**-- PAGE 1 MISSING --**

Page #2 AFFIDAVIT Charles A. Bailey

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for no known reason, proceeded to beat me across the head and back with a shovel until I fell unconscious to the floor. When I regained consciousness some time later, I was unable to arise from the floor and laid there the rest of the afternoon. When the day’s work was done, I had to be assisted to walk back to the camp by leaning upon two comrades and walking between them, the approximate three quarters of a mile back to camp. I was confined to the billet as a result of the beating for about a week when I went on sick call each day, before I was able to resume any kind of work. Welts, black and blue marks remained on my body as a result of this beating for about a month.

At Cabanatuan No. 1, in the fall of 1943 about the time crops raised on the farm were harvested, I was detailed as barracks guard one night when between two and four o’clock in the morning, I saw a Japanese guard on the outside of the fence call our American prisoner guard patrolling the inside of the fence over to him. This American prisoner, whose name I do not know, remained on the inside of the fence talking with the Japanese guard, whose name I do not know, when the Officer of the Day making his rounds caught them talking. The Japanese guard claimed the prisoner was attempting to escape; the Officer of the Day ordered the prisoner’s hands behind his back, and the next day he was left out in the compound in the hot sun with his hands tied behind his back to his ankles and feet and he was thus forced to remain in a kneeling position. That evening I saw the prisoner released from his kneeling position, taken about ¾ of a mile out from the camp site where some of our soldiers had been ordered to dig a grave in an open rice paddy. He was ordered to stand in this grave, then shot by a Japanese firing squad.

During the year last stationed at Cabanatuan No. 1, the prisoners were assigned to work on a one thousand acre farm, being told that the food so raised would be for the use of the prisoners. Prisoners were forced to work in their bare feet and with very little clothing to cover their bodies, tilling the fields where rice, corn, beans, tomatoes, squash and several other vegetables were raised. The feet of the prisoners became sore, were cut and bruised, painful to walk upon and there was no medicine for treatment of these conditions. Guards at the farm were Sgt Oharison and one known only by the nickname “AIR RAID” and another called “DONALD DUCK”. They continually beat the prisoners with shovels, 2 x 4 boards, sabers, rifles or anything else that was handy, “DONALD DUCK” being much worse and gave more severe beatings, often beating prisoners into unconsciousness. At one time, about the middle of July 1944, an American Sgt. James Boyce who acted as interpreter in Cabanatuan No. 1, received a severe beating from the Japanese Sgt Oharison for attempting to intervene on behalf of another American prisoners who was being beaten for an offense that the prisoner did not commit. Sgt Oharison beat Boyce with his fists several times about the face, then Oharison beat him on the head and body with his saber and face until Boyce was knocked to the ground. Oharison then kicked Boyce several times in the stomach and sides.

While stationed in the Fourth Branch Camp, Moji, Fukuoka, there as very little food, the barracks were without heat during the entire year even in cold weather, the beating of prisoners was more frequent and more severe than at any other camp where I was stationed.

Also, at this Prison Camp in Moji, Fukuoka, we were forced to work in the Youati [Yawata] Steel Mill making bombs, hand grenades, land mines and other similar items used in warfare. Prisoners were made to work every day, regardless of their physical condition. If a prisoner was unable to work he was beaten and deprived of food by the guards until he did report for work.

It was at this prison camp that I saw a civilian guard called “SCARFACE” burn the faces of three Dutch or English prisoners with lighted cigarettes, leaving burned scars on their faces when the burns healed.

This same civilian guard “SCARFACE”, administered punishment to three of our prisoners who were caught bringing uncooked rice into the camp. These three prisoners were beaten with a leather belt and bamboo poles, then placed in an outside tank of water where the water came up around their necks; then, when they tried to get out of the tank, he would hit them with a pole and knock them back into the water. After about four hours being in this water in the cold of that December 1944 evening, they were taken from the tank of water and given further beatings.

Charles A. Bailey

CHARLES A. BAILEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of August 1946 by Charles A. Bailey.

Elsie J. Beaty

NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expired February 15, 1956.