

Appendix Table (2): List of Testimonies by Chinese Comfort Women and Sexual Violence Victims

* If the symbol "O" appears in the row for a name more than once, the testimonies are duplicates.

* "First," "Second," "Sexual violence," or "Hainan Island" listed in the "Trial plaintiff" column indicates that the person in question is a plaintiff in the following comfort women trials:

"First" and "Second": the first and second of the Chinese "comfort women" compensation lawsuits; "Sexual violence": the compensation lawsuit for sexual violence victims in Shanxi Province; "Hainan Island": the compensation lawsuit for wartime sexual violence victims on Hainan Island.

1. East coast area (around Nanjing/Shanghai) *The area groupings are based on the sections used in "Chinese Comfort Women" by Peipei Qiu, Su Zhiliang and Chen Lifei.

No.	Name (Romanized)	Year of birth & death	Location	Summary of testimony	Comfort woman?	Plaintiff in which lawsuit?	Su's Chinese book (1999)	Women's War Crimes Tribunal (2000)	Ishida's book (2004)	Exhibition brochure (2008)	Su's English book (2014)	Ban's movie (2015)
1	雷桂英 (Lei Guiying)	1929? 2007	Tangshan, Hebei Province	She lived at a military brothel as a babysitter/maid from around the age of ten without knowing that it was a brothel. She became a comfort woman at age 13. The brothel was managed by a Japanese couple. Soldiers used condoms. She was tortured for six months and then fled the comfort station at the end of 1943.	Yes						O pp. 81-88	
2	周粉英 (Zhou Fenyi)	1917 2008	Rugao, Jiangsu Province	She was abducted immediately after the Japanese military invaded Rugao (1938). She was not allowed to go out. The comfort station was run by a Chinese woman and she was paid about one yuan a month (this contradicts the testimony given in the exhibition brochure). Soldiers paid using military currency and Japanese doctors conducted regular checkups. The mistress gave her condoms. Three months later, she was redeemed and released by a secretary of the puppet government.	Yes					O p. 13 Received no money. (contradicts earlier testimony)	O pp. 89-93	
3	朱巧妹 (Zhu Qiaomei)	1910 2005	Chongming Island, Shanghai City	She was raped after the Japanese military occupied Chongming Island (1938) and forced to become a sex slave exclusively for commissioned officers. She normally stayed at home, but she was also taken to a room in a military pillbox where she was raped at least 5 times a week. She was released in 1939 when the Japanese military withdrew from the island.	No						O pp. 94-97	
4	陸秀珍	1917	Chongming	She was kidnapped in February 1938 after the	Yes						O	

	(Lu Xiuzhen)	2002	Island, Shanghai City	occupation of Chongming Island by the Japanese military and taken to the military comfort station. She was allowed to take walks around the facility. She served the commander exclusively and occasionally received canned foods, but she did not receive any money. A Chinese couple supervised the comfort women and the Japanese soldiers did not use condoms during the rapes. A Chinese doctor occasionally examined them. She fled the comfort station in May.								pp. 98–101	
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2. Battle zones in central/northern China

No.	Name (Romanized)	Year of birth & death	Location	Harm suffered, other details	Comfort woman?	Plaintiff in which lawsuit?	Su's Chinese book (1999)	Women's War Crimes Tribunal (2000)	Ishida's book (2004)	Exhibition brochure (2008)	Su's English book (2014)	Ban's movie (2015)
5	袁竹林 (Yuan Zhulin)	1922–2006	Wuhan, Hubei Province	In July 1940, she was deceived by a Chinese woman (the wife of a comfort station manager) who told her that a hotel was recruiting cleaning ladies. She was confined to the comfort station in Echeng and forced to become a sex slave under the name Masako. The Japanese soldiers apparently bought tickets, but she did not receive a single yuan. The Japanese rules required that soldiers use condoms, but many did not. In April 1941, she failed in an escape attempt, but became a mistress for a commissioned officer named Fujimura, at which point she was freed from the comfort station to work in the dining room. In 1941, she was freed from Fujimura by Nishiyama, a subordinate of Fujimura.	Yes			O pp. 116–122. Testified that the use of condoms was normal; contradicts testimony in Su's English book	O p. 16	O p. 16	O pp. 98–101	O pp. 47–51 p. 80
6	譚玉華 (Tan Yuhua)	1928	Yiyang, Hunan Province	She was kidnapped by Japanese soldiers in September 1944 and confined to a brothel exclusively for commissioned officers. She was not allowed to go out and armed soldiers were detailed to guard her. In November of that year, she returned home through the efforts of the head of the local Association for Maintaining Order, who had received a request from her parents.	No						O pp. 108–113	
7	李秀梅	1927	Yu County, Shanxi	In August 1942, she was abducted from her home by Japanese soldiers, taken to the Japanese	No	First (1995)				O p. 35		

