

THE TARAWA UNKNOWNNS



Report Prepared for:

THE 2nd MARINE DIVISION ASSOCIATION

By:

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No Classified or National Security data is contained in this report.

“The management at JPAC is dysfunctional at best and, at worst, downright intentionally obstructional to the interests of finding our lost servicemen and women...right up to the point of defying Congress and criminally violating specific federal legislation. Due to a complete lack of leadership skills evidenced (above the World War II Branch level) and extending up to the General; JPAC lurches from one crisis to another, with our hands extended like a blind Frankenstein, bouncing into walls of excuses for why we can't find and identify more than a handful of MIA's each year, falling off cliffs with insane and unproductive missions, taking years and even decades to accomplish simple tasks, and generally creating animosity with everyone we come in contact with in the course of our unfocused wanderings all over the world. I am ashamed and embarrassed by it all and I was a part of the monster!”

Excerpt of an email from a self-described "disgruntled former employee" of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) forwarded to several US Government investigative bodies, 7 October 2012.

Cover: Photo of a Tarawa “Unknown” grave site¹

¹ Burial site of Schofield Mausoleum Unknown X-16 (a 2nd Division Marine Killed on Tarawa), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl), Honolulu, HI

INTRODUCTION

Yes, I am that “disgruntled” former employee of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). I am one of many. I am also “dismayed”, “disillusioned”, “disheartened”, “disgusted”, and still “disbelieving” of what I experienced during my one year, one month, and eleven day tour of duty as a Historian provided under contract to the Department of Defense by the Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE), where I served as the Deputy Chief of the World War II Research and Investigation Branch. In fact, there are very few adjectives that begin with “dis” that would not describe my observations at JPAC, including a word recently used by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin Dempsey, in congressional testimony about the situation at JPAC...”disgraceful”.

When I began compiling this report on November 11, 2012, I was on “Red Beach 2” on what was the island of Tarawa during World War Two. It was Veteran’s Day back in the U.S. and near the 69th anniversary of the moment when thousands of young American Marines and sailors stormed the very ground upon which I stood. Present day Tarawa is not a garden spot. It is malodorous, garbage and feces covered spit of coral. Hundreds of our boys died there. Hundreds are still buried there in unmarked graves. And more than a hundred lie within a few miles of the JPAC Headquarters Building in Honolulu, Hawaii in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) with a marker that lists their identity as “Unknown”.

That they were heroes is without question. That many have not been identified and returned home is unconscionable. I traveled to Tarawa to truly understand this battle and their sacrifice. No one can fathom their courage unless you actually see the half mile of shallow water between Tarawa’s reef and the beach that they were forced to wade under murderous fire from a well prepared and entrenched enemy.

And, no one with any common sense whatsoever believes the excuses of the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director and other members of the leadership clique at JPAC for their refusal to identify the “Tarawa Unknowns”, buried so close to their facility in Honolulu, and finally send

these boys home to their families. It is truly inexplicable until you accept the fact that JPAC is so poorly managed and led that JPAC simply cannot do the job assigned to it.

Outside of my personal observations, production of this report has been completed in such a fashion as the reader will be able to utilize their own internal morals and ethics to determine the value of the information provided. Great effort has been made to merely present the facts in the form of reports, emails, photographs, and other documents. Highlighted emphasis has been added to key points in the documents. The “Fair Use Rule” has been applied in quoting or excerpting another’s work for the purposes of illustration, criticism, and comment. All sources that were not anonymous are given credit for the materials included in this report.

The basic information in this report dealing with the history and facts about the Battle of Tarawa is included in the 94 comprehensive “Investigative Reports” that I submitted to JPAC on the individual “Tarawa Unknown” cases. Often these comprehensive Investigative Reports individually exceeded thirty pages in length. Not a single one of them was accepted by the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director, who specifically refused to even read the reports so that he and his staff could deny that they had been produced or presented and claim that there were “no leads” being developed. Nor was there any action by the JPAC commanding general even when he was sent copies of the reports directly.

There is no doubt that officials within JPAC will not be happy with the information contained in this report. If history holds true, they will ridicule this report and retaliate with prevarication and doubletalk. The evidence speaks for itself. The reader has only to use the common-sense “smell test” on both the facts provided and the excuses that will be presented by others. JPAC’s refusal to give consideration to the research described in this report defies rational explanation. If this report inspires changes to be made that result in real “Arrival Ceremonies” for the Tarawa heroes and other MIAs; then perhaps some benefit will come of my time at JPAC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Researching and investigating the burials of “unknowns” from the Battle of Tarawa in World War II is a unique endeavor. It is the only American battle that is the subject of a specific federal law requiring the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) to try new approaches to recovering and identifying those that remain unaccounted for from that battle.

There are currently 513 American servicemen who officially remain in “unresolved” status from this battle, which took place in November 1943. One hundred and three (103) bodies recovered on Tarawa are buried as an “Unknown” in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) in Honolulu, Hawaii only a few miles from JPAC Headquarters. Utilizing a system called “Random Incident Statistical Correlations” (RISC) to prepare historical and biometric profiles on each of the unresolved casualties from the Battle of Tarawa and compare it with historical and biometric profiles prepared for each of the unknowns, Chief Rick Stone completed 94 “Investigative Reports” on these cases and submitted them to the JPAC command.

In each investigation a list of possible, probable, and most likely matches was progressively refined by investigation whenever possible. The collective analysis of the “Tarawa Unknown” investigations indicated:

1) The average number in the smallest refined category developed in each case was 20.

2) Two Punchbowl burials were determined to be of non-American casualties from the battle (Japanese military or Korean laborers) and repatriation to Japan was recommended for these individuals.

3) In 11 cases of American casualties, disinterment was not recommended due to the number of possible matches exceeding the JPAC laboratory’s established limit of 50 for forensic review acceptance.

4) Disinterment and full forensic reviews were recommended by Chief Stone in 80 of 93 cases investigated. One additional case (for a total of 94) involved a wartime burial at sea that has never been previously identified.

5) The investigation in 16 of these cases resulted in the smallest refined number of matches being ten or less, including two cases which were refined to only two matches to the specific "Unknown".

During the course of over a year, obstacles to the research and investigation of the "Tarawa Unknown" cases were encountered including report formatting issues, assumptions that the remains were hopelessly "co-mingled" and both internal and external conflicts. These obstacles culminated in the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director stating that he "absolutely would not accept" any investigative reports seeking to identify Tarawa casualties.

To this day, the JPAC Laboratory Managers insist that the blame for their complete lack of meaningful results in the identification of missing American servicemen and women is due to an absence of "leads" produced by the investigators and the failures of other sections within JPAC. This utter hogwash has not gone un-noticed by JPAC's dedicated field investigators who hack through Pacific jungles, wade rivers in New Guinea, climb mountains in India, and labor over libraries full of research documents while the command personnel of JPAC take trips to exotic locations with five star hotels and give themselves medals and awards.

The complete lack of interest in attempting to utilize a new approach to solving any "unknown" cases is demonstrated by the fact that not a single investigation regarding a "Tarawa Unknown" has been accepted for forensic review by the JPAC Central Identification Laboratory. Not one.

CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST

Tarawa investigations are historically unique. Unlike other battle research and investigations conducted by JPAC, the Tarawa cases are the specific subject of federal law requiring “new efforts”, “new research”, and “all feasible efforts...” as noted below:

H.R. 2647 [111th Congress]: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law by the President on 28 October 2009)

SEC. 544. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO WERE KILLED DURING WORLD WAR II IN THE BATTLE OF TARAUA ATOLL.

Congress—

- (1) reaffirms its support for the recovery and return to the United States of the remains of members of the Armed Forces killed in battle, and for the efforts by the Joint POWMIA Accounting Command to recover the remains of members of the Armed Forces from all wars;
- (2) recognizes the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces who fought on Tarawa Atoll;
- (3) acknowledges the dedicated research and efforts by persons to identify, locate, and advocate for the recovery of remains from Tarawa; and
- (4) encourages the Department of Defense to review this research and, as appropriate, pursue new efforts to conduct field studies, new research, and undertake all feasible efforts to recover, identify, and return remains of members of the Armed Forces from Tarawa.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Battle of Tarawa was fought between armed forces of the United States and the Empire of Japan predominately during the period of November 20 through November 23, 1943.² The Tarawa Atoll is located in the Gilbert Islands approximately 2,418 miles southwest of Hawaii.³ The Island of Betio was the primary target of an invasion by the United States 2nd Marine Division supported by a naval task force comprised of 143 ships including carriers, battleships and 36 transports.⁴ The U.S. ground forces were led by Marine Major General Julian C. Smith and totaled approximately 35,000 troops.⁵

Prior to the actual battle, naval units designated as Carrier Task Force 50.3 began aerial attacks against Japanese defenses on Tarawa. These attacks began on 18 November 1943 and continued through 26 November 1943. During these operations, the *USS Essex* launched a total of 747 sorties from the 90 F6F Hellcat fighters, SBD Dauntless dive bombers, and TBF Avenger bombers in her arsenal. Only one fighter and one SBD Dauntless dive bomber was lost from the *USS Essex* during the attacks.⁶ The two crewmen lost from the *USS Essex's* SBD Dauntless became the first casualties of the Battle of Tarawa and they remain unaccounted for today.⁷

² The Battle for Tarawa: USMC Historical Monograph. http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/USMC-M-Tarawa/USMC-M-Tarawa-5.html_page_12-62 (August 2011)

³ Distance from Tarawa to Honolulu. <http://www.happyzebra.com/distance-calculator/Tarawa-to-Honolulu.php> (August 2011)

⁴ The Battle for Tarawa: USMC Historical Monograph, page 76-79.

⁵

World War II: Battle of Tarawa. <http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/worldwarII/p/World-War-II-Battle-Of-Tarawa.htm> (August 2011)

⁶ St. John, Philip. *USS Essex CV/CVA/CVS-9*. Turner Publishing Company, 1990, pages 13 and 14.

⁷ Stone, Rick. "Master Tarawa Casualty Research Database", The Chief Rick Stone and Family Charitable Foundation.

It was the first time in World War II that the United States faced serious Japanese opposition to an amphibious landing. The Japanese utilized approximately 1,200 Korean laborers to fortify the island for over a year prior to the invasion.⁸ The Japanese Army and Navy assigned a total of 3,714 combat and construction personnel to the island, including 2,619 first rate troops to implement a creative and effective defensive plan.⁹ After a period of intense naval and air bombardment of the island, at about 0900 on November 20th the Marines assaulted three primary invasion beaches on the north side of Betio; designated Red 1, Red 2 and Red 3.¹⁰ Many of the assault craft found themselves hung up on a reef in the island lagoon approximately 500 yards from the beach. The defensive fire from Japanese artillery, mortars and machine guns was extremely heavy against these sitting targets and casualties mounted quickly. Many Marines abandoned their landing craft or were discharged prematurely and attempted to wade to shore only to become casualties long before reaching the beach. By the end of Day One, the Marines held only a very small beach head on the island and bodies of their dead floated in the lagoon and washed up on shore with the tide.



Photo 1 - American Dead on Tarawa Beach¹¹

⁸ World War II: Battle of Tarawa.

⁹ The Battle for Tarawa: USMC Historical Monograph, page 7.

¹⁰ Ibid, page 14.

