

艦砲の島 恐怖の島キリバス・タラワ 海軍陸戦隊の遺構 - さざなみ壊変

Please use the Google Lens application to translate the charts.

PP.	Japanese	English
2	世界で最も早く日昇る	The country where the sun rises the fastest in the world
3	太平洋の片隅にあるキ	Kiribati is located in a corner of the Pacific Ocean. About 80 years ago, this everlasting summer paradise in the South Seas was transformed into a hellish island of horrors due to the struggle for an advance base between Japan and the United States.
	水上コテージのような	Abatao Island in North Tarawa, where you can stay in a traditional Kiribati house that looks like a water cottage. You can visit a wooden boatyard and a giant giant clam farm.
4	タラワ環礁は「く」の	Tarawa Atoll is shaped like the letter "K" and has an airport at its eastern end and Betio Island to the southwest.
	上空から眺める南タラ	South Tarawa seen from above. Betio Island can be seen at the westernmost point.
5	太平洋の中でキリバス	The location of Kiribati in the Pacific Ocean and the distribution of Micronesia (red), Melanesia (blue), and Polynesia (purple). The Ellice Islands, which were a British territory like Kiribati, became independent as a separate country, Tuvalu, because of its large Polynesian population.
	キリバス概要	Kiribati Overview
	日付変更線に隣接し世	Kiribati is adjacent to the International Date Line and is the earliest sunrise country in the world. Located in the Central Pacific Ocean and southeast of Micronesia, Kiribati consists of 33 atolls of various sizes and one coral atoll (Banaba), including the westernmost island of Banaba, the Gilbert Islands where the capital Tarawa is located, and Christmas Island in the east.
	キリバスの人口は約 1	Kiribati has a population of about 130,000, of which more than 90% are concentrated in the Gilbert Islands, where the capital Tarawa is located. The ethnic population is 98% Micronesian. The currency is the Australian dollar (AUD), and many products in supermarkets are made in Australia and Fiji, indicating a high degree of dependence on these countries.
	産業としては、ココナ	As for industry, the main exports are copra, a dried coconut endosperm, and seafood such as skipjack tuna and skipjack tuna. Because it has the world's third largest exclusive economic zone, selling fishing rights for skipjack and tuna to Japan and other East Asian countries, as well as to the United States, is also a valuable source of income.
	現在のキリバスの島々	It is believed that the first settlers to the islands of present-day Kiribati came by ship from Southeast Asia and Polynesia in B.C. or A.D. In 1606, the Spanish explorer de Quirós discovered Butaritari (Makin); in 1788, Capt. Thomas Gilbert of the Royal Navy came to the islands and gave them the name Gilbert Islands. In 1892, the Gilbert Islands became a British protectorate, and in 1916, along with the Ellice Islands (Tuvalu), they were annexed by the British and became a colony. The name "Gilbert" is pronounced "Kiribati" in the local language, which is the origin of the country's name.
	太平洋戦争後のギルバ	After the Pacific War, the Gilbert Islands became a British colony again. In 1979, the Gilbert Islands became independent as the Republic of Kiribati, incorporating the Phoenix Islands and the Rhine Islands (except for three islands), which the U.S. relinquished ownership of.
	深い日本との関係	Deep relationship with Japan
	1979年に独立した	Japan provided economic and technical assistance totaling over 15 billion yen to Kiribati, which gained independence in 1979, by 2000, to build infrastructure such as roads, ports, and hospitals. The road that was constructed or rehabilitated as a bridge between Betio and Bailiki islands is called the Nippon Causeway. There is also a fishery training school for skipjack and tuna fishermen, and the Japanese dining table is supported by dekasegi Kiribati people in the shadows.
6	日本大使館が誕生！	The Embassy of Japan is established!
	2023年 10月、筆	In October 2023, the author boarded a Fiji Airways flight from Nadi, Fiji, to Tarawa, Kiribati, twice a week. The seat next to me appeared to be Japanese, judging from the way the Japanese language was selected for the in-flight entertainment. There were almost no Asians on board, and I wondered why they were going to Kiribati. However, none of them had the aura of tourists, fishermen, port officials, or JICA staff. They looked more like hermits than tourists or businessmen, and they were dressed very roughly, without shoes and in sandals. This was definitely "something out of the ordinary. So I asked him about it, and to my surprise he told me that he was the Ambassador of Japan (the acting ambassador at the time of the visit).
