



Paul Kerchum

PAUL KERCHUM CMSGT USAF RET
FORMER CORPORAL B CO. 31ST INF.
PHILLIPINES, BATAAN 1942
FORMER POW

With Betty and Leonard



Bill Swannier
200th CAA

1st Lt. [unclear]

H. S. [unclear] Jim Roth



My Army Prayer Book

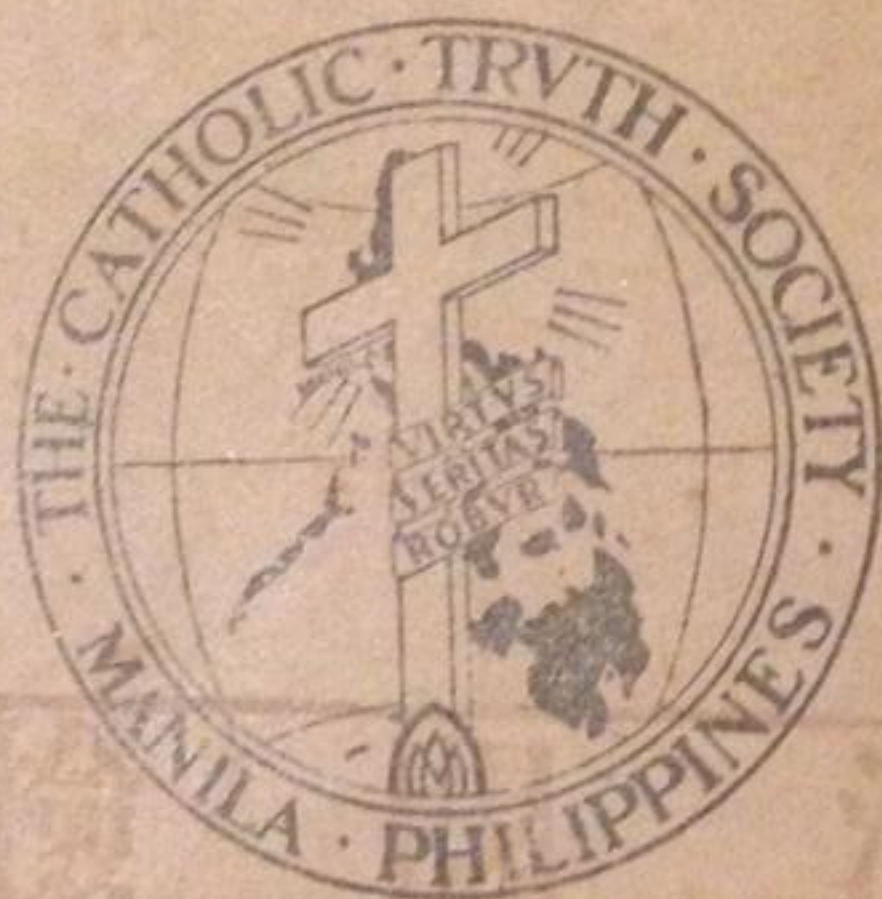


FOR THE CATHOLIC
SOLDIERS AND TRAINEES
OF THE
PHILIPPINE ARMY

My Army Prayer-Book

MEDITATIONS, PRAYERS, INSTRUCTIONS,
AND HYMNS FOR THE USE OF
SOLDIERS AT CAMP

*"For what doth it profit a man, if he
gain the whole world, and suffer the
loss of his own soul? (Matt. 16:26)*



EXAMINED
THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY
Office Manila

檢閱濟

Before going to our
Mass in church and
before leaving the
church, we kneel on
our right knee, to ho-
nor our Lord present
in the Tabernacle.
We know that Jesus
is on the altar when
the Tabernacle is co-
vered with a veil, and
the little lamp is lit.
After entering the
church, do not sit
down at once, but
kneeling, say a short
prayer to salute the
Master of the House.
Do not turn around,
talk, or act in any
way disrespectful to
Jesus in the Blessed
Sacrament.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES BEING
REPATRIATED IN SEPTEMBER 1945:

It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.