¹¹ Official USMC Photograph, National Archives, College Park, MD

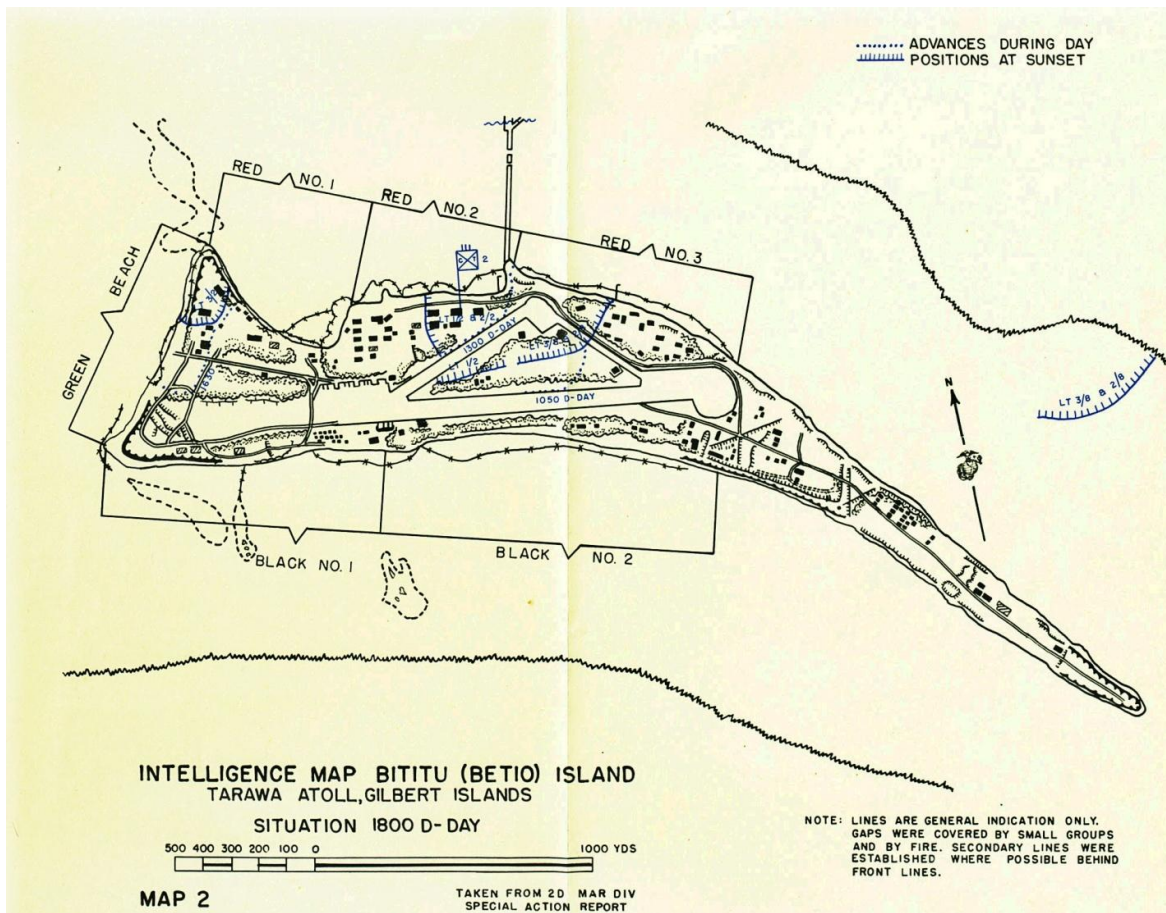


Figure 1 - Designated invasion beaches on Betio Island¹²

On Day Two (November 21), the Marines on Red Beach 1 were mobilized to attack toward an area on the western end of Betio designated as Green Beach.¹³ Japanese resistance remained heavy and naval gunfire and air support was called in by the Marines against pill boxes, gun emplacements, and other enemy fortifications during most of the day. This gunfire killed the Japanese commander which severely hampered enemy command and control for the remainder of the battle.¹⁴

¹² Stockman, Captain James R, *The Battle for Tarawa*, Quantico, VA: Historical Section, Division of Public Information, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1947. Intelligence Map, 2nd Marine Division, Special Action Report.

¹³ World War II: Battle of Tarawa

¹⁴ Ibid.

The western end of the island was secured by the evening of the Day Two and the task of temporarily burying the dead began behind the Marine lines. This was accomplished by combat personnel with no training in the identification of the casualties.

On November 22nd additional Marines landed on Green Beach. Organized attacks by U.S. forces continued throughout the day and Japanese troops were pushed steadily toward the eastern end of the island. Japanese counterattacks began in the late evening and heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides during the night and early morning hours of November 23rd. With increasing U.S. pressure mounted during Day 4 of the battle, Japanese forces were finally reduced to only isolated pockets of resistance and these were completely overcome by 1330.¹⁵

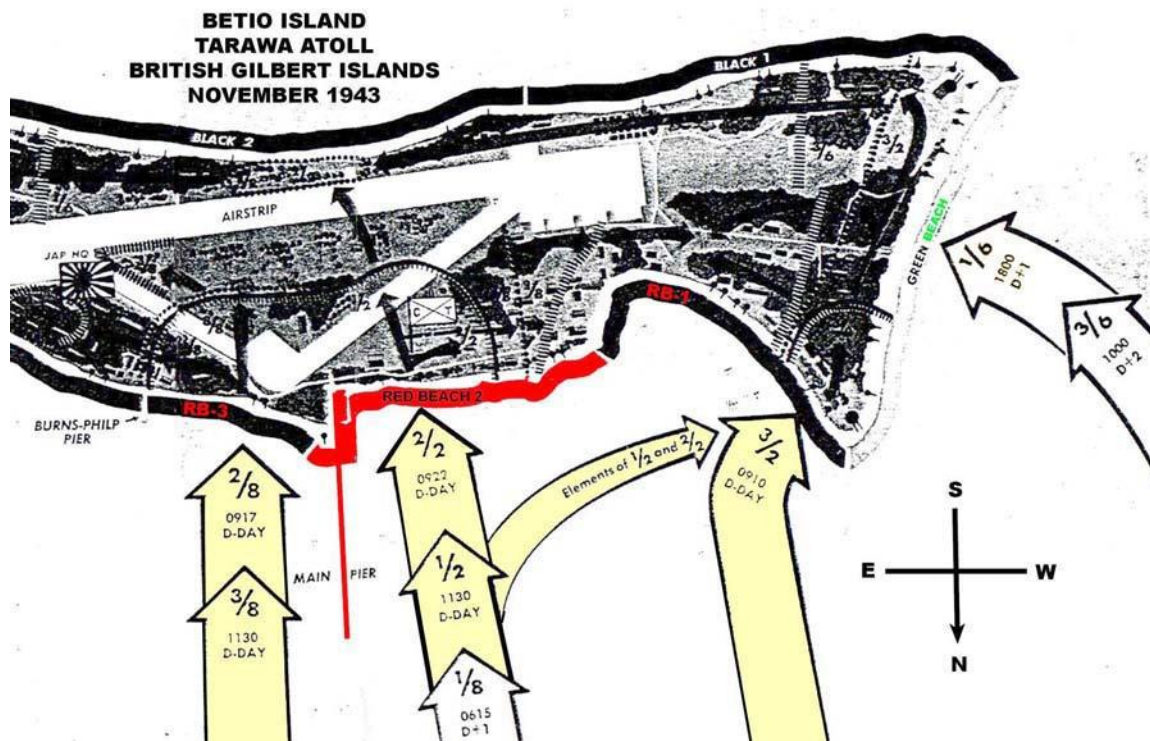


Figure 2 - Designated Landing Beaches on Betio Island by Unit and Date¹⁶

¹⁵ The Battle for Tarawa: USMC Historical Monograph, page 59.

¹⁶ Map of Designated Landing Assignments, <http://disc.yourwebapps.com/discussion.cgi?disc=149620;article=12882>. (July 2011)

In the aftermath of the battle, a more organized effort by Marine and Navy chaplains was begun to identify and bury the dead Marines on Betio. These burials occurred while other Marines were securing additional islands in the atoll against light Japanese resistance and Navy Seabees began reconstructing the Japanese airfield on the island for use by U.S. Army Air Forces and naval aviation. During 1944, occupational forces made an effort to identify, beautify, and photograph 41 different cemeteries scattered around the island. These cemeteries contained graves varying in number from single burials to the largest cemetery with 153 interments.¹⁷

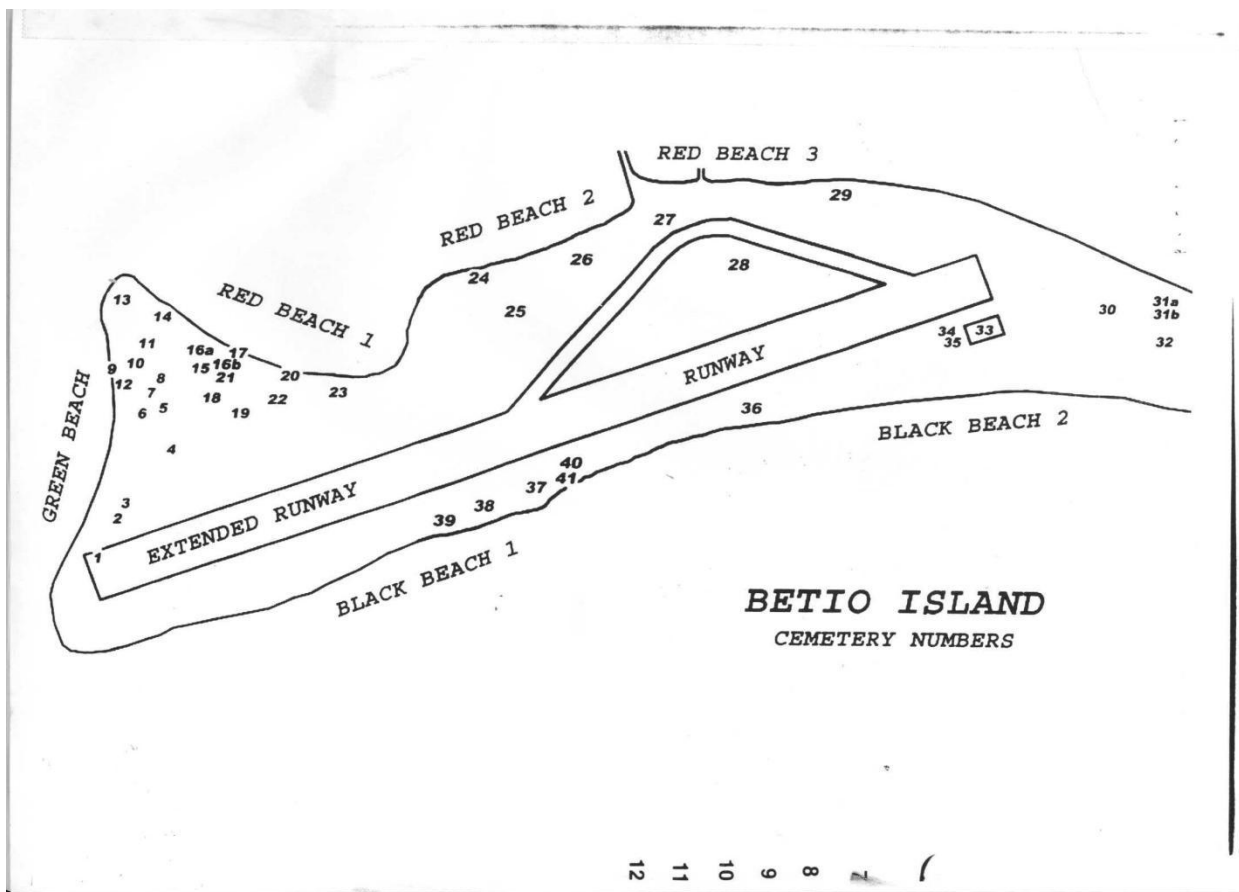


Figure 3 - Cemetery numbers and locations on Betio Island¹⁸

¹⁷ Niven, William L. *Tarawa's Gravediggers*. Self published, 2007, page 50-197.

¹⁸ "Location of Graves on Betio Island- Tarawa Atoll", Record Group 80: General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947, National Archives, College Park, Maryland (extrapolated and reproduced for legibility).

In 1946, the 604th American Graves Registration Company arrived at Tarawa with instructions to consolidate the 41 gravesites into a single cemetery on Betio Island. This was accomplished after much difficulty in finding and identifying the dead. The bodies that were located were disinterred, wrapped in a blanket, placed in a wooden casket, and re-buried in a single cemetery designated as “Lone Palm Cemetery”. The remains that could not be identified were designated as “Unknown”, assigned an “X Number, and the skull was photographed from three angles with the intent that the photos would aid in future identification efforts.¹⁹

In late 1946 and 1947, all of the bodies in Lone Palm Cemetery were again disinterred and shipped to the Central Identification Laboratory of the Schofield Mausoleum on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii.²⁰ Between 1947 and 1949, the staff of the Central Identification Laboratory reprocessed all of the remains from Lone Palm Cemetery and shipped many to the mainland United States for hometown burials per family requests. Others from Lone Palm Cemetery were buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) in Honolulu, Hawaii. Most of the examinations at the Central Identification Laboratory were conducted by Dr. Charles E. Snow and Dr. Mildred Trotter (shown in photo on right)²¹



Photo 2 - Mildred Trotter at the CIL

Dr. Snow is a highly regarded scholar and the Army’s first physical anthropologist. The methods he developed in identifying skeletal remains are still in use today.²²

¹⁹ Iseley, Lt Col C. M. “Report on Tarawa Operation” 26 July 1946. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

²⁰ Niven. *Tarawa’s Gravediggers*, page 21.