20	高銀娥 (Gao Yine)	1925	Yu County, Shanxi Province	<p>paid the Japanese military 210 yuan in silver, which they obtained by selling land and buildings.</p> <p>In April 1941, she was captured by the Japanese military and guards who had forced their way into the village of Nanshe, taken to a yaodong at the Hedong gun battery and raped daily. She was released a week or two later when her husband paid 200 yuan in silver to the Japanese military.</p>	No	Sexual violence (1998)		O pp. 76-79	O p. 29	O pp. 34-35 p. 79
21	王改荷 (Wang Gaihe)	1919	Yu County, Shanxi Province	<p>Member of the Communist Party and the head of the anti-Japan Women's National Salvation Association. Her husband worked with the Eighth Route Army as an anti-Japan village mayor. In the spring of 1942, the Japanese army raided an association meeting. After being tortured, she was taken to a yaodong at the Hedong gun battery, where she was raped and tortured daily. She was released after about 20 days when her father paid the Japanese military 120 silver yuan, which he earned from selling his land and household goods.</p>	No	Sexual violence (1998)		O pp. 114-117	O p. 30	
22	趙存妮 (Zhao Cunni)	1918 2004	Yu County, Shanxi Province	<p>In August 1942, she was captured in a raid by the Japanese military, abducted and then taken to a yaodong at the Xiyan gun battery. She was raped daily. She was released about half a month later when her family borrowed and paid 380 yuan in silver to the Japanese military.</p>	No	Sexual violence (1998)		O pp. 111-114	O p. 29	
23	楊時珍 (Yang Shizhen)	1924 2002	Yu County, Shanxi Province	<p>Despite her brother being in charge of accounting for a commercial organization collaborating with the Japanese military, Japanese soldiers broke into her home in 1941 or 1942 and gang raped her. She was subsequently raped in her home and continued to be raped by a non-commissioned officer, but she was eventually released after paying cash to the Japanese soldiers.</p>	No	Sexual violence (1998)		O pp. 44-46		
24	楊喜何 (Yang Xihe)	1919 1998	Yu County, Shanxi Province	<p>At the end of 1942, two Japanese soldiers broke into her home and raped her. For about a year, the same two soldiers came to her home and raped her repeatedly.</p>	No	Sexual violence (1998)		O pp. 46-49		

3. Southern China front line

No	Name (Romanized)	Year of birth & death	Location	Harm suffered, other details	Comfort woman?	Plaintiff in which lawsuit?	S u ' s C h i n e s e b o o k (1 9 9 9)	Women's War Crimes Tribunal (2000)	Ishida's book (2004)	Exhibition brochure (2008)	Su's English book (2014)	Ban's movie (2015)
25	譚玉蓮 (Tan Yulian)	1925	Baoting County, Hainan Island	Member of the Li ethnic group. In the spring of 1943, she was drafted into a Battle Field Rear Service Team but was raped by Japanese soldiers and confined to a shabby comfort station for over a year. She fled in mid-1945.	No	Hainan Island (2001)						
26	黃有良 (Huang Youliang)	1927	Lingshui County, Hainan Island	Member of the Li ethnic group. In October 1941, she was raped in her home. A few days later, she was confined to a barracks to work during the day and was raped at night. In the spring of 1942, she was taken to a comfort station in Tengqiao and confined there. She stayed at the comfort station for two years, but never had a checkup or saw soldiers using condoms. She also never received any money. A relative deceived the Japanese military, requesting that she be allowed to attend the funeral of her father who had died. They even dug a fake grave for her and pretended that she had committed suicide, thereby allowing her to successfully escape.	No	Hainan Island (2001)	pp. 322– 325			p. 46 It was the mother who had died. The fake grave was for the mother and child. (contradictory testimonies)	pp. 126– 130	
27	陳亞扁 (Chen Yapian)	1928	Lingshui County, Hainan Island	Member of the Li ethnic group. One day in 1942, she was drafted by a local group of vigilantes and forced to work in a Japanese military barracks during the day and was raped at night. Several months later, she was taken to a comfort station in Tengqiao and confined there. She stayed there for a few weeks, but Japanese soldiers did not use condoms and there were no health checkups. She was never allowed to go out, and she had to use a pot in the room as a toilet. She was released after her mother begged the head of the vigilante group to ask the Japanese military to release her.	No	Hainan Island (2001)					pp. 131– 134 The photo on the cover of this book is of this woman.	
28	譚亞洞 (Tan Yadong)	1925	Hainan Island	Member of the Li ethnic group. Around February 1941, she was drafted into a Battle Field Rear Service Team but was raped in the mountains after being taken to a military post. She was confined to the military post to work during the day and was raped at night. She was subsequently transferred to other comfort stations and fled just before the	No	Hainan Island (2001)						