You have fought valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.

May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

Harry Truman



AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 29, 1942

7/7/43

7/7/43

Mrs. Elo Wolters
Home Service Chairman
American Red Cross
Shiner, Texas

Re: PETRUZELA, Alexander F.
Private

Inq: PETRUZELA, Alexander F.
Father
R.F.D. No. 3
Shiner, Texas

My dear Mrs. Wolters:

This is in reply to your inquiry regarding the above named serviceman, who, according to the latest information, was serving in the Philippine Islands at the time of the final surrender.

The last report of casualties received by the War Department from the Philippines arrived early in the morning of May 6. Through this date Private Petruzela had not been reported as a casualty.

The War Department will consider Persons serving in the Philippine Islands as "missing in action" from the date of the surrender of Corregidor, May 7, 1942, until definite information to the contrary is received.

When lists of prisoners from the Philippines are received, we will clear the name of Private Petruzela, and send you any additional information available.

We know you will offer any Red Cross assistance required.

Sincerely,

Lucille Lineback
(Mrs.) Lucille Lineback uB
Ass't to the Director
Inquiry Service

Please keep this letter, we might need it some day.
Mrs. Wolters.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SERVICES OF SUPPLY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON

JAU

IN REPLY
REFER TO

AG 201 Petruzela, Alexander F.
(5-21-42) EB

May 21, 1942

Mrs. Sophie Petruzela,
Rt. #2
Shiner, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Petruzela:

According to War Department records, you have been designated as the emergency addressee of Private Alexander F. Petruzela, 38,030,884, who, according to the latest information available, was serving in the Philippine Islands at the time of the final surrender.

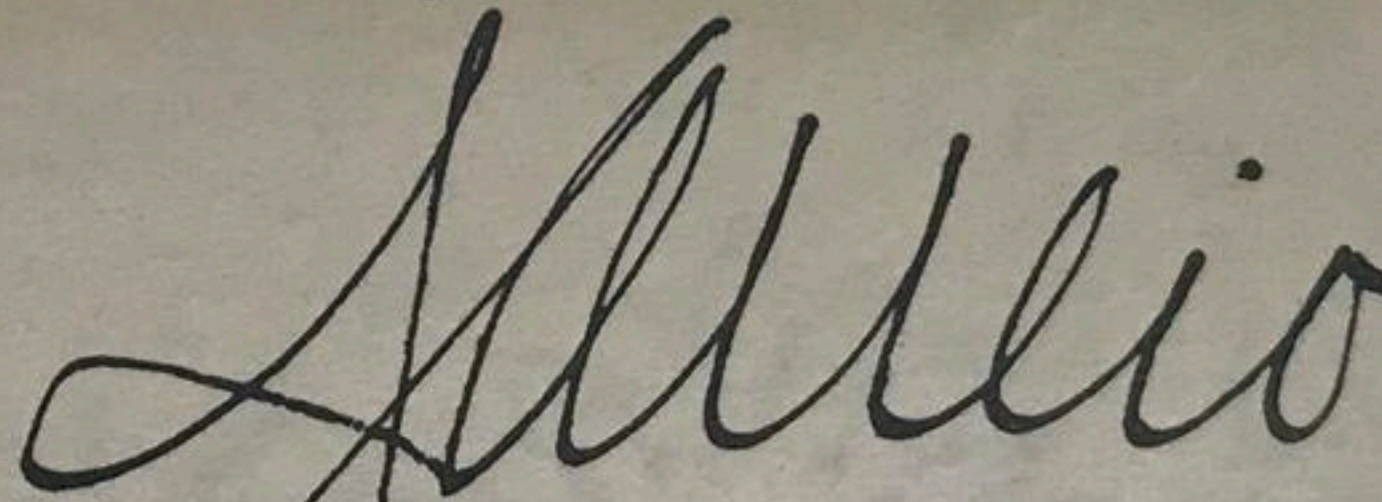
I deeply regret that it is impossible for me to give you more information than is contained in this letter. In the last days before the surrender of Bataan there were casualties which were not reported to the War Department. Conceivably the same is true of the surrender of Corregidor and possibly of other islands of the Philippines. The Japanese Government has indicated its intention of conforming to the terms of the Geneva Convention with respect to the interchange of information regarding prisoners of war. At some future date this Government will receive through Geneva a list of persons who have been taken prisoners of war. Until that time the War Department cannot give you positive information.

