

s0759

Sequence number:s0759

Date of Letter:1993-03-01

Address of Author:Huangshi City, Hubei Province

Date of Event:1938-04

Location of Event:Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province

Name of Author:Zheng Weiqiang

Name(s) of victim(s):Zheng Weiqiang's father

Type of atrocity:Nanking Massacre, Others□NM, OT□

Other Details:In 1938, the Japanese invaded Nanjing and waged the "Nanjing Massacre". 300,000 Chinese fellow citizens were killed in merely a few days. My father was kidnapped by Japanese to its military police headquarters, tortured and then escaped, leaving permanent disability. Now with the help of Tong Zeng, we seek justice from the Japanese.

Comrade Tong Zeng,

We are filled with strong emotions after reading the article entitled "Wave of Civil Claims: Records of the Chinese People Demanding Damage Compensation from Japan" from the Issue 10 of monthly magazine East, West, South and North Digest (extracted by Lu Xingkui from Jiangxi from *Information Daily* of July 1992).

During 1931 and 1945, Japanese invaders launched a war of aggression against China, bringing an unprecedented catastrophe to the Chinese people millions of whom sacrificed for their country, injuring over 20 million and disabling numerous survivors.

Victims like me are very pleased that comrade Tong Zeng, a lecturer of jurisprudence of the Beijing Management Institute of Chemical Industry, is pursuing justice for us half a century after Japan's invasion of China. My father is one of the millions of victims. He is 84 and disabled permanently. We also demand Japan to compensate Chinese victims.

In 1931, my father studied in a police training center in Nanjing and in 1935, he became a policeman in the No.2 Branch of the Police Station of Nanjing. In May 1935, he was transferred to Nanjing Chaotian Palace Smoke-Quitting Hospital to serve as a full-time guard. In April 1938, the Japanese army invaded Nanjing and committed

Nanjing Massacre. In just a few days, 300,000 Chinese people were killed. My father was captured by the Japanese army and sent to the Kempeitai Headquarters. On that day, my father was bayoneted for 18 times. Later at night when there were no guards watching my father, he bound up his wounds by tearing old quilts and sheets into strips, climbed out of the Headquarters and fled to the Refugee Area of Nanjing. After that, my father received treatment from an American doctor in the Capital Hospital (now Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital) run by the Nationalist Party for more than a year. In November 1939, my father was appointed as a guard in the Shuiximen Branch of the Police Station in western Nanjing and he worked there until the People's Liberation in 1949. Afterwards, he served as head of the Household Registration Team of the Fourth Branch of the Police Station. In 1952, he was reappointed (we have a certificate issued by former mayor Ke Qingshi) to work in a thrift store. Now he has retired. Although my father has never stopped working, he has trouble walking and spends his life in disability. He is overwhelmed with anger every time he talks of Japan's invasion of Nanjing. If we can receive compensation from Japan when my father is still alive, he would die in peace.

Moreover, according to my father, the Chinese people launched a campaign of revealing and denouncing Japan's crimes after the People's Liberation (1950) and he published an article in *Xinhua Daily* of Nanjing and made a speech at Jiangsu Provincial People's Radio Station.

Today, I am writing to give a simple description of my father's suffering. As I work in Huangshi, Hubei while my father lives in Nanjing, I haven't contacted him after I read the article. So the information I gave is based on my memory of what my father told me. I need time to communicate with my father about the details. I am eager to get your help.

Best regards,

Zheng Weiqiang

Machinery Plant

15th Metallurgical Construction Group of

China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group

Huangshi, Hubei

March 1, 1993

My father's address:

No. 35-103, Building 9, Nanhu Yiyuancun, Jianye District, Nanjing

Zheng Zongli

Postal Code: 210017

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童增同志：你好！

当我们在“东南西北”文摘月刊第10期上看到（江西陆兴奎摘自《信息日报》，1992年7月）一篇文章，题目是：民间索赔潮——国人向日本要求受害赔偿纪实——一文后，引起了强烈的反响。

从1931年到1945年日本侵略者发动大举侵华战争，使中国人民蒙受了百年未有的劫难。数百万中华儿女慷慨捐躯，两千多万骨肉同胞伤痕累累，遭劫求生的人也是终生残疾。

今天，北京化工管理干部学院的法律系讲师童增同志能在日侵华半世纪后为受难的中华同胞吐一口冤气，使我们这些受害者的后代也心满意足。我的父亲就是千百万个受害者中的一个，吾人今年84岁，终生残疾，我们同样要求日本对受害的中国人民进行赔偿。

我至今84岁，1931年在当时的南京“警士教导所学警”直到1935年在南京“警察局二分所”当警士。1935年5月因南京朝天宫试火因印刷当班

已整亡。1938年10日寇侵入南京，制造了南京“大屠杀”
11天时间，杀害了三十万中国同胞。我父亲被日夜解
押到日军“宪兵司令部”当天被日军军刀刺了十八刀，后来
父亲利用夜间无人看守的情况下，用旧棉被、旧床单撕
成布条自己包扎了刀伤，爬出了“日军宪兵司令部”回到南
京的难民区。后来进了军时国民党的“首都医院”（设在
南京市鼓楼医院）受到军时在“首都医院”美国医生的
治疗，经过一年多的治疗，到1939年11月后才重新回到当
时南京西区“警察局水西门外分所”当警士到1949年全
国解放。后在公羊回分局户籍组组长，1952年被整
编下来（有柯庆施书记的证明书）后在旧货商店工作，
现已退休。尽管父亲没有停止工作过，但终生都在
残疾中度过。腿脚行走不便。每当念及到日本
人侵略南京，气的发指，在念人有生之年能向军时侵
华的日军国讨回血债，也就死有瞑目。

其次，我父亲谈到解放后（1950年）中国人民掀起
了揭露声讨日本侵华罪行，我父亲在当时的南京
“新华日报”和江苏省人民广播电台发表了文章和

讲话。

今天特给你寄这封信，简单介绍我父亲的受害经过，因我们工作单位在湖北黄石市工作，父亲长期在南京市，我们看了“东南西北”文摘月刊转载《信息日报》一文后，并托父亲取得联系，而父亲被晖侵辱受害的诉说留在我脑海里的阴影。详情还待向老人了解。我迫切希望得到你的帮助。

此致

敬礼

湖北省黄石市有色冶金建设公司

机械厂 郑维强

1993年3月1日

父亲的住址是：

南京市鼓楼区南湖艺苑村9幢35号—103

郑宗礼

→ 邮编 210017

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