

## Audio Guidance (2F A Zone)

No	Section	Contents
1 (M)	Welcome to Osaka International Peace Center	<p>Osaka International Peace Center is operated by the foundation of the same name with the support of Osaka Prefectural Government and Osaka City Government. Intended to convey the horrors of war and the preciousness of peace, Osaka International Peace Center was opened in 1991 on the south side of Osaka Castle Park. To mark the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II in 2015, it made a fresh start as a peace museum preserving the terrible memory of the Osaka Air Raids for posterity. The exhibits follow the events that led to World War II and, more specifically, the Pacific War. They present the reality of the Osaka Air Raids, life in Osaka during wartime and during the postwar reconstruction, Osaka's development, and efforts to promote peace at home and abroad.</p> <p>After passing through the entrance, you will arrive at the second floor exhibition room. You can then proceed to the first floor exhibition room and the third floor exhibition room.</p> <p>Please take your time to peruse the exhibition.</p>
2 (A1)	A Zone Description "In 1945, Osaka was Engulfed in Fire"	<p>At the end of the Pacific War in 1945, most major cities in Japan had been reduced to from indiscriminate bombing by U.S. forces. Osaka was no exception and experienced more than 50 air raids resulting in the deaths of more than 10,000 people.</p> <p>In this zone, you will see the burnt city that had once flourished as a center of commerce and industry, the Greater Osaka that had been renowned as the "Manchester of East." A view of present-day Osaka is included for comparison.</p>
3 (A2)	Story of a Canteen	<p>This metal canteen was damaged in the fourth great air raid of June 15. The owner realized it had been hit with shrapnel only after evacuating to a shelter. She was pregnant at the time, but because this canteen protected her, the baby was born healthy two months later.</p> <p>Her family donated the canteen to the museum in 2006 in memory of their mother and the air raids.</p>
4 (A3)	The Devastation shown in a 10m Photograph	<p>From the night of March 13 until the morning of March 14, Osaka was the target of a great air raid by 274 B-29 strategic bombers that took flight from bases in the Mariana Islands. A total of 1,733 tonnes of incendiary bombs were dropped on the city, reducing a total area of about 21 square kilometers in the city center to ashes. Only the vicinity of Kita Ward was spared.</p> <p>This photo shows the Minami district, which represented downtown Osaka, immediately after the air raid. In the background to the right is the main keep of Osaka Castle. For those used to seeing the city as it is today, this view is beyond imagining.</p> <p>This was the first of the eight great air raids conducted by more than 100 B-29 bombers. The last was on August 14, the day before the war ended.</p>

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5 (A4)	Introductory Message	<p>A message to all who visit this museum At Those Particular Moments on Those Particular Days: The Osaka Air Raids</p> <p>Today, in the twenty-first century, Osaka is thriving. Many smiling people can be seen bustling about.</p> <p>But some are unaware that, in 1945, toward the end of World War II, Osaka was engulfed in flame and reduced to ashes. Fierce air raids resulted in the instant deaths of many families and friends.</p> <p>One might ask, “Why Osaka?” “Why Japan?”</p> <p>With a commitment to never repeating such a tragedy, we will continue to teach those children who will define the future of Japan about those particular moments on those particular days.</p> <p>We will ensure Osaka remains peaceful in an effort to contribute to world peace.</p>

## Audio Guidance (2F B Zone)

No	Section	Contents
6 (B1)	B Zone Description “When the World was Enbroiled in War”	<p>In this zone, we look into the reasons why Japan went to war with the United States as the background of the Osaka air raids. To understand the sequence of events, we follow the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the Pacific War and the international situation of that time.</p> <p>We present shifting war strategies and the remarkable development of armaments through the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras, all of which resulted in tremendous human suffering and property damage.</p>
7 (B2)	Summary of Chronology	<p>Here, the previous image “From Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars to Pacific War” is illustrated along with an introduction of events in Osaka. From the top, events in the West, Asia, Japan and Osaka are shown in chronological order. The map and the relationship diagram in the middle present an overview of these wars and conflicts, which represented historic turning points for Japan and the international situation at the time.</p>
8 (B3)	Diagram of Weapons	<p>In the twentieth century, humanity experienced two global wars on a scale never experienced before. These conflicts represented the emergence of “total war,” the focusing of all national effort backed not only by the military but also by civilians in support of a war effort. Moreover, aircraft, tanks, submarines, poison gas and other modern armaments were developed in succession, and their massive use in battle caused tremendous damage.</p> <p>Four conflagrations — the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, World War I and World War II — are compared to reveal the dramatic increase in the death toll as time progressed. In World War II, the death toll for civilians on the home front, of those not directly involved in battle, was almost double that of the military.</p>