	驚きの事実さらには続	More surprises followed. When I arrived in Tarawa and checked into my hotel, to my surprise, the guest room next door was the Japanese Embassy! The Embassy of Japan in Kiribati, which was established in Kiribati, is located on the island of Bailiki, where the government and other functions of Kiribati are concentrated. However, the three-story building that housed the embassy when it first opened had its floor collapse due to salt damage caused by the use of Kiribati sand, which contains high salt content, to manufacture concrete. At the time of our visit, the building was under construction for reconstruction, so they rented two hotel rooms and are now operating with a small, elite group of five people, consisting of the ambassador, a general staff member, and three local recruits. The embassy in a tropical country was far from the image of an elite diplomat who speaks several languages, including English.
	ちなみに、バイリキ島	Incidentally, Bailiki Island is said to be the least prone to power outages in Tarawa due to the many government buildings, so Mary's Motel on Bailiki Island is a recommended place to stay if you are planning to stay overnight. The sunset from Nippon Causeway, a short walk away, is exceptional, and Betio Island, with its war ruins, is a short bus or hitchhike ride away.
	元々、キリバスは援助	Originally, Kiribati was one of the common Pacific and Latin American countries to establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan in return for aid. However, in 2021, Kiribati will break with Taiwan and establish diplomatic relations with China, which is gaining more and more influence in the Pacific. Although the Embassy of Japan in Fiji, which has jurisdiction over Japanese nationals, used to respond to any incidents in Kiribati, the Japanese Embassy was independently opened on January 1, 2023, to counter China's growing influence. Therefore, even if you happen to drop your passport during your stay in Kiribati and it disappears into the sea debris, you can now have it reissued in Kiribati. Moreover, the embassy was located next door to the hotel. Nothing could be more reassuring. Kiribati has become the front line in the struggle between Japan, the U.S., and Australia in the Pacific Ocean, but from the Japanese tourist's point of view, the embassy is now located in Kiribati, so "Thank you China! The Japanese tourists are now saying, "Thank you, China!
	ちなみに大使館のウェ	Incidentally, the embassy's website states that the hotel will remain open "until March 2024," but it is unclear what happened after that.
	バイリキ島のメリーズ	Mary's Motel on the island of Bailiki. Rooms 1 and 2 of the hotel were temporary embassy offices, and we were bunking in room 3.
	とても立派な中国大使	The very fine Chinese Embassy. You will often see "CHINA AID" signs on the streets and at parks and playgrounds.
7	キリバスと周辺の地図	Map of Kiribati and surrounding area. Note that the surrounding country enclosures are not exact.
	バナバ島	Banaba
	ギルバート諸島の西に	Located west of the Gilbert Islands, 300 km east of Nauru, Banaba Island was made a British protectorate in 1901 after the discovery of phosphate ore in 1900, and became a colony in 1916. The phosphate mining labor force included Chinese and Japanese, in addition to residents of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. In order to uproot the land for mining, there were also forced land seizures and the cutting of fruit trees.
	太平洋戦争中に日本に	During the Pacific War, the islanders of Banaba were occupied by the Japanese and forcibly evacuated to Nauru, Kosrae (present-day Federated States of Micronesia), and Tarawa. Although the phosphate ore business was entrusted to Nanyang Kohatsu, which was developing the Nanyang Archipelago under Japanese rule, the loading of the ore onto ships did not materialize as the war situation worsened and the personnel could not reach the island. After the war, the islanders were not able to return to the island, but were transferred to Lambi Island in Fiji, 3,000 km away under a fraudulent contract, and did not return until 1979, when the phosphate ore was depleted. Although compensation was paid to the islanders in 1981, 80 years of mining left the island disintegrated and uninhabitable, and only a few Banabas were able to return to their homeland. Many of the Banabas continue to earn a meager income growing kava and coconuts in Fiji, or they have resettled in Tarawa, Kiribati, and are trying to rebuild. The Banabas tried to establish a state with the islands of Banaba and Lambi as its territory, but this did not come to fruition as Banaba Island is now under the possession of Kiribati. Incidentally, the nationality of the Banabas who were relocated to Lambi Island is Fijian, and they can enter and stay in Kiribati without a passport.