²¹ Mildred Trotter Papers. <http://beckerweb.wustl.edu/libdept/arb/arbpdf/FC029-Trotter.pdf> (August 2011)

Dr. Trotter is also regarded as one of the premier physical anthropologists of the twentieth century with special emphasis on human bone and hair identification.²³ Dr. Trotter, along with Dr. G.C. Gleser, developed a method to estimate stature.²⁴ This method is still in use by the JPAC Identification Laboratory.²⁵ During Dr. Trotter's tenure at the Central Identification Laboratory, the staff consisted of two Army supervisors (one major and one captain), an anthropologist (Dr. Trotter), over 20 licensed embalmers, two dental technicians, a chemist, a photographer, an X-ray technician, several stenographers and typists, enough clerks for each pair of embalmers to have one available most of the time, and several laborers.²⁶

Despite concerted efforts by the anthropologists and other staff members at the Central Identification Laboratory, many individuals disinterred from Lone Palm Cemetery were classified as "Unknown" and reburied in the Punchbowl Cemetery.²⁷ An "X File" was completed for each of these unknowns containing all the documentation and information that was available from the original burial at Lone Palm Cemetery. Also included in the X file is information pertaining to the subsequent disinterment and the post mortem examination by the specialists at the Central Identification Laboratory.²⁸

²² Pickering, Robert B. and David Bachman. *The Use of Forensic Anthropology*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2009, page 4.

²³ Mildred Trotter Papers.

²⁴ Trotter, Mildred and G.C. Gleser, *Estimation of Stature from Long Bones of American Whites and Negroes*, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Volume 10, 1952, pages 463-514.

²⁵ Anthropology File. JPAC Incident 221, 2007-022, Livingston, Alfred E. World War II Resolved Case Files. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI

²⁶ Mildred Trotter Papers.

²⁷ Niven. *Tarawa's Gravedigger*, page 21.

²⁸ Schofield Mausoleum #1 Case Files, X-1 thru X-254A (Ten boxes). Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command J2 (Intelligence) Records Room, Hickam Air Force Base, HI.

A review of the X files from the Tarawa unknowns indicates that a meticulous and painstaking effort was made by the anthropologists to insure that the bones examined were associated with only one individual. The photo at right shows many sets of remains that were being examined simultaneously at the Central Identification Laboratory in Schofield Mausoleum #1 in Hawaii.²⁹ In many of the cases, there is evidence that co-mingling of remains occurred during the burials and disinterments on Tarawa prior to arrival at the Central Identification Laboratory and that the anthropologists identified and removed these “extra parts”.



Photo 3 - Examination of bodies at the CIL

In addition, there is no historical record to indicate that the Tarawa remains were processed with the intent to “casket according to like parts” as the records suggest occurred with remains recovered from the *USS Oklahoma* and the *USS Serpens*. In these cases, Dr. Trotter refused to sign a statement “attesting to the proper segregation and articulation” of the remains due to her concern over the casketing of like parts.³⁰ This was not the case with the examinations made by the Central Identification Laboratory for the Tarawa unknowns as Dr. Trotter’s and Dr. Snow’s signatures noting their efforts at segregating and articulating co-mingled remains is present in these cases.

²⁹ Mildred Trotter Papers.

³⁰ Mildred Trotter letter to Col Norman E. Waldron, 18 August 1949, Mildred Trotter Papers, Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO

FACTS ABOUT THE BATTLE OF TARAWA

- 4,690 Japanese troops and Korean laborers were killed during the Tarawa battle and their bodies were unceremoniously buried in a series of unmarked mass and individual graves.³¹
- 1,143 American deaths are associated with the Tarawa battle in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database, including 978 members of the 2nd Marine Division who were killed in action or later died of wounds in the immediate aftermath of the battle.
- 630 men from the Battle of Tarawa are listed in a “Resolved” status in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database, including those casualties that were buried at sea.
- 513 men from the Battle of Tarawa remain in an “Unresolved” status in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database, as of this report date.
- The date of loss and totals recorded for the 513 “Unresolved” casualties are:³²
 - 18 November 1943: 2
 - 20 November 1943: 326
 - 21 November 1943: 81
 - 22 November 1943: 69
 - 23 November 1943: 12
 - 25 November 1943: 6
 - 27 November 1943: 1
 - 16 December 1943: 1
 - 17 December 1943: 1
 - 12 January 1944: 1
 - 21 January 1944: 12
 - 22 February 1944: 1

³¹ The Battle for Tarawa: USMC Historical Monograph, page 73.

³² Stone, Rick. "Master Tarawa Casualty Research Database".

- Although units were invariably mingled together during the fog of battle, especially after effecting the initial landings, the units assigned to land on designated beaches were:

Red Beach 1:	2 nd Marines, 3 rd Battalion 2 nd Marines, 2 nd Battalion, G Company
Red Beach 2:	2 nd Marines, 2 nd Battalion 2 nd Marines, 1 st Battalion 8 th Marines, 1 st Battalion 10 th Marines (Artillery) 18 th Marines (Combat Engineers)
Red Beach 3:	8 th Marines, 2 nd Battalion 8 th Marines, 3 rd Battalion
Green Beach:	6 th Marines, 1 st Battalion (Reserve) 6 th Marines, 3 rd Battalion (Reserve) 2 nd Defense Battalion
Black Beach 1 & 2:	6 th Marines, 1 st Battalion (Moved through this area after landing)
Buariki Island:	6 th Marines, 2 nd Battalion ³³

³³ Alexander, Joseph H. *Utmost Savagery: The Three Days of Tarawa*. Naval Institute Press, 1995, all.

The 6th Marines, 1st Battalion was the primary unit confronting the final Japanese counterattack on the eastern end of the island on the night of November 22/23, 1943. After the attack, this unit recorded the loss of one officer and 44 enlisted men killed in action.³⁴ It is likely that they were initially buried near where they fell and some were later relocated to the larger Cemetery 33 nearby.

Cemetery locations associated geographically to the designated invasion beaches are:

Red Beach 1 and Green Beach:	Cemeteries 1 thru 23 and Cemetery "C"
Red Beach 2:	Cemeteries 24, 25, 26, and 27
Red Beach 3:	Cemeteries 27, 28, 29, 30, 31A, 31B, 32, 33, 34, 35
Black Beach 2:	Cemeteries 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 ³⁵

None of these original cemeteries are designated as burial sites on Tarawa today.

- A deceased casualty identified only by a ring with the initials "WM" was taken to the USS Harry Lee during the battle. He was buried at sea as an "Unknown".³⁶ He is the sole remaining "Unknown" who was buried at sea.

³⁴ Hammel, Eric and Lane, John, *76 Hours: The Invasion of Tarawa*. Pacifica Military History, 1998, page 246.

³⁵ "Location of Graves on Betio Island- Tarawa Atoll", Record Group 80: General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947, National Archives, College Park, Maryland (extrapolated and reproduced for legibility).

³⁶ Niven. *Tarawa's Gravediggers*, page 35.

- 532 men were found buried at Tarawa by American Graves Registration Section (AGRS) personnel under the command of LT Isadore Eisensmith and re-interred at Lone Palm Cemetery on Betio Island.³⁷ Re-interments at Lone Palm Cemetery began on 19 March 1946 and concluded on 12 May 1946. Actual re-interments in Lone Palm Cemetery were conducted for a total of thirty days with the largest number of re-interments (46) occurring on 29 March 1946 and the smallest number (1) occurring on 3 May 1946.³⁸ The first body recovered by AGRS personnel was likely CPL Hubert Clayton Luther who was found in an isolated grave (Cemetery 8) on 16 March 1946.³⁹



Photo 4 - AGRS Personnel at Cemetery 26 on Tarawa ⁴⁰

³⁷ Iseley, "Report on Tarawa Operation"

³⁸ Stone, Rick. "Lone Palm Sequential Burial Analysis", The Chief Rick Stone and Family Charitable Foundation, 9 May 2013.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ AGRS Personnel on Tarawa, 1946, US Army Signal Corps, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, MD

Ironically, CPL Luther was not removed from the official list of those unaccounted for until his grave was discovered in the Punchbowl in 2011 (See note under “Research Methodology Sequencing”). The final body recovered by AGRS personnel was likely Unknown X-277 who was found in Cemetery 11 on 12 May 1946.⁴¹ In December 1946, LT Eisensmith and another contingent of AGRS personnel returned to Tarawa and once again disinterred the bodies from Lone Palm Cemetery and escorted them to the Army Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu, Hawaii.

- One hundred and three (103) bodies recovered on Tarawa, which have not been identified to date, are buried as an “Unknown” in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) in Honolulu, Hawaii.⁴² Ninety three (93) Unknowns were recovered by the AGRS from Lone Palm Cemetery; eight Unknowns were recovered from Tarawa in 1964, one in 1974, and one in 1979.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Niven. *Tarawa's Gravediggers*, page 272. This source does not include X-49, X-54, CILHI 0003-79, and CILHI 0002-80 which are found in the J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI. This source also does not include CIL 800 and CIL 801 which were recovered with X-1 but determined in 2013 to be buried together in a separate grave in Section P, Grave 693 in the Punchbowl. In addition, this source lists X-743 as a Tarawa unknown but this casualty was determined by investigation in 2013 to have been recovered on Formosa and is not associated with JPAC Incident 45.

- Navy Lieutenant Warren Wyeth Willard served as a chaplain attached to the Second Marine Division on Tarawa. During the period of 22 November through 23 November, LT Willard directed the collecting and burying of the dead in the central area and western end of Betio Island.⁴³ LT Willard was in personal charge of setting up Marine Corps Cemetery 2 (later designated as Cemetery 25), located near the regimental command post on Red Beach 2.⁴⁴ His handwritten log book of these activities survives and a copy is located in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate files. LT Willard's log book lists 705 of 1,143 casualties from the Battle of Tarawa. Of the 705 names listed, LT Willard included burial locations for 250 of the casualties, including 57 listed as "Buried at Sea". 355 individuals are noted by LT Willard to have been buried in an "Unknown" location and 438 known and presumed Tarawa casualties are not listed in LT Willard's log book.



Photo 5 - LT Warren Willard

LT Willard noted casualties buried in what would later be named Cemetery 10, Cemetery 13, Cemetery 25, Cemetery 26, Cemetery 27, Cemetery 28, Cemetery C, six isolated individual burials on Tarawa and one burial in Hawaii. Conspicuously absent from LT Willard's log book are any burials from the larger cemeteries later designated as Cemetery 11, Cemetery 20, and Cemetery 33.

⁴³ Legion of Merit Citation: Lieutenant Warren W. Willard.
<http://tarawa1943.com/pages/Chaplain%20Willard%20Info.htm> (August 2011)

⁴⁴ Willard, Warren. *The Leatherneck Come Through*, pages 220-221.

Names are listed in this log book in two different ways. The first three and a half pages have names recorded in what appear to be a random order and these pages contain 41 “unresolved” casualties. It is reasonable to assume that in the cases where LT Willard had personal involvement with the casualty he probably recorded this information simultaneously in the field and in random order. Most pages have names listed alphabetically by last name. The alphabetical listings were probably transcribed later by LT Willard from casualty lists prepared by their units. Further proof that LT Willard did not finalize the log book while in the field on Tarawa is evidenced by the fact that FM1c Merle G. Rice is listed in LT Willard’s log book as having “died of wounds” in the US Naval Hospital in Aiea, Hawaii on 1 December 1943.

LT Willard used the terms KIA and MIA throughout the log book. While not definitive proof, a casualty listed as KIA in the log book is a good indication that someone in the casualty’s unit verified his death to LT Willard. Of the seven Tarawa casualties that have been recovered and identified since 1949 (Drucker, Sturmer, Scurlock, Darwin Brown, Winkley, Gilmore, and Tucker), five were listed in LT Willard’s log book. Only Gilmore and Scurlock were not listed in the log.

- “Cemetery 33” became the designation for the largest cemetery on Betio Island. This cemetery became the repository for remains from the battle and also remains of deceased personnel whose bodies were relocated from their original burial locations by construction battalions. In addition, Cemetery 33 became the location where casualties that occurred after the initial battle were buried including Army, Navy, Merchant Marine and Army Air Force personnel.

In the immediate aftermath of the battle, the bodies were buried side by side in three long trenches. As additional burials were made after the initial battle, there is a belief that a fourth row (“Row D”) was added to Cemetery 33.⁴⁵



Photo 6 - AGRS Photo of Cemetery 33 ⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Niven. *Tarawa's Gravediggers*, pages 129 – 152.

⁴⁶ Cemetery 33 on Tarawa, 1946, US Army Signal Corps, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, MD

- On 21 January 1944 two B-24 bombers, carrying ten crew members each, crashed within 17 minutes of each other soon after they took off from Betio Island. In the first crash (Aircraft Number 42-72982, named “Miss Bee Haven”)⁴⁷ there were three survivors and seven casualties. The bodies of three of these seven casualties from the first crash (Busch, Horney, and LaSota) were later recovered from Cemetery 33 by AGRS personnel and identified.⁴⁸ The water depth of the lagoon at this crash site was estimated to be between one and four feet deep and there is no doubt based on historical documentation that the bodies of the other four casualties (Underwood, Bailey, Rogers, and Van Vleet) were recovered and buried in Cemetery 33 by 22 January 1944.



