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An Indictment For The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery (MAINLAND CHINA)

This indictment will mainly tells the aggression facts in mainland, Taiwan where was the colony of Japan during the war will present its own indictment.

Prosecutor:

Ms. Wan Aihua. From Inner Mongolia, born in 1929. In 1943, she had been caught into the Japanese military basement three times to be served as a sexual slave in Mengxian County, Shanxi Province. Present address: Room 101. Building No. 1 , Jiancaoping Dormitory. Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province.

Ms. Yuan Zhulin From Wuhan, Hubei Province was born in 1922. She was inveigled to the Japanese military comfort station in Echeng, Hubei Province in 1940, and had had to suffer there until the defeat of Japan in August 1945. Present Address: No.19 Poyang Street. Hankou. Wuhan City, Hubei Province.

Ms. Yang Mingzhen From Nanking, Jiangsu Province, born in 1931. She was raped by Japanese soldier in December 15th 1937. Present Address: Room 202. Building No.16. Luolangxicon, Nanking, Jiangsu Province.

Defendants:

Matsui Iwane Former commander of Shanghai Dispatch Army, commander of Troops of middle China, class "A" war criminal. He carried on the system of comfort station during invaded Shanghai and Nanking.

Okamura Yasuji Former vice chief of staff of Shanghai Dispatch Army, commander of No.11 Army, commander of troop of China. During his tenure of being the vice chief of staff of Shanghai Dispatch Army, he begun to carry on the system of comfort station, and extended it in the army.

Umezui Yoshiro Former commander of the Kwantung Army. He carried on the system of comfort station in Kwantung Army directly.

Prince Hatohiko of Asakanomiya Former commander of Shanghai Dispatch Army. He connived his army to set up many comfort stations in Shanghai and somewhere else.

Tani Hisao Former General from No.6 division of Middle China Army. He connived his men to commit large-scale sexual violences to Chinese women in Nanking.

Nakajima Kesao Former General from No.16 division of Middle China Army. He connived his men to commit large-scale sexual violence to Chinese women in Nanking.

Conclusion:

1.Japan carried on the system of comfort station in the occupied area of China with prepense and was well organized.

2.Japanese army made at least 200,000 Chinese women to be there sexual slaves by pillage, inveigle and trick.

3.The system of comfort station was plotted, organized and supported by Japanese state authority

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and the high level of the military authority of Japan.

1. Facts of Japan's aggression to China and the carrying on of the system of sexual slavery.

1_1 Japan's aggression to China

Far from the Meiji period, Japan had already formed its continental policy, in which China was took as the main expending target. In 1927, on the East Conference, an aggressive outline was put forward, which declared the need for Japan to take the decisive action to protect her interests in China, and for positive interventionary measures Mongolia and Manchuria. Hence the aggressive continental policy was pushed to a new step. The so-called TANAKA Memorandum was taken as the outline for the war later.

1_1_1 The Mukden Incident and the occupation of Manchuria

In 18th September, 1931, Kawamoto Suemamoru lieutenant and his soldiers who were from Liutiaohu team of Kwantung Army, blew up a part of the track in Liutiaohu, and at the same time, Japanese army which staying near Shenyang station begun to shell Beidaying strongly. Then, Hanatani Masa sent the first telegraph by the name of Doihara to the headquarter of Kwantung Army in Dairen, and said that Chinese army destroyed the railway in the west side of Beidaying, north of Shenyang, attacked Japanese defending team, two armies was under conflict. 00:28, 19th, Hanatani Masa sent the second telegraph, falsely alleged that Chinese army in Beidaying was fighting with Hushitai group, defending team of Japanese army, and Japanese side was suffering. After a discussing, Honjo Shigeru, the commanding general of Kwantung Army, Miyake Kouji, General Staff, together with Ishiwara Kanji, Lieutenant colonel, agreed it was the best chance to resort to force. Honjo decided to concentrate the main force rapidly to Shenyang according to the original plan, take preemptive measures to "punish" Chinese army, occupy the three provinces of northeast China.

Before the Mukden Incident, Japanese imperialism had imaged different ways to colonize the northeast China. From the second day of the incident, they settled "A plan of dealing with the problem of Manchuria", decided to set up a puppet government. For covering the world's attention, Itagaki sent a telegraph to captain Tanaka Takayoshi, chief of the special task office in Shanghai, asked him to make an incident---the later happened Shanghai Incident. After raised their troops several times, Japanese land force invaded Shanghai, and made Koumintang signed in <Shanghai Armistice Agreement>, China lost the right to station its forces in Shanghai and the around area. Japan strengthened its power in Shanghai area. After the sign of the agreement, some of its army and navy were recalled back to Japan, the main force, No. 14 division transferred to northeast of China soon, and was arranged to the Kwantung Army to fight with Chinese anti-Japanese power there. Japanese invader took the advantage of the armistice and gained strategy initiative so that they could put their army to new field to enlarge the aggressive war. As the result, the attack to Shanghai shielded the set up of puppet regime of Manchuria, the armistice in Shanghai strengthened their power in Manchuria.

In November 21st, 1931, the League of Nations decided to send Lytton commission to China to investigate the Mukden Incident. In order to make the "independent northeast" an already fact to deal with the mission, Doi hara, chief of the special task office in Fengtian took the ex-Qing emperor Puyi from Tianjin to Fengtian secretly, and made him to announce the "Declaration of Independence" before the arriving of Lytton commission in the 1st March, 1932. After that, Japan signed a series of treaties with the puppet regime, by those treaties, political, economic, military

and cultural had been under Japanese control, northeast China turned to be their colony at last. Butou Nobuyoshi who took all the powers, became the supersovereign. Through the puppet regime, they suppressed the local people like cruel Fascist, plundered the local goods, enslaved local people through education policy. In 1937, they sent 555 thousands tons of ocean salt to Japan, plundered 409 thousands tons of raw iron from China, 67% of its import. Part of the pillaged raw iron was left for munitions locally, most parts of it were transported to Japan and used for making weapon in places such as Hachiban.

1-1-2: Rokoukyo Incident, full-scale invading China

After conquered northeast part of China, the army authority made a further study of a full-scale invading plan. Because they annexed Manchuria just by a few troop without any sacrifice, it increased their despite to the resistance of Chinese. In August 7th, 1936, they hold a meeting by five ministers: prime minister, minister of foreign affair, minister of army, minister of navy, minister of finance. The meeting passed "Fundamental Principle", a first full-scale aggressive plan, showed they would also expand to the ocean as well as the did on the land. It even gave the detail strategic plan of annexing China, invading Soviet Union and waiting for the chance to ward south. With the stimulation of Fascist Germany from the west, Japan work out his plan of invading China in 1937, decided to launch an all-scale war, and troops had been disposed.

For making a excuse, they just did what they had done in the Mukden Incident. Since May 1937, frequent war excises had been done near the Marco Polo bridge, Wanping county. At 6th July, troops from Fengtai unreasonable demanded pass through Wanping town for a war excise in Changxidian, got refused by Chinese garrison. The two sides kept tension for more than ten hours, and Japanese troops got back from evening.

17:30, 7th July 1937, without informing Chinese authority, Japanese troops begun a loaded rifle war excise next to Chinese force station. About midnight, Matsui Hisaro, chief of the special task office in Peking phoned to Chinese police, said there was a soldier lost during the war excise and asked for searching in Wanping town. They insisted their demand after refused by the local police, and even threatened to "support themselves by force". For avoiding the enlarge of the situation, the local police allowed them to send someone to search that missing soldier in the town, and battalion commander Kazuki Kiyoshi led his men head for the Marco polo bridge even while the two sides were still under negotiation. Although after had known the missing soldier had already returned soon, they still asked Chinese forces to withdraw from the west gate, and the negotiation should be held after they going to the town. Of course, their unreasonable ask was refused. In the early morning, 5:00a.m.8th, Japanese army began attacked Chinese garrison. The Rokoukyo Incident is the start of the all-scale aggression. More and more relief troops were sent to the north of China, and Peking, Tianjin was occupied one by one.

Japanese army transported their forces to the north of China for preparing a decisive battle, they also preparing troops for Shanghai at the meanwhile, and wanted for chance to expand the war to the middle of China. Japan had the strategy of invading Shanghai again. In July 12th, The head office of the Navy drew up a fighting plan with China, and part the plan was for Shanghai. In 28th, July Japanese government ordered all these more than 29 thousands Japanese people who living along the Yantze River to move to Shanghai. 8th, August under the demand from Tokyo, Hasekawa Tsuyoshi commander of the Third Fleet ordered the Third Fleet to be ready for an enlarged situation, and rearranged forces.

About 19:30 9th August, lieutenant Ouyama isao and sailor Saito Youzou were killed in a

conflict by Chinese safeguard soldier at the Hongqiao airport, since they drove into the security line without permit. Taking the Hongqiao Incident as an excuse, Japan put forward that the safeguard team be withdrew, and all the defense work be demolished. From then on, China and Japan increased the troops in Shanghai till 13th August, Shanghai Incident happened, Song-hu battle started. Japanese reinforcements arrived Shanghai in succession, and were put in Shanghai and north of China.

From Rokoukyo Incident to Shanghai Incident, it took just five weeks for Japan to expanded the war from the Marco polo bridge to Ping-jin area, from the north to the middle, area provoke turned to be an all-scale war.

1-1-3 Occupy half of China

After 13th August, war swept China from south to north. 15th August, Shanghai Dispatch Army, which was combined by the main forces of the 3rd division and 11th division, together with some special units and with the commander of senior general Matsui Iwane, was sent to Shanghai. At the end of August, division No.109 and another two divisions arrived north of China, division No.14 which was to Dairen was sent to Tianjin at last, the General Staff arranged these troops together with division which came from Korea in July, China stationed troop, and an air force corps to be the China (north) Front Army, senior general Terauchi Juichi the commander; and made division No.6, No.14, No.20 the main forces of the second army (lieutenant general Nishio Juzou the commander). Japan attempted to purchase victory quickly, and would attack north of China first. On August 12th and 13th, Japanese Fifth Division and Kwuantong's Eleventh composite brigade attacked Nankou district, which was located in the northwest of Peking, in a fierce way. At the same time, Kwuantong's first, second, and fifth composite brigade crossed the Rehe-Chahaer border and began to attack Chahaer. On 23rd, Japanese army broke through the Great Wall defence line and got into Xuanhua in September. Another Japanese troop captured Zhangjiakou at the end of August.

Japanese Northeast front army mass troops basically on about September 10th. And on 14th, its first and second front army began to attack the south area of China along Jinghan and Jinpu railway respectively. The main force of the first front army moved forward to the south at a speed of 15 kilometer per day and captured Baoding on 24th. On the same day, the second front army captured Cang County. On October 1st, the first front army continued to intrude into the south from around Baoding. On 10th, Shijiazhuang fell into enemy hands after Zhengding and Lingshou were occupied on 8th. In order to coordinate the first front army, the two divisions of the second front army went on invading the south of China before it arrived in Shijiazhuang at the same time. And it got to Zhanghe on October 8th. By now, Japanese army basically occupied Hebei province. In November, they captured Nanyang of Henan province. Another division of the second front army stopped to move forward after it captured Dezhou, a place of strategic of importance of Shandong province in the first ten-day period of November.

Japanese army launched an offensive to the northeast part of Shanxi province along separate routes. One moved forward along Pingsui railway and occupied Datong on 13th, then some force was divided to drive to the south of China. The other reached Hunyuan, Lingqiu and Laiyuan line in the second ten-day period of September.

In the end of September, Japanese army broke through the Great Wall line. On October 1st, the headquarters of Japanese land force made decision to attack Taiyuan. The original Japanese troops fighting in the northwest of Shanxi continued to drive to the south. In addition, the 20th, 108th and

109th division shifted force to west to attack Taiyuan. Taiyuan was occupied on November 9th.

