No.
Q. So you have no expertise in reading and comparing dental charts?
A. No.
Q. Does your expertise include forensic anthropology?
A. Absolutely not.

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Q. So you don't have expertise in examining or identifying human remains?
A. No.
Q. Does your expertise include laboratory accreditation?
A. We've done some research on that but $I$ can't claim to be an expert.
Q. Laboratory design?
A. No.
Q. Organizational efficiency?
A. No.
Q. Does your expertise include DNA analysis?
A. No.
Q. So you don't have expertise regarding DNA testing methodology?
A. I know just enough to be dangerous.
Q. Selection of samples?
A. No.
Q. Selection of testing methods?
A. No.
Q. So you referenced four lawsuits. How is that -- which I think is the three FOIA -- or two FOIA and the mandamus action in this lawsuit, right?
A. Right.
Q. How did those lawsuits contribute to your
expertise?
A. Well, they -- they obtained the documents that are why we're here today. Without those documents I don't think grave 717 would have been litigated and I don't think we'd be here today.
Q. I'm gonna mark this as Exhibit 1. That's your report.

> MR. THORP: Here's a copy for you.
> (Exhibit 1 marked)
Q. On the last page of your report -- If you'll turn to the last page -- you state: I have not served as an expert witness at trial or by deposition in any other case in the last four years.
A. I don't think that's completely accurate as --
Q. I wanted to ask, you referenced --
A. Earlier on --
Q. -- on your resume --
A. -- we disclosed.
Q. -- on the first page -- so $I$ just wanted you to explain. Just provide --
A. I think that was just poorly worded.
Q. Okay. So turning to the first page on the bottom bullet on your resume you reference a 2014 case in which you served as an expert.
A. Right.

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Q. And you testified by deposition or at trial in that case?
A. By deposition.
Q. Okay. Just trying to clear up the ambiguity. So you've testified not just by deposition, you testified as an expert in a number of cases, right?
A. Yes.
Q. So you're familiar with the concept of stating a distinct opinion as an expert that's going to be used in the court case?
A. Right.
Q. So let's go through. And I'd like you to state each opinion that you're asserting as an expert in this case. Leave out the reasons, the background. So I'd like a listing of the opinions and then we'll walk through them through the rest of the day.
A. Okay.
Q. So please state every opinion that you've reached in this case. And this isn't a memory test, so if you end up wanting to glance at your report that's fine. I just want to get these distinct before we walk through them.
A. Okay, we're covering a lot of material here so let me be as concise as $I$ can. In my opinion Bruntmyer is or was buried in Cabanatuan grave 704.
Q. Okay, so that is your first opinion?
A. Right. Morgan is buried or was buried in grave 822 Cabanatuan.
Q. Okay.
A. Hansen was buried in grave 407 at Cabanatuan.
Q. Okay.
A. Kelder was buried in grave 717 at Cabanatuan. Stuart is currently buried in grave $N-15-19$ at the Manila American Cemetery. And his remains were designated as Manila number 2 xray 3629.
Q. If I can pause you right there. By xray you're referring to just the letter $X$ ?
A. $\quad X$, right, I'm sorry. I'm trying to make it easy for you.
Q. Go on.
A. General Fort was buried in Manila American Cemetery Grave L-8-113. And his remains were designated as X-618. And Nininger, it's my opinion that the remains designated as $X-1130$ Manila number 2 are those of Alexander R. Nininger.
Q. So we'll go through your reasoning for each of those conclusions. Are there any other overarching opinions that you're offering as an expert in this case?
A. We'll probably find some more but I think those are the basics that we can talk about.

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Q. Are you offering an opinion today that the remains of Bruntmyer, Morgan and Hansen are at Manila American Cemetery in the graves for unknowns associated with the common graves you referenced?
A. Well, at or were. I don't know if they've been disinterred. It's my understanding that they've been recommended for disinterment and, you know, the process is ongoing. I don't know the status as of today.
Q. Are you offering an opinion that the remains of these six service members, setting aside Kelder, have already been identified?
A. Officially identified or identified by me? I don't understand what you're asking.
Q. Let's go with identified by the government.
A. No, I don't believe they have been.
Q. Have you identified them?
A. Well, it's my opinion that these individuals are buried in these graves as the unknown that we referenced.
Q. Is it your position that they are likely or that in your view that you have conclusively established that these are the remains?
A. I'm as certain as $I$ can be short of actually examining the remains.
Q. That speaks to your degree of certainty, it

1 doesn't really answer the question. Are you indicating that these are likely the remains or are you certain that each of these remains is the service member you've identified?
A. I think we're splitting hairs here but let me put it this way, after World War II during the, let's call it the identification phase in the late forties, there was a certain standard for identification of remains. Basically they had to have two items of evidence. It could be the location where the remains were recovered and that location was associated with that individual. And the second piece could be a dog tag or dental or a number of different things. I'm more certain today -- I'm more certain than they could have been back then. Does that answer your question? I'm trying here.
Q. Yeah, it helps. Let's pause and talk about what you just said. You talked about a standard during that identification phase.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. What's your basis for the description you provided of that standard, where did you get that?
A. From the X-files. I may have -- I may have seen it referenced.
Q. The $X$-files indicated the standard that was

Page 18
1 required for identification?
A. Well, you can tell by the information in the X-files.
Q. So you inferred the standard from the --
A. Well, I don't remember if I've seen it written specifically or not. I could have but $I$ have no idea where it would have been.
Q. But as you sit here today you don't specifically recall seeing it in writing?
A. No, I don't.
Q. So you may have inferred it from the documents themselves?
A. I could have but there was probably more to it.
Q. So you believe that you're more certain with identifications than the standard that was used for at least some identifications in the 1940s. Your caution in answering my certainty question suggests that you view this on a scale, is that fair to say? That likelihood certainty are not binary but are kind of on a sliding scale of assurance?
A. I wouldn't -- I wouldn't term it that way.
Q. How would you describe it?
A. It's my opinion that these unknowns are who I think they are.
Q. For example -- in your report, for example, you

1 said it's my opinion the remains designated X-1130 are likely those of Lieutenant Nininger. I'm just trying to understand how that likelihood relates to the assertion in the litigation that the remains have already been identified.
A. I think I could write that same sentence with or without the word likely. And I'm not trying to be argumentative --
Q. Yeah.
A. -- and I'm not trying to put too fine a point on it but that's the way $I$ wrote it that day but you're asking me how certain $I$ am. I'm about as certain as can be. Now, I think there -- anything can happen. It can be Santa Clause in that grave but $I$ think it's very, very, very likely that that's Nininger in that grave.
Q. You maintain a website called the Bataan Missing, is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. On there you have written that these remains are obviously those of Nininger, Stewart and Fort?
A. I don't know if $I$ have but $I$ certainly could use those words. They're obvious to me.
Q. It's obvious even though it could be Santa Clause in that grave?
A. Well, the sun may shine today too, you know, we

Page 20
1 don't know for sure.

2
Q. So the -- so the likelihoods and certainty of obviousness is not a hundred percent?
A. You're splitting hairs with me now. I'm as certain as $I$ can be, as I said, short of actually disinterring those remains and examining them.
Q. How surprised would you be if we disinterred -if one of these remains were disinterred and found out not to be the service member you've indicated?
A. I'd be very surprised.
Q. Do you expect to do any additional work to support the proffered opinions and conclusions you've asserted in your report?
A. If it's needed.
Q. Have you been asked to do any additional work to buttress your expert report in the future in this case?
A. We've caught up as of this morning.
Q. Could you describe your assignment in this case from plaintiffs' counsel.
A. I don't know that there was ever a distinct assignment but I've tried to assist wherever I can and share whatever information $I$ have with counsel.
Q. Did you instigate this lawsuit?
A. I did my best to find the best cases and put
the people together. These family members have gotten to be my friends. And when a lot of people found out that I've been successful in recovering the remains of Bud Kelder, my cousin, they came to me and asked me what they could do. And I can't count the number of people that want to do the same thing. But these cases in particular I recommended because I think they're excellent cases to resolve some of the -- some of the issues involved in the MIA campaign.
Q. Do you also draft filings in the case?

MR. SPRAGUE: Does he do what? I'm sorry.
Q. Do you also draft filings in the case?

MR. SPRAGUE: Draft filings?
A. Such as?
Q. The legal filings that were put on the documents.
A. No.

MR. SPRAGUE: The pleadings.
A. You flatter me but we've got some pros involved here.
Q. Did plaintiffs' counsel provide you with any assumptions to use as an expert?
A. No.
Q. This may feel a little redundant but certainly we talked about your field --

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A. What a surprise.
Q. -- your field of expertise. I'd like you to describe the methodology you use in performing your investigative analysis.
A. You're familiar with Occam's razor?
Q. Yes, but state it for the record. State your understanding.
A. That's my favorite problem solving technique is Occam's razor, a philosophical or problem solving principle that says that the simplest solution is usually the correct solution. I don't know that I can define what $I$ do any better than that.
Q. Is your methodology something that is accepted in your -- generally accepted as a sufficient method in your investigative field?
A. I guess it's accepted enough that I've made a hell of a good living for the last 30 years. People come to me and ask me to work for them so I guess that speaks for itself.
Q. To apply Occam's razor you need the relevant set of information, right?
A. Okay.
Q. I'm asking you. Is that right?
A. It sounds reasonable.
Q. So if you were applying -- looking for the

1 simplest solution without all of the facts that could lead to erroneous conclusions, right?
A. Sure.
Q. If someone else was performing the analysis you've performed how would you check their reliability and accuracy?
A. I don't know how you would set up a QC process on something like this. You kind of have to start from scratch.
Q. And by QC you mean quality control?
A. Yes.
Q. So someone else would have to basically recreate everything you did, it would be difficult to just look over your shoulder, is that what you're saying?
A. I think that in general if you want to go through the data items that I've considered and those that I've discarded we could do that. And you might come to the same conclusion, you might come to a different conclusion. I would hope that you would come to the same conclusion when you looked at the same data.
Q. You said you've been retained as an expert in -- many times over the years. Have you ever been disqualified as an expert by a court?
A. Never.

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Q. The methodology you described does it have an error rate or is there any way to know how likely it is that you're mistaken using your evidence?
A. Oh, I think a lot of this is as much art as science and it's not something that lends itself to a rate evaluation.
Q. When you're looking through these files and reaching your conclusions what standard are you applying? Essentially your understanding of the original standard that was applied, some other standard, what standard are you using to reach your conclusions?
A. Whatever it takes to convince me. As an investigator when $I$ go into something like this I'm looking for the truth. I obviously have a great personal connection with these MIAs. And I feel that I owe them my best. So if there's a standard that's what it is.
Q. With whom did you discuss the case in preparing your report?
A. I don't know that $I$ discussed the case with anyone in particular as far as preparing the report went. I mean the report was basically my work product. John Smithee looked it over. He probably corrected a few things but it's my work.
Q. Did you -- You referenced talking to each of
the families of these service members, I guess before the litigation was filed. Were those conversations relevant to the report?
A. Okay, now we're talking about drafting this piece of paper or are we talking about --
Q. Reaching your --
A. -- everything that goes --
Q. -- opinions. Reaching your opinions.
A. Sure, the family members had to provide a lot of input.
Q. Any other individuals that you sought input from in reaching your conclusions, specific conclusions in this case?
A. There's a number of investigators, a number of people that do the same thing, that wish to account for MIAs. And, you know, I'm sure I talked to a number of people about these cases.
Q. Do you recall anyone that provided information that was specifically relevant to these seven cases?
A. Probably the primary person that $I$ had the most association with is Jed Henry.
Q. Can you spell that?
A. $J-e-d, H-e-n-r-y$.
Q. And how would information from him have been relevant to these seven cases?

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A. Oh, just in discussing them and sorting out the details. He did provide me one of the files that $I$ think is critical to this case.
Q. And what file was that?
A. That was the Cheaney classified file.
Q. Now declassified, I presume?
A. Well, hopefully. You know, we call it the classified file just to distinguish it from the never classified file.
Q. And do you know where he received the file from?
A. FOIA.
Q. Any other specific documents or information you received from others that are specifically relevant to these seven cases?
A. There certainly could be but $I$ don't know what they might be. There's a lot of documents that are -well, a lot of documents. I can't tell you where every one of them came from.
Q. Yeah. So let's talk as best you recall about the sort of materials you used. I think in the report you reference IDPFs and burial records. So the IDPFs are the individual deceased personnel files for the service members, right?
A. Right.
Q. And then there's also the X-files, the file for unknown remains?
A. Well, just to be clear the X-files are IDPFs/293 files --
Q. For unknowns?
A. -- but they pertain to unidentified remains so --
Q. Yes. And then you also referred to burial records. By that were you referring to something other than these items in this case?
A. Right, I'm glad you -- I'm glad you brought that up. One of the -- one of the key documents in all the Cabanatuan research that $I$ did was the master burial roster that the POWs maintained in the POW camp. This file was buried, you know, in the camp somewhere hidden from the Japanese. It was maintained in secret because the POWs were not allowed to maintain these records and they buried it. And you can see on it today that it has watermarks, it's torn, it's in pretty poor shape. The copy that $I$ have is a photocopy which appears to be taken from a microfiche copy. Most of the pages are black with white text as you would expect microfilm, microfiche copies to be.