The War Department will consider the persons serving in the Philippine Islands as "missing in action" from the date of the surrender of Corregidor, May 7, 1942, until definite information to the contrary is received. It is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will communicate a list of prisoners of war at an early date. At that time you will be notified by this office in the event his name is contained in the list of prisoners of war. In the case of persons known to have been present in the Philippines and who are not reported to be prisoners of war by the Japanese Government, the War Department will continue to carry them as "missing in action," in the absence of information to the contrary, until twelve months have expired. At the expiration of twelve months and in the absence of other information the War Department is authorized to make a final determination.

Recent legislation makes provision to continue the pay and allowances of persons carried in a "missing" status for a period of not to exceed twelve months; to continue, for the duration of the war, the pay and allowances of persons

known to have been captured by the enemy; to continue allotments made by missing personnel for a period of twelve months and allotments made by persons held by the enemy during the time they are so held; to make new allotments or increase allotments in force to certain dependents defined in Public Law 490, 77th Congress. The latter dependents generally include the legal wife, dependent children under twenty-one years of age and dependent mother, or such dependents as have been designated in official records. Eligible dependents who can establish a need for financial assistance should be advised to approach their local chapter of the American Red Cross who will assist them in obtaining any benefits to which they may be entitled. In the event dependents require financial assistance and are eligible to receive this assistance the amount allotted will be deducted from the pay which would otherwise accrue to the credit of the missing individual.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. M. Allison". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Claims Committee
LIBERATED MILITARY PERSONNEL (JAPAN)
901 AMERICAN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

There is enclosed a questionnaire form in quadruplicate, and power of attorney and assignment of fee forms, in triplicate, together with an addressed return envelope.

The power of attorney and fee assignment form should be executed before a notary public, or other official duly authorized to administer oaths. The original and one copy should then be returned to us, and the second copy retained for your files.

The questionnaire form is to be completed by you and then executed before a notary public, or other official duly authorized to administer oaths. The original and two copies should then be returned to us, and the third copy retained for your files.

Please complete the questionnaire form as legibly as possible, preferably on a typewriter. Answers should be full and complete, wherever possible. If more space is needed for any reason, attach supplementary pages.

If it so happens that you are a survivor of a prisoner of war ship, which was attacked, please write and ask for supplemental pages which we have prepared for such cases, but which we are not distributing generally, as they are believed to be applicable to but few claimants.

We have in course of preparation a questionnaire form, designed for the next of kin of those prisoners of war who died as the result of the treatment received while in the custody of the Japanese Government. These should be available for distribution during the course of the next thirty days.

In view of the extreme difficulty of locating any substantial number of the next of kin of deceased prisoners of war, we shall be duly appreciative if you will send us a list of the names and addresses of such next of kin as are known to you.

We trust that the enclosed forms are self-explanatory and sufficient for the purposes intended but, if they are not, please feel at perfect liberty to write us with respect to any question which is not entirely clear to you. We will therefrom endeavor to supply such supplementary information as you have any reason to believe might be helpful, or of interest, in the proper preparation of your claim, or the claims of any other parties concerned.

We would appreciate having the completed forms returned to us in the course of the next three or four weeks.

In returning the questionnaire, please be sure and securely fasten all stubs together.