Photo 7 – Punchbowl grave marker of Tarawa Unknown X-14⁴⁹ (As noted above, there were only twelve servicemen killed on Tarawa on this date, information that was included in the Investigative Report of X-14).

⁴⁷ “Black and White and Color Photographs of U.S. Air Force and Predecessor Agencies Activities, Facilities, and Personnel - World War II”, National Archives, College Park, MD, Records Group 342. Back of photo reads “Natives Stand beside the Consolidated B-24 ‘Miss Bee Haven.’ Nanumea Island, Ellice Islands, 14 December 1943”. Aircraft number and pilot name (M.A. Skaalen) can be read on side of aircraft in the photo.

⁴⁸ Niven. *Tarawa’s Gravediggers*, page 162.

⁴⁹ Photograph from the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl), Section E, Grave Number 12, January 2012.

- Nine of the ten casualties from the second crash (Aircraft Number 42-72999, believed to be named “Poontang”)⁵⁰ were probably recovered after 22 January 1944 and buried in Cemetery 33. The tenth crew member, Co-pilot 2nd LT George Johnson, was not found at the second crash site and his body was presumed lost at sea. Two of those recovered from the second crash site (Dabrowski and Myers) were later recovered by AGRS personnel from Cemetery 33 and identified.⁵¹
- A total of twelve individuals from these two crashes remain in “Unresolved” status, including 2nd LT Johnson. In January 2013, this investigator contacted the U.S. Army Casualty Office to inquire about the status of obtaining Family Reference Samples (FRS) for the twelve U.S. Army Air Corps casualties who remain unresolved from the two crashes on 21 January 1944. The Casualty Office Case Manager advised that he had not been informed by JPAC that any U.S. Army casualties from the Battle of Tarawa were unaccounted for and requested a list be sent to him to begin the process of obtaining FRS from surviving family members so that future DNA comparisons could be made. The list of the twelve U.S. Army casualties from these two crashes was immediately provided by this investigator as requested.⁵²

⁵⁰ Information provided to the Chief Rick Stone and Family Charitable Foundation by nephew of the bombardier of first aircraft, LT Donald Underwood, on 16 March 2013 via internet contact.

⁵¹ Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF) for JOHNSON, George M., 2d Lieutenant, O534947. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

⁵² Email correspondence and telephone communications from Mr. Dean Hesse, Case Manager, WWII Past Conflict Repatriations Branch, Fort Knox, Kentucky to the Chief Rick Stone and Family Charitable Foundation, January 2013.

- The U.S. Navy conducted a “beautification” of Cemetery 33 culminating on 9 October 1944 in which the original grave site markers for all the burials in that cemetery were obliterated and 630 memorial crosses were erected. These memorial crosses have no correlation with the burial location of the individuals that are named on each cross.⁵³
- Cemetery 27, sometimes referred to as “The Lost Cemetery”, was reportedly the site where 40 casualties were buried, including LT Alexander Bonnyman, a Medal of Honor recipient. The 604th American Graves Registration Company searched for Cemetery 27 between 12 April 1946 and 1 May 1946 and not a single body was found. The list of those who were reported to have been buried in Cemetery 27 included 24 named individuals and 16 unknowns.⁵⁴ All of the 24 named individuals reportedly buried in Cemetery 27 remain in “Unresolved” status and, to date, no confirmed trace of Cemetery 27 has been found.
- Since 1949, seven sets of remains have been examined by the U.S. Army Mortuary in Japan or the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii, determined to be American casualties from the battle, and subsequently identified and classified as “resolved”.⁵⁵ One set of remains recovered in 1979 and one set of remains recovered in 1980 could not be identified and were buried as “Unknown” in the Punchbowl.⁵⁶

⁵³ Niven. *Tarawa’s Gravediggers*, page 16 and pages 149 – 151.

⁵⁴ *Ibid*, pages 111 – 114.

⁵⁵ *Ibid*, page 179. This source lists four identifications. PFC Herman Sturmer was identified after publication, PFC Maurice Drucker was identified by the Army Mortuary in Japan in 1964, and PFC Manley Winkley was identified by JPAC in 2013. These are not listed in this publication.

⁵⁶ Stone, Rick. “Investigative Reports CILHI 0003-79 and CILHI 0002-80”, JPAC Incident 45, J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI.

At least two sets of remains were recovered from Tarawa in 2010 and are under examination in the JPAC Laboratory at the time of this report.⁵⁷ At least two other sets of remains were recovered from Tarawa in 2012 and are also under examination in the JPAC Laboratory.⁵⁸



Photo 8 - Site where three full sets of American remains were recovered in 2012.⁵⁹

- Tarawa cemetery burial locations associated with individual casualties are found in various documents in the records. These locations cannot be depended upon to be correct. As an example, two casualties were recovered together in 1999 and identified as PHM1c Raymond Gilmore and PFC Darwin Brown.

⁵⁷ Stone, Rick. "Short List for 2010-150 Report" and "Short List for 2010-151 Report", JPAC Incident 45, J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI.

⁵⁸ Stone, Rick. "Short List Reports for 13-1KR" (5), JPAC Incident 45, J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI.

⁵⁹ Site of JPAC recovery excavation in Cemetery 25 in November 2012. Photo by C.A. Stone.

Both were listed in various documents as having been buried in Cemetery 10 or Cemetery 11, on the western end of Tarawa near Green Beach. However, their remains were actually recovered approximately 150 meters northeast of Cemetery 37 near the geographic center of Tarawa.⁶⁰

- There are 24 “unresolved” casualties from the Battle of Tarawa who have notations in their records that they were “wounded and transferred to a vessel for treatment” and/or were later listed as being in a hospital at a date after the battle.⁶¹ The actual fate of these individuals is unknown and none are listed as identified or “resolved”. Significantly, none of the 24 individuals in this category are listed in Chaplain Willard’s log book, with the exception of 2nd LT George Kern and SGT Lynn Osborn, who are both listed only as MIA. The lack of notation in Chaplain Willard’s log as KIA for these 24 individuals provides validity to the premise that were transported off the island as Chaplain Willard obviously did not have their bodies to identify or bury.⁶²
- There are 35 non-Marine losses included in the total of 513 men associated with the Battle of Tarawa who remain in an “Unresolved” status in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database. Two (AMM2c Montee and LTjg Conrath) were reported lost at sea near the island in a pre-invasion airstrike on 18 November 1943. Fifteen were Navy pharmacist mates or hospital ratings who were accompanying the Marines in the assault as corpsmen.

⁶⁰ Silverstein, Jay. “Geospatial Analysis Reference – Personnel Recovery on Tarawa, Kiribati (Battle of Tarawa – 20-23 November 1943), page 39

⁶¹ Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF), Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), and Marine Casualty Cards of the individuals listed. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

⁶² Rick Stone, “Tarawa Unknown WM Investigative Report – Attachment 2: Unresolved Casualties Listed as Transferred to a Ship for Treatment or Later Listed in a Hospital”, JPAC Incident 45, J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI.

One (S1c Case) was a coxswain killed on a landing craft during the invasion. One (LCDR O'Hare) was probably lost at sea well away from the island during a night fighter mission on 26 November 1943. One (Elvis Spotts) was a Merchant Marine who was killed in an electrical accident on 22 February 1944. One (AMM1c Morris) was killed by an accidental machine gun discharge on 16 December 1943. One (S2c McDaniel) was killed by a mine on 17 December 1943. One (S2c Deward Duncan) was killed in an aerial attack by the Japanese on 12 January 1944.⁶³ Twelve (2nd LT Alenier, TSGT Bailey, SSGT Fenzel, 2nd LT George Johnson, 1st LT Lurcott, SSGT Polzien, SSGT Vincent Rogers, SGT Rothman, SSGT Shaffer, SSGT Shell, 2nd LT Underwood, and CPT Van Vleet) were Army Air Force crewmen lost in the 21 January 1944 crashes discussed previously.

- Navy LCDR Edward Henry O'Hare is listed in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database as one of the 513 unresolved losses associated with the Battle of Tarawa. LCDR O'Hare was a famous fighter pilot and a Medal of Honor recipient in 1942. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport is named in his honor. On the evening of 26 November 1943, O'Hare's carrier, the *USS Enterprise*, scrambled three aircraft for the first night fighter intercept mission of the war. During a confused nighttime action with Japanese aircraft, O'Hare's airplane was lost. His wingman, LCDR John C. Phillips, reported the location as 1 degree 26' North Latitude, 171 degrees 56 minutes east longitude.⁶⁴ These coordinates are approximately 59.991 nautical miles west of Tarawa.⁶⁵

⁶³ Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF) of the individuals listed. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

⁶⁴ "USS Enterprise, CV-6, Air Group 6 Action Report, November 26, 1943", General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

⁶⁵ Distance Between O'Hare's Reported Position (1 degree, 26'N and 171 degrees, 56'E) and Tarawa (1.35 degrees N and 172.93 degrees E), <http://www.javascripter.net/math/calculators/distancecalculator.htm>. (July 2012).

The task force including the *USS Enterprise* was approximately 50 nautical miles west of Tarawa and the ship's Combat Information Center obtained two good radar fixes on LCDR O'Hare's loss location. A destroyer was dispatched to the location the night of his loss and an air search, including a PBY "Dumbo" rescue plane, was launched the next day without sighting LCDR O'Hare.⁶⁶ It is extremely unlikely that LCDR O'Hare's body would have washed ashore on Tarawa and been buried on Betio.

- All of the 513 unresolved casualties are officially listed as Caucasian (white) with the exception of four Native American Indians (Daniels, Powless, Waterman, and Winnemucca).⁶⁷ However, the anthropologist's reports for X-166 and X-193 indicate that the unknown casualty was "possibly Negroid" and the report for X-275 indicates that the unknown was a "mixture of white, negroid, and oriental".⁶⁸ A review of all available information suggests that at least one other individual may have been of Negroid ancestry. The potential for other non-Caucasian casualties to be discovered by additional research exists.
- In 2013, a document was discovered which was not available in the JPAC Records Room resource library associated with this incident and therefore, not available during the completion of the original investigations. This document appears to have been completed by the Graves Registration Unit assigned by the U.S. Marine Corps to note the exact burial locations of the deceased from the Battle of Tarawa.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ "USS Fletcher DD-445, Tarawa Action Report, November 26, 1943", <http://www.usffletcher.org/history/tarawa.html> (August 2012)

⁶⁷ Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF) of the individuals listed. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

⁶⁸ Unknown Schofield #1 X-files for the numbers indicated (3), JPAC Incident 45, J2 Intelligence Directorate Records Room, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Hickam AFB, HI

⁶⁹ "Report of Deceased, United States Marine Corps, 31 January 1944", Records Group 127, National Archives, College Park, MD

Of the 1,143 total casualties in the JPAC database, this document lists the following totals by individual name, rate, serial number, unit, and exact burial location:

Various cemetery locations on Betio Island:	411
Cemetery location on Buariki Island:	34
Cemetery on Diana Island:	1
Buried at sea:	112
“Missing”:	164
“Unknown” burial location:	257

Known casualties in the JPAC database but not listed in this document: 164

Of the seven Tarawa casualties that have been recovered and identified since 1949 (Drucker, Sturmer, Scurlock, Darwin Brown, Gilmore, Winkley, and Tucker), two were listed in this document as “missing” (Sturmer and Scurlock), and three were listed as buried at an “unknown” location (Winkley, Drucker and Gilmore). Darwin Brown was listed as buried in Cemetery 10 and PVT Tucker was listed as buried in Cemetery 11. It is not known exactly where PVT Tucker was recovered but the general area of the recovery could be associated with the known location of Cemetery 11, as listed. Darwin Brown was recovered approximately 150 meters northeast of Cemetery 37 near the geographic center of Tarawa, which is not near the known location of Cemetery 10 on the western end of the island.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Silverstein, Jay. “Geospatial Analysis Reference – Personnel Recovery on Tarawa, Kiribati (Battle of Tarawa – 20-23 November 1943), page 39

- In 2013, research indicated that the original AGRS report detailing the initial recoveries from Cemetery 18 was erroneous. A close inspection of 1st LT Isadore Eisensmith's AGRS Report dated 3 July 1946 notes that "Grave 18" was a "monument cemetery" while photographs of Cemetery 18 show that it was a small burial plot with only four wooden crosses. Photographs of Cemetery 10 show a large monument erected at its location. 1st LT Eisensmith's report states that the "remains were under the monument and that it took several days to find them".