It was interesting how we came across this file. Several years ago when $I$ was first getting

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1 started in this work the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor have a -- or had a newsletter called the Quan, Q-u-a-n. And in going through back issues of the Quan I found a notice that someone had put in there, the guy's name was Al Simms and he was looking for information on his brother. His brother's name was -it wasn't Simms, it was Sinowitz, Raymond Sinowitz. And he had died in the Cabanatuan POW camp under circumstances similar to the death of my cousin Bud Kelder.

So I found this request for information on him. I called Al Simms and we had a great visit. And just in the course of the conversation he mentioned that he had a copy of the burial roster. And I asked him for a copy and he sent it to me. It's about 50 pages long. And it was actually compiled -- I know now that it was compiled from at least five or six different sources such as death certificates that were signed in the camp, personal property records, hospital records. There were a number of source files that were consolidated in this master burial roster. It was all very neatly typed. It included --
Q. Can I pause you right there?
A. Sure.
Q. I think we may have a copy here. Let's mark
this as Exhibit 2. And you'll find this as tab 8, I believe, in your copy. You can have this copy here once she marks the exhibit.
(Exhibit 2 marked)
A. Yeah, this is the same.
Q. Okay. So here, go ahead and use this. So what I've handed you, Exhibit 2, is the death report of Cabanatuan. It's also tab 8 in the binders we were using yesterday.
A. May I ask how many pages are here so I don't have to go through and count them? Is this complete or --
Q. I believe -- This is a complete copy of the document as I understand it.
A. Okay, I understand that or just from memory I think there are 50 odd pages.
Q. Your copy is doublesided. I think that's --
A. It doesn't look -- It could be. Okay. Anyhow, you know --
Q. This looks like the documents you referred to.
A. It appears to be the same -- the same document.
Q. Okay. Go ahead with what you were describing about compiled from multiple sources. So what's your understanding about when this compilation was put together?
A. Sometime before Cabanatuan was liberated.
Q. And what's your source for your understanding of how the documents were compiled?
A. Well, it's pretty obvious that it extends to the last day of occupancy at the camp, I believe. And when you -- I don't think this is complete. There's not enough numbers here. Anyhow, it's in chronological sequence of the deaths. And -- The copy that I have anyhow extends right up to, you know, 1944, '45, whenever the camp was liberated. And I don't know who told me the story of the roster being buried and then recovered afterwards but I've seen references to that in a number of places and, you know, certainly in the X-files. Because quite often in the $X$-files data will be extracted obviously from this roster, because it reads verbatim, and inserted in the $X$-files.
Q. We may talk about that a little more, but for now I was just trying to determine what materials you -documents you used specifically in reaching your conclusions here. We talked about the IDPFs both for the service members and the unknowns, the burial records such as this one. Are there other more general burial records to which you referred in reaching your conclusions?
A. Yeah, there's other records as well. I

1 remember at one of the meetings I had with Heather Harris, one of the DPAA historians, we talked about this. And she said yes she knew of the existence of this burial roster but they didn't have a copy because the copy that was in the archives was so delicate they wouldn't even let them photograph it. I don't know if they've since --
Q. At what point do you believe that conversation occurred?
A. It had to be at one of the family briefings that I attended.
Q. I assume you've probably attended a number over the years. Are we talking 20 years ago, ten years ago, last year?
A. They don't invite me anymore so it had to be in the 2010, 2012 era.
Q. After the deposition would you be willing to provide a copy of the roster as you understand it so we can -- the one you were using in your report?
A. For --
Q. Just --
A. To be put to work? I mean to actually be used? I'll do anything if it will facilitate bringing these guys back. If it's for litigation you're on your own, brother.

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Q. Well, it's information that you used in compiling your report so it's relevant to the basis for your opinions.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. That's why I'm asking.
A. Yeah, if this isn't complete I'll --
Q. I just want to make sure we're comparing --
A. -- look it over. And as I say, there are also -- there's source data that fed into this. And from that I've been able to reconstruct several of the missing pages in this burial roster.

In addition, when you go through this roster you'll find that there's tons of phonic spellings, typos, about what you'd expect from an Army clerk. And having been an Army clerk I think I can speak to the quality of Army clerk work. And I transcribed all this data and used relational data bases to compare against other data bases such as the ABMC data base. There's several other data bases. There's a NARA POW database. There's a NARA -- N-A-R-A -database of deaths. Anyhow, I was able to compare and purify the data. And where it was either illegible or missing I could use some software tricks to bring out that data.
Q. So you have a cleaned up version of this that's

1 corrected to the extent that you've been able to do so?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's what you used for cross-referencing the common graves?
A. It's a basic research tool for Cabanatuan.
Q. Have you reviewed any of the government's efforts to do similar things over the years?
A. The government hasn't been anxious to share. I've made the offer and no one from the government is interested.
Q. I'm gonna mark this as Exhibit 3.
(Exhibit 3 marked)
This is in yours as tab 9. This is a document titled Chronological Listing of Deceased by Accountable Burial Period. Here's a copy so you can --
A. Okay.
Q. Let's keep these in a stack. Is this a document that you've seen before?
A. I don't know. I've seen a number of different versions of these. These are the cemetery rosters and they evolved over time. You know, I've never found 'em that useful. And I generally don't use 'em in my research.
Q. Does this look like an attempt to do what you've done in sort of taking that death roster and --
A. No.
Q. -- having the data corrected?
A. No. What I did was completely different.
Q. Why don't you --
A. I think this was maintained at the cemeteries. And generally from what I've seen it's -- it's a grave roster but it looks like someone has gone through and tried to -- tried to --
Q. Do you see that there's a column for identified and unidentified. And then on the left side there is the time of death?
A. Uh-huh. Yes.
Q. So this is kind of information similar to what's on the death report that we talked about as Exhibit 2?
A. Okay. It's not --
Q. So basically in doing your work you worked from other sets of data bases but not from a document like this?
A. Right. You know, I've seen these rosters. I don't know that I've seen this particular roster, you know, but I've seen this form a number of times. And it's just not really useful to me anyhow.
Q. So for the purposes of this case and this report, in addition to the death roster you used your
data base that you compiled from various sources, your sanitized version of the death roster, correct?
A. It's a primary tool to me.
Q. And you may not specifically recall exactly what the underlying sources were when you were preparing this report because you referred to your data base?
A. Okay.
Q. Is that what you're -- is that what you're telling us today?
A. It sounds like it. I'm not sure I follow.
Q. A reasonable approximation?
A. Yeah, that's a basic tool.
Q. Are there any other documents you specifically referred to in preparing your report other than what we've already discussed?
A. There were a number of different source data that went into all these things. I don't know if you wanna --
Q. Yeah, setting aside sort of the source data for how you got -- for example, the updated version of the death roster, I think we've kind of covered the general description.
A. I don't want to bore you with too many details.
Q. Right. Any other specific documents that you referred to even if they're sort of like composite

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1 documents now? But I'm just trying to get a set of documents that you specifically referred to in compiling this report.
A. Typically when a family comes to me -- and I average probably one inquiry a week from one family that usually they find me on the Bataanmissing.com website. And I'll get an email from them saying, you know, my cousin, brother, whoever died at Cabanatuan or wherever, and do you have any information on him, his name is. And sometimes they'll have a service number. And like sometimes they don't know if they died in Cabanatuan or a death march or where but I'll take whatever information they give me. Usually the first place I go is to the Cabanatuan death roster or burial roster. If I don't find them there there are other data bases, the ABMC which is useful because it will in general identify who's still missing if they're listed on the tablets as missing.
Q. And that's publically available through ancestry.com, right?
A. Well, I FOIA'd this from ABMC when they sent me a data file. And there's other data bases as well, the POW database, the World War II data base, these sorts of things. And I'll come up with whatever information $I$ can find on 'em.

In some cases -- well, once $I$ have a name I'll search my drive for any files specifically on them, whether it's an IDPF or in some cases if $I$ have a searchable PDF the $X$-file may come up. Sometimes I'll find a name that I'm looking for in someone else's file. So there's a number of places that we can obtain this data. And usually $I$ can get back to a family the next day and give them a little closure finally.
Q. But do you recall any specific initial documents that you used for these seven cases?
A. I don't know if there was anything out of the ordinary for them or not.
Q. Okay, let's walk through your report and talk more specifically --

THE WITNESS: I think I'm gonna need a --
MR. THORP: Certainly. We can take a break right now.
(Recess from 9:57 to 10:12)
Q. Okay, we'll go back on the record. Let's go back to Exhibit 1, your expert report.
A. Okay.
Q. I think it's open in front of you. If you'll turn to page 5. I think it's tab 2 in the binder if you want to follow, unless you pulled it out. Oh, you have a copy. Okay, under the Bruntmyer heading you say: I

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1 agree with the DPAA's assessment that the commingled remains recovered from Cabanatuan Communal Grave 704 include those of Lloyd Bruntmyer. Is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. On what basis do you say that it's DPAA's assessment that the remains recovered from 704 include Bruntmyer?
A. I think that was in something that -- in the defendant's file.
Q. That the government had concluded that he was recovered from that common grave or that he was likely buried there?
A. I -- It was probably in reference to the statement that DPAA had made a recommendation for disinterment of this grave and --
Q. Okay, so you're characterizing the recommendation for disinterment?
A. Well, it said that they -- they obviously agreed with my conclusion that Bruntmyer was in that grave because they recommended disinterment.
Q. And it's also your opinion that Bruntmyer, Morgan and Hansen are buried in the graves of unknown service members associated with each of these common graves?
A. Yes, each of the respective graves.
Q. Are buried in connection with the remaining unknown graves associated with those? I'm sorry, the remaining unknowns -- Sorry, that question was poorly phrased. I guess let's just talk about it using -let's just use Hansen as an example.
A. Okay.
Q. On what basis do you conclude that Private First Class Hansen was buried in common grave 407?
A. I can't tell you exactly but I can tell you in general what $I$ would have relied on. Number one would have been the burial roster --
Q. The death report?
A. -- that we just looked at. Number two I'm sure we had an $X$-file on someone from that grave. Typically the $X$-file would contain a list of everyone who was in there. So that would have been -- that was redundant to the burial roster but just another source of the same data. We may have had IDPFs on -- perhaps on that man, perhaps on someone else from that grave, but all of these bits and pieces fit together and tell us that Hansen or Morgan or Bruntmyer is in that grave.
Q. And all of that depends on the initial recordkeeping about who died, on what day they died and what common grave people that died that day were put in?
A. Not necessarily.

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Q. What other sort of information would lead to the identification of where he was from -- where he was buried?
A. If the $X$-file --
Q. So let's talk -- we're not talking hypothetically, we're talking specifically about your conclusion --
A. Okay.
Q. -- that PFC Hansen.
A. Maybe we should pull out some of the $X$-files for Hansen or Morgan or Bruntmyer and just see what's in those X -files.
Q. So you don't recall -- as you sit here today you don't recall specifically what bases?
A. Oh, absolutely not. There's been hundreds of these.
Q. So there's nine unknowns associated with common grave 407. So you'd be talking about the nine X-files for those -- for those graves?
A. Right, the $X$-files and --
Q. And PFC Hansen's IDPF.
A. Well, not necessary his. One of the things that you have to realize in all of these files is these were all pre-copy machine files. And today we have so much paper. Back then everything was carbon paper. So
if you had nine unknowns and someone made a document with six carbons you were gonna have three or four of these files that wouldn't get a copy of that document, okay? So you need to have all of the $X$-files and all of the IDPFs to hopefully put together a complete file.
Q. And you believe that you did that with regard to each of the Cabanatuan individuals in this case?
A. Well, that would be typical.
Q. But you don't recall whether you compiled a complete set to use?
A. I don't remember. I felt certain that once the litigation was filed we'd get a complete administrative record and any gaps would be filled in.

MR. SPRAGUE: Here's Hansen.
Q. So you're referring to Exhibit 2. Can you give me the Bates number of the page you're referring to.

MR. SPRAGUE: It's on 0332. He's number 461 in the left-hand column. I don't know what the left-hand column means but that's the roster number. Private David C Hansen, is that the guy?

THE WITNESS: That's him.
Q. I'm sorry, just a moment.

MR. SPRAGUE: 27th bomb squad.
THE WITNESS: What's the date? 6-26, yeah.

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1 Q. So June 26th of 1942?
A. That's the date of death.

MR. SPRAGUE: No -- Yeah, it looks right. THE WITNESS: June is the important thing. MR. SPRAGUE: Okay. MR. THORP: Sorry, which line item did you say?