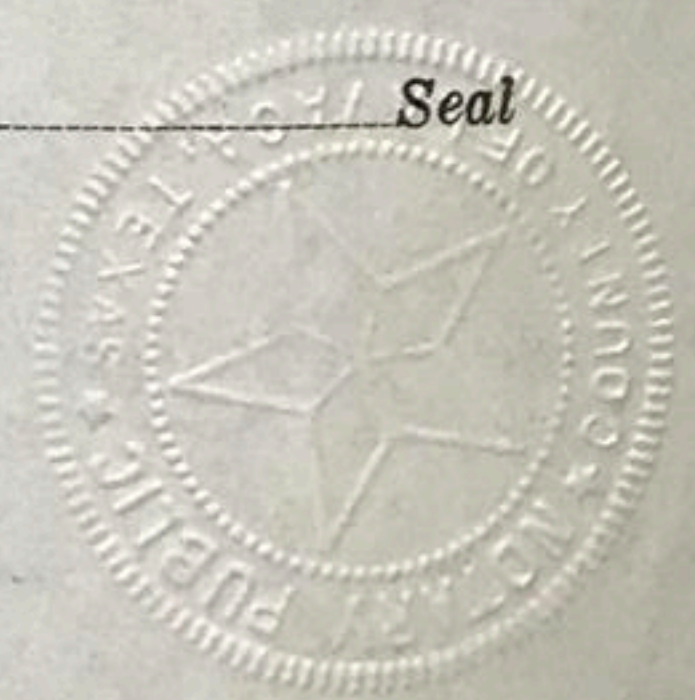
Power of Attorney and Assignment of Fee

Know all Men by These Presents, that I Alexander F. Petruzela,
Shiner, Texas

have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do irrevocably make, constitute and appoint **GEORGE A. NUGENT**, American Building, Washington, District of Columbia, my true and lawful attorney in fact for me and in my name, place and stead, to represent me before the Department of State, the Claims Commission United States and Japan, or any other properly constituted Tribunal or Court, in connection with my claim against the Government of Japan, for indemnification of losses and personal injuries sustained as a result of my experiences as a Prisoner of War of the Imperial Japanese Government, giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present at the doing thereof, with full power of substitution, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney, or his substitute, may or shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. He is specifically authorized to receive and transmit any and all correspondence relating thereto.

In consideration of the obligations assumed by him, or his substitutes, to prosecute such claim, and his interest in the execution of the powers herein conferred, I hereby assign, transfer and set over unto my said attorney twenty per cent (20%) out of any recovery which may be received on my claim against Japan, hereby agreeing that such fee is considered by me to be reasonable, and which shall be payable and paid out of any award made in my favor.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 7th
May 1946
day of _____ in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.



State of Texas
County of Lavaca } ss:

On the 7th day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, before me personally came

ALEXANDER F. PETRUZELA

to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged that he executed the same.

Emil J. Polasek
Emil J. Polasek
in & for Lavaca County, Texas
Notary Public.



My commission expires in June 1947

Claims Committee

LIBERATED MILITARY PERSONNEL (JAPAN)

901 AMERICAN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

April 20, 1946.

Corporal Alexander F. Petruzela
War Department Personnel Center,
Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Dear Corporal Petruzela:

Referring to our previous correspondence, with respect to your claim against the Japanese Government, you will please find enclosed herewith a questionnaire form, power of attorney and fee agreement form, together with a memorandum of explanation as to their completion.

We trust that these documents will reach you safely and that it may be convenient for you to accord them your early attention.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Nugent

Q. 6. State dates of various promotions in grade.

Answer:

Promoted from Private to Private First Class in about January of 1942. The exact date is unknown. Promoted from Private First Class to Corporal on October 17, 1945.

Q. 7. State medals, letters of commendation, campaign medals, battle stars and all other awards and decorations which you are entitled to wear.