There was no monument at Cemetery 18. In addition, 1st LT Eisensmith noted that "there were supposedly 20 bodies buried" in Cemetery 18. The photographs of Cemetery 18 show only four names on four individual crosses. The photographs of the monument at Cemetery 10 show exactly 20 names listed on the memorial plaque. According to 1st LT Eisensmith, work in Grave 18 started on 8 April 1946 and concluded on 11 April 1946.⁷¹ This would be an appropriate amount of time to search for and exhume 20 bodies predicted to be in Cemetery 10 but would be an excessive amount of time for the four named casualties shown in the photograph for the small plot of Cemetery 18. Given all of this information, it is readily apparent that "Grave 18" noted by 1st LT Eisensmith was actually Cemetery 10. JPAC was apparently aware of this discrepancy due to an analysis completed by Captain William Niven which he shared with JPAC in 2008.⁷² Unfortunately, this information was not placed in the official files of the unknowns associated with Cemetery 18 in the JPAC Records Room so that investigators assigned to these cases would be aware of the error.

⁷¹ Iseley, "Report on Tarawa Operation"

⁷² Email correspondence from Major General Kelly McKeague to Rick Stone, 29 April 2013.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology used in the reports on the “Tarawa Unknowns” was based on a system known as “Random Incident Statistical Correlations” (RISC). This system was originally designed to aid law enforcement command personnel in what is now known as “Predictive Policing”. The utilization of RISC emphasized the commitment of individuals in the JPAC J2 Intelligence Directorate to comply with federal law and the intent of Congress to undertake all feasible efforts to recover, identify, and return remains of members of the Armed Forces from Tarawa.

513 men from the Battle of Tarawa remain in an “Unresolved” status in the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database. On the JPAC list of “unresolved” casualties from Tarawa are two Medal of Honor recipients, including the hero for whom the Chicago International Airport is named. One hundred and three (103) bodies recovered from Tarawa are currently buried as an “Unknown” in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Research was conducted to determine if biometric databases had been developed by previous investigators and used to compare the “Unresolved” list of Tarawa casualties with the Punchbowl “Tarawa Unknowns”. After reading all the available Tarawa incident related information in the JPAC files and consulting with present and former JPAC investigators, including current members of the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office, this investigator determined that a biometric research analysis has not been completed in the intervening 68 years since the battle.

First, a comparison biometric database for the “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties was initiated by researching the Individual Deceased Personnel Files and the JPAC Centralized Accounting Repository and Information System files on each of the 513 individuals still listed as missing from the Battle of Tarawa. The investigator also researched additional sources including census data, enlistment records, draft registration records, medical records, and family genealogy information to determine the standard primary biometric comparison datasets of race, sex, height,

weight and age. The pertinent datasets were added to the JPAC Intelligence Directorate database for all Tarawa Incident casualties. The result was that at least partial biometric data was obtained on all of the 513 individuals still listed as missing from the Battle of Tarawa.

Second, each of the individual Punchbowl “Tarawa Unknown X Files” was retrieved from the Intelligence Directorate Archives and Records Section and researched to acquire the same standard preliminary biometric comparison datasets of race, sex, height, weight and age estimates. These datasets were meticulously recorded and filed by the Central Identification Laboratory forensic anthropologists when the remains were examined in 1947 through 1951 prior to the final burial in the Punchbowl Cemetery. In addition, many of these files contained case specific research clues that could potentially aid in the identification of the unknowns such as hair color, evidence of prior injury and/or disease, facial characteristics, shoe size, personal items recovered with the body, dental charting and probable cause of death. No attempt was made to compare the “Tarawa Unknown X Files” with “Resolved” casualties.

It was recognized that forensic anthropology estimates deduced by trained professionals from skeletal remains is an inexact science even in our modern era. For that reason, the following “Margins of Error” were added onto each anthropological estimate that was made during the Central Identification Laboratory analysis:

Height: Two and one half inches was added to the anthropologist’s height estimate on each end of the range cited. For example, if the anthropologist estimated the height to be 66.0 inches, the height filter dataset was set to accept possible matches in the 63.5 to 68.5 height range. In cases where the anthropologist listed the three different height calculation measurements available to science in the late 1940’s (Krogman, Pearson, and Rollet), the Krogman Method calculation was utilized in the dataset as this method subsequently received anthropological preference and is still in use today.

Weight: Ten pounds was added to the anthropologist's weight estimate on each end of the range cited. For example, if the anthropologist estimated the weight to be 150 to 160 pounds, the weight filter dataset was set to accept possible matches in the 140 to 170 pound weight range. Due to potentially fluctuating nature of this dataset in living individuals, in cases where the anthropologist gave a single weight estimate such as 150 pounds, the weight filter dataset was doubled on both ends of the range to accept possible matches in the 130 to 170 weight range.

Age: One year was added to the anthropologist's age estimate on each end of the range cited. For example, if the anthropologist estimated the age at 22 to 24 years, the age filter dataset was set to accept possible matches in the 21 to 25 age range. Due to subjective nature of this dataset, in cases where the anthropologist gave a single age estimate such as 23 years old, the age filter dataset was doubled on both ends of the range to accept possible matches in the 21 to 25 age range.

Hair Color: In cases where hair color was listed by the anthropologist, the common shades of color utilized by the military physicians in the initial recording of biometric data were expanded to include any possible variation of perception. For example, if the anthropologist listed the hair color as "brown", then individuals with the actual colors listed in their records as brown, light brown, medium brown, and dark brown were included as possible matches.

Dental: A non-forensic review of the dental charts of probable matches was made with the goal of excluding only those individuals who had a unique gross characteristic that was definitively inconsistent with the anthropologist's notations and/or charts such as a specific post-mortem tooth in contrast to a pre-mortem extraction of the same tooth. The rear molars, commonly referred to as "wisdom teeth", were usually excluded from this preliminary chart review due to the propensity of World War II era dentists to chart these teeth as "missing" in relatively young recruits when, in fact, they had not yet erupted.

In addition, probable matches that did not have a dental chart in their records were not excluded from the final list of most likely matches.

Additional Investigative Note on Dental Reviews: It is obvious from researching the cases of the unknown casualties recovered from Tarawa and later identified that the primary means of identification utilized was a dental correlation of the remains with records existent in the military records. It is also apparent to this investigator that multiple attempts have been made over the years by many different anthropologists, laboratory technicians, and researchers to make identifications of the remaining unknown casualties from Tarawa relying completely on this method. All of these attempts have been unsuccessful. The investigative conclusion drawn from these failures is that there is something wrong with relying solely on this method of identification. Whether the weakness in this method is erroneous military dental records or some other deficiency is immaterial. Unless there was complete incompetence by both AGRS personnel and the Central Identification Laboratory anthropologists resulting in massive numbers of misidentifications of Tarawa casualties (a supposition for which there appears to be absolutely no supporting evidence), it stands to reason that the remaining “unknowns” buried in the Punchbowl and those pending identification in the JPAC laboratory MUST be among those servicemen still listed as missing from the Battle of Tarawa. This fact renders dental reviews of Tarawa casualties as simply another random dataset to be examined in conjunction with all the other statistical correlations possible.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY SEQUENCING

Based on historic documentation certifying their participation in the action and their failure to be accounted for after the action, all of the unresolved casualties from the Battle of Tarawa constitute the total universe from which the three standard categories of investigative research can be developed:

- 1) Possible matches
- 2) Probable matches
- 3) Most likely matches

In some cases it was possible to refine the lists even further to a “Best Match” category. Before initiating the first step to develop a list of “possible matches”, it was important to first confirm with historical certainty that the total universe of Tarawa “unresolved” casualties was accurate. Seven individual names that were on the official JPAC list of 521 Tarawa casualties when this project began in July 2011 were discovered by investigation to be incorrectly included on the list. The following individuals were removed from the official JPAC list with their cases cleared as “resolved” and their cases closed without the necessity of further investigation:

- 1) W.M. Legin – determined by investigative exclusion to be a non-existent person and most likely a misspelling on a memorial marker for an actual resolved casualty, William Begin, who is buried in Minnesota..
- 2) PFC Arthur G. Menger, Jr. – determined by investigation to have been identified by the CIL in 1946 and is now buried in Section B, Site 786 in the Punchbowl.

- 3) PFC David Julian Parm – determined by investigation to have survived the war, although noted by the Marine Corps as WIA at Tarawa and discharged in 1945. In 1977, he applied for a disability with the Veterans Administration citing a head wound he received at Tarawa. PFC Parm died in Michigan on 18 September 1977.
- 4) CPL Arthur Francis Gagne, Jr. – determined by investigation to have been identified by the CIL and is now buried in Section B, Site 591 in the Punchbowl.
- 5) 2nd LT Walter George Olson – determined by investigation to be the same person as resolved casualty 2nd LT Walter Jules Olson, who was buried at sea from the USS Monrovia on 24 November 1943.
- 6) CPL Hubert Clayton Luther – determined by investigation to have been identified by the CIL and is now buried in Section C, Site 1301 in the Punchbowl.
- 7) Jarrison Fowler, Jr. - determined by investigative exclusion to be a non-existent person and most likely a misspelling of PFC Harrison Fowler, Jr. who was noted by the Marine Corps as WIA at Tarawa and discharged in 1946. PFC Fowler died 13 April 1990.

For each unknown X-file case, the steps to achieve a complete investigation began with developing the largest number of “possible matches” from the total universe by analyzing the first three primary datasets of race, sex, and height. The next step was to refine that number into a reduced list of “probable matches” by analyzing the additional two primary datasets of weight and age. Finally, all of the secondary analysis information including historic research correlations and additional biometric profiling indices were utilized to produce the smallest list of “most likely matches” to the “unknown” casualty represented by each specific X-file.

RESEARCH OBSTACLES – “CO-MINGLING ISSUE”

Prior to beginning the actual investigation into the Tarawa unknown cases, it was noted that a memorandum was inserted into each X-file associated with a Tarawa case which admonished future potential investigators that it was impossible to “state with certainty that any single X-file represents the remains of any single missing service member from the battle for Tarawa”:



J-2 MEMO

Date: 2 April 2006

Subject: Remains described in X-files for buried unknowns from Lone Palm Cemetery, Betio Island, Tarawa Atoll, Kiribati

To: File

From: Heather Harris, Historian

Research into missing service members is currently being carried out by historical staff of both the Defense Prisoner of War Missing in Action Office (DPMO) (see especially the “Redman memo”) and the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). While the research is not complete and will continue, this memorandum serves as a notice of initial information pertaining to buried unknowns from Tarawa that has thus far been discovered. Rather than being an extensive report, this memorandum is meant to briefly highlight some of the difficulties which pertain to attempts to identify unknowns from Tarawa and to point to areas in which further elucidation or research is required.

- Initial burials, made after the battles of Tarawa in 1943, were made by Marines with no graves registration training and resulted in poor records of remains locations and in trench burial methods which led to commingling of skeletonized remains.
- From 1943 to 1946, Navy Seabees, engaged in construction projects around the Atoll, redesigned, moved, and reconstructed the markers for many of the cemeteries without moving the remains which might have corresponded to the markers. Grave markers for isolated burials were also moved in this process.
- In 1946, American Graves Registration Service Personnel arrived on Tarawa to disinter and reprocess buried remains, and to move those remains to Lone Palm Cemetery, Betio. Their records reveal that rosters used for markers in the cemeteries were based on lists of all casualties of the battle rather than lists of actually interred remains.
- In 1947 the Lone Palm Cemetery was disinterred and all remains were shipped to the Central Identification Laboratory (CIL) of the Schofield Mausoleum, Schofield Barracks, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. From 1947 to 1949 the remains were reprocessed at the laboratory, and the staff there attempted to effect further identifications. In this process, particular pieces of remains of knowns and unknowns were routinely swapped between sets of remains in an effort to more securely segregate them.
- In addition, in 1949, a decision was made to try to put forward the unknowns from Lone Palm as group burial representing the recoverable remains of all missing casualties from Tarawa. Preparations for these group burials, as evidenced by research into other cases from this time that were handled in a similar manner, included segregating all of the unknowns into caskets of like parts (e.g.- a casket of skulls, a casket of femurs, etc.) in order to minimize the number of caskets required to bury the group. Upon disapproval of these group burials, the CIL staff was instructed to reseggregate the unknowns for burial. This was done using the best methods available at the time.

For all of the reasons listed above, JPAC and DPMO staff cannot state with certainty that any single X-file represents the remains of any single missing service member from the battle for Tarawa.