Before Taiyuan was occupied, Japanese army, which was attacking Datong had ever sent part of its force to drive to west along Pingsui railway and captured Baotou on October 17th. Then, by the end of the first ten-day period of November, Japanese army had occupied Hebei, Chahaer, Shanxi, Suiyuan and some regions of Shandong province, basically finishing the task of occupation of Huabei and Inner Mongolia.

At the outset, Japanese did not regard Shanghai as an important battlefield, and its force was much less than Huabei. However, on 23rd, with the help of Japanese navy, advance troops of Japanese third, eleventh divisions landed on the south coast of Wusong and Chuansha river mouth of the Changjiang River respectively. The other troops reached Shanghai in succession between August 28th and September 7th. During this period, Japan declared to block the seacoast from Shanghai to Shantou on August 25th. On September 5th, it declared to block the whole seacoast line of China.

Owing to the tenacious resist of Chinese army, Japanese had to send relief troops to Shanghai continuously. By the end of October 20th, Japanese army force in Shanghai had added up to nine divisions and Shanghai became a main battlefield. During October, taking advantage of its excellent equipments and technology, Japanese army, which was being reinforced began to move forward. On November, Japanese 10th army landed on Jinshanwei around Hangzhou gulf and the situation of Chinese army being enveloped came into being. On November 8th, Shanghai dispatch troops broke through the position of Chinese army, which was located in the south area of Suzhou River, and Chinese army was ordered to transfer. On 12th, Japan occupied Shanghai.

On November 7th, staff office organized Shanghai dispatch troops and the tenth army into middle China (Central China) front army. After capturing Shanghai, it moved forward to Taihu Lake, and got to Changshu, Suzhou and Jiaying, then Nanjing became the target of attack. On November 24th, Japanese army launched a new offensive from both north side and south side of Taihu Lake. On December 1st, the base ground troops and navy ordered Central China front army to coordinate with navy. Nanjing was captured on December 13th. Immediately, the invaders burned, killed, raped and looted unprecedented where they went in Nanjing in a large scale for a long time.

After Nanjing was occupied, Japanese army drove to north and captured Yangzhou etc, then it entered into Anhui along Jinpu railway and got into the south area of the Huai River. On December 25th, Japanese army occupied Hangzhou. In Shandong, the second army of Huabei front army slipped through the Yellow River on December 23rd, and captured Jinan on 26th. Then it continued to drive to south and captured Taian and Jining on one side, and on the other side, it moved forward to east along Jiaoji railway and put Qingdao as the target of attack. At the same time, Japanese navy also set out to attack and captured Qingdao on January 10th, 1938 in ahead. By now, Japanese army had moved forward to Jining, Mengyin and Qingdao line.

In 1938, Japanese army launched Xuzhou Campaign, Wuhan Campaign and Guangzhou Campaign and occupied Kaifeng, some regions of Shanxi province, Wuhan and Guangzhou etc. From July 7th Incident to the end of Guangzhou and Wuhan Campaign, Japanese army had invaded into most lands of China, controlled China's most seacoast, and penetrated the grand inner land.

Since the start of September 18th Incident, Japanese invasion into China last 15 years, bringing great disaster to the Chinese nation. According to a incomplete statistic, 35,000,000 Chinese

soldiers and people died, china's property loss reached over 60 billion dollars (American dollars of 1937), war consumption added up to more than 40 billion dollars and its indirect loss reached 500 billion dollars.

1-2 General Introduction of Japanese army's Military Sexual Slavery in China

1-2-1 The Beginning of The Military Sexual Slavery (1931-1937)

Japanese army set up puppet Manchuria in the north of China at the beginning of 1932. They launched the first Song Hu Incident in January 28th, attempting to occupy Shanghai. Because Chinese the Nineteenth Route Army rose in resistance, Japanese army formed Shanghai Dispatch Army to reinforcement. The commander was general 白川 義秀. He asked for military authorities to permit to Okamura Yasuji to take the vice chief of staff of Shanghai Dispatch Army.

Okamura Yasuji arrived in Shanghai in March 6th 1932. At that time, there were thirty thousand soldiers in Shanghai. Some raped incidents happened, what caused condemn by Chinese and foreign public opinion, owing to lax military discipline. In order to prevent from rape incidents and venereal disease spreading, Okamura Yasuji decided to set up some places, which provided sexual service with Japanese army. 白川 義秀 agreed with the plan. ordered 田 部 直三, senior staff officer, to carry out the plan. As 田 部 直三 wrote in his dairy, 'all kinds of talk about rape incidents were spread. Troops couldn't guard against this sort of action. In order to resolve soldiers' sexual problems, carrying out the plan is important for us. Sergeant 永 井 武 徳 is in charge of the plan.' 田 部 discussed the detailed plan with 永 井 武 徳. They sent report to Okamura Yasuji very soon. The plan was put into effect after agreed with.

At first, they thought about that many soldiers and officers were came from 江西 area and 江西 area was not far away from Shanghai. So they decided to collecting women from 江西 area. Okamura Yasuji informed 崎 田 知事 and asked him to collect harlots as soon as possible. 崎 田 知事 commanded police to send prostitutes to Shanghai. After reaching Shanghai, these women were sent to the frontline. As a result, the first group of army comfort stations was set up in Wusong, Baoshan, Miaohang and Zhengru.

Okamura Yasuji left Shanghai in July 15th 1932 because he had become the vice chief of staff of Kwuantong Army. He was appointed the commander in chief of China Dispatch Army in December 1944. After war, he remembered the past complacently. He told press in the ship, which return to Japan in 1949, 'I am the founder of the Military Sexual Slavery. I copied the way of Navy that collecting harlots to 'comfort' army. It was identified by fact that rape incidents disappeared after "Comfort Women" group arrived in Shanghai.'

1-2-2 Spread the Military Sexual Slavery

The turning point of Japanese army spreading the Military Sexual Slavery was the Nanjin Massacre.

After August 1st Incident in 1937, Japanese army occupied Shanghai. When Japanese army prepared to attack Nanjin, the capital of China, 柳川 平助, the commander of No.10 Corps under Troops of Middle China lead, called soldiers to kill every thing. So did Shanghai Dispatch Army. As a result, Japanese army slaughtered over thirty hundred thousand Chinese in Nanjin. It was rare in humanity history. According to the files of war, which were overt in 1994, Japanese Foreign Affaire Minister 田 弘毅 confirmed in the telegram to American ambassador in February 17th 1938 that Nanjin Massacre was committed by Japanese army. The Nanjin Massacre was a wide scope rape and slaughter incident in fact. 田 所 耕三, a Japanese soldier, explained the cause, 'we hadn't touched women since landing. So we raped women willfully and 'die of raped' became our

pet phrase.' As Germany information pointed out, 'Japanese military authorities undertook soldiers that each of them could obtain a 'Pretty Girl' in Nanjin.' So a lot of rape incident happened in the end.

The Japanese army's engaging in rape and arson resulted in the quick spreading of sexual diseases. More than a month after the conquering of Nanjing, the military surgeons of the sixth corps found that sexual diseases had spread quickly in the corps. Matsui Iwane, the commander-in-chief of the Middle China Corps immediately ordered the military surgeons to give a sampling survey among the South Route Corps and the North Route Corps. The survey showed that sexual diseases were spreading like sparkles starting prairie fire among the 18th regiment, the 114th regiment and the Guoqi branch in the South Route Corps, and the 3rd, the 9th, the 11th, the 13th, Zhongteng branch in the North Route Corps. The result shocked the Japanese military top officials.

Because of the reckless sexual intercourse in the army, many sexual diseases like syphilis quickly spread among the Japanese soldiers, which resulted in the weakening of the combat effectiveness. Meanwhile, the Japanese soldiers' brutal act was seriously condemned internationally. In such a case, the problem of sex became the primary one on whether the Japanese could continue their invasion wars. Therefore, the Japanese top officials thought that it was urgent to pursue the 'Comfort Women' system.

After the war of Singhu, the Japanese settling corps in Middle China began to think about the protraction of the invasion wars. What Matsui Iwane, the chief commander, worried most was not the rape and slaughter, but the military order of the soldiers and the spreading of sexual diseases. He worried that the tragedy of the sexual diseases' quick spreading at the time when the Japanese army invaded Siberia would happen again. In order to prevent the sexual diseases from spreading among the Japanese soldiers, which would lead to the losing of combat effectiveness, he decided to follow the Okamura Yasuji's method of recruiting 'Comfort Women' in the Incident of Jan. 28, and to work out plans of recruiting 'Comfort Women' from Japan and making it under the control of army directly. In addition, he allocated great funds and demanded the runners of "casual home" came forward to set up the local comfort places. A "young buddy who worked for a casual home received the setting-up fee of 30 thousand yuan."

It was 塚田攻, chief of staff of the corps in Middle China, who was under the order to plot the plans. Early the December, he informed the plan of ? 沼守, chief of staff of Shanghai Dispatch Regiment, and demanded him to pursue it in practice. On the day of 11th, ? 沼守 recorded in his diary The Pursuing Suggestions from the Corps on the Setting-up of 'Comfort Women' System. Then, ? 沼守 ordered ? 勇, chief of the 2nd dept. of the staff, to work out plans to set up "girls' house" (comfort place). Correspondingly, the setting-up of comfort places in Shanghai Nanjing became the agenda of meetings. On dec. 28, in 上村利道's diary, vice Chief of Staff of Shanghai Dispatch Regiment, it was also recorded: On the condition of more and more cases of discipline violations, the generals and officials of the 2nd dept were called up to have a meeting, on which Chief of Staff emphasized again the military disciplines, and the proposal of setting up comfort places in Nanjing was also considered.

After the Nanjing slaughter, the top officials of the Japanese army realized that to defeat or compel China to surrender in a short time had been impossible and they had to confront and prepare for a hard and long-lasting war. The Japanese military worried very much about the massive rape cases in the battles in Shanghai and Nanjing, which would lead to the spreading of

sexual diseases. Therefore, they ordered the setting up of a great number of comfort places as soon as possible to change the condition. So, in April of 1938, in Files on Recruiting of 'Comfort Women' for the Army from the Soldiers' Dept. of the Japanese Military Ministry, it was definitely ordered that comfort places were set up in the conquered places. It demanded: The officials of the dispatch regiment should lead the recruiting (of 'Comfort Women') and choose appropriate person to keep good relations with others. Try to cooperate with the local and military policemen, and keep good prestige of the in case of ill social effect. In 1942, the military ministry showed great concern on the spreading sexual diseases among Japanese soldiers. The medical department of the ministry demanded: The regiments should pay much attention on medical problems and no neglects could be permitted. Although a lot of comfort places had been established, the central military ministry demanded more to be established quickly. On the meeting of the Military Ministry on Sep. 3, a decision was made to set up more comfort places and to reach the following requirement: 100 in North China, 140 in Middle China, 40 in South China, 100 in the south, 10 in South China Sea, 10 in Kuye Island, totaled to 400 places. The settled Japanese army was subordinated to the corps in Middle China, the corps in North China and Guandong corps. With the direction of the Military Ministry, the Japanese troops, wherever they arrived, would first loot women, find and make the legal places—comfort places—for them to rape women.

After the system of 'Comfort Women' was established definitely, the sexual slaves that they needed were recruited from local places rather than from Japan. Moreover, with the enlarging and escalating of the invasion wars, there were more and more invading soldiers. So, the Japanese looted Chinese women to be 'Comfort Women' more and more violently. They mainly employ the following methods:

1. Pillage local Chinese women with force. The Japanese soldiers looted Chinese women publicly when they were in battle or conquered villages. This was the most convenient way for the brutal soldiers, because they needn't pay any fee, and they would save many processes. Therefore, since the beginning of the war, This kind of pillage extended everywhere. Sometimes the Japanese participated the looting themselves, sometimes they did it with the help of the puppet government—the administrative and the military personnel.