MR. SPRAGUE: 461 up towards the top.
Q. And from this information how would you determine what common grave would be associated?
A. You really can't from this. Prior to 1 August of '42 -- in fact, if you flip a few more pages and get up to, you know, the later burials later on they included a grave number on this burial roster. Most of the lines on the burial roster prior to 1 August did not include the grave numbers. Some did but the majority did not. And so in that case you have to go to other sources to determine what grave is at issue here.
Q. What's your understanding of how graves were assigned for folks who died in Cabanatuan at this time?
A. They weren't assigned. They dug a hole where the Japanese guard told them to dig a hole. And it was different every day. In general particularly in the early days of Cabanatuan they jumped around in the cemetery. I've read reports that said that the stench

1 was so terrible that they couldn't stand being in the same place so they'd go to the other end of the cemetery and dig the common grave there. So they weren't really assigned, it was just kind of a random thing, everyone that was buried during the 24 hour reporting period. And reporting periods varied from noon to noon. Later I think it was 5 to 5 or something like that. That, you know, everyone that died during that period would go into a single communal grave.
Q. So what's your basis for concluding that Hansen was buried in this -- in common grave 407, essentially the fact that he died in the right time period, as recorded as having died in that time period?
A. That's a clue but there's a number of other places that I could have looked as we've gone through and the $X$-files quite often list who's in that grave.
Q. But they're working from a -- they're just compiling the same information, right, they're working from the death roster?
A. Who is?
Q. The AGRS folks compiling the X-file, right?
A. No, not necessarily.
Q. Where else would -- how else would they be determining who was in a specific grave?
A. Well, the death certificates usually had the

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1 grave number on them. They just weren't putting them on this consolidated roster up until 1 August but there's a number of other --
Q. Do you have --
A. -- places.
Q. Do you have the death certificates?
A. It's probably in the $X$-file or the IDPF but, you know, I can't tell you. I'm not trying to jerk you around here but all of these are a little bit different, you know, and I'm trying to give you the general process that we used to find them. You know, if $I$ was at my computer we could bring this up in ten minutes and I could take you right through it. If you have an X-file or several X-files from grave 407 we can probably find it. It's up to you if you want to sort through it.
Q. We may be able to -- maybe we'll look through it on a break.
A. Is it really relevant.
Q. Yeah. Isn't it possible that Hansen did not die on the day indicated by the death certificate or death roster?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
Q. Is it possible that he, that he Hansen did not die on the day indicated here in the death report?
A. Anything is possible. I think it's highly

1 unlikely though because from what we've found that death roster is very, very accurate with the caveat that there's a number of typos and omissions and things. But once we got the data cleaned up there's very few errors in that data. And if you do find an error I'm sure it's going to be sorted out once you get through all the rest of the data because this burial roster doesn't exist in a vacuum. There are, you know, supporting documents, a number of $X$-files and IDPFs that support it.
Q. Isn't it possible that Hansen was not buried in common grave 407 but instead somewhere else in that cemetery?
A. I think that's what I just answered. And I don't know.
Q. Well, the first question was whether he didn't die on the day indicated. And, like, even if he did die on the day indicated couldn't he have been buried -- I mean it could have been the last death in that time period but ended up being buried with the group for the next day, right?
A. That could have happened.
Q. And if that happened he wouldn't likely be among the remains that are associated with common grave 407 now, right?
A. How likely that is $I$ don't know. I'd have to

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1 see the other information because like I say, that burial roster doesn't exist in a vacuum. There are other documents quite often, sometimes not but generally there are documents that support that. So I can't tell you that the day or the grave number would have affected finding him without having all of the data.
Q. Are you aware that one individual recorded by the death roster as being buried in the group for common grave 407 was actually identified in common grave 1009 buried the following day?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
Q. Go ahead and answer. Are you aware of that?
A. I -- I don't know whether I am or not. It's been so long since I've worked specifically on this grave that $I$ just can't give you the details about a specific grave. They all run together, you know, there's over 300 of these graves and --
Q. 300 ? I thought it was like 3000 that were buried.
A. No, I'm talking about communal graves. There's 3744 unknowns that were buried in Cabanatuan -- or in Manila. There's, I want to say, 2655 deaths at Cabanatuan. And something over a thousand of those were unknowns.
Q. But the 300 you're referring to the number of
common graves?
A. The communal graves, yes, sir.
Q. So we've been talking about whether -- what it takes to determine that Hansen was buried in a particular common grave. Now let's take the step to how we get -- so this is going from that common grave to being buried at Manila cemetery now associated with common grave 407. What's your basis for concluding that Hansen's remains made it from that common grave to now these -- to among these nine unknowns, to these nine sets of unknown remains buried at Manila associated with common grave 407? Are you simply reporting that records indicate that Manila American Cemetery has nine graves of unknown remains associated with common grave 407?
A. You're asking me to be very specific about where each of these guys are buried and I can't do that without looking at the files. If you want to pull out all of the X-files and IDPFs for that grave if you can't identify them well, you know, I'll come back tomorrow and, you know, I'll research it and tell you. But in general we can figure out what communal grave these guys were in. Sometimes we can't. It all depends on what files we have. I have probably 98 or 99 percent of the X-files. And it's not my fault that I don't have the rest of them. The IDPFs we've been fighting about

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1 those. Last night I got a drive from Ms. Kruger with 327 gigabytes of additional IDPFs that I haven't dumped in my drive yet. So what went into this particular research working up this grave I can't tell you.
Q. Okay. Let's just walk through the possibilities.

MR. THORP: Please don't just hand the witness documents. That's not helpful at this point.

MR. SPRAGUE: Yeah, sure it is because you're asking for stuff --

MR. THORP: We can take a break and do it but it's inappropriate for you to just be handing documents to a witness that I'm questioning.

MR. SPRAGUE: Put whatever you want on the record. I just handed him a document that -- where the government says PFC Hansen is believed to be buried in grave 407. So you can dance with him all you want but it's your conclusion, you the government's conclusion that the man is in 407. So you're wasting an awful lot of time, Counsel.

MR. THORP: Well, you've put your view on the record. Please take the document back for now and we can deal with it when you're --

MR. SPRAGUE: For the record we're talking about DPAA0001361.

MR. THORP: So you can ask him -- When it's your turn you can ask him any questions you like about the documents you choose.
Q. I'm not trying to sort of pin you down without showing you a few documents but I'm just trying -MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, sidebar.
Q. Let's just walk through the possibilities. It's possible that the recovery team, the grave service recovery team that went to Cabanatuan, did not match the precise contours of common grave 407 when they conducted the disinterment, that's possible, right?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. Anything is possible, you know, I'm not going to speculate on what could have been or what couldn't.
Q. It's --
A. We have documents that tell us where these guys were buried. If you don't want to use the documents, you know, we're wasting time here just playing -playing hypothetical games.
Q. Do you recall how many service members were associated with common grave 407?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Would it surprise you if $I$ said it was 26 ?
A. Okay, that would be typical for that time period.
Q. And are you aware that there are nine unknowns -- or that there are nine unknown sets of remains associated with this common grave?
A. I don't know what the numbers are.
Q. Let me -- I'll just go to a document that you guys prepared.

MR. THORP: Mark this for the record.
(Exhibit 4 marked)
Q. This is tab 5 in your binder. This is plaintiff's request for production in which you define -- if you turn to page --
A. 5 ?
Q. I guess we're doing Hansen so 4. This identifies a number of $X$-files and identified service members. So there are a significant number of identified service members from this common grave, right?
A. There appear to be.
Q. It's possible that Hansen's remains were misidentified and sent home as one of these other service members, correct?
A. You're asking me to speculate.
Q. No, I'm asking -- I'm not asking --
A. I told you, you know, if you want to use the word possible anything is possible. It could be Santa

Claus in there for all $I$ know, but that's not consistent with the things that we do know about that grave.
Q. In your report you reference that there are discrepancies in the government's initial identification effort including misidentifications, right?
A. Yes.
Q. So it's not a remote possibility that given remains were misidentified and sent home with someone else?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. Are we agreeing that the government screwed this process up really badly?
Q. I'm referring to your own characterization.

MR. SPRAGUE: We'll stipulate that --
Q. But go ahead. I'm just asking you questions. Go ahead and answer them.
A. I think they made a hash out of this whole identification process.
Q. So it's possible that Hansen's remains are not among the nine remains left at Manila American Cemetery but are buried in the United States somewhere as one of these other service members --

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.

## Q. -- correct?

A. I have no information that would lead me to

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1 think that specifically. But if you want to talk about possibilities we can talk about possibilities all day.
Q. And it's also possible that Hansen's remains were commingled with other remains when they were reviewed at the Manila Mausoleum and didn't end up with the sets that got buried as the remains from common grave 407, right --

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
Q. -- that's also possible?
A. If you're saying that it's likely that the remains were commingled I'll agree with that statement.
Q. Here $I$ was speaking specifically to commingled with remains that were not from 407. So once they're at the mausoleum and they're doing the identification effort is it possible that they got commingled further from amongst themselves with remains from other common graves?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. Yeah, I don't think we have any information that would make us think that that's a possibility. It appears -- it appears -- you know, this is something we don't know for a fact but it appears that when they processed these remains at the Manila Mausoleum, and we do know that they were using untrained contract civilian embalmers to process. For some reason, and I don't know
why, but I've been told by several people that the Philippine Command would not allow anthropologists into the command. And they relied on these contract embalmers and they made a mess of the remains. I don't remember who told me but I've been told that they tried to make up sets of remains based on color and texture in the bones. And I think what we've learned from grave 717 is consistent with that, that these remains were extensively commingled within the communal grave. I have nothing that would make me think that multiple communal graves were commingled. Is that clear?
Q. Yeah.
A. Okay.
Q. What assumptions did you make in conducting your analysis -- in reaching your conclusions about Private Hansen?
A. I'd have to see all of the documents to tell you what the assumptions were. I try to avoid things that are likely or possible and rely on things that are known facts.
Q. Would you say that there was a standard that you applied in concluding that PVC Hansen is buried as an unknown in the Manila American Cemetery?
A. Well, the standard was was I convinced that he was, was it consistent with what we had seen in all of

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1 these other graves.
Q.

Did you consider and rule out the possibility that his remains are not among the nine sets of unknowns associated with common grave 407 that are buried at Manila American Cemetery?
A. I'm convinced that they are.
Q. Do you agree that DPAA should not disinter remains until it has family reference samples sufficient to identify the service members likely to be located in the common grave?
A. No. I think that's a piss poor way to operate.
Q. Why is that?
A. The current process is what I've heard described as an anthro led process which requires basically a circumstantial identification be made before they ever do any DNA testing.
Q. How does that apply to this, the Cabanatuan common graves that are being disinterred once they have sufficient family reference samples?
A. Do what?
Q. So your anthro first discussion doesn't seem to apply to these Cabanatuan common graves that are being disinterred once they have sufficient family reference samples for each common grave.
A. The differences between an anthro led DNA

1 process -- an anthro led identification process and a DNA led identification process is with the DNA led identification process we build a data base of family reference samples and then go in and sample the remains and just match 'em up and we don't need anthros.
Q. So you would propose that anthropology be left out of the identification process?
A. I think there's a place for anthros but in general the world standard everywhere except at DPAA is a DNA led process.
Q. Are you offering this as a -- these opinions as an expert, do you have expertise in the practices around the world on --
A. No, this is my observation from talking to a lot of real experts and reading extensively. And I can find no other place in the world -- a good for instance, take the World Trade Center disaster, Hurricane Katrina. Those were comparable to Cabanatuan in that, you know, there was roughly 3000 deaths at each of them. And they didn't use this anthro led process. They went in, they did nuc DNA, compared 'em to the family reference samples and they got them sorted out in short order.

The way that DPAA is going about this -now, I don't know what DPAA's motivation is but $I$ can tell you that it appears that they want everybody to die

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1 first.
Q. A few minutes ago you suggested that a better system would be to collect family reference samples for all the relevant individuals and then go to cemetery remains and conduct DNA testing and compare it to the samples. Is that what you said?
A. That sounds like what $I$ was --
Q. It sounds like a fair description of what you were meaning?
A. Yeah, I think we're agreeing on something finally.
Q. I'm merely trying to characterize your -- make sure $I$ understand your statement. Are you aware that DoD has no family reference samples that would permit Private First Class Hansen to be identified by DNA testing?
A. They have -- They have none or they --
Q. No eligible family references.
A. -- or they don't have any that fit in in their process?
Q. What are you aware of?
A. I don't know where they stand on the collection of $F R S$ for that grave. They don't share that information with anyone including the families.
Q. But the families have to submit reference

1 samples, right? I mean you're in contact with -- you said that you were in contact with the plaintiffs, the family members.
A. Well, one family, not necessarily all the families involved.
Q. And do you understand what types of family relationships are required to provide useable DNA samples?
A. According to something that the family has filed, $I$ think it was in the expert testimony of defendants' experts. In there it basically described using any type of DNA that they could get, whether it was $Y$-STR, mitochondrial, autosomal or whatever. According to that they could use, you know, whatever they could get. That's -- that's all I know about their process. They're not very transparent.
Q. Let's turn back to your report at the bottom of page 5. Again this is Exhibit 1, I believe. You say that the commingled remains from Cabanatuan communal graves 717 have each consisted of virtually complete skeletal remains.
A. Yes.
Q. What was your basis for that statement?
A. Photos.
Q. Tell me what you mean.
A. Photographs of the remains when they were recovered from the Manila cemetery.
Q. Oh, so you mean that the remains disinterred in 2014 --
A. That's when 717 was disinterred.
Q. -- looked virtually complete to you?
A. Yes.
Q. But you've also said that they turned out to be highly commingled?
A. Yes.
Q. So a complete skeleton is not one person?
A. There were ten complete sets there but they had a lot of interchanged parts.
Q. Can you read the last sentence of that Kelder paragraph.
A. Based on Defendants' representations, exhibits, and public statements, my opinion is that Defendants' facilities and techniques are inadequate in capability and capacity to properly reassociate and timely return these remains to their families for burial.
Q. Are you stating this as a formal opinion as an expert or just your personal observation?
A. That's my opinion.
Q. Are you offering that as an expert opinion in this case?
A. You're gonna have to decide where I'm an expert and where I'm a --
Q. Actually I think your --
A. You know, this is above my pay grade.
Q. Do you believe that you have the expertise to offer that as an expert, as a conclusion that the court can rely on?
A. I have seen facts that lead me to believe and cause me to be confidant that statement's true.
Q. But earlier you testified that you don't have the background to be an expert in laboratory science.
A. No, but if you ask me is it day or night $I$ can look out the window and $I$ can tell you it's a little foggy but it's daytime.
Q. So your observation is an observation that anyone in your position should be able to draw without a background or expertise, is that what you're saying?
A. I think it's very obvious. It's been -- Those remains were exhumed in 2014 and they haven't gotten them sorted out yet. Now is it capacity or capability that's -- or both that's causing 'em to have so much problem. You know, that's four years this past August that they've had those remains. And so far, as far as I know, they've only identified partial remains of only eight of the 14. They don't even have the 13th man out