The most troubling of the issues brought up by Ms. Harris was the potential that the remains had been hopelessly co-mingled by the casketing of like parts prior to interment in the Punchbowl. It should be noted that “co-mingling” of body parts is not a unique phenomena in the investigation of historical incidents with multiple casualties. Practically every investigation and recovery conducted by JPAC on wartime mass graves, air crashes, ship sinking’s, or other vehicle losses with multiple occupants has this factor involved. It is an issue that any competent medical examiner or forensic anthropologist is trained to deal with during the identification process. But the potential of hundreds of “like parts” co-mingled together in separate caskets, as postulated by the memo’s author for the Tarawa unknowns, would be an enormous hurdle to overcome. A series of emails between Ms. Harris and Chief Stone resulted in the following excerpt:

-----Original Message-----

From: Harris, Heather R Ms OSD DPMO [mailto:Heather.Harris@osd.mil]
Sent: Monday, August 01, 2011 5:57 AM
To: Stone, Rick Civ ORISE JPAC J2
Subject: Casketing as like parts

Good morning,

I’ve gone through my stack of documents that I gathered for the USS Oklahoma case, and here is what I can tell you about the Tarawa unknowns with regards to casketing as like parts. **I don’t have a specific reference to their being casketed as such (at least in this set of documents), and am making an inference that they were handled in this way** because I do have documentation that some of the other large group burials put forward at this time were, in an intermediate stage, casketed as like parts. I do see explicit acknowledgement of this practice for the Wake Island group burial and for the USS Oklahoma.

Heather Harris, Historian

Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

Based on the use of an “inference” by Ms. Harris as the basis of presenting co-mingling as a major obstacle, it was concluded that it was NOT impossible to “state with certainty that any single X-file represents the remains of any single missing service member from the battle for Tarawa” and the investigations proceeded.

RESEARCH OBSTACLES – “WORK IN THE BLIND”

Perhaps one of the most confusing and frustrating demands by the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director is that the JPAC Intelligence Directorate must “work in the blind” without receiving any pertinent information or assistance by personnel in the laboratory during the investigation of cases. This requirement is also articulated as not “mixing lines of evidence”. In an analogy to law enforcement, this restriction would be similar to a local medical examiner not being allowed to tell a missing person investigator the basic information about a body that was just found in the community.

On 7 March 2012, the JPAC Intelligence Directorate received the below requests from the Central Identification Laboratory (CIL) for a short list pertaining to an unknown number or type of assumed human remains that had been turned over to the lab from a “Non-Governmental Organization” (NGO) on Tarawa in 2010:

2010-150

Kiribati

WWII

Background: Case consists of skeletal remains (Excellent DNA Potential /MNI: 2), dental remains (Good DNA Potential / MNI: 2), and material evidence unilaterally turned over to the JPAC RT1 (RL Dr. Gregory Fox) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Republic of Kiribati) while excavating and investigating sites in Kiribati during 10-1KR. Remains were previously stored at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs office in Kiribati. It is not noted how long the remains were in storage, where they were recovered, and who recovered them. Case has been associated with WWII-45-J by the J2 for tracking purposes. WWII-045-J (JPAC 45) involves the 20 November 1943 ground loss of soldiers from the 2nd Marine Division performing combat operations against Japanese Forces to gain control of the Island of Tarawa, Gilbert Islands (currently Kiribati); resulting in approximately 510 U.S. Soldiers still unaccounted-for.

And:

2010-151

Kiribati

WWII

Background: Case consists of skeletal remains (Excellent DNA Potential /MNI: 2), dental remains (Good DNA Potential / MNI: 1) unilaterally turned over to the JPAC RT1 (RL Dr. Gregory Fox) by the Betio Island Police Department (Kiribati) while excavating sites in Kiribati (Tarawa) during 10-1KR. Remains were previously stored at The Betio Island Police Station. It is not noted how long the remains were in storage, where they were recovered, and who recovered them. Case has been associated with WWII-45-J by the J2 for tracking purposes. WWII-045-J (JPAC 45) involves the 20 November 1943 ground loss of soldiers from the 2nd Marine Division performing combat operations against Japanese Forces to gain control of the Island of Tarawa, Gilbert Islands (currently Kiribati); resulting in approximately 510 U.S. Soldiers still unaccounted-for.

In essence, the Central Identification Laboratory (CIL) had been unable to identify the remains for two years and wanted the JPAC Intelligence Directorate to provide a list of possible matches from those individuals in “Unresolved” status from the Battle of Tarawa but do so without the CIL providing ANY information to investigators about the remains that might prove beneficial to the production of such a list. This basic information should have included such essential details as how many casualties the remains represented, race, sex, gender, estimated age, estimated height, estimated weight, what the material evidence associated with the remains might be such as uniform bits or equipment, or even if the remains were animal or human.

The JPAC CIL refused to even disclose where on Tarawa the remains had been found, forcing the investigator to track down and contact a third party NGO researcher who had actually located the remains and turned them over to the JPAC CIL.

Without this basic information, not only were over 500 “unresolved” American casualties possible matches for the “short list” but also the 4,690 enemy casualties and all of the local inhabitants who had died on Tarawa in the intervening 67 years after the battle could not be eliminated by the investigator as possible matches.

Repeatedly requests were made that the JPAC Intelligence Director obtain the basic necessary information from the CIL Scientific Director so that a complete, professional investigative report could be prepared that would truly assist in the identification process. Here is the email refusal to that request:

-----Original Message-----

From: Holland, Thomas Dr Civ JPAC Deputy to the CDR for CIL Operations
Sent: Tuesday, March 13, 2012 2:49 PM
To: Richeson, Robert Civ JPAC J2; Gonzales, Lawrence CDR JPAC J2
Subject: FW: Request (UNCLASSIFIED)

I thought this was resolved. We aren't turning over field notes or anthropological profiles. The J2 short list should be based on independent historical data, not the lab's work products. You can't mix the lines of evidence.

Tom

Thomas D. Holland, PhD
Scientific Director, Central Identification Laboratory
Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command
310 Worcester Avenue
Hickam AFB, HI 96853
808.448.1725

On 20 March 2012, two “Short List” memos were produced which contained large lists of possible matches and the following conclusions:

“In the final analysis, it is obvious that the short lists provided in this report have little or no value to assist in the identification of 2010-150 (and 2010-151) based on the failure of the CIL to provide absolutely any information necessary to produce a viable short list of most likely matches. This assignment by the CIL is analogous to investigating an X-file case for an “Unknown” and finding all the pages in the case file to be blank or for the CIL to receive a box of remains without being given any additional information and being asked to produce a short list of possible identities.

To date, the J2 Intelligence Directorate has conducted a total of 75 individual investigations regarding unknown Tarawa battle casualties. During this process, a vast amount of information has been assembled and new research and investigative techniques have been developed to produce progressively smaller lists of possible, probable, and most likely matches. The average size of the short lists in these cases is 20 and in some cases the short list has been refined to only two most likely matches. This information is cited in this report for the purpose of emphasizing the commitment of the J2 Intelligence Directorate to comply with federal law and the intent of Congress to undertake all feasible efforts to recover, identify, and return remains of members of the Armed Forces from Tarawa.

If any requested information on 2010-150 (and 2010-151) is provided by the CIL, the J2 Intelligence Directorate stands more than ready and eager to properly investigate the case, analyze all of the data, and produce a comprehensive Investigative Report within one day of receiving the information. A substantially shorter list of most likely matches to 2010-150 (and 2010-151) is highly probable and will have a significantly increased value in the identification process.”

These remains of 2010-150 and 2010-151 still lie in a cardboard box in the JPAC Central Identification Laboratory and have yet to be identified.

RESEARCH OBSTACLES – “FINAL LAB REFUSAL”

And then came the final rejection for the “Tarawa Unknown” investigations from the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director, as documented in this JPAC J2 Memorandum:



JPAC J-2 MEMO

Date: January 25, 2012
To: J2 Intelligence Directorate
From: Rick Stone, Deputy Chief, WWII Research and Investigations Branch
Subject: JPAC Incident 45 – Tarawa

At approximately 1745 hours this investigator was contacted by CDR Larry Gonzales, J2 Deputy Director, in the presence of Dr. Kristina Giannotta, Chief of the WWII Research and Investigations Branch, and advised that he had had a meeting with the JPAC Laboratory Director, Dr. Thomas Holland, on this date regarding J2 case investigations into the unidentified casualties from the Battle of Tarawa.

Dr. Holland advised that he would “absolutely not accept” any investigative reports seeking to identify Tarawa casualties. As of this date, over fifty comprehensive investigative case reports have been completed which clearly would lead to multiple identifications of Tarawa battle casualties who are currently interred as an “unknown” in the National Memorial Cemetery (Punchbowl) and provide the catalyst for sending them home to their families. This investigator protested that it was illogical for the JPAC command to refuse to at least read the Tarawa investigative reports and then evaluate them.

CDR Gonzales advised that the only reason Dr. Holland would give for this refusal was the fact that Holland “did not agree with the numbers” used in the reports. When this investigator asked CDR Gonzales what numbers Dr. Holland wanted us to use in the case investigations so that we could adapt our investigative reports and re-submit them, CDR Gonzales replied “Holland is not going to give you the numbers the lab uses and he doesn’t have to.” This investigator was then threatened that if I continued to voice my concerns about the refusal by the JPAC command to use the Tarawa investigations to identify those still missing, I would personally suffer serious consequences.

CDR Gonzales then stated that “You can’t challenge Holland on this decision or he will blow you out of the water”.

INFORMATION TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

At a September 2012 JPAC sponsored conference for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) interested in assisting JPAC with the research and investigation of WWII MIA's, the Navy Casualty Office representative stood up and announced that he had obtained "Family Reference Samples" (FRS) from ALL of those unaccounted for from the Battle of Tarawa.

At the time, the JPAC computer database showed that JPAC had a total of 25 FRS out of the then 514 missing Tarawa "unresolved" and most of these 25 were "Pending analysis at AFDIL (Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory)". This misinformation was brought to the attention of the JPAC conference coordinator and it was strongly requested that there be some sort of retraction before all of the NGO's left the conference with the false impression in regard to the Tarawa FRS situation.

The conference coordinator correctly pointed out that the Navy Casualty Office representative was not an official JPAC member as he officially represented only the Navy and he had stated that he could not speak for the Marine Corps. Nonetheless, the impression remained in many attendees that JPAC has FRS from the entire list of Tarawa missing.

In the last few minutes of the conference, when most of the attendees had already left the room, the Navy Casualty Office representative did provide a brief announcement that he previously spoke about only Navy casualties at Tarawa when he claimed that he had FRS from ALL Tarawa casualties. Regrettably, few heard this belated admission.

And even that information was not accurate. Of the 21 Navy casualties from the Battle of Tarawa, the JPAC DNA database held a total of only nine FRS at the time the Navy Casualty Office representative made his statement.

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Official JPAC Investigative Reports were prepared on 93 sets of remains buried as a Tarawa "Unknown" in the Punchbowl and one unidentified casualty that was buried at sea. Research resulted in lists of names being developed for the three standard investigative categories in each of the 94 cases investigated:

- 1) Possible Matches 2) Probable Matches 3) Most Likely Matches

Each list was progressively refined by investigation until the smallest number of matches was obtained. In some cases it was possible to refine the lists even further to a "Best Match" category. The following notes represent the collective analysis of the "Tarawa Unknown" investigations:

- 1) The average number in the smallest refined category developed in each case was 20.
- 2) Two Punchbowl burials were determined to be of non-American (Japanese military or Korean laborer) casualties from the battle.
- 3) In 11 cases disinterment was not recommended due to the smallest refined number exceeding the arbitrary limit of 50 matches set by the JPAC Laboratory for initial consideration for disinterment.
- 4) Disinterment and full forensic reviews were recommended by Chief Stone in 80 of the 93 Punchbowl cases investigated.
- 5) The investigation in 16 of these cases resulted in the smallest refined number of matches being ten or less, including two cases which were refined to only two matches to the specific "Unknown".
- 6) The records of nine Tarawa "Unknowns" buried in the Punchbowl, including the remains of eight individuals buried in one grave, were missing from JPAC files and could not be investigated.

CONCLUSION

I do not know or claim for absolute certainty that biometric profiling is the key to identifying the “Tarawa Unknowns”. No one knows until we actually try to identify some of these lost heroes using modern investigative techniques and competent forensic science that reflect recent advances in technology. I have never maintained that my research is the “code to cracking these complicated cases”, as another historian once wrote about my investigative reports. I do know that no one before me has tried this method to identify those who have lain for almost seven decades as anonymous icons of “the greatest generation”. I know too that these young servicemen, whose photographs and letters have graced my office walls and computer screen for over two years are the sons, brothers, uncles, husbands, and fathers whose families waited in vain for their return. Most family members have died waiting.