Answer:

Good Conduct Medal, Victory Ribbon, 7 Overseas Service Bars, 1 Service Trips, American Defense Service Medal with one Bronze Star, American Theatre Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Medal (Theatre) with 1 Bronze Star, Phillippine Defense Medal with 1 Bronze Star. will be entitle to others when my records are completed. The Purple Heart will be include

Q. 8. Where were you stationed on December 7, 1941?

Answer:

At Panpanga, Fort Statesenburge, Phillippine, Islands.

Q. 9. Describe in considerable detail your personal activity and experience from that date, or if you entered military or civilian service at a later date, from such later date until your unit was formally surrendered to Japanese Forces. (Use additional sheets of paper for answer and mark "Annex 1")

Q. 10. Give a short medical history to date of entry in service. Give name or names and addresses of physicians who may corroborate statements.

Answer:

Dr. Sam Jaeggli, Moulton, Texas. I don't recall just what he has treated me for. I list him because he is my family doctor.

Q. 11. Give a short medical history during service, together with name or names of physicians who may corroborate statements.

Answer:

I had Malaria while stationed in the Phillippine, Islands. This was in about November of 1941. This was at the Station Hospital of Fort Statesenburge, Panpanga, P. I. I don't recall the name of the doctor. This was before the war began.

Q. 12. Describe your physical condition at the time of surrender, and give name or names of physicians who may corroborate.

Answer:

I had Malaria and also a shrapnel wound which I received on the date of surrender. I received no medical care untill after surrendering. Then only a First Aid Man treated me.

Q. 13. Have you been wounded. If so, describe the nature and extent of your wounds or injuries, and what if any treatment you had received from U. S. Army Medical Officers or other physicians, giving names of Medical Officers or physicians who gave treatment.

Answer:

Yes I was wounded by shrapnel shortly before surrendering. I was hit in the right leg in the groin region. No bone was broken. After the surrender, a First Aid Boy put a bandage on my leg. This was all the treatment that I received. I don't recall his name nor the outfit that he was with.

ANNEX 1

I was in the 200th C A A A Battery F stationed at Clark Field, P I
On Nov. 28, 1941 we were alerted so we all took up our posts of duty. I was
in Communications. On Dec. 7, 1941, I was ordered to put up a telephone on
the other side of the field for our post. I finished at about 11 A M and
went in to get dinner. After I ate my Lt. took me by truck to receive the man
that was on duty at the new telephone. About 10 minutes after I took over
I saw 54 heavy bombers coming toward the field. I phoned in and was told that
these were our Naval planes. About 10 minutes later they arrived and began
dropping bombs. A few minutes later 27 fighter planes came over and strafed
the field doing heavy damage. That day the 115 Reg was organized and I was
assigned to a 37mm. We were bombed and strafed daily until we evacuated
Clark Field in Jan 1942. We now protected a bridge and were soon evacuated to
Bataan and went on to Bataan field. We remained till April 8, 1942. On
April 9, 1942 I arrived on Corrigedor and was attached to Co. M 60 on a
50 caliber machine gun. On April 15, I was sent to the hospital with Malaria.
I stayed 5 days and returned to duty. On May 5, 1942, the Japanese started
landing their troops. At about 6 A M May 6, 1942 I was hit in the right leg
by a piece of shrapnel. Soon after that we surrendered.