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1 of the ground yet.
Q. I think that's subject to a court's control actually.
A. Well, you know --
Q. He didn't have any living relatives so it's up to the court to give that permission.
A. I understand. And it seems like it could have been rolled into this litigation and handled a lot more quickly or rolled into the original Kelder case but, you know, you don't tell me how to investigate and I won't tell you how to practice law. How's that?
Q. I'm gonna move on to Lieutenant Nininger. MR. THORP: Anybody need a break?
Q. It's your conclusion that the remains designated as $\mathrm{X}-1130$ are likely those of Army Lieutenant -- Army First Lieutenant Alexander Nininger, is that right?
A. That's my opinion.
Q. And what's your basis for that opinion?
A. Primarily the $X$-1130 $X$-file but you can't look at that in a vacuum. There were -- I'm sure you know this, there were five young officers that died over a two day period during that battle. There was Nininger, there was Maynard, there was Compton, Wilson and Green. And then there was a sixth who died several weeks later
that's also associated with these five. His name is Ira Cheaney. And you have to look at all of these files, all six of them plus, you know, everything else to get a picture of the true circumstances for burial of 1130.
Q. Are you relying primarily on multiple witnesses reporting that Nininger was buried around the church yard -- let me say in the vicinity of the church yard?
A. No.
Q. What specifically links $X-1130$ and Nininger?
A. From the day they dug him up they said it was Nininger.
Q. Do you have any knowledge of why they made that association?
A. I think that's one of the things that we're never going to know. There's statements in the file but why those people made those statements we don't know. We'll never know, they're all dead.
Q. Do you place significant weight on the association that was made in the disinterment report?
A. I place significant weight on the totality of the evidence that's there.
Q. Earlier you said that your role as an investigator is to weigh the credibility of individual pieces of evidence to build a composite picture. So I'm asking whether the association made -- which you I think

Page 62
1 referenced specifically in your report -- made on the day that $X-1130$ was disinterred is something that you're giving significant weight in your analysis?
A. Let me make a suggestion, if I could. If you don't like it well, okay. I want you to know everything I know about this case because $I$ think when you know everything that $I$ know you're going to agree with my opinions. Rather than doing this piecemeal, which I find confusing -- you're confusing me and I thought I knew this data. Why don't you let me take you through that file and let's sort out -- I can tell you what data I think is credible and what data $I$ think is smoke. If you'd like to do that $I$ think that -- I think that --
Q. Let's do it that way off the top of your head for now.
A. I can't. That file is much too large to do it off the top of my head.
Q. Well, let's look at what you've described from the file from your report starting on page 7 .

MR. THORP: And I guess let's mark this as Exhibit 5.
(Exhibit 5 marked)
Q. This is in your binder as tab 15. This is X-1130. If you flip to the second to the last page, Bates number ending 3851 you'll see a disinterment

1 report. I think this is the document you're referring to that made an association with Nininger on the -- when these remains were disinterred, is that correct?
A. Probably so.
Q. If you look at the top of this -- I think the next page is a different document. If you look at the top of this document it reports the disinterment of an unknown American from Abucay, grave number 9, Soldiers Row. Do you see that? We're looking at this document (indicating).
A. Oh, this one. Okay.
Q. Disinterred on January 8th, 1946. Do you see that on that page?
A. Okay.
Q. And below that on the middle of the page it says possibly Nininger and it says in grave $\mathrm{X}-1130$.
A. Right.
Q. Is this what you were referring to as the association of Nininger made on the day of disinterment?
A. I think this is the first document that was made when they disinterred him. And they said it was Nininger right from the very beginning.
Q. Well here it says possibly Nininger, right?
A. Okay.
Q. And you have no specific knowledge of why they

Page 64
1 made that association --
A. I would --
Q. -- at this time?
A. I would guess that it was based on this next page where the gravedigger says that he buried five Americans but $I$ don't know. This recovery was made by Abie Abraham. You'll see his name on this 3852 page. He did most of the identification -- are you familiar with Abie?
Q. Go ahead, describe it for the record.
A. He did most of the identifications in Bataan. He had fought in the battle of Bataan. In fact, he was fighting in this area, in the Abucay Hacienda area, he was intimately familiar with it. And in his books you can trace his travels around Bataan collecting remains. He started right there because that was the place that he knew. He must have known something. The old guy -you know, when you read his books he's quite a character. And he did a hell of a job doing a nasty job but he didn't document things very well. I've looked at a lot of $X$-files on remains that he collected and sometimes the place of location is no more precise than the province. You know, you just have to slap your forehead when you read some of his stuff but with that said he generally is pretty accurate. He knew his

1 stuff. He had been there when these guys died, he cared about these guys and he's all we've got. So if he says that this was Nininger it's very likely that he had a good basis for that. And all we can do at this point is trust in what he was doing.
Q. Do either of these two pages indicate that X-1130 was recovered from the church yard?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. Instead they both say Abucay Cemetery, right?
A. That's right.
Q. What is your basis for concluding that these were recovered from the church yard?
A. I don't think $I$ concluded that.
Q. On page 8 of your report, the second paragraph at the top you say: Grave nine behind South wall of the Abucay Church and Grave Nine, Soldiers Row, Abucay Cemetery are one and the same location. Is that your conclusion in this case?
A. No, that's not my conclusion. Let's back up. The heading that that falls under is Factual Information from Official documents, right?
Q. So this is your interpretation of the official documents?
A. No, this is a listing of factual information from official documents. This is not my conclusion.

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1 Q. Okay. So this is your -- or it could be characterized as an assumption.
A. Okay --
Q. You accept that representation of that document?
A. -- now this particular paragraph that you reference where it says grave nine behind the south wall of the Abucay Church and Grave Nine, Soldiers Row, one and the same location, that was taken from a letter in the $\mathrm{X}-1130$ file.
Q. I think rather from Nininger's - I'm sorry, go ahead. Go ahead with yours.
A. No, that was taken from $X$-1130. It was from -that was a statement by the Philippine Command in response to an inquiry from the Memorial Division.
Q. Can you go ahead and try to find it for us? It should be in the document in front of you.
A. Okay, if you go to DPAA3825. Now go to 3823, it's the same one but a better copy. And you also need to look at 3822. 3823 is the basic correspondence. 3822 is an endorsement to that.
Q. So 3823 is a letter dated February 17th, 1949 from the Memorial Division of the Quartermaster General's office asking whether the two grave locations are the same, is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. And 3822 is a response dated April 1st, 1949 stating the Philippines Command's view that they are the same, is that correct?
A. Would you like me to read it?
Q. I'm asking you whether your understanding of this document is that it's the Philippine Command's conclusion that they are the same?
A. That's what it says.
Q. So we'll note that your report is off by one year. You describe it as a document from 1948 so you'll have that for your reference.
A. Thank you.
Q. I didn't catch that until today. So you have taken that as fact because it's stated in this document for purposes of your analysis, is that correct?
A. It's included because $I$ think it goes to understanding all of the confusion about cemetery and church yard. There was a -- it was a mess. I believe that the terms often were used interchangeably, yeah, you know, because there was a cemetery at the church yard. So, you know, you could think well, okay, one person might describe the church yard as the cemetery, somebody else would describe it as no, that was the cemetery cemetery plot down the road but actually it's

Page 68
1 irrelevant.
Q. Why is it irrelevant?
A. It doesn't make any difference. We've got $X-1130$ and the only part of $X-1130$ that depends on location -- yeah, okay -- the only part of the identification of 1130 is just -- you know, the only important part is that these remains were found in the Abucay area. Whether they were found at the church yard or 650 meters over in the town cemetery really doesn't make any difference to our conclusion because it could be either one.

Now, if you want to get into it the only evidence that these remains were found in the church yard originated with Colonel Clarke. And that opens up a whole other issue which $I$ don't know if you're ready to go there.
Q. Let me unpack that.
A. Okay.
Q. You said the only evidence that these remains were found in the church yard comes from Colonel Clarke. So let's separate it out. Colonel Clarke has statements about where Nininger was buried but doesn't say anything specific about where these remains were recovered, right? So this is a separate question --
A. Isn't that the same?
Q. Those are two very different things, right, where someone was buried and where these remains were taken from are two different questions that we're trying to correlate.
A. You mean where he died. He died in the Mabatang area which is north of Abucay. And then the discrepancy in all the accounts is were they buried at the Abucay church yard/cemetery or were they buried in the Abucay town cemetery/cemetery.
Q. Let's unpack this a little bit. You do agree that there is a town cemetery that's separate from the church yard --
A. About 650 meters to the --
Q. About half a mile?
A. Okay.
Q. Is that fair?
A. I think that's what it works out to be.
Q. And so you said what matters is that $X-1130$ was recovered from the Abucay area. So why have you focused on $X-1130$ rather than other unknowns from the Abucay area? Because there are other unknowns from that area, right?
A. Well, you're getting into another issue here. If we're talking about the church yard versus the cemetery --
Q. No, I'm now just talking about the Abucay --
A. Okay, what I was talking about and my response that $I$ think you were trying to recharacterize was the church yard cemetery issue. And what I'm trying to explain is that it's really irrelevant. Now, obviously if these remains were found in Manila, you know, they couldn't be Nininger but they're from the Abucay area. And I don't think that it makes any difference whether they were in the cemetery or whether they were in the church yard. The only evidence that they were in the church yard and what caused all the commotion and all of the reinvestigations and the redigging of the church yard came from Colonel Clarke. And the Army made an official conclusion that Clarke's information was erroneous, bogus and fraudulent.
Q. Isn't it possible that the initial association on the day of disinterment of our grave number nine was linked to Nininger solely by Colonel Clarke having written a letter that indicated Nininger was buried in grave number nine?
A. No, you haven't done the timeline. If you do the timeline you'll see where the Quartermaster General in the Memorial in the Department of the Army sent that information to the Philippine Command. And it was subsequent to the disinterment and the comment that it
was possibly Nininger. They arrived -- you know, according to the dates they arrived at the conclusion that it was possibly Nininger long before Clarke's information was ever introduced into the command.
Q. Can you turn in the $X$-file to 3830 .
A. Okay.
Q. Do you see the -- what's tagged Army personnel graves --
A. Yes.
Q. -- on that? Is it your understanding that X-1130 would correspond with grave number nine in this --
A. I don't --
Q. -- south wall of the church?
A. I don't think anyone can conclude that they came from there. Most of the conclusions that were reached in this file as to the location were erroneous.
Q. So why have you focused on grave $\mathrm{X}-1130$ rather than other unknown remains from the broader Abucay area?
A. It doesn't have anything to do with the location, okay. And I have looked at all of the graves in this area. And we know from this statement taken by good old Master Sergeant Abie Abraham that there were five Americans buried in the Abucay town cemetery and when they --

Page 72
1 Q. But none of the other four --
A. Let me finish.
Q. I'm sorry, go ahead.
A. When they were disinterred they immediately concluded that this one was Nininger. They weren't all disinterred the same day either. But when they got to the one that they designated as 1130 they concluded that it was Nininger. Now, what they based that conclusion on $I$ don't know.
Q. So what -- other than that what else supports your conclusion that this is Nininger rather than another unknown from the Abucay area?
A. Oh, you want to get into the whole thing? We need to go through the whole file then because we have to sort out all of the bogus data as well as the good. You want to go through it page by page?
Q. I don't really want to spend two days going through this but I'm just asking --
A. But you asked me the question. And in order to answer the question that's what we've gotta do.
Q. What other pieces of information -- I'm not asking -- there's pieces of information that you say -that you discredit and say I don't trust that. But I'm asking for what other pieces of information support your conclusion -- not the later analysis and people's -- and

1 sort of what you say the confusion of how this was proposed. But what other fact, what other data, what other pieces of information support the conclusion that this is Nininger other than the additional --
A. Okay, I'll try but, you know, we're trying to cover a lot of data here.
Q. There's a lot of documents, there's not really that much data.
A. Well, maybe that's part of the problem but, you know, I've got a stack of notes on this. And, you know, I'm not confident that I'm gonna get everything but I think $I$ can give you the basics, okay? Number one -and we have to dispose of the height issue first. The height issue is bogus.
Q. And what is your expertise to opine on height estimates?
A. I think it's pretty well known that to determine the height of skeletal remains you have to be working from data from a similar population. In this case in here -- and we can find it if you want -- there are two pages that show the calculated height of 1130. You're familiar with it or you want me to find it?
Q. You can just characterize it.
A. Okay. It doesn't say in there what calculation method they used. It appears to be Rollet, R-o-l-l-e-t