I also know that my 94 investigations into the “Tarawa Unknowns” could have been significantly improved had I received absolutely ANY cooperation, support, or assistance from the JPAC Central Identification Laboratory. I never claimed to be a forensic anthropologist but I found one at a major public university who was willing to help with the investigations when the JPAC Lab refused to even return my emails asking for assistance. I never claimed to be an odontologist but I found assistance from military dentists and law enforcement forensic dental experts when the JPAC lab refused to answer even the simplest question about dental comparisons. I never claimed to understand how to read a dental chart but, in frustration, I took an online course, read textbooks, and taught myself to perform this basic task in order to help profile possible matches to the “Tarawa Unknowns”. None of these endeavors took even one cent from the 100 million dollar annual budget of JPAC.

But thanks to some very dedicated elementary school teachers in my youth, I do know how to read the English language. I can copy height and weight charts from official records, note hair color, calculate age from birth dates and death dates, and read other typewritten biometric notations from

military files on a reasonably acceptable level. And these were simple skills for which the JPAC Central Identification Laboratory was never able to accept or acknowledge.

Frankly, what I did in building the databases necessary to profile these cases was not difficult. In determining height, I quickly verified that an inch in 1943 was the same as an inch in 2011. And the same for all of the other measurements used in my biometric profiling of the “Tarawa Unknowns”. What was difficult was overcoming the obstacles constantly thrown up by those within my own organization, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command. When the JPAC CIL Scientific Director refused to accept any of the Tarawa investigative reports because he “did not agree with the numbers”, I begged to learn what numbers the JPAC Lab Director did agree with so that I could easily re-program the margin of error parameters in the RISC System biometric profiles to produce an acceptable report. In response, I was quickly rebuffed and threatened.

By refusing to accept any disinterment memos or investigative reports from the JPAC Intelligence Directorate due to “a comma after the date” or different academic citation styles or “lacking a space between the comma and Hawaii” in JPAC’s street address or other formatting issues; the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director and his other managers maintains that these reports and investigative leads simply do not exist. The thinking that the reports don’t exist because the Laboratory Scientific Director refuses to acknowledge them is ridiculously insane. And, even more insane, is the JPAC command’s refusal to resolve this absurd “Catch 22” situation.

To the great credit of a few at JPAC, I was not alone in my belief that the cases of the “Tarawa Unknowns” could be resolved. Standing steadfastly in this minority was the person who originally assigned me the Tarawa investigations, Dr. Kristina Giannotta, the Chief of JPAC’s World War II Research and Investigation Branch. Not only did she understand the methodology and see its inherent value but she quickly grasped the research implications to resolve not just the Tarawa cases but literally thousands of similar cases of war dead all over the world.

I could not have completed this task without her belief that someday, someone in authority would finally discover a copy of one of my Tarawa Investigative Reports in a dusty old file someplace in the archives and have the courage to at least pass on my initial work to someone with better investigative skills than my own. Only then will there be a chance to find a “Home for Heroes”.

There comes a point when even the most noble of missions must be abandoned in the face of insurmountable obstacles, dysfunctional management, poor leadership, and a complete lack of ethical principles.

-----Original Message-----

From: Stone, Rick ORISE JPAC J2
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2012 9:14 AM
To: JPAC ALL
Subject: Resignation Attached

Good morning all,

Please find attached my resignation letter and know that I will miss you all and the opportunity to work with you. I have truly been impressed with your dedication.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can ever be of assistance to you in the future. You can always reach me through the email link on my family charitable foundation home page at:

www.ChiefRickStone.com

It has truly been a memorable adventure. God bless you and keep you safe.

Rick Stone - Chief of Police (Ret.)
Historian, WWII Research & Investigation Branch Intelligence Directorate
(J2) Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) U.S. Department of Defense

ADDENDUM

As I was putting the finishing touches on this report, the Associated Press (AP) was the first to publish a news story that pulled back the curtain to what goes on behind the scenes at JPAC headquarters.

[AP IMPACT: MIA WORK 'ACUTELY DYSFUNCTIONAL' By Robert Burns Washington AP](#)

<http://bigstory.ap.org/article/ap-impact-mia-work-acutely-dysfunctional>

The news story cited the management of JPAC as being "so inept, mismanaged and wasteful that it risks descending from dysfunction to total failure". The story says "the decades-old pursuit of bones and other MIA evidence is sluggish, often duplicative and subjected to too little scientific rigor". In other words, the JPAC Laboratory is obsolete and refuses to use the advances of investigative techniques or forensic science to do more than squeeze out a token effort to find our missing heroes.

The news story notes that the JPAC Command is "woefully inept and even corrupt". The current JPAC commander is quoted as saying he would not dispute those who say his organization is dysfunctional. The story notes that in recent years the process by which the JPAC Laboratory field recovery teams gathers bones and other material useful for identifications has "collapsed" and is now "acutely dysfunctional". The report cited in the news story concludes that absent prompt and significant change, "the descent from dysfunction to total failure ... is inevitable".

The genesis of the Associated Press story is an internal report commissioned by the JPAC Scientific Laboratory Director in an effort to place the blame on sections of JPAC other than the Laboratory for what was predicted to be the Laboratory's failure to achieve the 200 identifications per year goal mandated by Congress in 2010. Responding to the AP story, the military finally took notice of problems at JPAC:

[PACOM COMMANDER SUPPORTS REVIEW OF JPAC by Karen Parrish American Forces Press Services July 11, 2013](#)

<http://www.defense.gov/News/NewsArticle.aspx?ID=120444>

Within a week of the AP story, a follow-up audit by the Government Accounting Office (GAO) stated JPAC efforts were "undermined by longstanding leadership weaknesses, infighting and other problems", including "a fragmented organizational structure."

PENTAGON TAKES "SECOND LOOK" AT EMBATTLED MIA UNIT By Robert Burns
Washington AP July 9, 2013

<http://news.yahoo.com/pentagon-takes-second-look-embattled-mia-unit-181006356.html>

US GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE: DOD'S POW/MIA MISSION, TOP LEVEL LEADERSHIP ATTENTION NEEDED TO RESOLVE LONGSTANDING CHALLENGES IN ACCOUNTING FOR MISSING PERSONS FROM PAST CONFLICTS July 17, 2013

<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-619>

NBC News produced their own investigative report titled "Pentagon Agency under Fire for Refusing to Identify Unknown WWII Soldiers", which included a segment relating to a Tarawa unknown buried in the Punchbowl for which there are only two most likely matches.

PENTAGON AGENCY UNDER FIRE FOR REFUSING TO ID UNKNOWN WORLD WAR II SOLDIERS by Bill Deman and Mike Taibbi, NBC News August 1, 2013

<http://investigations.nbcnews.com/news/2013/08/01/19796976-pentagon-agency-under-fire-for-refusing-to-id-unknown-world-war-ii-soldiers?lite>

The Department of Defense initiated yet another investigation into JPAC and Fox News and other media outlets announcing "Alleged Fraud and Waste in MIA Unit to be Probed by Pentagon".

ALLEGED FRAUD AND WASTE IN MIA UNIT TO BE PROBED BY PENTAGON FOX NEWS, AP PRESS, AUGUST 1, 2013

<http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/08/01/alleged-fraud-and-waste-in-mia-unit-to-be-probed-by-pentagon/>

Almost simultaneously, congressional hearings were begun in both the House and the Senate. Senator Claire McCaskill vowed "We're going to get to the bottom of this. The problems...are systemic and seem to extend even beyond the problems identified in this report".

[LAWMAKERS ORDER POW/MIA OFFICE TO FIX PROBLEMS](#) By Bryant Jordon Military.com
August 1, 2013

<http://www.military.com/daily-news/2013/08/01/lawamkers-orders-pow-mia-office-to-fix-problems.html>

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin Dempsey, in testimony about JPAC before the Senate Armed Services Committee stated:

"It's so discouraging and it's moving rapidly toward disgraceful."

So far General Dempsey, Congress, and the American public have learned of only a very small part of why the people who work inside JPAC call it "Camp FUBAR" and "Dysfunction Junction".

Other recent media reports regarding JPAC include:

[SENATOR AYOTTE TO DEMPSEY: PENTAGON MUST ADDRESS POW/MIA FAILURES](#) July 18, 2013

http://www.ayotte.senate.gov/?p=press_release&id=1038

[C-SPAN: SENATE COMMITTEE REVIEWS DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S MISSING PERSONNEL OFFICES](#) August 1, 2013

<http://www.c-spanvideo.org/event/222506>

[LOST AMERICAN HERO FINALLY COMES HOME TO INDIANA](#) By Rick Stone Indystar.com
August 22, 2013

<http://www.indystar.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=2013308220069>

Ironically, what was intended as a Machiavellian attempt to manipulate the Department of Defense and Congress into believing that the JPAC Laboratory Scientific Director has no responsibility in JPAC's managerial dysfunction has lit the fuse on what has exploded into a national scandal. More investigations and more congressional hearings will no doubt follow and more facts about the “disgraceful” actions of the JPAC command, to use General Dempsey’s description, will be discovered.

Some will attempt to belittle this research and claim that I, and others who have complained about JPAC’s ineptitude, have ulterior motives in seeking the identification of “Tarawa’s Unknowns” or that we only seek “credit” for their ultimate identification. These outrageous claims will only bespeak of their arrogance and gigantic egos and dishonor the memory of 1,143 brave young men who gave their lives on the bloody beaches of Tarawa in 1943. In the final analysis, history will only record whether or not these heroes were ultimately returned to their families. It is up to you and me to help insure that they are not forgotten yet again. For this we deserve, and should receive, no recognition or “credit”. The American people, in their righteous indignation, will demand a day of reckoning for the JPAC command and their refusal to uphold the sacred charter given them:

“Until They Are Home.”

JPAC’s absolute and complete failure to accomplish its mission has now become public knowledge and corrective action is imminent.

Hopefully, whatever organizational structure is developed to replace JPAC is not just a superficial name change that leaves the same “dysfunctional” and “disgraceful” individuals in management and leadership positions. A new leadership attitude that embraces a new attitude in providing information to family members and promotes cooperative, creative and innovative methods in the location, recovery, and identification of our lost American heroes is absolutely necessary. Unless we rise to the challenge now, the window of opportunity, like the names of the “Tarawa Unknowns”, may be lost forever.

DETAILS OF TARAWA CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN CILHI 0003-79

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 30, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **377 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown CILHI 0003-79**. From these, there are **156 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **46 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN CILHI 0002-80

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 5, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **310 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown CILHI 0002-80**. From these, there are **166 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **94 most likely matches**. Disinterment was not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN CIL 2010-150

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Short List Memo completed: **March 20, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **251 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown CIL 2010-150**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment unnecessary – remains in lab.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN CIL 2010-151

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Short List Memo completed: **March 20, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **158 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown CIL 2010-151**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment unnecessary – remains in lab.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-1

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **January 30, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates that **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-1** is not an American “unresolved” casualty from the Battle of Tarawa and is most likely a Japanese combatant or a Korean laborer killed during the battle. Repatriation recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-3

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **January 30, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **191 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-3**. From these, there are **55 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **13 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-5

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **January 31, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-5**. From these, there are **135 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **35 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-6

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 3, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-6**. From these, there are **73 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **19 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-12

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 3, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **389 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-12**. From these, there are **94 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **29 most likely matches**. Additional historical research indicated **2 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-13

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 7, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **385 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-13**. From these, there are **144 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **38 most likely matches**. Additional historical research indicated **6 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-14

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 9, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **359 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-14**. From these, there are **59 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **26 most likely matches**. Additional historical research indicated **7 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-15

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 8, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **402 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-15**. From these, there are **82 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **34 most likely matches**. Additional historical research indicated **6 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-16

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 17, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-16**. From these, there are **212 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **86 most likely matches**. Historical research indicated **18 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-17

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 18, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **278 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-17**. From these, there are **131 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **33 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-20

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **240 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-20**. From these, there are **21 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **20 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-21

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 18, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **340 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-21**. From these, there are **139 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **15 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-25

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 19, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-25**. From these, there are **118 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **9 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-28

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 22, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **369 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-28**. From these, there are **54 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **12 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-32

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 24, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **359 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-32**. From these, there are **118 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **30 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-35

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 25, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **282 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-35**. From these, there are **76 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **9 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-37

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 28, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **364 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-37**. From these, there are **51 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **16 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-44

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 26, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-44**. From these, there are **125 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **38 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-49

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 15, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **164 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-49**. From these, there are **37 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **18 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-54

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 16, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **267 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-54**. From these, there are **84 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **16 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-55

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 29, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **36 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-55**. From these, there are **19 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **12 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-57

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **February 29, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **99 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-57**. From these, there are **53 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **25 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-60

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 1, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **341 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-60**. From these, there are **123 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **17 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-66

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 1, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-66**. From these, there are **143 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **32 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-67