Annex 2

After we surrendered the Japanese searched us and took away all of our valuables. From me they took \$87, a wrist watch, a pocket knife, a cigarette lighter, and a ring. We were marched to the 92nd Garage on Corregidor where we were kept in the open rain and sun for about one month. They were drawing details for cleaning after the invasion. I missed these details because of my health. (Malaria & shrapnel wound). I didn't get any treatment. For two weeks or so I was in such bad shape that I hardly knew what was going on. About in June they organized us and were taking us to Cabanata 3 P I. They took us on a ship to Manila and docked about a mile out. We were put on barges and then got off in about 4 feet of water and went to the beach. We marched through Manila to Bilaberd and were then fed some rice. I became deathly sick and was taken from my group. The next morning I left with another group. We rode all day and spent the night in a place which I can't recall. The next morning we were fed some rice and set out on a march. I marched about 10 kilometers and had to fall out because I was sick. I laid in a ditch for a few hours and was then taken by truck to the camp. For about two months I was so sick that I could hardly stand. We were fed rice every day and had to do hard work cutting and carrying wood about 10 kilometers every day. This lasted till Oct. 15, 1942. We were then taken to Cabanata 1 where we were reorganized and taken on a ship in Manila on about Nov. 1, 1942 and stayed at Taiwan about a week and arrived at Osaka Japan on Nov. 29, 1942. I was put in the Prison Camp at Tanagua.

Q. 14. Describe in considerable detail, on a separate sheet of paper and mark "Annex 2," your personal experiences from the time of surrender to the time of your arrival at the first Prisoner of War Camp.

Q. 15. Give the names and present addresses of at least three companions, if possible, who have survived and can corroborate your statements.

Answer: I met these ~~in my last post~~ and was with them for about 2½ years.

These are the last addresses that I know.

Capt. John H Galbraith, Infantry, U.S.A., High Springs, Florida

M/Sgt. John Gregory, 655 Lenwood Street, Brooklyn, New York

Capt. Wm B Thomas, 3085 Green Street, Huntsville, Alabama.

Q. 16. Name any books or articles which have been published describing this march or transfer.

Answer: I don't know of any.

Q. 17. Does your name appear in any of these published descriptions. If so, indicate the article and page number.

Answer: I don't know.

Q. 18. How long were you at the first Prisoner of War Camp?

Q. 18. How long were you at the first Prisoner of War Camp?

Answer: **About six months. This was from about June 1942 to about November 1942.**

Q. 19. Describe the camp in considerable detail making mention of the manner of shelter provided, mess arrangements, sanitary arrangements, work assignments, punishment for infractions of camp rules, medical examinations and treatment, and all other comment which you have any reason to believe might be helpful or of interest in determining the measure of damages to be awarded you. Also give name or names and present address of persons who may corroborate your statements in whole or part. Give this answer on separate sheet of paper and mark "Annex 3."

Q. 20. Were you ever denied any appropriate medical treatment?

Answer: **Yes. They did not give me any treatment for my malaria and the shrapnel wound. All they did was to let me lay around for a time. I did receive occasional beatings while I was sick and wounded. The amount of food that I received was reduced because I was sick and wounded and unable to work.**

Q. 21. Describe in considerable detail your personal experience and the result on you physically and mentally.

Answer: **For a time I had Malaria attacks every few days and for that I have never gotten any treatment. At present I still have occasional attacks of Malaria. My leg is numb from the hip to my knee and I feel as if I will never be able to use my leg as I did before. I often dream and think of the horrible experiences that I have had and this puts me in a mental strain and also affects me physically. I have never had enough to eat while in the prison camp. We were fed about 12 ounces of grain daily and some sort of a soup. This was hardly fit for hogs to eat but we had to eat it or starve. Often the food was moldy. There was a work quota set for each man and since I was sick I couldn't do as much work as the others. Because I couldn't do as much work as the others I received a beating almost every day.**

Question 21 continued.