	クリスマス島	Christmas Island
	ライン諸島のクリスマス	Christmas Island in the Rhine Islands is the world's largest island consisting of coral reefs, and was named Christmas Island after James Cook of the British Royal Navy, who reached the island on Christmas Eve in 1777. In 1962, a U.S. nuclear test was also conducted on Christmas Island. After Kiribati's independence, JAXA's space program was also tested there.
8	タラワに保存される 1	Declaration of Occupation dated December 10, 1941, preserved in Tarawa. The Empire of Japan has declared war on the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, and today morning the Japanese Navy occupied the Gilbert Islands. We are tasked with maintaining military superiority, but we have no hostility toward the people of the Gilbert Islands. Peaceful conduct will be protected, but hostilities and disobedience to orders will result in heavy penalties." The text of the letter reads.
	太平洋戦争の緒戦	The First Battle of the Pacific War

	1941年12月8日	The Pacific War broke out with the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Pacific Fleet base in Hawaii, on December 8, 1941 (all times JST). After gaining the upper hand in the early stages of the war, Japan established a posture for a prolonged endurance war by securing control of the southern resource zone of Southeast Asia and the sea routes to Japan.
	1941年11月29日	On November 29, 1941, the 29th Destroyer Squadron Yunagi and Asanagi sailed out of Truk escorting the laying-up ship Okishima and the transport Tenyo Maru, and on December 5, assembled at Jaluit, where the Nanyang Agency Branch Office was located in Marshall, and after the Japanese declaration of war, sailed out of Jaluit and captured Makin and Tarawa between December 9 and 12. The occupation proclamation from the landing on December 10 remains in present-day Tarawa.
	緒戦の勢いは日本の優	As an alternative to Operation FS, in July 42, construction of airfields began on Gadar Canal Island in the Solomon Islands. However, the airfield was taken by the Allied Forces, mainly the U.S., in August, and thereafter, the formation of the Japanese and Allied Forces was reversed as they were dragged into a bogged-down war of attrition.
	ギルバートの重要性	Importance of Gilbert
	ガ島奪回を目指す日本	The Japanese Navy, aiming to retake Gadar Canal Island, turned its attention to the Gilbert Islands as a base for vigilance and for interdiction of the Allied Forces' rear line of communication and for preventing the use of air bases. The Gilbert Islands in the Central Pacific were located south of the Marshall Islands, which had become a Japanese mandate after World War I and were the front line with the United States, and north of Fiji and Samoa, which were bases for the U.S.-Australia line of communication, making them an important strategic point for both Japan and the United States.
9	米軍のマキン奇襲	Makin raid by U.S. forces
	太平洋戦争の開戦初期	In the early stages of the Pacific War, the Japanese Navy's South Seas Force (primarily the 4th Fleet) was responsible for the defense of the Marianas, Carolines (present-day Palau and Federated States of Micronesia), and the Marshalls. The South Seas Force attacked Tarawa and Makin in the Gilberts, withdrew its forces from Tarawa, and established Makin as a seaplane base. Air attacks from Makin attacked the U.S. base on Howland Island and the islands of Nauru and Banaba. The islands of Howland and Baker, located east of the Gilberts, had been settled by the U.S., but were abandoned after weekly surveillance attacks by airships from Makin. After the Gilbert Islands were swept, troops were stationed only on Makin, and about 90 land force personnel were in charge of defending the islands. Makin also had a prewar branch of the South Sea Trading Company, which traded copra and other commodities.
	1942年7月に外南	When the Eighth Fleet was newly established in July 1942 to take charge of the Outer South Seas Islands, the South Seas Force was called the Inner South Seas Force, from early July onward. U.S. submarine and aircraft activity increased in the Gilbert and Marshall areas, and in early August, Allied counterattacks began in the Solomon Islands. In Hawaii, the U.S. submarines Nautilus (SS-168) and Argonaut (SS-166), with 222 Marines aboard, sailed out on August 8. Arriving in Makin waters on August 17, they landed on Makin by rubber boat and conducted a surprise attack. Most of the Japanese defenders were killed in action, and a few escaped to surrounding islands. The Marines' objective was not to occupy Makin, but to create a diversion and conduct reconnaissance. The Marines, unaware that they had almost wiped out the garrison due to their inability to fully grasp the situation, mistakenly believed that Japanese reinforcements were imminent based on information from the islanders. As the air attacks intensified, the Marines withdrew from Makin by August 18, with the exception of those who remained behind.