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1 but it could be Broca, Pearson or Progman which were also methods that they used to calculate these remains. But Rollet was most common. And I guess that's what it was. All of these guys based their height tables on an 1880 era French population. Now, in Rollet's case --
Q. Well, let's just assume that there are flaws with Rollet's methodology.
A. Okay. All I'm asking you is to just let's disregard the height issue for now. If you want to come back --
Q. Since you brought it up $I$ just have a question about it.
A. Okay.
Q. Are you aware of modifications that have been made in that estimation since the 1940s?
A. Oh, the state of the art has advanced tremendously but we're looking at something that was done in 1946, okay. And we don't know how those remains were measured, we don't know how eroded they were because there's no -- no --
Q. So you disregarded the height estimation?
A. I disregarded the height estimate. If you disregard the height estimate you'll find the -- there were actually five recommendations from the field to Department of the Army that these remains be --
Q. So, I've been --
A. Let me finish, please.
Q. Sorry, go ahead.
A. That these remains be identified as Nininger. The first one -- and this was prior to any input from Clarke. In the first one Department of the Army, the Quartermaster General came back and disapproved the recommendation of identification based on the height. And if you continue on through this file you'll find -and this is the only file out of the literally
thousands, there's 3744 files from Manila and there's several thousand more that I've been through. And this is the only one, the only file that $I$ have seen where the Philippine Command, the field commander made more than one recommendation for identification. And when you follow the correspondence through here they got into -- they almost had -- I don't know of a better term than a pissing match. Washington and Manila were at total odds over this. And Manila was adamant that 1130 was the remains of Nininger and Washington wasn't buying it. And that leads us to why.
Q. So let's break that down.
A. Okay.
Q. You indicate in your report on page 8 that the first of these was the Philippine Command memo updated

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1 December 8th, 1948. I've also found their recommendations dated April 26th, 1949 and March 7th, 1950. I only find three. You've said five. Can you show me the five in the file? It's in front of you.
A. They are buried, I'll grant you that. I have some notes here that $I$ brought for --

MR. SPRAGUE: No pun intended.
Q. So why don't we come back to that after lunch.
A. Yeah. I'll sort them out but I'm gonna have to use some notes.
Q. That's fine.
A. There are actually four board recommendations. And then in conclusion there's a letter. And we can probably find that letter here and you've probably seen it. The letter basically says it's the opinion of this command, and that's what I'm counting as the fifth recommendation. The opinion of this command that this is Nininger, and if you ain't buying it let us know as soon as possible because we're tired of messing with you.

Okay, here we go, 3786, paragraph (6), In view of the above, it is the opinion of this Headquarters that the remains of unknown 4685 -- and that's Manila Mausoleum 4685 which is the same as X-1130 -- are in reality those of Lt. Nininger. The

1 board proceedings are being returned herewith for a recommendation.

MR. SPRAGUE: For reconsideration.
A. For reconsideration. And then they go on to say that: In the event that the resubmittal of our previous recommendation in the case of Lt. Nininger is not acceptable to your office, it is requested that this headquarters be advised as soon as practical to allow an early resolution of this case as nonrecoverable. Now --
Q. So let's turn back one page prior to 3785. And you see the date stamp near the top of 7 March 1950 right under Headquarters Grave -- American Grave Registration Service.
A. Right.
Q. So I read this as a March 7, 1950 communication. Do you agree?
A. Okay, this is a first endorsement to --
Q. So it's a response to a November 28, 1949 letter?
A. Right.
Q. Which is also indicated at the top --
A. It appears to be, yes.
Q. Okay.
A. Now --
Q. So I'm interested in -- I have that one down as

Page 78
1 one of the ones I found.
A. Okay.
Q. So that's the last of my three. I would be interested in where your other two --
A. Okay, if you'll remind me next time we take a break I'll dig it out but $I$ think it's significant. If you've been in the military and you've read some military correspondence you can read between the lines in this, they were just tired of messing with them.
Q. So in your view you rely more heavily on the Philippine Command's recommendation than the --
A. Absolutely.
Q. -- Quartermaster General's skepticism?
A. Absolutely. They were there, they knew all the things that we can never know today but they were there. And they were not only convinced, they went to the mat with their higher command. And now we can get into Cheaney and we can come up with a reasonable and a plausible reason why the higher command was so adamant about not accepting this.
Q. Go ahead.
A. Are you getting into Cheaney? This is a whole new issue. If you're ready to jump --
Q. No, let's --
A. I don't wanna --
Q. -- leave it here before we add the Cheaney piece. So in your view reading between the lines you find the Philippine Command more credible -- more credible than the Quartermaster General -- than the Quartermaster General's offices?
A. It's not a matter of credibility. It's a matter that they have the facts and they were adamant that their facts were correct.
Q. Isn't it possible that they strongly -- that the Philippine Command strongly wanted to resolve this case and that the Quartermaster General's office was providing the quality control?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. They're free to go with that possible stuff again --
Q. As an expert --
A. -- you know and --
Q. -- I can put hypotheticals to you.
A. Well, yeah, but I'm not gonna answer your hypotheticals unless $I$ have some reason to believe that that's factual. I have no reason to believe that that's probable.
Q. But instead you've concluded that it's probable that the Philippine Command was accurate and that the Quartermaster General's office had some ulterior motive?

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1
A. No. We know that the Philippine Command had all the information. It's obvious, they had it. And it was the opinion of the command, they were on site. If they had any -- any qualms, if there were any unresolved issues they were in a position to resolve them. And yet they came up and said it's the opinion of this headquarters. To me that's -- it doesn't get much better than that, you know, short of saying that Nininger's mother identifying him what do you want here.
Q. Okay, why don't you go ahead and describe how you think Cheaney's file fits in with your analysis here.
A. Are you familiar with the Cheaney file? Do you have a copy of it?
Q. Yes. And you've described it in the -- in your report here.
A. Do you have a copy of it?
Q. Yes.
A. I'll take you through it.
Q. I'd rather have just a summary overview of how you think your understanding of Cheaney's file fits into this. I mean, you've provided a summary here in your report.
A. Without trying to characterize the entire file, because there's a lot of information here, it's a very

1 detailed very credible narrative of the investigation by the office of the Quartermaster General. And they concluded that Ira Cheaney was not in Ira Cheaney's grave at West Point, and that it was most likely in their opinion that either Nininger or Maynard were buried in that grave. And then they went on to -- they documented that this was a coverup, this was nothing less than a coverup. You know, this is the kind of stuff that makes 60 Minutes today. This was a coverup, they went out of their way -- they sent a colonel out to visit all the witnesses and get their stories straight. I mean, all $I$ can do is shake my head. And then --
Q. I'm sorry, let me pause you there --
A. No, no, no.
Q. I need to pause you because the record -you've said they multiple times and I'm not certain what time in history we're talking about. So let's break down what you've said so far. And I'm happy to sort of go on --
A. We're talking about the conclusions of the -the conclusions and recommendations contained in what I'm calling the classified Cheaney file, okay? And they sent this colonel out to get everyones' stories straight. It's just -- all $I$ can do is shake my head.
Q. So by get stories --

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1 A. They were not only doing a coverup, they were documenting that they were doing a coverup. And this well explains their reluctance to accept the recommendation of the Philippine Command.
Q. Let me break that down, let me try and understand what you're saying first. By get their stories straight are you referring to them telling witnesses what to say or making sure they had an accurate version of the witnesses' recollection?
A. I interpreted it as telling the witnesses what to say.
Q. And why did you draw that conclusion?
A. From the way it was written, from the words.
Q. I'm sorry, I have too many sets of paper floating around here.
A. We've got way too much paper here today.
Q. Okay, let's mark this as Exhibit 6.
(Exhibit 6 marked)
A. I'll put this back on the pile.
Q. This is an excerpt -- I'll just represent this is an excerpt from the declassified Cheaney file --
A. Okay, this is the one --
Q. -- produced --
A. -- that was originally marked secret.
Q. Let me finish speaking.
A. Sorry.
Q. This is an excerpt from the declassified Cheaney file produced in discovery marked beginning DPAA004445. It is I believe a nine page document titled Intraoffice Reference Sheet that document created by a Captain Vogl documenting a series of conversations and communications. Are these the communications you were referring to as helping people get their stories straight?
A. This isn't complete.
Q. I mean this is an excerpt from -- this is a complete document from that file.
A. This is an excerpt. I don't know which pages are missing. I just know that --
Q. I'll represent this is a complete document from the file. There are other documents in the declassified file.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. If you turn to the back -- I'm sorry, I guess we'll start chronologically forward. The first date appears to be October 16, 1950. Do you see that?
A. This is on 4453?
Q. Yes.
A. The first date is 30 October --
Q. No, I'm sorry, on the first page.

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1
A. Oh, first page.
Q. I thought it was reverse chronological but it appears to be straight chronological. The first date is October 16, 1950.
A. Okay, there we go.
Q. Right? Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it indicates that Captain Vogl called Colonel Clarke?
A. That's right.
Q. And then there's a second conversation documented on October 23, 1950?
A. That's with Lieutenant Colonel Anders?
Q. Yes. Is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And the next page continues to describe the conversation with Colonel Anders. On the next page there's notations for October 24 . And they describe conversations with Major John Olson, is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. And then a couple of pages forward on page 4449 there begins a record for October 25, 1950 describing a conversation with Major Cecil Sanders, is that right?
A. Right.
Q. And then on page 4450 at the bottom it says:

In order to clarify certain discrepancies furnished by Anders, Sanders and Olsen I again phoned Colonel Anders, is that right?
A. Right.
Q. And then the next page it also indicates that a Captain Eugene Anthony was contacted. And then on the following page that on the 27 th of October they phoned Colonel Edmund Lilly, is that right?
A. Right.
Q. And then on the 30 th of October phoned Mr. Fred Koenig?
A. Right.
Q. K-o-e-n-i-g. And then on the 31st of October Captain Vogl reports to the chief of his division the above reports of telephone conversations are submitted, is that right, on the last page?
A. Right. That's not the last page.
Q. The last page of this document, right?
A. Well, it's the last page of this document but it doesn't include the recommendations and conclusions of the document.
Q. Well, we can refer to the file and see whether there's -- what you're recalling may be a separate document than an intraoffice reference.
A. No, it was all the Cheaney file.
Q. But a given file is not a given document, right?
A. No, it's like you said, this is an excerpt. And I'm just stating for the record that the excerpt --
Q. That there are --
A. -- doesn't contain the important stuff.
Q. So what $I$ was trying to get at --
A. Okay.
Q. -- is that this document records that there was a number of telephone conversations.
A. That's right.
Q. Are these the telephone conversations that you were talking about when you said that the military went -- that the military went around to get people's stories straight, or are you referring to other conversations?
A. No, that's in the recommendations and conclusions that's missing from this.
Q. What is in the recommendations and conclusions?
A. The part where they were gonna get everyone's stories straight.
Q. So that they were recommending additional conversations with these individuals?
A. Yeah.
Q. And so you believe that -- on the basis of your
recollection of that that this was a coverup?
A. There's no, well, believe. It's obvious. This is the -- this is the dictionary definition of a coverup.
Q. Does this document describe Captain Vogl's discovery that Colonel Clarke's recollections may not have been accurate?
A. It describes some of the investigative work that Captain Vogl did in compiling this but it's so incomplete that, you know, you left out the good stuff. You know, the mere fact that this was first marked confidential and then bumped up to secret. I'm sure you -- you're much more current on classified material than I am but it's -- and I'm sure even in 1950 it was a huge violation of the law to classify information as a defense secret just to avoid embarrassment to the Department of Defense.
Q. Have you held classification?
A. Yeah.
Q. You've held a clearance?
A. Yeah, a bunch of times.
Q. And what's the basis for -- are you opining as an expert about what would be a violation of the law?
A. No, it's a fact. If you track the executive orders back to 1950, the executive orders concerning

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1 defense information, it's a violation of the law to classify something that's not a defense secret. This doesn't affect the defense of the United States, this affects recovering those remains. You might call it for official use only. Back then they called it restricted but if I were to do this today, if I had classification authority and I were to classify this I'd go to jail -or $I$ could go to jail for it.
Q. You said in your report that you give the file additional credence because it was classified secret?
A. They were obviously covering it up.
Q. So why do you give official credence to the document because it's classified?
A. I think it shows the importance of it.
Q. But how does it show the accuracy of it?
A. It shows how adamant they were about not revealing this information to the public.
Q. So if you view this information as credible why are you -- why do you associate Nininger with X-1130 rather than with the remains buried at West Point? Doesn't this show that there are actually multiple possibilities for where Nininger is buried?
A. It's a possibility. My opinion is still based on the overwhelming evidence in the 1130 file and the related files, it's still my opinion that 1130 is

Nininger.
Q. But it seems --
A. Excuse me. I think it's a distinct possibility, there, I'll use possibility this time. It's an official recognition by the Army that Nininger could be buried in Ira Cheaney's grave in West Point. I think it's more likely that it's Maynard which is consistent with the Army's viewpoint but I'm still convinced that 1130 is Nininger.
Q. So circling back, when we started talking about the $\mathrm{X}-1130$ you noted the statement that Mr. Cunana -Cunanan buried five Americans --
A. Right.
Q. -- together. And you said you reviewed those -- the X-files for those burials?
A. I found four of them.
Q. And are you aware that the fifth was identified as McCurdy --
A. But McCurdy.
Q. -- that was recovered at the same time?
A. But McCurdy was recovered from the Maraville cemetery.
Q. That's your recollection?
A. McCurdy doesn't fit. McCurdy wasn't one of the five.