29	林垂金 (Lin Yajin)	1924	Baofeng County, Hainan Island	Japanese military lost the war. Member of the Li ethnic group. In the fall of 1943, she was abducted while harvesting rice, after which she taken by Japanese soldiers with three other women and confined to a Japanese military comfort station. The Japanese soldiers did not use condoms, but she was given pills to take. Health checkups were never performed. Five months later, she was released along with the other women due to the pleas of her father and relatives.	No	Hainan Island (2001)					O pp. 135– 140
30	陳金玉 (Chen Jinyu)	1926	Hainan Island	Member of the Li ethnic group. She was raped in front of her parents by Japanese soldiers who had broken into their home. She hid in the mountains for about three months, but was taken to a Japanese military post and then confined and raped there for three months.	No	Hainan Island (2001)					
31	鄧玉民 (Deng Yumin)	1925	Hainan Island	Member of the Miao ethnic group. Around 1943, when she was forced to go to work by the military, she was raped by a Japanese commissioned officer while working on a farm near a military base. For two years, she was confined and raped almost daily in a warehouse at the military post. She was released when her health declined.	No	Hainan Island (2001)				O p. 18	
32	黃玉鳳 (Huang Yufeng)		Hainan Island	Member of the Lizu ethnic group. At the end of 1943, she was threatened by a Japanese military collaborator, handed over to the Japanese military and raped. She was confined to what was called the "Japanese girl's room" in the military base and fled just before the end of the war.	No	Hainan Island (2001)					
33	李連春 (Li Lanchun)	1924 2004	Yunnan Province	In the summer of 1942, she was gang raped by Japanese soldiers at a market and then taken and confined to a comfort station. Japanese soldiers did not give her any money, so she had to work during the day to buy daily necessities. She stayed at the comfort station for about a year before fleeing in 1943.	No					O p. 157 Photo only?	O pp. 141– 147
34	韋紹蘭 (Wei Shaolan)		Guilin, Jiangxi Province	At the end of 1944, she was confronted by a Japanese soldier pointing his sword at her, taken to a military pillbox and then tested for sexually transmitted diseases by an army doctor. Some soldiers used condoms, but others did not. She fled after three months of confinement. After returning home, she gave birth to a son that she conceived as a result of being raped by a Japanese soldier.	No						

* The official names of the sources abbreviated in the columns above are as follows.

"Su's Chinese book": *Studies on Comfort Women*, Su Zhiliang, 1999; "Women's War Crimes Tribunal:" *Complete Record of the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery I*, 2000; "Ishida's book": *Sexual Violence in the Villages of the Yellow Earth*, edited by Yoneko Ishida and Tomoyuki Uchida, 2004; "Exhibition brochure": "One Day, the Japanese Army Came," 2008; "Su's English book": *Chinese Comfort Women*, Peipei Qiu, Su Zhiliang and Chen Lifei, 2014; and "Ban's movie": "Give Me the Sun," directed by Ban Zhongyi, 2015.

* The source for No. 34 is "[Reportage on Guilin, China] I am a Child of a "Japanese Devil" by Koichiro Kasuya (included in "*Comfort Women*" Taken by Force, 2008).