In November of 1937 when the Japanese conquered Shanghai, they began to pillage young Chinese girls. They "peeled off the girls' clothes in public, pricked numbers on their shoulders. In this way, they humiliated our women compatriot within the Japanese control. On the other hand, they met their own animal desire." After the Japanese conquered Hangzhou, they surrounded Lingqiao refugee's detention center. Then, they ordered over 210 women take off clothes and burned down in case of their escaping or committing suicide. They extended rice straw and the looted quilts on the ground, and forced the women to lie on. Upon evenings, the soldiers would flock here. Then the detention center became a comfort place. In Yangzhou, the Japanese soldiers occupied a three-storeyed building on the prosperous Yinzou Street. They looted 60 local girls and established the biggest comfort place in the town. After the Japanese conquered Wuhu, the first thing they did was to pillage women, they even broke into nunneries and looted young nuns to be 'Comfort Women'. And they looted some more women afterwards when they mopped up the surrounding area. After the 2957 corps captured the villages around Hengyang, a city in Hunan province, the soldiers immediately caught two girls of 16 or 17 years old to the camp. A first class soldier shouted: "The comfort house is open from today on. Everyone is welcome." 永富博道, a former Japanese spy, on the International TV Conference on True Lies of Asian Wars, testified

publicly that a great number of Chinese women were escorted to the six comfort houses he established by himself. He recollected: During the days of Nanjing Slaughter, I, being a member of the Japanese Special Intelligence, was responsible for seducing women. When our army was attacking Nanjing from Shanghai, I established six comfort houses by myself. On the way, I seduced many young refugee women to my comfort houses. After the conquering of Hainan Island, the Japanese soldiers were sent for looting young girls in order to set up comfort houses. Or they would choose beautiful young girls of Han or Li nationality and put them into comfort houses. In 1940, a troop of the Japanese army broke into Fangshan, a county of Shanxi province. After having a mopping-up and settled at a post, they immediately demanded the local puppet regime to recruit young ladies. The puppet regime then apportioned the number of young ladies to each village, and announced young ladies or silver dollar must be turned over. At last, in addition to the establishment of comfort house, they made a great fortune. In November of 1939, the Japanese seized Nanning of Guangxi province. When they broke into the house of Miao Huizhu, a girl of only 16 years old, the girl and her mother hid away. However, the soldiers found the mother soon. When a soldier couldn't stand and tried to tear her clothes, Miao was too scared and shouted a cry. The soldiers found her and came at the young girl. On that day, the girl was raped by several soldiers, then she was sent to the comfort house and began her days of sexual slaves. The proportion of which the Japanese soldiers looted Chinese women and made them sexual slaves directly, or by puppet regime was very high.

2. Trap and seduce Chinese women to be 'Comfort Women'. Generally, Japanese soldiers trapped women by means of the employment of waitress or laundry women. After they captured Shanghai, the Japanese military special intelligence began to trap young women in the Concession area of city center: " They sent some trapping buses outside of entertainment places. After the passengers got on, the buses would speed away to remote places. Then they would kill or deserted men and women would be gone. During that period, there were innumerable women lost and people all over the city were scared. Moreover, they would post a lot of employment notices. Azhu was only a 19 years old girl and had just graduated from middle school. The factory which her father worked in had just shut down, and the whole family was in deep trouble, when she saw a want notice on the newspaper: A company planned to employ some female worker for the enlarging of business. All those who are over 16 and below 25, little educated can apply for the job. It will be better if they master Chinese or Japanese. Monthly salary 50 yuan. Those who mean to apply can go to some place to be interviewed." With the permission of her parents, Azhu went to apply for the job. Seeing her distinguished beauty, the interviewee signed the agreement at once. Unexpectedly, this was a unit to trap 'Comfort Women'. From the day on, Azhu fell into the hand of the devil. The father longed for his daughter eagerly al the time.

After the Japanese captured Guilin, they also trapped women on the name of recruiting female workers and force them to be sexual slaves. After the Japanese army conquered Guangzhou and Hongkong, on the name of recruiting nurses and other medical personnel for Hainan Island, they trapped more than 300 young girls, some of which were students, aging from 17 to 20. They were escorted to Shilu comfort houses of Haichang County in Hainan Island, and fell the victims of devils. In Hainan Island, the Japanese army often organized "rear service laundry team in wartime". They often instigated betrayed Chinese to post ads which claimed that the service team was to wash clothes for Japanese soldiers, look after wounded soldiers and dust camps and seduced women to join the teams. They even sent some people to Shanghai, Guangzhou and

Hongkong and propagated: In Hainan Island, there would be set up a few big hospitals, and a great many girls well paid were needed to be nurses. One would be offered with food and clothing and she would send much money back home. With such propagation, many women were cheated and came for recruitment. But as soon as they got there, they were sent to comfort houses and began the days of sufferings.

Pa Yafen was a native of Harbin. In the year when the Incident of Sep. 18 broke out, her parents had thought to take her, seven years old only, to the south. But they failed to squeeze into the crowded train, and they had to march to the south, begging on the way. Unexpectedly, the father was caught to be a labourer, and she and her mother depended on each other for survival. On one day when she was fifteen, a man told her, "Your mother was knocked by a car." She hurriedly followed the man and was pushed into a bus and driven to Harbin. From then on, she had to be a 'Comfort Woman' on a street called Daoliliu. Later on, she was forced to follow a branch of Guangdong regiment to the south. She, together with other 23 'Comfort Women', who were called "24 beauties of Manzhou", became sexual slaves in army. "The Japanese soldiers took photos of their lower half bodies, put into glasses and hang to conspicuous places with numbers below for the convenience of Japanese soldiers to take his own. The women had to serve tens of person, at least ten more each day."

3. After the Japanese seized one place totally, the Japanese would choose women to be 'Comfort Women' with the help of betrayed Chinese. One of the means was to choose beautiful women with the excuse of the registration of "loyal native". When Nanjing was captured, the soldiers often went to rape women in the international security area. Besides, they looted thousands of women while handing out Certificate of loyal native. None of them escaped from being raped or killed. Some of them were even transferred to Northeast China to be sexual slaves of Guangdong regiment. And there were no other stories of their rest lives.

When the war reached Hubei province, one day, a man with Huangpi accent came to Cai Yuhua's home. Cai was a farm girl of only 15 years old. Putting down 300 yuan, the man looted her away forcefully. Cai was sent to a hotel on Zhongshan Avenue of Wuhan and began her suffering days of sexual slave.

4. Force Chinese female captives to be 'Comfort Women'. The Japanese seldom built detention places for women captives on Chinese battlefields. They would kill some women captives after an interrogation, and they would send the rest to the remote and lonely places to be 'Comfort Women' in case they would escape or communicate with the Eighth Route Army fighting against the Japanese. In the spring of 1943, Zhou Caihong, who was 20 and a cook of the 4th branch of Qiongya guerrilla force under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, went out for rice and captured. Then he was sent to Nada comfort house and became a sexual slave for about two years till the surrendering of the Japanese. According to an investigation report from the Japanese military of June 7 of 1938, 小男一雄, the 6th wing leader of the 3rd regiment, the Special Brigade, of the second corps in North China, once pillage 23 Chinese women captives to inner forest (by Shaoyang Lake of Feng county in Jiangsu province), and set up there a comfort house for raping of Japanese soldiers. The captives tried every way to revenge the soldiers against the humiliations from them. There once happened the incident that woman captives stabbed soldiers on their bodies or cut down their penis. Therefore, the Japanese soldiers were rather alert on Chinese women captives, who are always pulled to the open ground and were shot as live target when consider them of no use. During the long-lasting anti-Japanese wars, there were thousands of Chinese

women captives, who had suffered miserably.

The Japanese soldiers often ruined the captured young girls who had joined in the wars against Japan and force them to be sexual slaves. Zhou Xixiang, who was a native of Lizhuang of Yu County in Shanxi province, joined the CPC at the age of 18. She was appointed to be dean of Women's Association of the village and she actively participated in the anti-Japanese wars. When she was 19 years old, the Japanese invaded the village and captured cadres including Zhou Xixiang and several other man cadres against Japan. They were taken to the Japanese post in Guicun. Zhou didn't make confession under cruel torturing, then the shameless Japanese soldiers shut her in a cave and raped her brutally, and she became a sexual slave. Every night, she was raped by several soldiers. After merely half a month, her lower body was seriously ruined by the brutality, which resulted in her permanent sterility.

5. Recruit prostitutes. The Japanese army often made prostitutes to be 'Comfort Women' in big cities. In Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Tianjin etc., quite a lot of prostitutes were forbidden to join as 'Comfort Women'. It is necessary to point out that these prostitutes didn't volunteer to be 'Comfort Women', and they were recruited forcefully by Japanese or puppet regimes. They were forbidden to be 'Comfort Women' without payment, or some with little pay. For instances, in June of 1944, the Japanese military demanded the puppet Tianjin government recruited prostitutes to Henan province and Tangshan of Hebei province to be 'Comfort Women'. Then the military surgeon would give a medical examination to the selected women. Those who are qualified would be sent to comfort houses by Tianjin Defending Headquarters or they would be pickup by the Japanese soldiers from other places directly. In the following days, they recruited prostitutes forcefully and sent them to Shandong Province. Some prostitutes tried to evade the coming miserable days by excuses of catching diseases or family's misfortune, they even tried to escape on the way to being escorted. On June 8 Of 1944, 中井, under the order of Tianjin Defending Headquarter, escorted 86 Chinese women to Yancheng of Henan province. During the 20 days of escorting, nearly 42 women, the half number, ran away.

Many of the Chinese women who are forced to be 'Comfort Women' were of minorities, including Manchu in Northeast China, Korean of Jilin Province, Dai of Yunnan Province, Li of Hainan Island, Zhuang of Guangxi province etc. The Korean in Yanbian area of Jilin province was recruited to be 'Comfort Women' the earliest. It was soon after the Incident of Sep. 18 that the Japanese Guandong regiment looted young Korean women to be sexual slaves.

In February of 1939 when the Japanese conquered Hainan Island, they established over 60 comfort places, in which many young women of Li served as 'Comfort Women'. In 1942 when the Japanese recruited girls with force in Lingshui County, Chen Yabian, a 17-year-old girl of Li was looted to the soldiers' camps. Chen had to do much laboring such as carrying water, sweeping floor, sifting rice, cooking meal etc. in the daytime. At night, she was forced to do singing and dancing, and suffered raping and humiliating afterwards. There were some others young women of Li like Zhuo Linu, Zhuo Yatian, Zhuo Litian, Zhuo Shili, Zhuo Maoding, Zhuo Yaguang, Chen Yahe, Chen Yamei etc. who had the same experiences. On one day of August in 1944, Yang Wubang, a young girl of Li of Baoting County, was driving birds from the fields, was noticed by some Japanese soldiers. She was caught and raped in turn, then she was escorted to the camps was made a member of their rear service team of wartime. The six Li girls named Wuangzha (of 18), Weidongqi (of 17) Wu Laichun (of 19) etc. were escorted to comfort houses in 1941, and didn't get freedom until the surrender of Japan, which lasted for about five years. 200 of the 300 'Comfort

Women' in Shilu comfort house lost their lives from the Japanese soldiers' cruel torturing, beating, starving, and ruining. In Yunnan, when Lameng, Tengchong, Longling, Pingga, Zhefang, Wanting and Mangshi were conquered in 1942, a lot of young girls of Dai and other minorities were looted to be 'Comfort Women'.

The Japanese army established a great number of comfort houses in the conquered places, such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hainan etc. in succession.

Shanghai Since Shanghai was a critical place where the Japanese army assembled in the south. The Japanese army would flock here and matched to other places after rest and reorganization. Therefore, Shanghai was the original place to pursue the system of 'Comfort Women', it was also the city where the system was perfectly practised. All kinds of comfort houses, which were run by Japanese army directly, or by some Japanese living in China were found everywhere. There were at least 80 comfort places in Shanghai.

(1) Yangjiazhai Entertainment House

After the war of Songhu, Matsui Iwane, the Commander-in-chief, ordered 塚田攻, Chief of Staff of the corps, to establish comfort houses in December of 1937. Afterwards, they immediately sent a telegram to inform the provinces' officials of Guangxi in Japan. They demanded the officials to recruit and ship 'Comfort Women' to Shanghai as soon as possible.