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Q. He wasn't one of the five that died but --
A. No, he wasn't one of the five buried with these guys, with Nininger, Maynard, Compton, Green or Wilson.
Q. Are there any pieces of data that limit your confidence in your opinion linking 1130 to Nininger, anything that weighs against it in the balance to you? Because you've said you've excluded a number of things as incredible and that you don't weigh them at all. Is there anything that weighs against it in the balance for you?
A. I'm concerned in a way, and this is not a factual thing, this is a gut feeling that $I$ get when $I$ go through the file. It almost appears as if some of those files have been sanitized to be consistent with this Cheaney coverup. I don't know that. I don't have any evidence to back it up, it's just a gut feeling. That's the biggest thing. I think there may be more and if there is more it would obviously support my opinion that 1130 is Nininger --
Q. Can you --
A. -- because there's no other reason for them to sanitize the file.
Q. So I don't understand your linkage at all. So could you explain how not identifying Nininger helps with the Cheaney coverup. It would seem that the

1 opposite would be the case. Putting the Nininger case to bed as notification before the advent of DNA no one is going to be the wiser. So if in your view there was a coverup why wouldn't they confirm the identification of Nininger and put it to bed?
A. What?
Q. So someone wants the -- as you indicated the Philippine Command wanted to identify $\mathrm{X}-1130$ as Nininger. In your view if the government was concerned about this misidentification of Cheaney and that coming out wouldn't the more logical view, the conclusion on the set of suppositions that they want this to be a coverup is just treat $X-1130$ as Nininger and be done with it. How does concluding that Nininger is unrecoverable support your view of a coverup with regard to Cheaney?
A. Okay, you're -- let me put this back in the pile. You're -- I can't say you're missing the point but we haven't really talked about it this morning, how big these cases really were. You know, when I first got into the Nininger case $I$ thought it was a hot potato because of the Medal of Honor. Now, keep in mind that Nininger not only received the first Medal of Honor of World War II, he received the acclamation of the country. This was a month after Pearl Harbor. The

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1 country was hurting, we needed a hero. And they made 2 Sandy Nininger the hero for this country. He's a lot

1 intervene. And, you know, this wasn't the first family
2 that had asked to intervene. And, you know, all the others were pretty ho hum. When John Patterson called the AUSA within five days Bud Kelder was identified to get the case moving. In some cases JPAC had gotten the consulting -- you know, this is just one example of how they rushed through. They got the consulting anthropologist to buy off on their ID overnight, less than 24 hours, turned it around so that they could get the identification out in five days. That was just -Nininger certainly got the attention of DPAA and the DOJ --
Q. You surmise that because of the timing between Patterson's conversation and the identification?
A. It was pretty obvious. It was pretty obvious. And I had thought that, you know, that it was because of that that $X-1130$ wasn't identified but then when $I$--
Q. You're talking about reasons now or reasons in 1950?
A. Reasons now.
Q. Okay. But I thought we were talking about 1950 .
A. When $I$ received the -- what I'm calling the classified Cheaney file, not this excerpt that you have here, but when $I$ got that complete file it explained

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1 things even better. It's not just the Medal of Honor that puckered people up, it was that coverup and the thought of 60 Minutes or someone getting ahold of that.
Q. But you've jumped to your assessment of current day reasons. I was asking you about reasons in 1950, 'cause that's when you were saying there was the coverup. And I still don't understand how you connect the dots to get from a concern about covering up the misidentification of Ira Cheaney to how that supports a decision to conclude that Nininger is unrecoverable.
A. All of those cases are --
Q. Because this family, for example, would not be still present. John Patterson would not be pressing this matter if they had just said okay, $X-130$ is Nininger, bury him, nobody will be the wiser even if we're confidant it's not Nininger. So if your view is just closing all loop holes for a coverup it would seem to lead to the opposite conclusion of concluding that X-1130 was unrecoverable -- I'm sorry, that Nininger was unrecoverable and was not $X-1130$. So can you try and connect your dots for me? I don't see the connection.
A. I don't even understand what your question is but let me respond this way, I've never seen DOJ/DPAA do the right thing to begin with so why would I think that they would have just identified Nininger --
Q. I'm asking you about --
A. Well, let me finish --
Q. -- 1950 --
A. Why would I think that they would have done that just to resolve the thing. No, it makes no sense. Look, if you wanted to resolve this issue, if you wanted to account for these people we can get that done. We would be more than happy to work with you.
Q. So let me stop you right there, you're not answering my question.
A. Let me finish, please.

MR. SPRAGUE: He's asking you if you think it's possible they would have deceived another family to try to coverup for deceiving the first family.
A. And that's what I've tried to answer. I've never seen DOJ do the right thing. They -- It always works out that in these four cases that I've been involved in they do what's -- what's best for the government rather than what's the right thing.
Q. I'm just gonna try it one more time to get a straight answer.
A. Okay, I'll try --
Q. You have said --
A. -- to understand your question.
Q. -- that your understanding of the classified

Page 96
1 Cheaney file impacts your view of what happened, of why 2 DoD decided in 1950 that Nininger was unrecoverable. Can you explain why the Cheaney file supports your understanding of why in 1950 the government reached what you believe to be the wrong conclusion.
A. I think if we had the entire Cheaney file here rather than just this excerpt it would be obvious.
Q. Well, you can tell me your understanding of how they link up, which is obviously very significant to you. I don't think --
A. There were -- There were so many factors at play here. This was let's call it a hot potato because this was the ultimate hot potato. We had these six families involved. One of them went to their congressman. A little historical trivia here, their congressman was Richard Nixon. At the time he was -- he was a pretty big deal, you know. He was involved in the McCarthy hearings and everything.
Q. So --
A. Well, let me finish now. That family got him involved. I forget who the other congressman was. There was at least one other congressman involved in that. Wilson's father I believe it was was the managing editor of the Omaha World Herald newspaper. I mean, it couldn't get worse for the Army. If they're gonna screw

1 something up and they wanted to screw it up as badly as they could they would have done exactly what they did here.
Q. So let's talk -- so let me make sure that my recollection of the Cheaney file is accurate. Colonel Clarke wrote a letter to Cheaney's family and said that Cheaney was buried 12 -- a number of steps from the south door of the church at Abucay, does that sound -is that fair?
A. I think he did say that.
Q. Cheaney's family forwarded that letter to their congressman Richard Nixon who sent it to DoD. They went and started digging in what they understood to match those descriptions and found the body. Because it matched they identified that as Cheaney and sent him to be buried at West Point. Is that your understanding of how the record is described in the Cheaney file?
A. Yeah, Cheaney was --
Q. So he was identified based --
A. -- was identified very early in this process.
Q. And was identified based on Colonel Clarke's description in the letter to the family?
A. I think so. I can't swear to it at this point.
Q. And so then they later concluded, based on these conversations from the document we have as Exhibit

16 , that Cheaney could not have been buried at Abucay because it had been lost to the Japanese at least a week earlier?
A. That's right.
Q. So, therefore, the remains that they had identified based on Colonel Clarke's representations had been misidentified. So how does that lead them to decide that $\mathrm{X}-1130$ is not Nininger? You haven't -you've said conspiracy but you haven't drawn any link for me between the two and I'm struggling to understand your reasons.
A. Well, because they said that in their opinion -- and I'm using the organizational their now. In their opinion it was more likely that it was Nininger or Maynard that was buried in Cheaney's grave. And they didn't want anything to do with it. They didn't want to deal with the Cheaney family, they didn't want to deal with the Nininger or Maynard families or Wilson, Green or Compton either.
Q. Okay. So --
A. And, you know, when they opened one of those cases they had to open all six of them. It was a mess.
Q. So your view is that all of those files were closed as unrecoverable because they didn't want to reopen the Cheaney case. Is that the bottom line?
A. I think that's a plausible explanation for why they -- the Quartermaster General was so adamant about not accepting the recommendation of the Philippine Command. The Philippine Command was pushing and for some reason the Quartermaster General wasn't buying it.
Q. So --
A. And they didn't have the information. They kept asking the Philippine Command for more information, more information, sending them out to dig up the church yard how many times. I lost count of how many expeditions they sent out there. And they kept doing it but they kept recommending. Now, you know, no matter how many times we dig this place up it's still 1130 is Nininger. Keep asking but you're going to keep getting the same answer is what they were telling them. And that's what I'm telling you too, it's the same answer. That's Nininger.

MR. SPRAGUE: It's going on 12 o'clock guys.

MR. THORP: Yeah, just a couple of more questions on Nininger and then we'll take a break.
Q. So it's your view that there is no set of remains that is more likely to be Nininger than X-1130?
A. That's correct.

MR. THORP: I guess we'll leave it there

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1 for now.

2
(Recess from 11:55 to 1:01)
Q. Mr. Eakin, this morning you testified that you recalled five occasions in which the Philippine Command recommended that $X-1130$ be identified as Nininger. Let's go through exhibit -- sorry, let's see here, Exhibit 5, and see if we've identified the documents you're referring to. So first let's look at the Bates number at the bottom 3788. So 3788 to 89 appears to be a document dated November 28th, 1939 from Lieutenant Colonel Metz. Is this one of the documents you were referring to?
A. I believe so. I'm relying on your list there.
Q. Okay. But go ahead and look at the document --
A. Right.
Q. -- and see if it fits. And this references under point one on the first page of the memo it references two prior communications dated February 8 and April 26. And so that's where you getting two of those recommendations from, is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And then now let's turn forward in the file to 3818. And this is a communication from Colonel Metz dated September 28, 1949. And it again references an April 26, 1949 recommendation?
A. Yes.
Q. And then going to 3321 this is a document from the Philippine Command to the Quartermaster General's office dated May 5th, 1949. And this is a -- this is what, you're treating this as a further recommendation?
A. Yes, this also references a recommendation.
Q. This is a recommendation, right? I'm reiterating --
A. No, I don't think this is actually the board recommendation. A board recommendation would have multiple signatures on it.
Q. The middle of the paragraph says: A supplemental case history for the case of 2 nd Lt. Nininger is forwarded herewith reiterating the previous recommendation, is that right?
A. Okay.
Q. Is that what it says?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And then moving forward to 3825 this is a communication from Colonel Metz dated February 17, 1949 referencing a December 8, 1938 recommendation, is that right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And from these documents collectively that's how you got to the idea that there were five

Page 102
1 recommendations?
A. Yes. I don't see any actual board recommendations in here but these are references to specific board findings.
Q. Thank you for that. I think we can set this aside. So let's talk about Brigadier General Fort. It's your opinion the remains designated as $\mathrm{X}-618$ are likely those of U.S. Army Brigadier General Guy Fort, is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. And what's your basis for reaching that conclusion?
A. The statement of the provincial governor that is included in that $X-f i l e$.
Q. That's your primary basis?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any -- other than sort of his statement do you have any other reason to associate X-6118 with Fort?
A. No, I find that statement very compelling, very credible.
Q. Let's mark the $X$-file for $X-618$ as Exhibit 7 it looks like we're up to.

THE REPORTER: Yes.
(Exhibit 7 marked)
Q. Would you turn to Bates No. 3106.
A. I think there's a better copy on 3104, isn't there? A brighter. The same thing.
Q. I'm fine with that so we'll look at 3104. Is this a version of the statement from Ignacio Cruz that you're referring to?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Did Mr. Cruz have personal knowledge of General Fort's execution at Cagayan? Well, let me back up a step.
A. I'm not sure that these are identical looking at the second page. I'm not gonna split hairs over them, I think they're the same thing but --
Q. Well, there are two different typed copies of it.
A. Okay. Whichever one you want me to use. MR. SPRAGUE: What's the date on the second one?
Q. They're both dated the same so we can work from whichever one you want to use.
A. Whichever one is easier for you.
Q. It looks like, although the formating differs, they tend to transcribe the same text but at some point we can compare them. Let's just go with 3104 through 05.

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A. That's fine.
Q. But let's take a step back. Are you aware of where $\mathrm{X}-618$ was recorded as being recovered from?
A. Just what it -- whatever information is in this file is all that $I$ have on this case.
Q. Can you go to the last two pages, 3128 and 29.
A. The report Of Interment?
Q. Yes. Do you see at the bottom it says it was an isolated burial recovered, and he uses grid coordinates to a map of Mindanao?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you familiar with the Island of Mindanao?
A. Not very.
Q. Does the city of Cagayan de Oro sound familiar?
A. I've heard of it.
Q. But this records sort of by map coordinates of Mindanao where the remains were recovered from, right?
A. Yes, that's what that --
Q. And then we have this statement from Mr. Ignacio Cruz that we've been looking at -- that we started looking at on 3104 . And this starts by saying that he's a resident of Cagayan, a city of Mindanao. Is that -- I guess you're not familiar with Mindanao. Let me show you something else. If you go -- let me show you, it's in the X-file. Let's go to 3109 on the same
file. This appears to be a partial map of the Island of Mindanao. It says near the bottom it says Map of Mindanao, Series of 1941.
A. Okay.
Q. Do you see a location marked as Cagayan?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. If you Goggle -- I'll represent that if you Google Cagayan de Oro now you'll find a city of the same name still there.
A. I'll take your word for it.
Q. Do you see another city down at the bottom of the map called Dansalan?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Do you understand those to be two different cities?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Do you understand how far apart they are?
A. I don't see a scale on here but they appear to be a good distance apart.
Q. Would it surprise you that they're about 50 miles apart?
A. I have no way of knowing.
Q. Okay. Do you see the large type at the top of the map, Misamis Oriental?
A. That's the name of the province.

