

戦時下の市民生活 Citizen Life During the War



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昭和12年4月の完成当時は、東洋一の規模を誇りましたが、戦局が激しくなると外壁に迷彩（カムフラージュ）をほどこしました。

At the time of its completion in April 1937, it was one of the largest hospitals in the East. As the war progressed, the outside walls were covered in a camouflage pattern.



横穴式防空壕 Horizontal bomb shelter

空襲の場合、防空活動のできない子供・お年寄り・妊産婦などが、警報と同時に避難しました。傾斜地・がけ地を利用してつくりました。

（写真：アサヒグラフ昭和19年11月15日号より）

People who couldn't normally participate in air defence drills such as children, the elderly, pregnant woman, etc., would evacuate to these shelters once an alarm sounded. They were made utilizing sloped areas or areas with cliffs.

(Picture: the November 15, 1944 edition of the Asahi Graph)



千葉駅改札に女性 Women working at the ticket gate at Chiba Station

戦争も激しくなってきた昭和19年、女性の改札係が登場しました。

In the year 1944, as the war and fighting intensified, women ticket inspectors became a common sight at train stations.