After receiving the order, the job of collecting 'Comfort Women' began to be done in 西 area. No.11 Military Depot headquarters, which were in charge of provision for Troops of middle China, sent officers and 石? 德太?, the employee by army, to set up recruiting "Comfort Women" organ in 崎 and 福?, stood by local government. They announced that the women, whose age were under thirty-five years old and not affected venereal disease, should go to the frontline to 'comfort' soldiers. Japanese army would pay ￥1000 to as bargain money every woman, who willing to do that. After these women arrived at the frontline, they could pay off their debts in three months and they would be free then. This sum of money was appropriated to Japanese invading China army as 'temporary military expenditure', which was a part of Japanese 'temporary national debt', by 大蔵省. Some women (especially harlots) were cheated to enroll for so-called state profit and attacked by money. So did some Korean young women.

One hundred four women were sent to 崎 urgently by No.11 Military Depot headquarters in December 31st 1937. They were carried to Shanghai as strategic materials by a ship named 海? 丸 in December 31st. They reached a dock near Wusong town, Shanghai at eight in the evening of January 2nd 1938. These women were sent to Shajing Primary School. 麻生? 男, a military surgeon, did physical examination for them. No.11 Military Depot headquarters set up 'Yang Jia Zhai Army Entertainment Place', which was the first comfort station run by Japanese army in World War II. Japanese army seized women from the east of China, such as Shanghai, Pudong, Suzhou and Subei etc. when Japanese and Korean "Comfort Women" went to other places or the quantity of them was short. 'Yang Jia Zhai Army Entertainment Place' was closed after Japanese army was defeated, which was one of the comfort stations existing for the longest time in Asia.

(2) Hai Nai Jia

It's a comfort station used by Japanese Navy specially. Japanese Navy needed to set up comfort station for several ten thousand navy marines. They entrust 坂下熊蔵, a Japanese living in Shanghai, to established it. Hai Nai Jia was located at Gongping lane in the east of Shanghai,

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what is 12, No.425 lane Gongping Road now. The building was built in nineteen twenties, which was owned by a Cantonese boss of a textile mill. After August 13th Incident, the boss fled to inland. As a result, Japanese Navy occupied his building and gave it to 坂下熊藏. It became comfort station after fit up. 坂下熊藏 recruited Japanese 'Comfort Women' from homeland. He went back Japanese for several times in a year. The Korean "Comfort Women" were cheated from Korea. Among them, the youngest was only nineteen years old. Japanese army caught Chinese women to be "Comfort Women" in the battlefield. There was a clear class among them. Japanese 'Comfort Women' statute was highest. They responsible to 'comfort' high-ranking officers. Japanese and Korea "Comfort Women" had soldiers' dependents certificates. Only Chinese 'Comfort Women' had no this kind of certificate. There were twenty Chinese "Comfort Women", ten Japanese and Korean "Comfort Women" in it.

In addition that Japanese army set up lots of comfort stations in Dong Bao Xing Road, Jiang Wan Road etc. They had different names. Some stations were run by Japanese army, some were run by Japanese, others were run by Korean. Such as Da Yi Sha Long in 125 Dong Bao Xing Road, Liu Yi Ting in 61 SiChuan lane, Ping He Zhuang in Wanan Road, Li Hua Luo in Garden Road, Ri Dong Club in Oriental Cherry Garden in central of the city, Jin Wu in Zhao He Road, Fu Dao Luo in Yang Jia Zhai, Hua Yue in Song Xing Road, Yu Nai Jia in Tian Tong Road, Asia Bar in 31, No.35 lane, Han Bi Li Road, Sunrise Bar in 3 Kejian lane, Wu Song Road etc.

Nanjing

After Japanese army invaded Nanjing in the end of December 1937, they set up 'comfort stations' at once. The Troops of middle China provided comfort stations with subordinate troops. For example, 福知山 Company under 京都 No.16 Division lead established comfort station. Japanese, Korean and Chinese "Comfort Women" were imprisoned in it. Seven to ten women lived in a room. An infantry company under No.15 Division led near Nanjing also set up a comfort station.

In order to set up comfort stations quickly, Japanese army seized Nanjing women in crowd. They caught many women, who stayed in the International Security Area. As Badisher, a professor of Jin Ling University, confirmed, 'A hunting group led by a officer forced the staff of the collecting post of Jin Ling Female Science College to gather at the gate for an hour at night in December 17th. Japanese soldiers caught eleven women. Japanese army searched and seized women in all over Nanjing for days on end. So did some high-ranking officers.' The caught women all became "Comfort Women". Japanese army also for army etc. ? □? —, a Japanese ex-soldier, confirmed that 市川 lieutenant, his leader, discussed with other officers to seized Chinese women, who would become "Comfort Women" only served for them, in December 14th to 16th 1937. After that, 村田, a officer, ordered ten soldiers to trapped ten women on the false pretenses of doing washing and locked them up in the basement so that a temporary comfort station was set up. Sixty soldiers raped them in turn. Other groups also came to the station to rape women. They were abandoned when Japanese army left. As ? 本 senior captain pointed out in a letter, which he wrote to his friend, 吉川, 'We received a order at night that let us go to the comfort station run by military supplies organ to get 'comfort'. The comfort station was a simple and easy building built by wood board. Three hundred women were locked up in it. It was obviously that they were spoils of war, also collected in the local. Over eighty local women were put in prison when we ready to leave. They would replace those feel weak women.'

□ Unit under No.116 Division lead owned a comfort station, which was run by Japanese.

There were fourteen to fifteen "Comfort Women" in it. After occupied Nanjin, Japanese set up Homeland Comfort Station and Lang Su Luo Comfort Station at once. They were closed in March 1942 and removed to Southeast Asia then. At last they stationed in Burma.

Japanese army commanded traitor organization to set up comfort stations. Most of "Comfort Women" were Chinese. Japanese army formed traitor form, such as autonomy committee, and established comfort stations system as soon as Nanjin was occupied. Japanese army ordered traitor organization to seized women on the pretext of registering good peoples in the third ten days of December 1937. When dealing out 'good peoples card', they ordered beautiful women to stay aside and carried with tracks then. Sometime they observed the route that women went home in order to easy to burst into their houses and catch them. 大西, the staff officer and secret service commander of Shanghai Dispatch Army, ordered Wang Chengde, Sun Shurong, who were traitor, to collect one hundred women and set up comfort stations. They completed the job with all kinds of ways and established comfort station in Fu Hou Gang and Tie Guan lane.

There were over twenty comfort stations in Nanjin, which could be checked and found to be true, such as Japanese army Comfort Station, Sino-Japanese Goodwill House, Homeland Comfort Station, Da Hua Luo Comfort Station, Dong Yun Comfort Station etc. There were twenty-five brothels in Nanjin, which were run by traitors or Chinese businessmen and opened to Japanese army, such as Peach Blossom Palace, Gong Le House etc. No.15 Division, No.16 Division, No.114 Division, No.116 Division often came to these bothels.

According to investigation, there were five comfort stations in Xia Guan District, which is located in the northwest of Nanjin and it's the most important part in Nanjin city proper, such as Hua Yue Luo, Ri Hua Guild Hall, Sheng An Li, Railway Bridge. Because Xia Guan was very important for traffic and military, lots of troops were stationed there. comfort stations centralized in the busy area near the Xia Guan railroad station. Hua Yue Luo Comfort Station laid in 13 Hui An lane, Shang Bu Street. Most of "Comfort Women" in it were Yangzhounese. The investigator found a photo of board, on which there was the fix of special type comfort stations. Although Japanese was cut on it, there was much Chinese among them, such as "Comfort Women", 'special examination', 'military depot', the average person can understand them.

Yangzhou

After occupied Yangzhou in December 18th 1937, Japanese army ordered local puppet regime to supply women with them. As 杉野茂 remembered, who was on active service in No.3 stretcher-team under No.3 Division medical unit, he participated in the job of setting up comfort stations. They established a comfort station in a wooden building named Lv Yang Jing She, which was four-floor high. Four-seven Chinese women were locked up in it. They were all sexual slaves. In Female Celestial Temple town, Japanese army imprisoned over thirty young women in a huge house. They raped them all day and all night. Some officers commanded public baths to provided sixty female services to 'comfort' them. The rape incidents happened frequently.

Hangzhou

Japanese army set up comfort stations as soon as they occupied Hangzhou in November 1937. A Japanese soldier reminded that he had gone to Japanese comfort station, Korean comfort station and Chinese comfort station. The troops, which the first occupied Hangzhou, was No.18 Division. As 田中□ remembered, the commander of No.18 Division communication group, there were some comfort stations in Hangzhou when he reached there in the beginning of 1938. The "Comfort Women" were Japanese and Korean. The adjutant responsible to connect with comfort

stations. Two thousand Chinese women were seized by Japanese army. According to their age and appearance, they were divided into three classes and given numbers. After that, they were supplied with troops. Most of them became "Comfort Women".

Three comfort stations were famous in February 1939. One was Guan Men Ting Comfort Station, which was located in Si Shui Xin Cun, Ci You Road (what is People Road now). The investment was ¥35,000. About twenty to thirty Chinese women lived in it. The youngest was fifteen years old. Most of them were caught from Hangzhou and Xiaoshan. Three words, which are 'comfort station' written in Chinese, are kept on the wall of 7 Si Shui Xin Cun. It's maybe the solitary material evidence of comfort station, which can be found up till now. Another comfort station was Chang Sheng Luo in 8 Hu Bian Village, Chang Sheng Road, which investment was only ¥2000. The other was He Wu in Hu Bian Village near Chang Sheng Luo, which investment was ¥1500.

Japanese army also set up comfort stations in Huzhou, Fuyang, Jiaxing, Dinghai, Xiangshan, Jinhua and Ningbo.

Wuhan

Japanese Troops of Middle China occupied Wuhan in October 1938. No.2 Crops under 田久 lead guarded Hanyang and Hankuo. It carried out military sexual slavery. The headquarters stipulated that soldiers couldn't go out except from going to comfort station. The quantity of comfort stations, which were set up by No.2 Crops, is not clear. But the quantity of comfort stations, which established by No.11 crops, was more than that of No.2 Crops. They set up some comfort station in Ji Qing lane near Zhong Shan Road. Okamura Yasuji, the commander of No.11 Crops, reminded that "Comfort Women" followed the troops invading Wuhan, such as No.6 Division.

There were eight "Comfort Women" in Hankuo and sixteen "Comfort Women" in Wuchang in November 1938 according Japanese army statistics. But Japanese army concealed the fact. Only in comfort stations, which lied in Duo Ji Yin, Wuchang, a lot of Chinese women were forced to be "Comfort Women". Japanese soldiers came to there in groups and raped women on Sunday. There were twelve in Ji Qing lane, Hankuo and ten to twenty Korean "Comfort Women" in every comfort stations. There were twenty comfort stations managed by Japanese army in Hankuo by February 1939. No.4 Division led by division commander 山下奉文 fought in Anlu and Xuanxing area in 1940. "Comfort Women" were forced to follow them. After occupied the new bank of Hong Lake and Fengkuo in 1942, Japanese army set up comfort stations for officers. They seized girls and women from everywhere and locked them in comfort stations so that officers could raped women in any time.

Guangdong

After No.21 Crops occupied Guangzhou in 1938, they set up comfort stations at once. Many citizens' houses were used by establish comfort stations. As *Xun Bao* noted, published by No.21 Crops, there were over one thousand 'Comfort Women' in Guangzhou area by the first half of 1939. Among them, eight hundred and fifty 'Comfort Women' were managed by No.21 Crops directly. There were comfort stations in Danshui, such as Xin Ting Comfort Station, Dong Shan Comfort Station, White Cloud Comfort Station and Henan Comfort Station. After occupied Hua County, Japanese army forced or trapped women to be "Comfort Women". As an old soldier reminded that seventy percent of "Comfort Women", what he saw, were Chinese. Their ages were from eighteen years old to twenty-three years old.