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1
Q. Yeah. So turning back to 3104 to Mr. Cruz' affidavit do you see his description of himself as a resident of Cagayan Misamis Oriental?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And that he describes himself as a prisoner of war under a garrison commander in the same location?
A. Yes.
Q. So is it your understanding that he was talking about events in Cagayan, in and around Cagayan?
A. I think the statement speaks for itself.
Q. I'm asking for your understanding.
A. Okay.
Q. As in okay as yes, that's what he's talking about?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Mr. Cruz as described in this affidavit have personal knowledge of General Fort's presence in Cagayan?
A. What it says in the statement, we can read the statement.
Q. Well, I assume you've read it so I want your understanding of did he have -- did he directly observe General Fort being in Cagayan, did Mr. Cruz?
A. I'll read the statement. Bear with me.
Q. Yeah, go ahead. I'll let you read it.
A. You have to understand, you know --
Q. I understand you're looking at a lot of files.
A. And I don't look at them, you know, to memorize them on a regular basis.
Q. I'll give you -- Tell me when you're ready when you've reviewed the two page document.
A. Okay. (A brief pause had). Would you restate your question then, please.
Q. Yes. Did Mr. Cruz personally observe General Fort to be present in Cagayan?
A. I can't tell precisely. In some cases he says that Father Isaias Edralin told him something and then somewhere else he says that in Dansalan Lanao according to Captain Yamada he was taken around. It doesn't really specify whether he personally observed it, whether he was told it. It kind of goes in and out.
Q. Is it fair to say that it appears to be reporting what various people told him?
A. There is some of that. And I can't tell what it is second hand and what he personally observed.
Q. So point me to anything in this two page document that appears to you to be his personal observation. You just read it. Point me to anything in here that appears to be his personal observation or any line that seems ambiguous to you that could have been

Page 108
1 his personal observation.

2
A. My reading of -MR. SPRAGUE: His personal observation of what? There's all sorts of personnel observations.
Q. I mean of -- Yeah, I need the question to be precise. Do you see anything in this document that appears to be Mr. Cruz' personal observation of facts rather than information received from another person?
A. In some cases he specifically states that someone else told him something. Other cases he's not specific. And I'm not gonna try and --
Q. So point me to any one of those that you think is not specific that could have been something that he personally observed in this document.
A. No, it --
Q. Just point me to the line of the document.
A. It says what it says.
Q. This deposition is about your interpretation of documents. Point me to anything in this document --
A. My interpretation is that --
Q. Please don't talk over me.
A. Yes.
Q. Please point me to anything in this document that you interpret as possibly being his statement of his personal observation rather than something he

1 received from someone else.
A. My interpretation of this taken as a whole is -- it's not precise what he actually saw with his eyes and what he learned second hand. And I'm not gonna try and sort it out for him. If you wanted to depose him you could get him pinned down on what he actually saw and what he didn't but $I$ can't do that at a distance.
Q. Okay. You're making this difficult for me but let's walk through the document.
A. I'm sorry if I am. It's not my intention.
Q. So the first paragraph reports that he -- after the preliminary matter in the affidavit the first paragraph says I was a prisoner of war, et cetera. He seems to be reporting his personal knowledge about himself, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. The second paragraph begins that as a prisoner of war my commanding officer was Captain Yamada, and then he describes Captain Yamada's position, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. In the next paragraph it says Captain Yamada related to me, meaning information he received from Captain Yamada?
A. That's right.

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Q. The following paragraph relates information
that Captain -- sorry, that Father Isaias Ederlin reported to him. Oh, sorry, that Father Isaias Ederlin saw General Fort.
A. Okay.
Q. Is that what that says? Do you have any reason to believe that this paragraph was based on anything other than what Father Ederlin reported?
A. I have no way of knowing what it was based on. It says what it says.
Q. But how do you interpret -- I'm asking how you interpret it.

MR. SPRAGUE: Asked and answered.
A. I interpret it as a well written statement by an educated person, a government official who felt that it was important to memorialize what he said here. And I just take it at face value. I don't think there's any reason that he would make up something like this. And I find it completely credible. Whether -- as I've said before -- he saw it with his own eyes or it was related to him second, third, fourth hand I don't know and I'm not going to try and make that distinction.
Q. This affidavit was signed on July 15, 1947, right?
A. Okay.
Q. Correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And it's regarding events that occurred five years earlier in 1942, right?
A. Okay.
Q. And it relays communications -- it relays his recollection of what a variety of people told him at some point between 1942 and 1947, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And so without any attempt to deceive there could be a breakdown in recollection or communication at any point, right, what somebody told him could have been inaccurate, they could have remembered inaccurately. This document is largely the compilation of what a variety of other people told him?
A. I think it's just as likely if there was a breakdown there was a breakdown in the telling of the story. He obviously felt very strongly about this, he knew the facts, he remembered specific people and what they had told him. And he doesn't say and I saw this also, but he doesn't need to. It's a credible statement.
Q. Down to the bottom of that page, the paragraph there references to the caretaker at the Ateneo de Cagayan, it identifies him as a Felipe Dabalos. Do you

Page 112
1 see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Strike that line of questioning, I didn't find the document. Does your opinion that $X-618$ is likely General Fort depend on General Fort being executed near Cagayan?
A. Not that specifically.
Q. If General Fort was executed 45 miles away would that undermine your conclusion that $\mathrm{X}-618$ is General Fort?
A. If I knew that he was executed somewhere else?
Q. Yes, if it could be established.
A. It would have to be established and then I'd consider it.
Q. No, as a -- I'm asking this as a hypothetical. If that were established how would that affect your conclusion about 618?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. You're asking me a hypothetical about a factual situation?
Q. Yes, that is what -- it's fair game for an expert. Assuming this set of -- this alternate set of facts, I'm not asking you to agree with it, how would that alternate set of facts affect your conclusion?

MR. SPRAGUE: I'll object to form. I

1 don't think that's a proper question to ask.
A. I don't think that $I$ can answer that either. It just -- It says what it says.
Q. But you said that your expertise is weighing things as an investigator and to assess credibility. And so if you had a basis to come to the conclusion that he was executed somewhere else, would that mean that it was less likely or unlikely or impossible that --
A. I don't mean to be a smartass here but if I'm basing this on you telling me I don't find it credible.
Q. No, I'm not telling you anything. I'm asking you --
A. But you just asked me to do that. And under the circumstances a verbal assertion from you as a hypothetical that's not credible. That's not something that's going to make me change my opinion.
Q. Did you -- In reaching your conclusion did you review the statements of the Japanese officers in the war crimes tribunals who were interrogated about the execution of General Fort?
A. I've seen some of those statements and I don't remember the details of them.
Q. They were not in this $X$-file, correct?
A. I don't know where I've seen them but I have seen them.

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1 Q. I attached them to the answer among other things.
A. It could have been.
Q. But did you review them in reaching your conclusion?
A. I've reviewed thousands and thousands of pages. I can't tell you specifically about --
Q. Did you weigh them in reaching your conclusion?
A. I weighed all the evidence that was available to me. If I overlooked something I obviously didn't include it.
Q. So do you recall that those officers while they disagreed about who performed the execution generally agreed and admitted that General Fort was executed in Dansalan Lanao?
A. Do I remember that they said that? That's vaguely familiar.
Q. Do you have any reason to think that the Japanese officers facing war crimes tribunals would have lied or been dishonest or inaccurate about the execution of an American -- where an American general was executed?
A. When $I$ weigh the evidence provided by these admitted war criminals against the testimony of the provincial governor who didn't have anything to gain or
lose I'm going to take the testimony of the provincial governor.
Q. Let's go to talk about Colonel Stuart. And I'm going to hand you $\mathrm{X}-3629$ which we'll mark as Exhibit 8. (Exhibit 8 marked)

And you'll find that as tab 23.
Q. If you go forward to Bates No. 4071 -- well, I guess you can just hold that location. I realize I didn't lay a foundation for where we are. Moving forward to Colonel Stuart it's your opinion the remains designated as X-3629 are likely those of U.S. Army Colonel Lawrence Stuart, right?
A. Very obvious.
Q. And what is your basis for reaching that conclusion?
A. The contents of the $X$-file.
Q. And more specifically are you referring to the statement by Ruben Caragay that's in front of you?
A. That's a portion of it.
Q. And in that statement he reports being told by unidentified Philippine scouts that they were burying an American colonel, is that right?
A. That's what's reported there.
Q. Who was Mr. Caragay?
A. Apparently he was the gravedigger or he was a

Page 116
1 gravedigger.
Q. I think you might be mixing up cases.
A. Okay. He went to the hacienda. Wasn't he the same one that dug the graves --
Q. I think you're --
A. Anyhow --
Q. In the Nininger case there was a signature from someone that dug graves. This one doesn't -- this statement doesn't appear to reference grave digging.
A. Okay, this guy was just a farmer in the hacienda area.
Q. And he went and observed someone buried?
A. He saw them.
Q. So is it possible that he misrecalled the rank of the American officer?

MR. SPRAGUE: Objection, form.
A. Anything's possible.
Q. And as a Philippine civilian --
A. I can't imagine though that -- again the statement was taken by a good old Master Sergeant Abie Abraham and he wasn't gonna make simple mistakes like that. If it was the colonel it was the colonel. If it was a lieutenant colonel he would have put lieutenant colonel.
Q. But this is a statement by Mr. Caragay in

1 December of 1946, right?
A. But Abie was the interrogator.
Q. But the Philippine civilian may not have been familiar with American ranks, right?
A. Apparently he was familiar enough that he convinced Abie.
Q. I'm merely saying his recollection could have been mistaken.
A. Anything's possible. I don't think it's probable, though.
Q. Apart from his identification as a colonel being buried is there anything else that specifically links X-3629 to Colonel Stuart?
A. Sure.
Q. What else?
A. Somewhere in here they reach the conclusion that the name was Stuart, $S-t-u-a-r-t$.
Q. The document we were looking at was spelled that way.
A. No, but the one we're looking for is Stewart, s-t-e-w-a-r-t, right? They have assigned the name Stuart, S-t --
Q. For the record, do you want to identify the page you're looking at by Bates number.
A. This is just a random page that $I$ picked here.

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1 It's 4061. And they have assigned the name Stuart, $S-t-u-a-r-t$ to this page. And there may be some additional pages here on page 4059. This is BTB or believed to be Colonel Stuart, $S-t-u-a-r-t$. And I'm sure there are other references in there but --
Q. So there's a consistent --
A. -- it's about someone named Stuart and we can argue about the spelling.
Q. Okay. So from the beginning of this file there's an association made with a Colonel Stuart spelled $S-t-u-a-r-t ?$
A. Right.
Q. How does that further support your association of the --
A. The first thing that I checked was all of the deaths in 1942 of anyone named any variation of a Stuart or any colonels. And this is the only possible candidate.
Q. Do you have any reason -- specific reason to believe that the spelling caused confusion rather than just being an errant spelling when throughout the file that we're referring to Lawrence Stuart?
A. I'm not sure $I$ follow your question there.
Q. So you've suggested that -- I think your report suggests that perhaps one of the reasons that this

1 X-file was not ultimately found to be Colonel Stuart was 2 because of the misspelling of the name.
A. It appears to me that he was not identified because they didn't have that second piece of confirmatory evidence that we talked about earlier, in this case dental records. And if they had gone looking for his dental records based on an incorrect but common misspelling of his name they wouldn't have found his dental records. The same thing happened to my cousin. They didn't find his dental records and they didn't identify him.
Q. Have you since compared Colonel Stuart's dental records to the dental record from this $X$-file?
A. No, I don't get into the dental comparisons because I don't find them to be very accurate. They're -- they're pretty bogus.
Q. So let's just take that specifically.
A. Let me finish, please.
Q. Okay, go ahead.
A. I find most of the dental records in these X-files to be bogus. They're taken by untrained personnel. And in a lot of cases you'll find multiple copies of dental records for the same person where they were reprocessed multiple times. And in some cases there's no indication whatsoever that it's the same

Page 120
1 person. And I have to attribute that to the untrained personnel that were doing this. And I'm not putting them down, they had a tough job to do, but they just didn't do it very well. They didn't have xrays. These were just -- these were a text description practically of what dental information was available. And it just isn't useful for this purpose.
Q. So let me make sure I understand what you're saying. So, for example, I think back with regard to General Fort -- or let's just use a hypothetical. The personnel records indicate that -- let's just say the personnel records indicate that someone had two teeth pulled early in their career. And they're being compared to remains that's recorded as being recovered with a full set of teeth. Would you think that could still be the same person?
A. That's a hypothetical. And all that I can tell you is that $I$ don't pay any attention to the dental information. I find in most cases it appears to be incorrect and misleading at best.
Q. So you've suggested that the misspelling of Stuart could be a cause for sort of not connecting the dots?
A. I think that was very obvious.
Q. But other than Mr. Caragay's statement about

1 hearing that an American colonel is buried here do you have any other specific data points that are dots to be connected?
A. This is a lot more than most identifications.
Q. What is there other than Mr. Caragay's statement it's variable buried in Abucay Hacienda so it's the right general area. So there's the location, there's Mr. Caragay's statement. Is there any other data point you're using?
A. Sure. We know that's where Colonel Stuart died. The date is right, the locations are correct. We have his second hand statement from the -- from the scouts who were doing the burying and everything is consistent. And on top of that we've got Abie Abraham's statement. Now, keep in mind that he was the interrogator. But when you're interrogating someone who may not be proficient in english he's recording his words here. So that's Abie Abraham's statement as much as it is Mr. Caragay's. Abie was no amateur at this. He knew what he was doing.
Q. Have you reviewed other X-files for this area to compare them to also be potentially Colonel Stuart?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Do you find any others that could potentially be Colonel Stuart?