## Audio Guidance (2F C Zone)

No	Section	Contents
9 (C1)	Connecting Display Description "Greater Osaka and Military City, Osaka"	<p>Introduced here is the history of the Osaka Artillery Arsenal, the largest ordnance factory in Asia, which operated under the direct control of the Japanese Army. Also presented is the state of Osaka, known as Greater Osaka, from the Taishō period to the beginning of the Shōwa period. Osaka City, situated in a key location in Japan and Asia, attracted people from many areas as result of its economic power. With a population of 2.11 million in 1925, it became the largest city in Japan and the sixth largest in the world.</p> <p>Established in 1870, the Osaka Artillery Arsenal was expanded during every war, reaching its zenith in 1937 right after the start of the Sino-Japanese War. This illustration shows the Osaka Artillery Arsenal at that time; the main keep of Osaka Castle is visible in the center background.</p>
10 (C2)	C Zone Description "Life in Osaka During the War"	<p>The exhibitions in this zone feature the lives of people in Osaka during the war. The city that had been a bustling urban center was beginning to show the effects of war. The protracted conflict weighed heavily on the people, who were forced to live lives of privation amid supply shortages. As the war situation worsened, various cities and homes in Japan prepared for imminent air raids. Let's see how people survived their difficult daily lives amid the calamity of war.</p> <p>Exhibits on the wall along this slope show how the war began to cast its shadow over people's lives as a result of the transition from prosperity to war.</p>
11 (C3)	Let's stand here	<p>Drawn on this wall are the average height and weight of sixth grade primary school boys and girls, respectively, from Osaka Prefecture in 1948, shortly after the end of the war. The scarcity of food during the war made children shorter and lighter.</p> <p>Stand here to compare your own stature to theirs.</p>
12 (C4)	The Lives of Children During the War	<p>These five main themes show how children lived during the war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· From local elementary school to national school</li> <li>· Children in group evacuations struggling with hunger</li> <li>· We are "Shō-kokumin (Exemplary Youth),"</li> <li>· Education order in wartime. and</li> <li>· Animals Victimized by War</li> </ul> <p>The desks here are replicas of those used in national schools at the time. Each desk has materials on the various themes. By touching the screen on the panel, you can find information on children's lives at the time, categorized by theme.</p> <p>To learn more about the lives of children at that time, simply touch the panel.</p>

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13 (C5)	Activities of the National Defence Women's Association	<p>Activities of the National Defence Women's Association are introduced here. Japan's first National Defence Women's Association started in 1932, when housewives living near Minato-ku, Osaka served tea to soldiers leaving for the front from the Port of Osaka. This practice later spread throughout Japan, and the group was renamed the Japan National Defence Women's Association. These women supported the home front by participating in air defense exercises, retrieving waste materials, launching austerity campaigns and so on.</p> <p>Their uniform included a <i>kappougi</i> (Japanese-style apron) with a white sash that supposedly made their tasks easier.</p>
14 (C6)	From "Ensure Victory by Mobilizing All Japanese People" to "Life under Control"	<p>As the focus of the war expanded from the Sino-Japanese War to the Pacific War, the war took priority over everything else, and the Japanese people became tightly controlled by the National General Mobilization Act enforced in 1938 and National Requisition Ordinance issued in 1939. Furthermore, the government institutionalized neighborhood associations in 1940 to instruct citizens in every aspect of their daily lives.</p> <p>As various resources and supplies had to be diverted to the war effort, everyday items began to run short. Staples such as rice became subject to a rationing system. Clothing was also controlled and a national uniform was adopted. The exhibition case displays a circular notice with information on the rationing system and other items.</p> <p>Also on the right are male and female mannequins wearing the national uniform. This reveals how people's lives were controlled at the time.</p>
15 (C7)	Diary of Female Student	<p>As the war situation worsened, women were pressured to become an even bigger part of the workforce. This is a diary of a second grade student in a girls' high school. It begins from January 1, 1943: "The second historic New Year's Day of the Greater East Asian War has come. I am newly determined to be a part of our victory in this war."</p> <p>In the same year on November 29, the student wrote about her elder brother going to the front: "My older brother has departed. I, too, must do something equal to his effort."</p> <p>Every word written in this diary enables us to experience what this girl was thinking at that time.</p>
16 (C8)	To the Front, Saying Farewell to Families	<p>As the war expanded and became more protracted, military recruitment became extensive. Mobilized soldiers had to leave their families and travel to the front. And as the war situation worsened, it became more difficult for them to return safely to Japan.</p> <p>This exhibit shows letters departing soldiers sent to their families, letters they sent from the front, and letters informing families of the death of a soldier.</p> <p>These letters reveal the sentiments of the people of that time.</p>