Hainan

Along with Japanese army occupied all over Hainan, they set up comfort stations in everywhere. They established the first comfort station in July 1939. There were over sixty comfort stations all over Hainan after 1941, where Japanese army was stationed. These comfort stations were run by army. For example, when Japanese army prepared to form No.1 Special Marines headquarters of Wuhe Garrison Prefecture in northwest of Hainan in the fall of 1940, they had planned to set up Na Da Comfort Station in Zhao Jia Yuan. Japanese army also established collecting and distributing center for comfort stations in Xin Li village. Many collected women were sent to there firstly and distributed to troops then. Taiwan Brigade set up about six comfort stations firstly after landed on Hainan. Most of "Comfort Women" in Hainan were Chinese, who came from Hainan Island, Fuzhou and Nanning etc., and Korean.

Yunnan

No.56 Division invaded the west of Yunnan from Burma in March 1942. In the enemy-occupied area, Japanese army set up a number of comfort stations. Tengyue, what is called Tengchong now, was the most important strong point of Japanese army. They established some comfort stations after occupied Tengyue in 1942. Japanese army ordered Zhong Jingqiu, the puppet county magistrate, and Li Zisheng, another puppet officer to force local women including Hanzu and Daizu to be "Comfort Women". As *Xin Hua Daily* noted in February 3rd 1944, "Because soldiers were weary of war, officers set up comfort stations to boost morale. They established a comfort station in Xi Hua Street in Tengyue. Fourteen Chinese women were raped by soldiers. Most of "Comfort Women" committed suicide at last.

In Longling, Japanese army commanded local puppet regime to provide six hundred girls with them. Puppet officers answered they couldn't find so many 'Pretty Girl' so that Japanese army mopped up everywhere for searched young women and sent them to comfort stations. They set up comfort stations in Dong Jia Gou, Long Shan Ka, Bai Ta, Ping Ge etc.

La Wu Comfort Station was set up by No.113 Group commander 松井秀治. The station building was located a open ground, which in the middle of the construction monument of Dian Mian Road and 'Li Shan Position', which was Song Shan main position of Japanese army. At first, soldiers trapped young women into comfort stations. After days, they surrounded the street, rape dozens of women and carried them to comfort stations when peasants went to the market in La Wu. One of the raped women was Li Lian Chun.

1-3-3 Comfort Stations in the North of China

After invading the north of China, Japanese army began to set up lots of comfort stations. 田部直三, the staff officer of Troops of North China, instructed troops under his command to established comfort stations in June 1938. Especially in July 1941, Umezu Yoshiro, commander in-chief of Kwuantong Army and 吉本?一, chief of staff, formulated a plan of collecting twenty thousand Korean "Comfort Women", who would be sent to Japanese army encampment in northeast of China. Collecting Chinese women to be "Comfort Women" was general. From then on, comfort stations and "Comfort Women" could be seen in the place of Japanese army stationed

Peking

Japanese army occupied Peking in July 30th 1937. They commanded traitors to make the closed brothels open for business again. Japanese, who lived in Peking, set up many brothels. But more Chinese women were violated. The People Club, which was located in Liu Bu Kou inner

Xuan Wu Men, just was a comfort station. Soon After July 7th Incident, a board, on which written 'Japanese army Club', was hanged on the gate of a building, which lied Xuan Nei Street in the west of Rong Xian lane. This was a comfort station in fact. Sometimes Japanese soldiers molested citizens and cried 'Pretty Girls'.

Tianjin

Tianjin was an important military base of Japanese army in north of China. Japanese army set up Dependence Headquarters in Tianjin. In order to satisfied with the sexual desire of soldiers in the frontline, Dependence Headquarters began to collect Chinese women and forced them to be "Comfort Women". This method lasted for a long time. Beijing Archives announced a file in 1995. It accounts that Japanese army Dependence Headquarters in Tianjin ordered Tianjin Harlots Federation (Tianjin Lehu Federation) by force that the latter had to collect one hundred and fifty prostitutes, who were young, beautiful, healthy and strong, to Kaifeng area in Henan province to comfort Japanese army. It got up a panic. All of harlots in Tianjin went on strike, which made Japanese very angry. Japanese army commandeered puppet police to catch harlots and eighty prostitutes were grabbed in the end. They were sent under escort to the frontline in Henan and obligated to be "Comfort Women". It was until two months that they were set free. These harlots unwilling to do old trade again after that. Chinese Government investigated this state in 1946.

After three times' tests, twenty harlots were put in prison in the soldiers' club at 1 Kui Yin Lane, No.2 District, Tianjin. Their remunerations were 'two sacks of flour sent by headquarters each month per woman, married woman could receive four jins of millet each day'.

There was a comfort station in the supreme military service of Japanese army in Tianjin, Dependence Headquarters. Wang Shihai, the local tyrant, cased his commando to kidnap young women. He provided them with Japanese army at regular intervals. About 20~30 women were forced to be "Comfort Women" at one time. After three weeks, others would replace them.

Hebei Province

Japanese army invaded Hebei after 'July 7th Incident'. By the end of 1937, Japanese army throughout Hebei. As *Kang Di Bao* noted, puppet army ordered every village that they must supply Japanese army whit ten women, from fifteen to twenty-five years old, in January 13th 1938. In the areas under No.110 Division ruled in Baoding, there were all kinds of comfort stations. The "Comfort Women" were divided according to their nationalities. A translator served for Japanese army, whose first name was Chao, lived in the west end of West Street of Chengguan Town in Ji County (now belongs to Tianjin city). There was a house at the east of his home, in which a crowd of Chinese women lived. They were obliged to be gorgeously dressed and then 'comforted' Japanese gendarmerie, whose stationed place at the other side of the street, every night. It was till next morning that they were allowed to go home. At the strong points of frontline in Hebei, in which many captured female soldiers were locked up. Most of them were guerrilla of the Eighth Route Army or soldiers of Kuomintang Army. After sent into strong points, they didn't live in points' buildings in general in case danger. Japanese soldiers set up simply houses outside the points' buildings. They were called comfort stations. Some "Comfort Women" were pregnant because of no condom. They were bound to the stakes and taken as targets by which recruits trained. They were buried at once after killed.

Shandong Province

Japanese army invaded and occupied Shandong for a long time. comfort stations almost spread all over Shandong, such as Qingdao, Qufu, Zizhou, Gaomi, Dezhou etc. During Japanese

army attacked Shandong, they looted many Chinese women. 'Japanese soldiers would let her stretch out her hands and examined the center of the palms as soon as they seized a young woman. If she was proved to be a peasant or a laborer, Japanese soldiers would rape her on the spot. After that, she would be sent to county town and to be a 'Comfort Woman'...' There were three comfort stations and sixty 'Comfort Women' in Qingdao city. Forty women were Korean and ten were Chinese, ten were Japanese among them. After occupying Qufu, Japanese army instigated traitors to form a puppet regime immediately. They commanded traitors that they must not only provide one hundred "Comfort Women" every day but also rotate them day-by-day. Japanese army often burst into houses owned by citizens after occupying Jinan. They searched seemingly, but insulted women in fact. They ordered traitors to supply "Comfort Women". In cooperate with traitors, comfort stations increased rapidly in Jinan. Wei Shoushan, ex-commander of Jinan Public Baths Trade Union, collected prostitutes for Japanese army. Traitors set up 'Japanese army Hostel' in Jin Er Road, Xiao Wei Er Road and forced Chinese women to take turns on duty. Japanese army established 'comfort stations in the workshops along the Jiao Ji Railway. The shape of comfort stations buildings was 'L'.

Shanxi Province

Japanese army invaded Shanxi in August 1937. No.20, No108, No109District were stationed there. 山下 troops set up comfort station as soon as they garrisoned Taiyuan. Soldiers called "Comfort Women" as 'waitress'. In order to counter guerrilla war carried out by the Eight Route Army, Japanese army built a lot of strong points. There was a squadron even a squad in these points. Almost no Japanese "Comfort Women" went to the frontline because the quantity of them was limited. As a result, the savage Japanese army began to pillage Chinese women. At first, they collected local harlots but there were few prostitutes in the obscure village. Under these circumstances, Japanese army ordered local puppet regime to collect young women. No.4 Brigade No.14 Regiment occupied Yu County town in January 1938. In many villages and towns, such as county town, Dong Hui Li, Jin Gui village, He Dong village, Xi Yan village, Shang She village etc., Japanese army set up comfort stations and built artillery towers by spring in 1938. These towers were taken as comfort stations. Many women became Japanese army's sexual slaves in Yu County. Among them, there were not only captured Communist, such as Wan Aihua, Zhou Xixiang, etc. but local women who caught by Japanese army or traitors as well. About a squad was stationed in each artillery tower. Sexual slaves were suffered very cruel and inhuman torment. It was extremely astonishing that the total of women who were caught into artillery towers in Shanxi. Only in Yu County, the number was countless. Twenty-three survivors are living in Yu County, such as Wan Aihua, Li Xiumei, Zhang Wuzhao, Liu Mianhuan, Guo Xi cui, Zhang Xiantu, Li Ximei, Zhao Runmei, Gao Yine, Yang shizhen, Wang Gaihe, Wang Bianliang, Yin Yulin, Zhou Bianxiang, Zhao Cunni, Zhang Fenxiang, Chen Lintao etc. Some survivors have passed away, such as Yin Linxiang, Hou Dongge etc. But a number of victims reluctant to overt their experience.

A part of No.1 Brigade invaded Ningwu County town in October 1937. They pillaged lots of Chinese women, locked them up and set up temporary comfort stations. They raped and cruelled women every day. These women were all killed when Japanese army withdrew.

Japanese army commanded puppet regimes to collect women. A Chinese press obtained a paper about collecting "Comfort Women" from refugees fleeing for Shanxi Province in 1939, which was issued by puppet government of Wenshui County. Japanese army continued to mopping up for a long time in Fangshan County after 1940. They established a quantity of strong

points and ordered local puppet regime to search for 'pretty girls'. The puppet regimes apportioned this duty to each village and each family. They announced that the families that had no 'pretty girls' must pay money in order that traitors could hire harlots. Japanese army burst into villages for pillaging girls sometimes. They caught a few beautiful women into pillboxes.

Even though in the battlefield, Japanese army also needed "Comfort Women". They had trained a crack troop, No.111 Balion of No.59 District, to counter the Eighth Route Army. A squad consisting of fifteen soldiers invaded Anti-Japanese Base set up by the Communist Party of China alone. During fighting in one place after another, there was a "Comfort Women" in each squad, who also did cooking and washing.

The Northeast of China

Kwantong Army was stationed in the northeast of China for a long time. They set up comfort stations at the beginning of occupying the areas. Especially in July 1941, Umezu Yoshiro, commander in-chief of Kwantong Army and 吉本? 一, chief of staff, formulated a plan of collecting twenty thousand Korean "Comfort Women", who would be sent to Japanese army encampment in northeast of China. Korean "Comfort Women" were distributed to every crop in proportion from then on. The actions of collecting Chinese women to be served as "Comfort Women" were popular from Dalian to the Sino-Russian border. Japanese army No.891 Unit administered more than ten comfort stations in Hailaer, in which there were many captured Chinese women.??? In Shenyang and Jinzhou managed comfort stations. No.4 District, led by □ □, set up 'the Armyman Comfort Station'. The manager often called every troop to coordinate the time, when soldiers went to the comfort station. But conflicts were happened among troops because only fifty "Comfort Women" served for twenty thousand soldiers. The comfort stations through out northeast of China, such as Changchun, Haicheng, Yanbian, Mudanjiang, Aershan, Liaoyang, Jiamusi, Haerbing, Dongting, Shitou, Langang, Mishan etc. When Japanese army attacked Dongning, Russian fortress in the frontline, the number of comfort stations was more than any time before. There were five stations only in the Xiguo Tun, Shi Menzi village, Da Duchuan Town, such as 'Shize Comfort Station' etc.