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 18, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **358 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-67**. From these, there are **95 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **15 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-70

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 22, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-70**. From these, there are **69 probable**

matches. Of the probable matches, there are **68 most likely matches.** Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-74

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 23, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **191 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-74.** From these, there are **90 probable matches.** Of the probable matches, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-77

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 23, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **241 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-77.** From these, there are **42 probable matches.** Of the probable matches, there are **6 most likely matches.** Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-79

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 24, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **191 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-79.** From these, there are **87 probable matches.** Of the probable matches, there are **23 most likely matches.** Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-82

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 26, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **27 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-82**. From these, there are **16 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **6 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-83

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 26, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **62 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-83**. From these, there are **34 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **13 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-84

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 29, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **266 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-84**. From these, there are **55 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **24 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-85B

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 31, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **190 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-85B**. From these, there are **44 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **9 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-87

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **March 31, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **355 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-87**. From these, there are **150 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **23 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-89

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 2, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **312 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-89**. From these, there are **91 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **19 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-91

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 3, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **129 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-91**. From these, there are **33 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **33 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-98

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 3, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **228 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-98**. From these, there are **68 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **11 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-99

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 1, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **223 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-99**. From these, there are **114 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **35 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-100

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 4, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **228 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-100**. From these, there are **47 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **11 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-103

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 5, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-103**. From these, there are **54 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **35 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-104A

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 6, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **315 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-104A**. From these, there are **39 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **39 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-104B

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 6, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **355 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-104B**. From these, there are **176 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment recommended due to X-104B’s burial with X-104A, which was recommended for disinterment.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-111

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 7, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **353 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-111**. From these, there are **48 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **12 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-115

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 8, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **359 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-115**. From these, there are **60 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **24 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-116

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **359 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-116**. From these, there are **118 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **35 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-117

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 11, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **38 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-117**. From these, there are **10 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **7 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-118

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 15, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **315 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-118**. From these, there are **114 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **39 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-123

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 16, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **333 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-123**. From these, there are **148 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **17 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-130

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 21, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **312 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-130**. From these, there are **115 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **14 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-131

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 21, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **192 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-131**. From these, there are **60 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-136

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 23, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-136**. From these, there are **201 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **29 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-140

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 23, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **120 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-140**. From these, there are **78 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-144

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 24, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **93 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-144**. From these, there are **20 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **20 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-150

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 22, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **376 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-150**. From these, there are **61 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **15 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-152

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 28, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **362 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-152**. From these, there are **129 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **30 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-153

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 6, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **315 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-153**. From these, there are **81 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **33 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-154

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 7, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-154**. From these, there are **48 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **18 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-155

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 12, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-155**. From these, there are **97 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **17 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-162

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 14, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-162**. From these, there are **93 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **31 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-163

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **277 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-163**. From these, there are **99 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **41 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-166

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **228 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-166**. From these, there are **58 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **9 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-168

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 5, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **22 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-168**. From these, there are **2 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **2 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-184

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **November 2, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **238 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-184**. From these, there are **93 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **29 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-191

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 29, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **353 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-191**. From these, there are **164 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-193

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 14, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **373 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-193**. From these, there are **66 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-198

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **54 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-198**. From these, there are **13 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **10 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-201

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **October 19, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **353 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-201**. From these, there are **138 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **22 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-203

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **224 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-203**. From these, there are **41 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **11 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-206

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 11, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **320 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-206**. From these, there are **60 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **15 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-209

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 9, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **35 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-209**. From these, there are **7 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **7 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-210

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 21, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-210**. From these, there are **90 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **21 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-211

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 20, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **228 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-211**. From these, there are **117 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **14 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-217

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 19, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-217**. From these, there are **58 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **12 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-224

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 16, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **313 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-224**. From these, there are **64 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **25 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-227

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 13, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **354 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-227**. From these, there are **34 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **34 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-228

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 12, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **165 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-228**. From these, there are **63 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **14 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-230

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 16, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **315 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-230**. From these, there are **97 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **21 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-234

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 15, 2011 (Updated April 9, 2013)**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **311 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-234**. From these, there are **132 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **26 most likely matches**. Historical research indicated **2 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-239

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **August 15, 2011 (Updated April 9, 2013)**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **352 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-239**. From these, there are **163 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **146 most likely matches**. Historical research indicated **5 best matches** from the most likely match group. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-244

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 5, 2012 (Updated April 9, 2013)**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates that **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-244** is not an American “unresolved” casualty from the Battle of Tarawa and is most likely a Japanese combatant or a Korean laborer killed during the battle. Repatriation recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-247

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 15, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-247**. From these, there are **53 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **9 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-251

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **September 14, 2011**

Report Author: **Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **373 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-251**. From these, there are **62 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **24 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-265

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 13, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **93 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-265**. From these, there are **20 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **8 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-267

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 14, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **126 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-267**. From these, there are **54 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-273

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 14, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **346 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-273**. From these, there are **54 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **13 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-275

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 15, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **129 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-275**. From these, there are **14 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **4 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-277

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **December 16, 2011**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **358 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-277**. From these, there are **133 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **18 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-278

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **January 27, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **374 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-278**. From these, there are **186 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **24 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #1: X-280

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **January 28, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **35 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #1: X-280**. From these, there are **20 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **2 most likely matches**. Disinterment recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #2: X-281

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 9, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **197 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #2: X-281**. From these, there are **111 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN SCHOFIELD MAUSOLEUM #2: X-282

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **April 9, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **355 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown Schofield Mausoleum #2: X-282**. From these, there are **169 probable matches**. From these, no additional refinements could be made. Disinterment not recommended.

CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH: UNKNOWN “WM”

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

Date JPAC Investigative Report completed: **July 9, 2012**

Report Author: **Deputy Chief Rick Stone, J2 WWII Research and Investigation Branch**

Summary: Investigative research indicates **140 possible matches** of “Unresolved” Tarawa casualties to **Unknown “WM”**. From these, there are **53 probable matches**. Of the probable matches, there are **18 most likely matches**. Historical research indicated **2 best matches** from the most likely match group. No disinterment possible as **Unknown “WM”** was buried at sea.

NOTE ON ALL CASES: Individual cases continued to be researched by the author after the submission of the original Investigative Reports to JPAC. All of the Investigative Reports have been updated and in many cases the number of matches have been further refined based on the discovery of additional research materials not available at JPAC when these reports were initially prepared. The updated reports have been offered to the JPAC command upon request. The offer received no acknowledgement.

SYNOPSIS OF TARAWA CASE SPECIFIC RESEARCH

X-FILE	INVESTIGATIVE MATCHES	INVESTIGATIVE STATUS	PUNCHBOWL LOCATION
CIL 2010-150	251 POSSIBLE	Short List Memo 3/20/2012	Remains In Lab
CIL 2010-151	158 POSSIBLE	Short List Memo 3/20/2012	Remains In Lab
CILHI 0002-80	94 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/5/2011	Section I, Grave Number 1144
CILHI 0003-79	46 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/30/2011	Section F, Grave Number 0815-A
X-001	JAPANESE	J2 Investigative Report 1/30/2012	Section O, Grave Number 0474
X-003	13 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 1/30/2012	Section E, Grave Number 621
X-005	35 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 1/27/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1227
X-006	19 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/3/2012	Section E, Grave Number 227
X-012	24 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/3/2011	Section E, Grave Number 065
X-013	34 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/7/2012	Section E, Grave Number 220
X-014	5 BEST	J2 Investigative Report 2/9/2012	Section E, Grave Number 012
X-015	29 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/8/2011	Section E, Grave Number 739
X-016	18 BEST	J2 Investigative Report 2/17/2012	Section O, Grave Number 0280
X-017	23 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/18/2012	Section O, Grave Number 0471
X-020	20 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/9/2011	Section P, Grave Number 0637
X-021	15 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/18/2012	Section E, Grave Number 852
X-025	9 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/19/2012	Section E, Grave Number 135
X-028	12 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/22/2012	Section E, Grave Number 628
X-032	30 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/24/2012	Section E, Grave Number 412
X-035	9 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/25/2012	Section E, Grave Number 732
X-037	16 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/28/2012	Section E, Grave Number 854
X-044	38 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/26/2012	Section E, Grave Number 738
X-049	18 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/15/2012	Section E, Grave Number 064
X-054	16 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/16/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1111
X-055	12 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/29/2012	Section E, Grave Number 428
X-057	25 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 2/29/2012	Section E, Grave Number 627
X-060	17 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/1/2012	Section E, Grave Number 631
X-066	32 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/1/2012	Section E, Grave Number 328
X-067	15 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/18/2012	Section E, Grave Number 624
X-070	68 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/22/2012	Section O, Grave Number 0426
X-074	90 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 3/23/2012	Section C, Grave Number 423
X-077	6 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/23/2012	Section E, Grave Number 526
X-079	23 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/24/2012	Section E, Grave Number 523
X-082	6 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/26/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1212
X-083	13 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/26/2012	Section E, Grave Number 515
X-084	24 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/30/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1106

X-085B	9 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/31/2012	Section Q, Grave Number 0593
X-087	23 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 3/31/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1004
X-089	19 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 4/2/2012	Section E, Grave Number 522
X-091	33 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 4/3/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1001
X-098	11 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 4/3/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1101
X-099	35 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/1/2011	Section E, Grave Number 330
X-100	11 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/4/2011	Section E, Grave Number 410
X-103	35 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/5/2011	Section E, Grave Number 836
X-104A - Schofield #2	39 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 4/6/2012	Section Q, Grave Number 0418
X-104B - Schofield #2	176 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 4/6/2012	Section Q, Grave Number 0418
X-111	12 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/7/2011	Section O, Grave Number 0362
X-115	24 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/8/2011	Section E, Grave Number 425
X-116	35 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/9/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1224
X-117	7 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/11/2011	Section E, Grave Number 843
X-118	39 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/15/2011	Section O, Grave Number 0427
X-123	17 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/16/2011	Section E, Grave Number 727
X-130	14 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/21/2011	Section E, Grave Number 411
X-131	60 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 11/21/2011	Section O, Grave Number 0424
X-136	29 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/23/2011	Section E, Grave Number 231
X-140	78 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 11/23/2011	Section E, Grave Number 323
X-144	20 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/24/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1221
X-150	15 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/22/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1226
X-152	30 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/28/2011	Section E, Grave Number 527
X-153	33 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/6/2011	Section E, Grave Number 136
X-154	18 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/7/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1105
X-155	17 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/12/2011	Section E, Grave Number 232
X-162	31 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/14/2011	Section E, Grave Number 512
X-163	41 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/9/2011	Section E, Grave Number 638
X-166	8 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/9/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1118
X-168	2 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/5/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1112
X-184	29 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 11/2/2011	Section E, Grave Number 635
X-191	164 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 9/29/2011	Section O, Grave Number 0361
X-193	65 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 10/14/2011	Section E, Grave Number 324
X-198	10 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/9/2011	Section E, Grave Number 324
X-201	22 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 10/19/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1110
X-203	11 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/9/2011	Section E, Grave Number 013
X-206	15 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/11/2011	Section E, Grave Number 748
X-209	7 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 12/9/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1103

X-210	21 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/21/2011	Section E, Grave Number 846
X-211	14 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/20/2011	Section F, Grave Number 0779
X-217	12 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/19/2011	Section E, Grave Number 426
X-224	25 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/16/2011	Section E, Grave Number 518
X-227	34 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/13/2011	Section F, Grave Number 0893
X-228	14 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/12/2011	Section E, Grave Number 312
X-230	21 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/16/2011	Section E, Grave Number 735
X-234	26 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 8/15/2011	Section E, Grave Number 623
X-239	5 BEST	J2 Investigative Report 8/15/2011	Section E, Grave Number 853
X-244	JAPANESE	J2 Investigative Report 4/5/2012	Section O, Grave Number 0157
X-247	9 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/15/2011	Section E, Grave Number 634
X-251	24 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 9/14/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1210
X-265	8 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 12/13/2011	Section E, Grave Number 855
X-267	54 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 12/14/2011	Section E, Grave Number 219
X-273	13 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 12/14/2011	Section F, Grave Number 1222
X-275	3 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 12/15/2011	Section E, Grave Number 733
X-277	18 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 12/16/2011	Section F, Grave Number 0565
X-278	24 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 1/27/2012	Section E, Grave Number 729
X-280	2 MOST LIKELY	J2 Investigative Report 1/27/2012	Section F, Grave Number 1115
X-281 - Schofield #2	111 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 4/9/2012	Section P, Grave Number 0289
X-282 - Schofield #2	169 PROBABLE	J2 Investigative Report 4/9/2012	Section P, Grave Number 0292
X-WM	2 BEST	J2 Investigative Report 7/9/2012	Buried At Sea

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