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1 A. Nothing even close to being as credible as
2 this. This is a slam dunk forehead slapper.
Q. Let's turn back to your report, page 10. This is Exhibit 1. You have a section here captioned Disinterment of Identified Remains Generally and say you'll testify about disinterments generally and explain the potential for embarrassment to the government. Why are you opining on the potential of embarrassment to the government in connection with this case?
A. With the Stuart case or --
Q. No, in connection with -- sorry, this lawsuit as a whole.
A. The government's actions in regard to all of these guys were shameful. Just defending them is shameful. These guys deserved a hell of a lot better than what they got. They're the reason that we're not speaking Japanese today. And the government went out of their way to screw things up. You know, I've been a young GI in combat, $I$ know that it's nasty and dirty and things don't go well. And I can't fault these guys but defending what -- defending what happened when we have the opportunity to put it right is just absolutely shameful. I can give you so many examples of -- well, let's start with Cheaney. We know that the wrong guy is -- the Army knows that the wrong guy is buried in

1 that grave. In grave 717 we know that the four knowns in that case were shipped to the wrong families. That's shameful.
Q. But isn't the government correcting -- in the process of correcting that, they got the families' approval to disinter those --
A. I don't think they've corrected it yet after four years because they're going about it all backwards but let me finish my answer. You know, we've got the Cheaney coverup. That's shameful. We've got -- You want me to tell you about the bone boxes? You know what they did with all the excess parts? Whenever they'd end up with an extra leg bone or, you know, maybe there were two guys that died in close proximity and they didn't get the bits and pieces picked up properly and so when they got them to the cemetery they had an extra leg bone. They designated that as a CIL portion. When they got all done and they went to close up the mortuaries they had all these CIL portions, CIL for Central Identification Lab portions. And they'd give them a number just like an $X$-file, an $X$ number. They didn't know what to do with them. So when they would close the mortuaries they would pack all of the similar bones, all of the arm bones or leg bones or, you know, thigh bones, whatever we're doing here, they'd pack them up into a

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1 single casket and bury them with honors as a single 2 unknown. They'd stamp across the paperwork not to be considered for World War II unknown. They knew what they were doing was dishonorable. And this is just one example.
Q. So how does that --
A. So today -- No, let me finish my answer, please.
Q. Okay.
A. Today we have the opportunity to make these cases right. And just like in my Kelder case DPAA and DOJ fought me tooth and nail. Now, in the Kelder case I was proven to be a hundred percent right at least as far as they've gotten on the identifications. We could make this right. Now, there's gonna be some people who are embarrassed. And they should be embarrassed but by golly at some point the government just needs to bite the bullet and fix this. There's families out here, not many parents left but there is a few, and there's siblings, there's cousins, there's nephews and those people deserve closure. Speaking as a family member I know how important that is. They deserve that closure. And we can give it to 'em. And you guys are fighting me on this. At least dig 'em up, get the DNA. Even if it didn't match someone that we have a family reference

1 sample for maybe we'll find the right family reference sample next week or next year or sometime. But in these cases we have so much evidence that they are who we think they are, $I$ just can't understand why you're fighting me on it. Okay, go ahead. I'm sorry for the sermon but --
Q. I wanted to break it up because you've covered so much ground that it's hard to go back and sort of like take it apart piece by piece but let's see how we can do that. In your report on page 10 you say: I am aware of cases in which current government officials were aware of incorrect identifications, yet they actively sought to avoid proper identification of the remains. I'm guessing you would include Cheaney in that characterization. Are there any others that you're specifically referring to?
A. Actually in that regard I think I was probably referring to the four knowns from grave 717. And I have documents, not with me, but I have documents that show that in the modern time frame 2010, '11, 12, in that era that the current management people at JPAC were aware of those bad IDs even before they were disinterred, yet they did nothing. And I don't think that was atypical.
Q. So you're referring to those four knowns from common grave 717. Are you referring to anything else in

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1 that statement?
A. Oh, we can lump in the Cheaney case and the rest but $I$ think those are the obvious ones.
Q. Cheaney, 717. Anything else that you're specifically referring to?
A. You can't count the number of bad IDs made.
Q. But here you're specifically speaking to awareness of bad IDs and actively avoiding corrections?
A. Everyone involved in this is aware of the bad IDs. Every researcher at DPAA there's no doubt in my mind they know about the bad IDs because they were so common --
Q. Which bad IDs?
A. Okay, let's take Cabanatuan, because we can document these bad ideas. Bear with me, this is kind of a long story. What happened was the terminus of the death march was Camp O'Donnell. In Camp O'Donnell the burial process was really pretty orderly. And we have a lot of that from a book written by Colonel Olson who used to live right over the hill there. And he described how the burials at Camp O'Donnell were made in communal graves. And they would designate each grave with a grid location like A1. And they would also record the location in the grave of each person on the -- on the burial roster, ten men per grave. When.

They disinterred the Camp O'Donnell
cemetery they went right down the list and said Smith, Jones, Doe, and they took them right off the roster because they had them there. Shortly after they started working on the Camp O'Donnell roster or disinterring the Camp O'Donnell cemetery they started disinterring the Cabanatuan cemetery. The Cabanatuan cemetery was significantly larger than O'Donnell. O'Donnell had about 1550 death burials. Cabanatuan had about 2655 I believe in the cemetery. And they tried to do the same thing identifying those remains. And they would open one of the communal graves and the first man on the roster -- which we looked at a little while ago here -okay, we know that now this much of the roster are the names of the people in this grave. And they'd -- you can see because they would assign a C number to the remains when they would get them out. So we know the sequence they took them out. And we know that they assigned names in the same sequence as the burial roster. These remains were taken from Cabanatuan to the Manila number 2 temporary cemetery and they were buried there under the name that they were given off of the roster sequence.

And somewhere down the line they must have come across a dog tag or something and they figured out

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1 that they knew -- they knew who was in the grave but they couldn't individually identify them because they weren't actually buried in the grave in the roster sequence. And in those $X$-files they went back and the Report of Interment, which is usually the bottom page in there, have all been remade to remove the name. Now, what happened was they got that paperwork straightened out but the cemetery reference were never corrected. And so if they had sent them to Manila number 2 cemetery designated as Smith or Jones or Doe, and then later an identification was made from the dental records and they sent someone out because they'd made an identification of Doe they dug up the remains that were originally designated with that name. Are you following me? And that's how all of these knowns were sent to the wrong families. We have no way of knowing how long this went on. I'm sure there was an aw shucks moment by someone when they figured out what was happening. At some point somebody went out there and there was an empty grave where Jones was supposed to be. And it's quite likely that's when they decided that they needed to shut down the Cabanatuan project. But anyhow, we don't know how many but we know that there were a substantial, a huge number of misidentifications just from that.
Q. And you've suggested that how that has been

1 handled more recently is shameful. What do you think 2 should be done now with regard to -- do you think every remain sent home from Cabanatuan should be disinterred and checked to see if it's a different person, is that what you're suggesting would be the honorable thing to do?
A. You're asking me something that $I$ think it's a little above my pay grade. I'm not sure. And I don't think you are or anyone else is. I know that we have an opportunity to make a lot of these things right when -when we sort out the Morgan or the Hansen or the Bruntmyer case we're gonna sort out some of these. And at that point $I$ don't think that you can do anything except leave it to the families. And I've dealt with a lot of families. Some families don't give a damn about these guys and some of them really do care. And it's an individual thing.

And just like after World War II, families were given the option of your family member could be buried in Manila or they would return them to the states and bury them in a national cemetery or they could be buried in the states in a private cemetery. And it's a family's decision to make and it's not my decision, but I think the families need to make those decisions. You and I shouldn't.

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Q. But you referenced this in the context of saying the government was shameful. So is it your view that it would be less shameful or the appropriate response to identify all the families that these were potential misidentifications?
A. It's shameful that the government won't cooperate with the families. At least give 'em due process. You can tell me what due process is but I've got a pretty good idea. And these families are not getting due process. The DPAA has imposed arbitrary standards on when they're going to be disinterred.
Q. Mr. Eakin, you're not answering my question here. Continue --

MR. SPRAGUE: You asked him a question, let him answer it.

MR. THORP: But this is not an answer that's responsive to my question. I asked about --

THE WITNESS: Then you can say nonresponsive.

MR. SPRAGUE: You can make the objection but the answer needs to go on the record, so go ahead and finish your answer.
Q. So go ahead and finish what you were going to say.
A. The families need to make these decisions, you

1 and I don't.
Q. So I asked a specific question.
A. I'm still trying to catch up to where $I$ was when you interrupted me.
Q. I'll let you finish.
A. And the government fought me in the Kelder case, the government is fighting these families in this case. And I find that it's just not the American thing to do. It's shameful. These are heros. They deserve better.
Q. So my specific question was -- we got to this point by talking about your statement that current government officials were aware of incorrect IDs that actively sought to avoid a proper identification. In response to that you raised the issue of sort of what you believe is widespread misidentification in the Cabanatuan project. My specific question to you in that context is do you think the government action in response to that, to what you believe is knowledge of widespread misidentification, should be notifying each of the families identified -- who received identified remains from Cabanatuan that their relative could be misidentified? That's my specific -- very specific question. Should the government notify each of the families with identified remains that the remains could

Page 132
1 have been misidentified?
A. I think I answered that, that that's above my pay grade. I think that --
Q. We'll just leave it there.
A. -- the families -- that it should be acknowledged that a number of these identifications were bogus and then let the families decide.
Q. Turning back to your report on page 10 there's a paragraph that begins approximately toward the middle of the page. Do you see that?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Your first sentence there is approximately 40 percent of the X-files I've reviewed are associated with a particular person or persons. What does that mean?
A. It means approximately 40 percent of the X-files I've reviewed are associated with a particular person or persons.
Q. Meaning that the disinterment report says likely so and so, is that what you mean by associated?
A. Well I guess disinterment report you're talking about the $X$-file?
Q. I was referring to usually the first document in the $X$-file. So that's my question, do you mean like the -- like we've seen in some of the ones in here where the -- when they pulled them out of the ground --
A. No, no. I see what you mean.
Q. You just mean anywhere in the X-file there's an association, is that what you're referring to?
A. Exactly. And those erroneous reports of interment that $I$ described no, you can't go by those, but those names were almost certainly names of people who were in that grave. So in that regard if I'm talking Cabanatuan it doesn't make any difference, but all of the Cabanatuan $X$-files we can associate with a group of names.
Q. So you would include all of Cabanatuan among these 40 percent?
A. Yes.
Q. And then other cases as well, whether it was an association anywhere in the $X$-file of this remains with some particular individual or group?
A. Yeah, I think we've discussed several of them like that.
Q. So when you say 40 percent of the $X$-files $I$ have reviewed, you mean in total all the ones you've received from the government through FOIA and other means?
A. Well, the government keeps telling me that $I$ have 'em all but $I$ keep finding ones that are missing.
Q. I'm sorry, just -- the universe that you're

Page 134
1 referring to 40 percent of is all the $X$-files that you 2 have received --
A. All that $I$ have received.
Q. -- over the years that are compiled --
A. Yes. That's an approximate estimate.
Q. And can you give me approximately how many X-files that is, do you have a rough number of how many X-files you have?
A. I've received something around $10,000 \mathrm{X}$-files, I believe. You know, you can't go through and count 'em because the way that they came there was a lot of duplication and so forth. So we don't have a really good number but all the estimates are that there are about 10,000 unknowns worldwide. And I've personally reviewed all of them from Manila which is 3744 and most of the Hawaii X -files which is another 1500 to 2000 -you know, most of my work has been in the Pacific so --
Q. And this is all X-files from World War II?
A. World War II and Korea is lumped in with those.
Q. So a little while ago you talked about the CIL portions, burials, and how you believe that was an inappropriate way to handle the remains at that time. How does your testimony about CIL portions relate to the likelihood of identifying these service members from the graves that you have selected as the most likely

1 locations for?
A. If a DNA lab identification process was in place it's likely that most of those CIL portions could be identified. But the problem with the CIL portions is in almost all cases there is absolutely zero circumstantial evidence to back 'em up so you have to go to the DNA led ID process. And I don't know how many identifications could be made from that but I've asked several people who I know who are familiar with the operations. And the most common estimate that I get from other researchers $I$ know is that those CIL portions could account for another 5000 MIAs.
Q. So in your view it would be a better policy for the government to disinter all the CIL portions, submit them -- submit samples for DNA testing to see if additional identifications could be made, is that what you're saying?
A. I don't know if I'm gonna go that far. Like I say, this is over my head. I think that the families need due process. That's the bare minimum. The families who wish to pursue this should be allowed to. And right now there is no effective due process for families to recover the remains of their loved ones. And that's as far as I'll go.
Q. But you're not looking for identification of

JOHN J. EAKIN
November 29, 2018,

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1 these seven individuals from amongst the CIL portion 2 burials, right?

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A. No. These are separate from the seven cases that we're dealing with today.

MR. THORP: Let's take a five minute break. I think I'm probably about done.
(Recess from 2:04 to 2:14)
MR. THORP: Pass the witness.
MR. SPRAGUE: I'll reserve mine until time
(Proceedings concluded at 2:15 p.m.)