We didn't have sufficient clothing to wear. We had only a shirt and a pair of pants. During the winter we worked in the rain without a raincoat and a thin sheet of ice would form over us. We were very cold and had no other clothes to change into. At Night we had to sleep cold and in the morning we had to put on our wet clothes and go back to work. I had such a bad cold that I was coughing blood but received no medical care. Whenever we did receive some treatment it was in the form of some sort of dope shot and we had to go back to work. When we were sick and unable to work we were pushed that much harder and beat that much more. As a result of this mistreatment I find it very difficult to breathe at times. We were beat even when we couldn't understand what the guards wanted us to do. I was hit on the head with an iron bar and had a big bump as a result. From this I have often had headaches and even now I have a numb feeling in my head and this spreads over my whole body. Often I was beat in the face untill I was black and blue. As a result of working with rocks that were falling from a hillside I suffered a broken little finger on the left hand. As a result of these working conditions one of our boys was killed by falling rocks. Many were maimed losing their arms and legs. Some had broken arms and legs. Quite a few did get killed, at different times. As a result of my mistreatment in the Japanese Prison Camps, I have physical disabilities that will stay with me for the rest of my life and I am sure that I will never be able to erase from my memory the horrors that I have been through.

At one time I received such a severe beating that I was shocked and totally unable to work. I was left to clean up the prison quarters and this lasted for about three months. During this time my mind wondered and I don't have but a slight recollection as to what happened during this period. I still suffer from this and there are times when I can't recall or remember anything.

Q. 22. Identify by name and rank the Japanese Officers and soldiers who in any manner mistreated you, indicating the dates and form of mistreatment, physical or mental.

Answer: The only name that I remember is TEKAGI. He was an interpreter. He claimed that he was a civilian. He beat me for not working hard enough to suit him. This was from November 1942 to May 1944. He beat me on various occasions. This was all over my body. We were beaten even when we were sick. Soldiers and also civilians took part in the beatings.

Q. 23. Describe any indignities to your person.

Answer: We were cursed out several times per day. One Japanese word that I remember is BACARO. Just what all we were called I don't recall.

Q. 24. Give dates of transfer to various Prisoner of War Camps.

Answer: From May 6, 1942 to June 1942 we were kept on Corridor. In June we were taken to Cabaneta 3, P. I. and stayed till Nov. 1942. We were then taken to Japan and arrived there on Nov. 28, 1942. This was the Tanagua, Orsaka Camp. We stayed here till May 1944 and then 100 of us were taken to Camp Omi, Tokyo Camp where we stayed till Sept. 1945 when we were liberated on Sept. 6.

Q. 25. When did you arrive? What was the name and location of the camp.

Answer: Arrived at Cabaneta 3, P I in June 1942. Arrived in Tanagua, Orsaka Camp, Nov. 28, 1942. Arrived at Camp Omi sometime in May 1944.

Q. 26. Describe any incidents in connection with your transfer which will tend to establish maltreatment.

Answer: When we were shipped from the P I to Japan we were put in the bottom of the ship each of us having about 3 sq. ft. of space. We were fed skimpy rations twice daily. We were pushed around a and could not even stand. we could not lay down due to lack of room. Many had Dierrea. There were no toilets. Filth existed. About 10 men died on the trip.

Q. 27 Give the date, place and circumstance of your liberation.

Answer: We were liberated on September 6, 1945, from a train in Yokohama. The Americans told the Japanese to ship us there.

Q. 28. Describe your physical condition at the time of your liberation. What was your weight at the time. What was your normal weight.

Answer: I was in poor healt suffering from shock , malnutrition, nervousness, having bad teeth, very weak in general, and generally run down. I then weighed 134 pounds. My normal weight being about 197 pounds.

Q. 29. When, where and from whom did you first receive medical attention after your liberation, giving name, rank, and present address of physicians who may corroborate.

Answer: I first received medical attention aboard the Hospital Ship, MARIEGOLD, on September 6, 1945. I don't know the names of the doctors. There was a Dr. Price (Capt) with us in prison but I dont know his address. He is from California.

3007 Green Street, Huntsville, Alabama.
Q. 44. After capture and while a prisoner of the Japanese, were you required to march more than
kilometers in one day?