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17 (C9)	Army Handbook	<p>Each soldier was issued an army handbook. He was required to write down the records of his military activities in his handbook contained a soldier's basic duties. This exhibition case contains the army handbooks issued to three soldiers. Each handbook indicates which battlefield that soldier was assigned to. They left Osaka for China and the South seas by different routes. Each experienced his own individual war.</p> <p>Each army handbook tells the story of a soldier's life on the battlefield.</p>
18 (C10)	Private House During the War	<p>This is a replica of a typical private house during the war. It shows how people spent their lives preparing for imminent air raids.</p> <p>Each house was equipped with a fire prevention water tank, fire beaters, buckets, air raid hoods, and windowpanes crisscrossed with paper tape to minimize glass shattering from bomb blasts. Air raid shelters were typically constructed under the floor and the like. At night, all lights were covered with black cloth to prevent light from leaking through windows.</p>
19 (C11)	Testimonials and Drawings on the walls along the slope	<p>The wall along the slope leading to the first floor exhibition room displays testimonials and drawings of those who experienced the Osaka air raids. These include the words spoken by those who recalled their experiences, pictures drawn by those who witnessed the calamity, a painting on a canvas depicting flames, many bodies depicted in a fire prevention tank, a large hole made by a pumpkin bomb, and a private residence shattered into fragments. Every word and drawing reveals the intensity of the air raids and the resulting disaster.</p> <p>Osaka International Peace Center loans out panels to groups wishing to exhibit drawings of these experiences. For details, contact the administration office.</p>

## Audio Guidance (1F D Zone)

No	Section	Contents
20 (D1)	D Zone Description "Osaka Reduced to Ashes, with Many Casualties"	Toward the end of the Pacific War, Osaka suffered devastating damage from more than 50 air raids. The Osaka air raids reduced the towns of Osaka to ashes and victimized many residents. What were they like? To experience the horrors of air raids, it is important to imagine the reality from the perspectives of those who suffered from them. This zone introduces scenes of Osaka and the people devastated by the air raids through photographs, artifacts, and testimonials of victims.
21 (D2)	The Great Osaka Air Raids	The more than 50 air raids over Osaka by formations of more than 100 Superfortress B-29 bombers have become known as the Great Osaka Air Raids. In 1945, the year the war ended, a total of eight great Osaka air raids took place from March 13 to August 14, the day before the war ended. The photograph in the center of the main entrance was taken during the first great Osaka air raid, which took place from the night of March 13 until the morning of March 14. The photograph shows incendiary bombs falling like rain. The monitor displays other scenes from the Great Osaka Air Raids.
22 (D3)	Testimony Room	Here we introduce the testimonials of nine individuals who experienced the Osaka air raids along with their drawings and detailed descriptions. The words of these witnesses to the air raids are important messages to be preserved for posterity as memories of the war and contributors to peace. Listen to the testimonials of those who experienced the air raids while giving thought to the nature of war and peace.
23 (D4)	Articles showing the Terror of the Air Raids (National uniform that have been shot and sewing machine)	Many people suffered from the various deprivations and became victims of these air raids. This national uniform torn apart by bullets belonged to the person who ran an inn in Osaka City. He was wearing this when killed by strafing from a U.S. P-51 Mustang fighter in the second great Osaka air raid of June 1. His son said the minute he saw hair and feet sticking out from under a straw mat, he knew it was his father's body. At left is the top of a sewing machine. The house was completely burnt down in an air raid, but the sewing machine was submerged in a water tank during the evacuation and was therefore left unscathed. All of these articles are silent storytellers conveying memories of war.
24 (D5)	Projection Mapping on a Diorama of Ebisubashi Area	The large diorama in front of you is a reproduction of the charred remains of Ebisubashi and its environs in the Minami district of Osaka after the first great Osaka air raid on March 13. The road at the upper part is Midosuji, which runs north-south through downtown Osaka. At right is the Dōtonbori River, which runs east-west. Some buildings still remain, but it is actually nothing but burnt ground. A mapping image is projected on this diorama. The first image is a birds-eye view of the same location in 1942, before the air raids.

