

Alcatraz est une prison en Amerique  
White Sulphur Spring est un camp d'internes Japs en Amerique  
Page 4 Article à garder S.V.P. Pour les gosses.

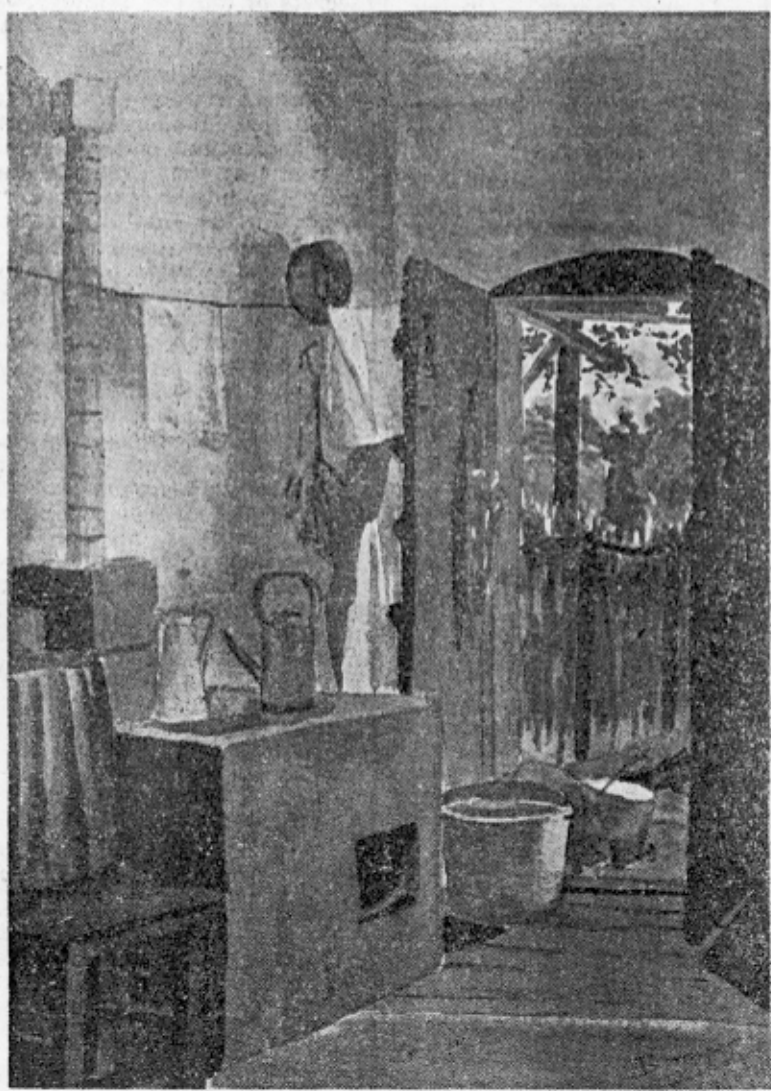
# Weihhsien Camp Internees Saw No Jap Atrocities

By Lt. Edward Kuhn, Jr.

TIENTSIN, May 10—American Marines with preconceived ideas of life in a Japanese concentration camp will lift an unbelieving eyebrow when they hear of Weihhsien. The Tientsin internees on the Shantung peninsula saw no atrocities.

The town of Weihhsien is 80 miles northwest of Tsingtao and 25 miles inland from the Gulf of Chihli. Here 1,500 Occidentals—700 British, 300 Americans and smaller groups of Dutch, Greek, Italian, and Belgian nationals—were confined from March 24, 1943, until October 17, 1945. What precipitated their internment by the Japanese was the seldom mentioned declaration of war on the Allies in January, 1943, by Wang Ching-wel's puppet government in Nanking.

Formerly an American Mission School, the camp was surrounded by an eight foot wall with corner watch-towers, guards, electrical barbed wire, and other Alcatraz accessories. Inmates lived in long rows of one-room mudstucco huts. Standard room dimensions were nine by 12 feet, two or three persons to a room. Inside the cubicle of the more ingenious inmate could be found a mud stove with stove-pipe made of tin cans, chairs that once were wooden crates, expedient tables, a trunk, suitcases, and two beds. Plumbing facilities were comparable to those back on the islands: outdoor showers and strict shower hours, outhouses, no running water. Food consisting mainly of bread porridge, tea, sweet potatoes, and weak soup was proffered service style to long lines of internees.



A typical internee family room at Weihhsien.