Answer: **Yes. On one occasion we marched about 30 kilometers.**

Q. 45. Were you given any food or water while on the march?

Answer: **We were given no food. We did get a little water.**

Q. 46. What was the longest period you were required to march without food? Describe.

Answer: **About 12 hours. We were fed a skimpy breakfast and then marched all day for a distance of about 30 kilometers and then we were given a skimpy supper. On the march we had no food. We got a liter of water.**

Q. 47. Did you see any prisoners become exhausted and fall out during any marches that you made after a prisoner of the Japanese. If your answer is in the affirmative, state what happened to those who fell out, and furnish names and home addresses, if possible.

Answer: **I was the first one to fall out so I couldn't see the others. They put me on the side of the road and left me there and later came after me with a truck.**

Q. 48. Were you ever transported by ocean-going vessels from one prison camp to another? What was the name of the vessel, the date of trip, and the ports of embarkation and destination? Did the ship carry marks to identify it as carrying prisoners of war?

Answer: **Yes; Name of ship is unknown. Date of trip-- Oct. 28, 1942. Left from Manila, P. I. and went to Osaka, Japan. Arrived on Nov. 28, 1942. I do not know if it was marked as carrying prisoners of war but we were herded into the bottom deck in overcrowded quarters and Japanese troops were aboard on the other decks.**

Q. 49. Was your ship ever attacked by aircraft, submarines, or surface vessels. If your answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, state in detail what happened during and after the attack. If there was more than one attack, describe these in detail, giving date and locations as far as practicable.

Answer: **Yes. 4 shells landed near by the Japanese claimed that they came from a submarine. This was between the P I and Taiwan about Nov. 15, 1942. Some of the boys were working on deck and were brought below. They then fired their guns for about 15 minutes and then all was quiet.**

Japanese groups were aboard on the other

Q. 49. Was your ship ever attacked by aircraft, submarines, or surface vessels. If your answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, state in detail what happened during and after the attack. If there was more than one attack, describe these in detail, giving date and locations as far as practicable.

Answer: **Yes. 4 shells landed near by the Japanese claimed that they came from a submarine. This was between the P I and Taiwan about Nov. 15, 1942. Some of the boys were working on deck and were brought below. They then fired their guns for about 15 minutes and then all was quiet.**

Q. 50. Were you ever located in a Japanese prison camp that was adjacent to or very near military objectives such as power plants, munitions plants, railroad yards, etc. If your answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, give dates and name the camp or camps.

Answer: **Yes. In Osaka Prison Camp. Nov 28, 1942 to May 1944. We worked in the dry docks next to the ship yard and Naval Base.**

Q. 51. Did any of the camps where you were located have any distinctive markings to identify them as prison of war camps?

Answer: **No.**

Describe the character of work assigned to you while a prisoner of war, and the conditions under which it was performed. What pay were you to receive and did you receive all sums due you? If deductions were made, describe them. If you believe a balance is still due you, describe how you arrive at the figure stated.

I worked for a time in a rock quarry with rock falling and my life continuously in danger. I also worked in dry docks and here too rocks were falling and my life was continuously in danger. For about two weeks I worked in a furniture factory loading and unloading coal. I never had sufficient clothes nor food. We were paid 3 yen per month but often were not paid at all. Rates were poor. Under American conditions the work that I did was worth at least \$1.25 per hour. I was in prison about 3 1/2 years. At our rate of pay I would have earned at least \$16000.00. The Japanese paid me \$31.91. they should owe me at least \$15968.

62. Please incorporate any additional information or comment which you have any reason to believe might be helpful or of interest in connection with the consideration of your claims.

In the claim of wages that I make above I did not include what I should get for my ruined health. The damage that they did to my health and the mistreatment that I received while in their prisoner should be worth at least \$100,000.00 and this I believe is asking a very small amount. I have suffered physical and mental defects that will stay with me as long as I live.

Alexander F. Petruzela

7 May

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS DAY OF A. D., 1946.

Emil J. Polasek
Emil J. Polasek
Notary Public
Texas



in June 1947

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

for Lavaca County.