	マキン奇襲を受けた内	After the Makin surprise attack, the Inner South Seas Force conducted reconnaissance and attacks by various air units, including Marshall Islands seaplanes and a set of land attacks, and organized a reinforcement land force of about 200 men. The reinforcements left the trucks on August 18, split between the Shirasame and Shiratsuyu destroyers of the 1st Platoon of the 27th Destroyer Squadron and Patrol Boat No. 36, departing the trucks on August 18, passing Jaluit's Imiej base on August 19, and landing at Makin on August 21 and 22. Survivors were rescued and mopped up, and Makin was restored as a seaplane base on August 22.
	鹿屋航空基地で保存さ	A Type 2 flying boat (Type 2 Great Boat) preserved at the Kanoya Air Base. The Type 2 flying boat and Type 2 seaplane were deployed to Makin from the Imiej Seaplane Base in Marshall.
10	フィジー航空のボーイ	A Fiji Airways Boeing 737MAX lands at the airport. The current Bonriki International Airport, located at the eastern end of Tarawa Atoll, originated as a heavy bomber base for the U.S. military after the end of the Battle of Tarawa. It takes less than an hour by car from the airport to Betio Island, where the Japanese garrison was located. During the war, there were 4000 x 150 feet and 7050 x 200 feet runways, and there was also an airship base adjacent to the airport.
	現在のキリバステラ	Air Kiribati DHC-6s flying domestically from Tarawa to Makin and Apamama in present-day Kiribati; however, the distance from Tarawa to Christmas Island requires a Nauru Airlines Boeing 737.
	アバマ・タラワの占	Occupation of Apamama Tarawa
	1942年5月、内南	In May 1942, the Inner South Seas Forces conducted operations to capture the islands of Nauru and Banaba in parallel with Operation MO to capture Port Moresby, New Guinea, but the capture of Nauru and Banaba was also cancelled due to the appearance of Allied task forces. The necessity to capture Nauru and Banaba and secure an airship base as a base for reconnaissance and attacks was called for.
	1942年7月から9	From July to September 1942, a survey of suitable airfield sites was conducted at Apamama and Tarawa in Gilbert. Apamama, while ideal for an airfield, had a narrow and shallow channel, making it difficult for ships to enter. Tarawa's Betio Island, on the other hand, was evaluated as having a sufficient runway and an existing pier that could be used as an anchorage for medium-sized vessels.
	1942年8月22日	On August 22, 1942, destroyers Ariake and Yugure bombarded Nauru and Banaba, and base air force bombardment also took place; on August 24, the Allied Fleet ordered the prompt capture of Apamama, Nauru, and Banaba Island and the advance of an airship force after the capture of Apamama. In response, the Inner South Seas Forces launched an offensive operation: a 46-man land force landed on Nauru from Ariake on August 25, and completed the sweep on August 26. Banaba was bloodlessly occupied on August 26 by a landing party of 46 men from dusk, and the sweep of the entire island was completed on August 27. Destroyer Shiratsuyu's landing party entered Banaba Island on August 27, and Yugure's landing party was accommodated by Shiratsuyu. Destroyers Shiratsuyu, Shigure, and Yugure, escorted by the special gunboats Daido Maru and Katori Maru with a land battle group aboard, sailed from Jaluit on August 30, made a bloodless landing at Apamama on September 2, and the invasion force followed on September 3, taking Tarawa bloodlessly.
	9月11日、内南洋部	On September 11, the Inner South Seas Forces issued a plan to rapidly establish a defensive facility at Tarawa followed by an amphibious air base, a lookout facility at Apamama, a defensive facility at Makin, and a land-based aircraft base at Banaba. However, due to the urgent need to construct an air base in the Solomon area (Buin Air Base on Bougainville Island), the construction of a land-based air base at Apamama was postponed, and it never became an air base after that.
11	ギルバートの掃討	Gilbert's Sweep.
	1942年9月17日	On September 17, 1942, the Gilbert Sweep Squadron was organized to sweep for Allied telegraph operators and personnel hiding in other atolls; on September 18, two platoons of gun crews, in conjunction with the light cruiser Yubari, landed on Tulaoshiki Island in Avaiian Atoll, north of Tarawa, and conducted sweeps, capturing Allied telegraph equipment. Then, from September 24 to 30, a large-scale sweep was conducted by a sweep force aboard the destroyer Yuzuki and the Daido Maru and Katori Maru, followed by a second sweep from October 1 to 5. This resulted in the complete destruction of the Allied front-line intelligence network.