1-3 Other Sexual Violence of Japanese army in China

1-3-1 The Sexual Violence in the Nanjing Massacre

Massacring in Nanjing, Japanese army raped women recklessly at the same time. Ten thousands of women raped and violated in turn. Japanese army created twenty thousand rape incidents in a month. It was rare in human history. The brutal action of Japanese army continued for a long time, from December 1937 to February 1938. It was most serious that Japanese soldiers raped women in December 1937. They raped almost every woman whom they found all day and all night. There were at least one thousand rape incidents in a day, of which one third happened in the day. The incidents took place all over the city, such as in countryside, urban district, International Secure Area so far as in foreigners' house. Japanese soldiers raped women at any places, such as a house owned by a citizen, dormitory, library, office, Japanese army's residence, even in Japanese Embassy and religion spots. The victims had difference in social classes, profession and age. There were students, teachers, workers, staffs, peasants and the clergy among them. The oldest was over seventy years old and the youngest was only about seven years old, even including pregnant and women who had just experienced childbirth. Japanese soldiers used all sorts of cruel and brutal methods to rape Chinese women. Raped women were opened the bowel, pierced by bayonet or burned then. Japanese army obliged female refugees to leave refuge

on the excuse of 'register' and 'returning to home' so that they could rape these women.

There were lots of records about rape incidents in *L Diary*. 'Five hundred and forty refugees lived in 88-85 Guangdong Road. Japanese soldiers had ransacked and robbed here in knots for several times from 13th to 17th this month...Women were taken out every night. It was until next day that they were permitted to go back home. Over thirty Chinese young women had been raped up till now. No matter day or night, the cry of women and children filled with rooms'. ? 本健三, a Japanese serviceman who in Nanjing at that time, said, 'the rape incidents weren't a rumor but a fact. The situation got more serious soon after occupying Nanjing. There was no woman in Japanese army since they landed at Hangzhou Bay. Soldiers were all young men...The commander ordered soldiers to kill women on the spot after raping. No piercing by bayonet, no shooting, only beating them to death. Not only soldiers but commanders who took the lead some time as well did the rape incidents. Japanese army raped women almost in 24 hours every day throughout Nanjing. From eight years old to seventy years old, no matter students or Buddhist nuns, nobody weren't raped and killed then. Under this circumstance, the sexual violence actions of Japanese army were general.

The Far East Military Tribunal received ten thousands of findings reports and accusing petitions about Japanese army rape incidents. For example, as No. 1123 petition noted, 'at least one thousand women were raped by Japanese army at night in December 16th and 17th 1937. One of them were violated by several soldiers in turn for thirty-seven times'. No. 2331 petition noted 'Japanese army seized six young women from 6 Qingyun Lane in December 30th 1937. They were sent to a certain Japanese army hospital in the west of the city. They did some washing all day and were raped in turn all night. The elder were violated in turn for ten to twenty times, the beautiful and younger were raped in turn for over forty times'. According to investigated by Robert Welson, the professor of Jinling University in Nanjing, twenty thousand Chinese women were raped during a month when Nanjing was occupied. China Nanjing Enemy's Crimes Investigate Committee pointed out that eighty thousand women were raped in all during the Nanjing Massacere. 拉口, the president of Nanjing International Committee, wrote down a few of words at that time, which could brief summary to Japanese army Japanese army vilence in Nanjing. He noted, 'Although Japanese military authorities issued orders to troops, it had taken no effect apparently. After occupying Nanjing, Japanese army robbed twenty thousand women and killed thousands of innocent citizens with brutal methods in urban district during several weeks...the bodies, killed with guns, had still lain on the road of urban district. They weren't permitted to be buried (the count wasn't clear).

1-3-2 Sexual Violence in the South of China

Songhu Campaign broke out in January 28th 1932. After occupying Shengtang village, Jiangwan town Japanese army raped all women who couldn't escape from village, then killed them. Naked bodies could be seen everywhere. Japanese soldiers also raped female hard labors willfully. Six soldiers violated a woman in turn. She grieved to the extent of wishing to die, but attempting suicide for several times was unsuccessful. A fifty-two years old woman also couldn't escape by sheer luck. As *Shi Shi Xin Bao* noted, 'Japanese army raped eighteen women in turn at Huo Jia Qiao village. All of young women who couldn't escape from village were raped and killed then. Naked bodies could be seen every place. Japanese soldiers' brutal actions made one's hair stand on end.' During August 13th War, 1672 women were raped and ravaged in Bao Shan County. A woman who had just experienced childbirth were raped, as a result she died after four

days. A peasant's wife, whose first name was Yin and lived in Tongxing village, Yangdong town, were raped in turn for two times. One time by seven soldiers, the other time by twelve soldiers. She died due to illness at last. In Zhangxia Township, another over seventy years old woman, her husband's first name was Xu, were forced to hand over ten yuan after raped. Because she couldn't pay, she were bound to a tree and pierced to death. According to Smith's report, the inspector of Shanghai International Concession Municipal Police, 'Japanese army raped seventy-six Chinese women in 171 Harebin Road by about half past nine in the afternoon in November 14th 1938.'

Japanese army raped women without restraint after occupying Zhanjiang in November 1937. Two girls, one was seventeen and the other was fifteen, were violated in turn for several times in Hejia lane. They were so grief and indignation that drank diesel oil to attempt suicide. As a result, they rolled all over the place because of pain. But Japanese soldiers still raped them. Having no way out, their mother had to tighten them to death. Female bodies all around in Zhenjiang city. Some bodys' heads were cut down to half, other bodies were opened the bowels. *Journal*, pressed by 朝日 News Agency, pulished 多? 一's article, a Japanese progressive press, in 1984. In the article, he disclosed Japanese army's violence in Zhenjiang area. '??? even if no old women could escape death by sheer luck. Women who grabbed from villages were distributed to troops. Fifteen or twenty soldiers raped a woman in turn. The troops didn't exist that no rape incidents. Women were all killed after raped.' Japanese army raped forty-nine women when they passed though Gushan, Jiangsu Province. Yancheng city fell into enemy hands in April 1938. Japanese army engaged in rape, arson and murder in Shangng town for sixty-eight days. They found out over thirty women on the town and locked them up at the upstairs of Songde Hospital. Soldiers forced women to take off their clothes and bath in a vat filling with cold water. These women were raped then. Japanese soldiers opened a woman's underbelly with bayonet and burnt her to death with gasoline after raping. No.18 District (牛口 troops) invaded into Wuhu, Anhui Province in December 1937. They almost raped every finding out woman. Some women were killed after raped. Some were bound to door planks and raped by soldiers. Some naked women were forced to dance in fire. Some were taken off their clothes and their hairs were bound to trees. After raped in turn, they were all killed. In Tai Lake area, Japanese army grabbed women everywhere and raped them recklessly. Forty-eight women, from eighteen years old to forty years old, were seized near county town. They were shut in Xi Fengdong Tample, which located in the west of town. Among them, nine persons were cut off private parts and breasts after raped. Others' life or death was unknown. Japanese army in Chengguan town caught a mother-in-law and her daughter-in-law. The latter died due to raped by seven soldiers in turn. They opened her bowel and dug out her heart. The mother-in-law was obliged to take off her clothes and went for a run. Two women were raped in turn for seven days in Chalu Township, what caused them to be deformities. According to incomplete statistics, Japanese army raped 1804 women in all during they 'mopped up' Tai Lake area. Shipu Town, Xiangshan County, Zhejiang Province fell into Japanese army hands in April 1941. Over forty women were raped in turn, the eldest was over sixty years old and the youngest was only thirteen years old among them. In some places, Japanese soldiers raped over seventy years old women and a fourteen years old girl because they couldn't found young women. In Xiangshan county town, over twenty women who hadn't enough time to escape were all raped. Twenty young women were raped in Qianchang town. In Jinhua County, several Japanese soldiers violated a middle age woman in turn on the yard for drying grain in the sun. They threw cold water on her private parts after finishing raping every time. The woman died duo to raped in

the end. A over sixty years old woman was dragged into a small room and violated in turn. Only according to statistics by the end of 1942, there were 1370 raped women all over Jinhua County. In Yugan County, Jiangsu Province, Japanese army searched for women to rape wantonly at all places. No matter at outdoors or on a public occasion, they would rape Chinese women as long as they could find out. Over twenty soldiers found a crowd of women in county town and gathered them in a room to rape in turn. During V occupied Lianjiang County, Fujian Province, they searched for 'Pretty Girls' everywhere in threes and fours. They raped young women on the pretext of checking on household occupants. Even children and over sixty years old women couldn't escape by sheer luck. Four women were raped among eight families. In a some day in August 1941, Japanese soldiers raped dozens of women at night when they passed through Tuobao. One hundred and nineteen rape incidents happened in Fuzhou city. Only in Dagen District, thirty women died due to raped by Japanese soldiers. Japanese army stipulated that Wednesday and Friday were 'Amusement Day'. At that time, soldiers strolled on the road and watched for the chances to insult women. They even burst into citizens' houses to rape women willfully in the day. They also left signals on the houses in order that they could easy to find them and intruded rooms to violated women at night. Japanese army stationing at Changshan gathered captured women to rape in the Le Qun Luo(Foreigner Club) ,which on the Yantai Mountain. In Yongfu County, Guangxi, Japanese army burnt refugee to death in the cave and found eight feeble breathing young women in the bodies. Soldiers raped them in turn. Five women died due to raped, others couldn't move after Japanese soldiers departed from the spot. Japanese army invaded Huarong County, Hunan Province for two and a half years. During this time, 2278 women were raped. No.116 Division under No.11Crop lead occupied Hongjiazhou, in Wangcheng Township, in May 1944. They violated women willfully. A over sixty years old woman were raped by two soldiers in turn. A sixty-five years old woman were violated by three soldiers, who couldn't escape because of lame, in turn. Only Jilongjie, in Hengyang city, over five hundred women were raped. A peasant lived in a village in Xiqiao Township whose first name was Hu. His wife died due to raped by Japanese soldiers. A young woman living Shangbi Township met Japanese soldiers on the way. Unfortunately, she was violated by six soldiers in turn and unconscious after that.

1-3-3 Sexual Violence in the North of China

According to historical materials, Japanese army mopped up Shanxi, Chahaer and Hebei area once time. 4274 women were raped in No.1, No.2, No.3 District of Zhou County. 10766 women got ill because of raped by Japanese army in Shandong Base Area. At lease thirty to fifty thousand victims in the area including the raped women who did not fall ill.363,000 women were violated in border areas in Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Henan during the Anti-Japanese War. Among them, there were 123,000 women infected with venereal disease. Japanese soldiers insulted women savagerly in Gouli village, Ting County, Hebei Province in 1938. Most of the women including children and over sixty years old women couldn't escape by sheer luck. Japanese soldiers took women's clothes off and raped them in the day as soon as they found out women. Some women were violated by over ten soldiers in turn. Wang Yuaner, sixty-five years old , were raped in turn for four hours. As a result, she couldn't walk for over ten days. Wu Xiaoya, nineteen years old, were raped and beaten cruelly by six soldiers in turn for three hours. 早川 Units, which were under No.16 Brigade of the Eighth Division belonging to Kwantong Army commanded by Major Gen. 川原侃, invaded countryside of Chao Yang Shi, Beipiao County, Liaoning Province in winter of 1932. They trapped pretty women into barracks on the pretext of dealing out rare

commodity and foreign goods. They raped these young women in turn. Soldiers in crowds burst into peasants' houses to rape women day and night. Even pregnant women, young girls and old women couldn't escape by bad luck. Thousands of women were cruelly injured. Especially after 1934, Japanese army mopped up Anti-Japanese Force in Lan Tian Lin, Da Hei Shan area. During this period, women who could not flee were violated and killed. Japanese army invaded Paying County, Henna Province in February 1938. Soldiers in crowds chased women and burst into houses for searching 'pretty girls' at streets and lanes at night. About five hundred women were raped in Fanyang and Pucheng, Henan Province.