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No	Section	Contents
25 (D6)	Air Raid Shelters	<p>Along with information on air raid shelters – such as their types and construction methods – testimonials and drawings of those who experienced air raid shelters are displayed. These shelters were intended to protect people from air raids, but many were not strong enough, partly because of the shortage of materials. Some were killed in collapsed shelters hit by incendiary or other bombs; and others were steamed or roasted to death in them.</p> <p>Try to imagine what it would have been like to hide in an air raid shelter.</p>
26 (D7)	U.S. War Strategy and Osaka Air Raids (Incendiary bomb, One-ton bomb and Pumpkin bomb)	<p>This exhibit, titled “U.S. War Strategy and the Osaka Air Raids,” shows the characteristics of the U.S. war strategy and why the U.S. forces repeatedly undertook air raids over densely populated Osaka.</p> <p>Exhibited at the front is a replica of an incendiary bomb. The thin tube-like object stuck into the ground is an M69 incendiary bomb developed to attack Japan, a country with an abundance of wooden housing.</p> <p>The two large bombs on the right are one-ton bombs that were dropped to destroy large-scale munitions factories such as the Osaka Artillery Arsenal and other fortified facilities.</p> <p>This corner also introduces a pumpkin bomb which was dropped on Osaka and other Japanese cities as a drill for the successful dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.</p>

## Audio Guidance (3F E Zone)

No	Section	Contents
27 (E1)	E Zone Description "Osaka Regains Its Vigor"	<p>This is a description of Osaka after it rose from the postwar occupation and reconstructed itself as a major city through rapid economic growth. The people of Osaka, who had seen their city reduced to ashes by the end of the war, persevered through the hardships of poverty and supply shortages. Osaka was also governed by the Allied occupation forces, which comprised primarily the U.S. troops who had landed in Wakayama one month after the end of the war.</p> <p>Amid the great scarcity of food, clothing, and shelter in urban areas, black markets emerged in front of train stations and in similar locations where many people gathered to obtain supplies. People gradually began to reconstruct lives disrupted by war. After the occupation administration withdrew in 1952, Osaka entered a phase of rapid economic growth in which a variety of industries developed. Osaka achieved major change as reconstruction accelerated.</p>
28 (E2)	Post-war Testimonials	<p>The experiences of seven people are introduced on this wall. The images on the monitors are four people who testified at Peace Osaka in 2014. Seiichi Okumura was 12 years old when the war ended. He spoke of his experience in the evacuation of school children and his memories of returning to Osaka after the evacuation.</p> <p>Yasuko Takada was 13 years old at war's end. She spoke of her experience of purchasing scarce goods on the black market.</p> <p>Miyoko Akiyama, aged 12 when the war ended, spoke of the difficult life her family had endured.</p> <p>Yoshiaki Kawahito was 17 when the war ended. He volunteered for the Navy, suffered eye and chest injuries, and eventually lost sight in both eyes. He spoke of his life after the war as a disabled veteran.</p> <p>You can also view the stories of three other people on the wall.</p>
29 (E3)	Life under Allied Occupation "Osaka in Defeat" "Osaka and the Allied Forces" *Eating utensil made in occupied Japan	<p>In September 1945, US-led Allied Forces landed in Wakayama and entered Osaka. The occupation army of 14,000 was deployed in Osaka the following April. The Allied Forces took over major buildings in the city, and people's lives and their ability to publish and broadcast were restricted.</p> <p>The eating utensil exhibited here was that produced in occupied Japan for export. On the backs of these items are the unfamiliar words "Made in Occupied Japan." During the five years from the summer of 1947, when civil trade resumed, until 1952, when the San Francisco Peace Treaty took effect, the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces (GHQ) stipulated that products bear this label to indicate they were made in Japan under the occupation.</p>
30 (E4)	Difficult Daily Life "Shortages of Food and Housing" "Rationing System and Black Market" * Replica of a backpack for travelling to the countryside for provisions	<p>People who had lost their homes had to live in air raid shelters or under bridges. Some built makeshift shacks to live in. In the autumn of 1945, a poor harvest and other factors compounded the situation, as it led to a shortage of rations.</p> <p>This situation prompted some to begin selling food and daily necessities in the burnt-out station squares and in similar locations. They gradually organized a black market through illegal channels, selling items at illegal prices. Living amid scarcity, people bought necessities on the black markets and often travelled to the countryside for provisions.</p> <p>On such trips, they would carry backpacks full of farm-grown food, traveling for many hours on jam-packed trains. This exhibit shows how much a typical backpack would weigh — about 19 kilograms was the weight of the loads carried both in front and on their backs. Try lifting the bag to experience its weight.</p>