2 The Fact of Constituting Criminal Responsibility

2-1 The System of Carry Out Military Sexual Slavery

2-1-1 The System of Japanese Government

2-1-2 Japanese dispatch army and their System

2-2 The Fact of Mikado, Officers, Army Commanders carrying out Military Sexual Slavery

2-2-1 The Responsibility of Officers and Army Commanders carrying out Military Sexual Slavery

① All sorts of Sexual Slavery

There were four kinds of Chinese "Comfort Women".

The first kind of "Comfort Women" was taken over of use by Japanese army. Some of them followed Japanese army to go to different areas. Some were in comfort stations, which were managed by Japanese army in their stationed places or countryside, cities. The comfort stations were fixed, such as Yang Jia Zhai Comfort Station in Shanghai. Another kind of 'Comfort Women' was different from two others.

The second kind of "Comfort Women" was local women, who were pillaged by Japanese army. After raped for some time, these women were killed or released, such as Heng Bang Qiao Comfort Station in Shanghai.

The third kind of "Comfort Women" was temporary, who were seized by Japanese army. For example, Japanese army Dependence Headquarters in Tinjin carried out the short-term rotation system. Twenty to thirty women were caught into comfort stations at one time. They were set free after three weeks and another crowd of women were forced to do so. Three hundred and fifty to five hundred and twenty were taken turns in a year.

During Japanese army Guard Group mopped up all over the occupied areas, they obliged Chinese women to follow them. They raped these women in strong points or military base for a long time. It was the forth kind of "Comfort Women". For example, Japanese army set up artillery towers in Jingui village, Xipan township, Yu County, Shanxi Province. Several cave dwellings, near the strong points, became comfort stations buildings.

② Organized Rape

Viewed in a certain way, the Nanjing Massacre was a type of organized rape in fact. As Li Kelun noted in *Nanjing, after fallen into enemy hands*, 'Pretty Girls' were caught in groups by Japanese army. Some of them were sent into comfort stations in Shanghai, others were raped by commanders specially. Another historical material noted, 'Japanese army carried lots of women with trucks from collecting post...There were lots of records about rape incidents in *L Diary*. 'Five hundred and forty refugees lived in 88-85 Guangdong Road. Japanese soldiers had ransacked and robbed here in knots for several times from 13th to 17th this month...Women were taken out every night. It was until next day that they were permitted to go back home. Over thirty

Chinese young women had been raped up till now. No matter day or night, the cry of women and children filled with rooms'. The rape incidents were too numerous to mention individually.

Japanese army invaded Shuzhou in November 21st 1937. The old city, called 'heaven on earth', became the place happening rape incidents. 1320 women were raped by Japanese soldiers. Japanese army even gathered 230 women in a big yard so that commanders raped them in groups. Japanese soldiers raped three hundred and fifty women in the day of occupying Yangzhou in December 19th. Japanese army headquarters announced to 'free action' in the next day. As a result, about one thousand women were raped.

Japanese army occupied Liyang County once more in February 19th 1938. They robbed everywhere and raped local women willfully. They seized over fifty women and raped them in turn. After that, these women were taken to army stationed place and locked up. It was a temporary comfort station.

伍口富口, the soldiers of Japanese army No.110 Group under No.54 Brigade leading, remembered that dozens of soldiers found eight young women when they patrolled in Bo Sea Bay in December 1943. They cried cheerfully, 'It's pity for us to kill them. They are a comfort group.' At the same time, they raped women in turn.

Japanese army occupied Hong Kong in December 1941. No.230 Wing and No.229 Wing burst into San Stephanie College. They raped female doctors and nurses in groups on the playground. Fourteen women were killed because of revolt. Sixty-four women were locked in a villa, which was a comfort station.

③ Rape Individual Woman

After becoming "Comfort Women", these pity persons had to washing and cooking for Japanese army in the day and to be sexual slaveries at night. Even in the day, they were still raped some time. Because the quantity of "Comfort Women" could not meet the needs of Japanese army, these women were raped by dozens of soldiers in turn. They often were beaten and insulted. Japanese soldiers never regarded them as human being and treated them as sexual tools. The boss of Zhao Jia Yuan comfort station in Hainan Province forced "Comfort Women" to lie on the floor or 'comfort chair' naked the whole day when lots of soldiers came to there. The shape of 'comfort chair' was very special. "Comfort Women" lay on it, the location of their buttocks higher than that of heads so that they could not move. Japanese soldiers could raped them willfully in this way. "Comfort Women" would be punished severely if they had revolted. For example, A Yan, a "Comfort Woman" came from Hainan Province, resisted because she could not stand raped in turn. But a Japanese officer pricked into her thigh with a saber. She continued to be raped.

2-2-2 Mikado's Responsibility

①Mikado's Responsibility For Launching The War

②Mikado's Responsibility For Supervising (Related to the Military Sexual Slavery System)

2-3 The Responsibility For Writing Off And Denying Facts

2-3-1 The Responsibility For Covering And Evading Facts

2-3-2 The Duty Of Punish Sinners, Compensate And Offer An Apology To Victims.

3 Legal Basis

3-1 Prosecutors' Libels

Some survivors, who are Japanese Military Sexual Slavery victims, have been found in all over China from 1993. Wan Aihua, Yuan Zhulin and Yang Mingzheng, the representatives of over

twenty hundred thousand Japanese Military Sexual Slavery victims in China, are prosecutors of Chinese mainland.

Libel of Chinese victims of sex slave

1. Wan Aihua

(1) Before captivation

On lunar December 12th, 1929, Wan Aihua was born in Chives Furrow village, Helinge'r county, Mongolia (the present Huang ling county). Because of family poverty, at the age of four, she was sold out by her father, who smoked opium. For a higher price, her father sold Wan Aihua, who was higher than the children of the same age, at the price of age eight to a trader in human beings.

Since then, with much higher price, passing through many hands, she was eventually sold to Sheepspring village, Yu county of Shanxi province. There she became the child wife of Li Wuxiao, together with her, there are other three girls who was sold to Sheepspring village. Finally, they all left except her.

After coming to Sheepspring village, she was renamed Ling Yu. She grew up through labor and misery. In 1938, the Japanese aggressor troops broke into Yu County and then they fostered traitors to establish the Maintaining Committee and so-called "County Government". By the next spring, they had set up bases in the villages and counties such as Yu county town, Donghuili, Shangshe and Xiyan. After the battle of "One Hundred Regiments" in 1940, the Japanese army carried out the strategy of blockhouse, building blockhouses as strongholds in Jinguishu, Hedong village and Dongguoqi successively. Confronted with the frenzied mopping-up operations of the Japanese army, the 717 Regiment of 359 Brigade of the 120 Division of the Eighth Route Army came into Yu County, calling on the peasants to fight against the aggression. The penniless Wan Aihua developed into an enthusiast in external struggle. She took the lead to join in the Scout and was elected as the leader. At the age of 16 (practically only 12), she divorced Li Wuxiao and married Li Jigui, a village cadre 29 years older than her. Soon she joined in CPC (the Communist Party of China) under the introduction of Li Yuanlin and Zhang Bingwu. The young Wan Aihua suffered so much that everyone sympathized with her. Liu Guihua, the regimental commander of No.19. Regiment of the Eighth Route Army changed her name into Ke Zai in the hopes that she could conquer the misery and possess a smooth future. Wan Aihua worked very hard and she successively acted as the member of the Village Branch Committee, vice village head and the Dean of Women-Saving Committee.

(2) After captivation and falling into 'Comfort Woman'

In June 1943, the Japanese army who stationed in Jinguishu mopped up the Sheepspring village. Wan Aihua didn't have enough time to hide and was captured. Together with the other four girls, she was brought to Jingui base as war trophy. Jinguishu is a small village against a hill. After occupying the hill, the Japanese army built blockhouses on the top of the hill and drove the villagers out of the cave dwellings, which surrounded the blockhouses. They seized the cave dwellings

Because of the betrayal of traitors, Wan Aihua's anti-Japan identity disclosed. This aroused the hatred of the Japanese army. In the daytime they hanged her on the pagoda tree outside the cave dwelling and whipped her without cease, interrogating her about the list of other CPC members; in the evening, they shut her in the cave dwelling, raping her in turn furiously and savagely. On a deep night, after 21 days' imprisonment, taking the traitor unawares who stood

guard her, she broke the window secretly and jumped out of it ; then she ran for Sheepspring village.

Unfortunately, she fell into the disaster again. On August 18, 1943, the Japanese army stationed in Xiyan town and Jingui village, enveloped Sheepspring village from the south and the north.. Wan Aihua, who was washing clothes at the pond, was seized again and put into Jingui base. This time she suffered 29 days' devastation. On September16, availing herself of the interval when the Japanese army mopped up outside, she escaped to Sheepspring village. Several months later, on December 8, the Japanese army encircled Sheepspring village again and she was caught for the third time.

To punish her attempts at escaping , the Japanese army ruined her body more brutally. Every day two or three Japanese solders questioned and whipped her in turn. Wan Aihua gritted her teeth and said nothing. The annoyed Japanese soldiers brought her back to the cave dwelling and let off their animal desire on her. Great destruction led her to lose consciousness for several times. On January28, 1944, seeing her unconscious for several days, the Japanese soldiers threw her into Wu River near the village. Later she was found and saved by a warm-hearted old man who sent her to her sister- in- law secretly.

(3) After being saved

Since then, she became very fable and weak. The inhuman treatment caused her whole body to deform. Her hipbone and rib fractured, her arms dislocated, her neck sank into the thoracic cavity, her waist fell into pelvis, her right earlobe was torn apart and her height reduced to only 147 cm that had numbered 165 cm. She remained in bed for three years and succeeded in surviving. Soon her husband died of esophagus cancer. To make a living, she changed he surname into Wan and lived on mending clothes. Later she went to Taiyuan and now she is still alive.

Wan Aihua requests that the Japanese government admit its guilt of carrying out the 'Comfort Women' system and make a high-amount compensation. Otherwise, she will continue to go to court.

2, Yuan Zhulin

(1). Before captivation

Yuan Zhulin was born on lunar May 16, 1922 in Wuhan, Hubei. She had two sisters. Owing to so many children, her family lived in poverty. They lived at the downtown of Wuhan. Her father was a guard for warehouses while her mother embroidered flowers for others. In 1936, still a girl of five years old, she was married to Wang Guodong, who drove vans for the government. They lived a simple but happy life and the couple loved and cared for each other. In June 1938, the Japanese army began to attack Wuhan. Following the Wuhan Government, her husband retreated back to the rear of Sichun. Her mother-in-law held that she should remain to look after her. On October26, 1938, Wuhan was occupied by Japanese army. Yuan Zhulin still remembers clearly that in front of the Jiangnan Road customs, Hankou. Japanese army caught 80 Chinese and stabbed several to death on the spot, then drove them to the river bank and strafed them with machine guns .At that time, life became harder. To look for economic support, her mother-in-law forced her to remarry a restaurant cook named Liu Wanghai. In 1940, at the age of 18, she gave birth to a daughter, who was called Rongxian and was her only blood and flesh of her life .Liu Wanghai's job was very unstable so that Yuan Zhulin washed clothes for others. Because of the

Japanese aggression and the economic depression ,they had great difficulty in getting a job .

(2) when being captured

In 1941, there was a woman named Zhang Xiuying who was a native in Wuhan. Her husband was Japanese and could speak a little Chinese. He was well known as "Golden fish eyes" because of his projecting eyes. At that time, he was obeying the order of the Japanese army and trying to get some Chinese women to organize the comfort house by all possible means. As a result, Zhang Xiuying went everywhere to employ women, saying that they would work as cleaners in the hotels of other parts of Hubei province. One day in August, Zhang Xiuying coaxed Yuan Zhulin into deciding to work in the hotels of E town. To make a living, Yuan Zhulin also enrolled. Together with her, there were several girls. Yuan Zhulin was the most beautiful and graceful among the seven or eight girls who took the trip.

Yuan Zhulin left her second husband and boated down to the lower reaches of Changjiang River. After one day's journey, they at last arrived at Ezhou.

(3) When being forced as 'Comfort Woman'

As soon as ashore, the Japanese soldiers brought them to the town god's temple, where the Japanese army had already turned it into the military camp and comfort house .The Japanese soldiers stood guard at the gate. At the sight of the ferocious and brutal Japanese soldiers, Yuan Zhulin was so fearful that she dared not enter. At this moment, they began to realize what would happen and asked for returning home. They cried that these were not hotels and that they wanted to go home. However, with bayonets, they were drove into the temple.

As soon as stepping into the comfort house, the boss ordered them to take off clothes in the name of health examination. They rejected to do so, which led the husband of Zhang Xiuying and the Japanese soldiers to whip them. Zhang Xiuying pointed at Yuan Zhulin fiercely. "You are the wife of guerrilla! Behave yourself!" After the health examination, the boss gave each of them a Japanese name. Yuan Zhulin was named "massage girl" in Chinese "Ya Zi". Everyone had a room of about seven or eight square meters, in which there was a bed with quilts on it, a desk, a mirror, a stool and a spittoon. In the drawer of the dressing-table, there were some condoms, aspirin ointment, lubricating oil, make-up paper and toilet paper. The proprietress taught them how to use the condom and how to squeeze the oil on it to lessen pain and bleeding .In addition to, the proprietress prescribed that every day they must make up, otherwise they would starve as well as being whipped.

The next morning, a wood board of a length of six or seven cun and a width of two cun was at each door, on it "massage girl" were written. Such boards were also hanged at the entrance of the comfort houses .That morning came a group of Japanese soldiers who queued up at each door. Ten strong Japanese soldiers trampled on Yuan Zhulin. After a whole day's devastation, she could not sit down and her private parts ached severely. The sound of beating girls, begging , wailing and groaning was heard out of almost every room.

(4)When in the comfort house

From then on , Yuan Zhulin had been the sex slave of the Japanese army. Generally the Japanese soldiers paid money for the tickets. However, she had never saw the figure of money, to say nothing of getting it. The girls could only bath in a wood pail in the kitchen without any access to the shower system. They were tens of Chinese 'Comfort Women' in this comfort house so that in the end the water became extremely dirty .As for food, there was nothing but salted radish and pickles.

The Japanese soldiers could only enter the comfort house by tickets, which were of various kinds according to the time. They had tickets of half hour, an hour, half day and a whole day. In general, the soldiers stayed in the room for at least thirty minutes. The girls could not have rest in the evening because some captains asked them to accompany them for the night, even in the case of menstruation, they were not allowed to have a rest. The Japanese army crowded into the room as usual. Every night, in Yuan's room, the dirty tissue paper and the condoms were thrown everywhere and the air was full of the smell of sweat, semen and urine.

The boss asked for her to take contraceptive pills at the moment of her arriving at the comfort house, but the Japanese army prescribed that the Japanese soldiers must use the condoms. However many soldiers heard that she was a new good girl not effected with syphilis. Therefore they didn't apply the condoms intentionally. After a period of devastation, she was pregnant in the spring of 1942.

After pregnancy, Yuan planned to flee with Rumiko, a girl from Hubei, China. One night they two sneaked into the courtyard and attempted to climb over the wall. Unfortunately they were found by the boss, the proprietress and Japanese soldiers. They were caught back and crashed into the wall, which brought out Yuan's massive hemorrhage and abortion. What's more, the Japanese soldiers also poured a certain kind of liquid medicine into her vagina, which caused her to lose fecundity thoroughly. She had got a headache because her brain suffered severe shake. Rumiko was also bitterly beat and all her hair was cut off.

It was not long before Tengcun, a Japanese commander of the Ezhou troops, took a fancy on her and frequented her. Knowing her failure to escape and her ill treatment, Tengcun pitied on her and hired her to serve him.

Yuan Zhulin became the tool for Tengcun to release his sex desire. Tengcun didn't come every day and at the time of low spirits, he would cursed her: " Bug! Chinese prostitute!" When in high spirits, he would also took her to dinner and wine, but he never gave her any money. Later, she was sent to "Rich Island" where she served the Japanese soldiers and supplied them with sex service. Meanwhile she was still in the control of Tengcun.

At the end of 1943, Yuan heard from her mother and was informed that Rongxian was dead. Knowing the bad news, she begged Tengcun to permit her to go home for a while. Eventually Tengcun nodded but limited the time to two days. Yuan cried back to her home in Hanshou, Hankou. It was not until then that she knew not only her daughter but also her father had left the world. Due to lack of money, her ill daughter got no access to medical treatment and after death her corpse was wrapped up in a worn-out gunny sack and then thrown to the rubbish heap. Rongxian is Yuan's only flesh and blood on earth. Until now Yuan stills talks again and again : " My child is very pretty." Her mother and she cried the whole night and the next day she had no other way out but return to E town.

After six months or so, getting tired of Yuan, Tengcun transferred her to a low-ranking captain called Xishan. Xishan was of a moderate height and could speak simple Chinese. He had been to her room in comfort house. Xianshan taught her Japanese. Now Yuan is still able to count from one to ten in Japanese and to sing a Japanese song: " I am a beautiful Chinese girl of 16 years old. After meeting with my Japanese lover, I long for marry him as soon as possible."

After retirement, Xishan took the secretly to the limekiln fort (the present Huangshi environs). She succeeded in extricating herself from the ruin of the Japanese army. Xishan also brought her mother and sister to limekiln. Xishan worked in a Japanese factory (perhaps a mine)

where Yuan's mother also washed clothes for the Japanese. Later the whole family moved back to Hankou and lived in Field street, Hankou. After the war came to an end in August, 1945, Xishan got missing, likely to have gone to the guerillas. On her initiative, Yuan stayed to take care of her mother and sister. At long last her long and humiliating war life ceased.

(5). Post-war life

In 1946, she adopted a daughter from her neighbor, the Zheng's family, who was only seventy days old. In 1948, she married Liao Kui in 2 Jixiangli, Wuhan.

After the liberation of Wuhan in 1949, she led a peaceful life together with her mother. However, she would constantly suffer from insomnia for the whole night in that she recalls the humiliating experience in the war time. What's worse, once in the "Recall the suffering and cherish the happiness" gathering hold in the lane, her mother, who was so kind and simple-minded, couldn't help blurting out her daughter's miserable experience of being forced to be a " 'Comfort Woman' ", which brought about new disaster to their life. There were always some children chasing her, abusing her "Japanese prostitute", "Baggage",.. Even her adopted daughter did the same thing, for which she became enemies with the cadres in the neighborhood committee who always treated her with bias. At the same time, Liao Kui was sentenced and sent to the Northeast of China because of the so-called "problem of corruption". In 1956, Yuan also went to Heilongjiang to look for her husband.

She had been in the Mishan Construction Corps for seventeen years during this period she planted coins and harvested beans. In the severely cold weather, she had no fire wood to warm with. For food, she was given only six jin of bean cake a month. Her adopted daughter was starved so much as to eat the mud on the floor. In order to survive Yuan married an army man who transferred to civilian work named Cheng Wenge. As the cultural civilization broke out in 1966, Yuan was repudiated as "Japanese traitor". Later Cheng Wenge ganged up with a woman loiter. She had born all kinds of hardship and suffered dreadfully until 1975 when a kind-hearted head of police substation, who sympathized with her deeply, helped her follow the necessary procedures and return to Wuhan. After that, she worked in a leather bag factory till retirement.

Now the government gives Yuan 120 yuan per month as living expense, and her daughter 150 yuan. Anyhow her daughter has retired now. She lives alone in a room of about seven or eight square meters. Wuhan is called a "stove" for being extremely hot in summer. She has no air-conditioner. Her health has already broken down.: she suffers from headache almost every day, which is caused by the merciless whip by the Japanese soldiers. She is unable to sleep because of headache, and even after taking a handful of sleeping pills, she can't sleep longer than two hours. For the most time in the evening, she does nothing than sitting and waiting for the daybreak. This has tormented her for more than fifty years.

Yuan's requirement to the Japanese government includes: 1) Apology. They bullied the Chinese people and ought to apologize for what they have done. 2) I led such a miserable life, which is totally caused by the Japanese army. Therefore, they should compensate for it.

(3) Yang Mingzheng

① the state of family before the Anti-Japanese War

Yang Mingzheng was born in Nanjing in February 9th 1931. She lived in Dong Wen Si lane before the War broke out. There were three persons in her family. Yang Guangyuan, her father, was fifty-three years old. He was a craftsman. Her mother, whose first name was Song, was fifty-one years old and she was a housewife. At that time, Yang Mingzheng was eight years old.

② the course of suffer injury

Japanese army invaded Nanjing in December 13th 1937. Soldiers burst into Yang's house for several times in this day. Her mother were kicked down by a soldier at the first time. Two soldiers asked Yang's for match and cigarette at the second time. They beat and kicked Yang's parents because Yang's couldn't supply with them. At last, Yang's father found out some tobacco leaves from another place. Soldiers left away then. Other two soldiers robbed bacon from Yang's house.

Five to six soldiers burst into Yang's house with guns and bayonets at noon. At first, they shot at a over fifty years old doorman, whose name was Pu Gouzi. He died of excessive loss of blood at the night. Japanese soldiers shot at Mrs. Zhu, who was the landlady. She died on the spot. Yang's father were injured in his arm by shot. A crowd of soldiers robbed Yang's mother's jewelry and money, even a quilt with cotton wadding.

Yang Mingzheng and her parents were going to take refuge in refugee camp in the dawn of December 14th. Unfortunately, they were prevented by Japanese soldiers with guns at Da Zhong Bridge. They had to return to home. A riding horse soldier with whiskers burst into Yang's house at three in the afternoon. He held Yang Mingzheng in his arms, undid her buttons of cotton-padded jacket and ripped her trousers as soon as he entered into house. Yang Mingzheng were terribly frightened and cried. The soldier cut her forehead with a saber twice (the scars can be seen now). Her father saved her from the Japanese soldier's arms. So that the soldier slapped her father's face and kicked him down. He cut her father's neck with a saber three times. Yang Mingzheng's father died soon. His body were buried by charitable organization. It present whereabouts is unknown now.

Yang Mingzheng and her mother hid themselves at home in December 15th, the third day that Japanese army occupied Nanjing. Her mother spread ash on a pan on her face and wrapped her head with cloth for fear that raped by Japanese soldiers. Two soldiers with bayonets burst into Yang's house at one in the afternoon. One of them picked Yang's mother's clothes out with a bayonet and forced her to take off trousers. He scratched her private parts with fingers and beat there with butt stock. Her mother shouted and cried because of pain. But the soldier still raped her.

The other soldier undid her buttons of cotton-padded jacket by force and raped her.

After that, Yang Mingzheng's mother got mental disease because of frightened and were blind due to cry. She passed away soon.

③ experience after the War

Yang Mingzheng became an orphaned after the war. At first, she lived on begging for food. Then she did business, to eke out a living.

Yang Mingzheng has been physically injured and mentally affected by the sexual violence of Japanese army for sixty years. She has been incontinence of urine for quiet some time. She is very frightened and grieve when she remembers the experience of the war.

As a witness, she also remembered that a senior fellow apprentice's daughter-in-law of her father's ,who was eighteen years old at that time, was raped by Japanese soldiers in Kangjian Road. They beat her private parts with a saber and she died on the spot. Another twelve years old girl were killed after raped by two Japanese soldiers in turn.

Yang Mingzheng firmly demands that Japanese Government apologizes and compensates to the sexual violence victims in Nanjin Massacre.

3-2 Legal Basis for the Prosecutors

3-2-1 Violation of the Humanity Law and Infringe Upon Human Rights

3-2-2 Violation of the Prohibit Slave Trade Convention

3-2-3 Violation of the Prohibit Forced Labor Convention

3-2-4 Violation of the Prohibit Forced Prostitution Convention

3-3 The Responsibility of Japanese Government

3-3-1 Plan, Order, Assistant

3-3-2 Destroy Incriminating Evidence, Connive At Criminal