## Audio Guidance (3F E Zone)

No	Section	Contents
31 (E5)	Lives of Children "Postwar Schooling and the Lives of Children" * Replica of a school lunch, Replica of a textbook partly blacked out, A picture-card show and Maru menko game cards	<p>Soon after the end of the war, after the rubble had been removed from the burnt-out areas, school classes resumed. The first classes were held in open air. School buildings and gymnasiums survived the fire were partitioned and used as classrooms. Later, with the introduction of food assistance, school lunches were offered, and the enactment of the Fundamental Law of Education brought sweeping changes to the entire school system.</p> <p>This is a reproduction of a typical school lunch, according to a menu from that time: a roll, vegetable soup and skimmed milk. It was planned as a balanced nutritional meal for children.</p> <p>At the side is a textbook full of blacked-out text. Under the rules set forth by GHQ, education with a strongly military bent was banned, and textbooks were partly blacked out or had entire pages removed.</p> <p>On the side are a picture-card show and <i>maru menko</i> game cards. As there were few ready-made toys, children used their ingenuity and played in vacant lots and the like.</p>
32 (E6)	Postwar Development of Osaka "The Postwar Development of Osaka and the Challenges of Everyday Life" * A television set at that time	<p>In 1952, the occupation was lifted and Osaka went on to achieve remarkable development.</p> <p>During this period of rapid economic growth, main roads, buildings, neighborhoods around train stations, and bay area were developed, and subway lines were extended among other advancements.</p> <p>Rapid changes were also seen in lifestyles. Apartment houses in New Towns were built with flush toilets, washrooms, kitchens with dining areas, and balconies. Many households began to adopt electric appliances, as well. In 1952, the first television was produced in Japan, leading to commercial mass-production of TVs. On the television screen shown here, photographs of Osaka during the period of rapid economic growth are shown, dating from 1955 when electric appliances started to become popular household items to 1970 when EXPO Osaka attracted about 65 million visitors from around the world.</p>
33 (E7)	Commodity Prices in 1960 "Life in Osaka Revealed in Data"	<p>This display shows typical prices of commodities in 1960 at a shopping arcade that still exists in Higashiosaka City.</p> <p>During the period of rapid economic growth, roofed shopping arcades with paved roads were constructed and many shoppers flocked there. Here, prices of typical daily necessities and food items are shown.</p> <p>Osaka is famous for <i>takoyaki</i> (baked octopus dough-balls), which cost 30 yen for 12 pieces at the time. <i>Okonomiyaki</i> (a Japanese dish somewhat similar to pizza) was priced at 80 yen. Chinese noodles, or ramen, were 55 yen a bowl, and a bottle of cider was 35 yen.</p> <p>While these might appear very affordable, consider that the average income at the time was only about one-fifteenth of today's.</p> <p>The variation in commodity prices differs depending on the item. Clothing, which was difficult to mass-produce at that time, was more expensive than it is now. Let's figure out what these prices would be in today's money.</p>

## Audio Guidance (3F F Zone)

No	Section	Contents
34 (F1)	F Zone Description "Ensuring a Peaceful Future"	This zone consists of four corners. Consider that there is still no end to war and conflict in various parts of the world, and think about the causes and problems brought about by these conflicts. Postwar Japan has earned trust through international cooperation and many young people from Osaka have involved in various activities worldwide. Some of these activities are introduced here. What can each of us do now? We hope you will take this opportunity to expand your awareness of peace and adopt new ways to think, learn and act.
35 (F2)	Japan's Return to the International Community	Here, we introduce Japan's postwar history after the nation learned the lessons of its disastrous experiences in World War II. Japan has since established global relationships of trust through international cooperation rather than through military power. Reflecting on past involvement in war is the first step toward peace. After the war, taking the lessons learned from the past, Japan started on the road to peace by adopting the pacifist Constitution. Let's follow Japan's path toward peace, including its return to international society through its participation in the United Nations, establishment of new relationships with neighboring countries, and expansion of international exchanges, and contributions.
36 (F3)	World Peace Remains under Threat, even at this very Moment	This exhibit looks at the reality that, even after the end of World War II, there is no end to war and conflict in various parts of the world. The causes and problems brought about by these conflicts are also introduced here. We look at some of the serious consequences of war, including refugees, starvation, landmines, and child soldiers, as well as the causes of war, such as poverty and ethnic and religious tensions. Take a look at the world map on the next panel. It shows the wars and conflicts that have erupted since the end of World War II. While not as extensive in scale as World War II, these civil wars and conflicts involving neighboring countries are occurring somewhere in the world even at this moment.
37 (F4)	Peace Message through Osaka's Reconstruction	This display encourages us to consider the role that Osaka should play based on the lessons learned before, during, and after the war, and what each one of us can do now. As inspiration, we introduce youth from Osaka who are active on the world stage, the initiatives of international organizations such as the United Nations, and the humanitarian support and peace contributions offered by private-sector NGOs.
38 (F5)	In Search of Peace – What Can We Do?	Here, we inspire our imagination and consider the importance of thinking, learning, and acting on peace. By introducing stories about the lives of children living in the war-torn regions of the world, we ask ourselves what we can do for world peace. For example, a donation of 1,000 yen is enough to provide 30 vaccine injections against measles. In addition to donations, you can do many things for peace, such as bringing your own shopping bag, collecting PET bottle caps, and participating in volunteer activities. Start with what you can do.

### Audio Guidance (3F F Zone)

No	Section	Contents
39 (F6)	For Peace – Preserving War Memories for Future Generations (Introduction of remains of the war in Osaka) – Epilogue	Besides Home to many military installations before the war, Osaka became the target of more than 50 air raids. As a result, the prefecture still has many remains of military facilities and evidence of damage caused by air raids. Why not visit these facilities and locations to renew your determination to maintain peace and keep alive the memories of the war for posterity? At the corner just before the exit, as an epilogue, we introduce the words to “Every Day, Happy Day,” a song of peace written to commemorate Peace Osaka’s 10th anniversary. Consider what peace means to you.

### Audio Guidance (1F Toki-no-Niwa)

No	Section	Contents
40 (T)	List of those who perished in the Osaka air raids	This courtyard contains the Toki-no-Niwa (“garden of time”), a place to pay tribute to the memory of those who perished in the Osaka air raids and to pray for lasting peace. It was completed in August 2005, 60 years after the war ended, with donations from residents of Osaka City and Osaka Prefecture, bereaved families, organizations and many others. The name of each victim is engraved on the monument as a witness to time. The garden was named Toki-no-Niwa in the hope peace would continue for time immemorial. The names engraved on the monument were obtained through a survey conducted from 2002 to 2004 by this foundation at the request of Osaka Prefecture. It also includes names found later. The foundation welcomes submissions of materials and information on the Osaka air raids.