	米巡洋艦の砲撃	Bombardment of U.S. cruisers
	1942年10月15	On October 15, 1942, the U.S. Navy's Portland-class heavy cruiser Portland appeared south off Tarawa. She attacked the survey ship Chikushi, anchored at Tarawa, and the destroyers Yunagi, Hitachi Maru, and Ukishima Maru sailing in the vicinity, using both shipboard aircraft and guns. Although the watchtower on eastern Betio Island reported the ship's shadow to the Landing Force Headquarters early on, it was too late to notice the enemy attack because it mistook the ship for a transport carrying materials related to the setup that was scheduled to arrive that day. Chikushi also mistook the Portland for the battleship Musashi. One of Chikushi's fireboats was sunk by a close-range shell from this bombardment, and some of the crews aboard the Hitachi Maru were killed or wounded on their way to Tarawa. Although eight ground attack aircraft were launched from Mire, all were forced to return home because they would not arrive until after sunset and because of bad weather on the way. Also on October 16, the UMIKATA MARU and KYUEI MARU, which were on patrol between Gilbert and Ellis, were sunk by the Atlanta-class light cruiser San Juan.
	このタラワへの来襲は	Although this raid on Tarawa was judged to be a mere check and balance action, Commander of Yokosuka 6th SNLF was alarmed, judging it to be a sign of the recapture of the coast guard prisoners of war captured during the Gilbert sweep. As a result, a total of 22 POWs - British, New Zealanders, and Australians - were executed that day. A memorial to the 22 executed was erected in the western area of present-day Betio Island.
	ベシオ島の西部地区南	Betio Memorial Tarawa, located near the southern high-angle gun emplacement in the western district of Betio Island; the names of 22 POWs executed on October 15, 1942, are inscribed.
12	絶対国防圏	absolute (as opposed to relative) defense (defence) bloc

	1943年、ガ島を放	In 1943, Japan, which had abandoned Gadar Canal Island and found itself in an inferior position, considered reducing its front lines. The Army's policy was to organize the Central Pacific front and concentrate its forces to intercept the U.S. forces, and it insisted on concentrating all its efforts on West Caroline (around Palau) and Mariana from the standpoint of manpower and supply capabilities. However, the Navy, which had a plan to hold the trucks of the Allied Fleet's home base and to fight a decisive fleet battle at the front lines of Marshall and Gilbert, opposed this plan, and opinions were not unanimous. In September, Japan established an absolute national defense zone to be defended to the death. This zone included the Kuril Islands, Marianas, and New Guinea, and also included trucks so that a portion of the zone would protrude. The plan was to conduct an endurance war in the Marshalls and other areas outside the zone, while building up air power and fortifications in the zone. However, the Army, which had recognized the weakness of the Navy's defenses on the front-line islands through its inspection, sent reinforcements to Marshall as well, saying that the Navy could not be expected to fight a land battle, and the Navy, along with Truck, built up on Gilbert on its own. The Army and Navy were not only at odds with each other, but also had no choice but to spread out their forces in order to keep each other in line. As a result, the reinforcements within the zone were put off, and the absolute defense zone concept was laid to rest.
	絶対国防圏の要所パラ	A Type 95 light tank left on the island of Peleliu in Palau, a key part of the absolute defense zone.
13	空振りとなったZ作戦	Operation Z struck out.
	1943年8月15日	On August 15, 1943, the Allied Fleet's third-stage operation order was issued, which meant that if an Allied fleet attack force came to the Pacific front such as the eastern Marshalls, Operation Z would be launched, in which the Allied Fleet would concentrate all its strength in the same area to intercept and destroy the attack force. The Japanese Army and Navy withdrew from Gadar Canal Island in February 1943, and subsequently conducted offensives in the central Solomons. Air raids on the Gilberts from U.S. carrier task forces and air bases such as Funafuti were intensifying, and submarine activity was also increasing.
	1943年9月18日	During the night of September 18-19, 1943, large U.S. planes (presumably B24 four-engine bombers) came to Tarawa three times, 30, 30, and 70 planes; two planes once to Nauru, one plane three times, and one plane once to Apamama; early morning of September 19, U.S. task force planes came to Tarawa in a coalition of fighters and bombers, 50 planes, 10. In the early morning of September 19, a coalition of U.S. fighters and bombers attacked Tarawa three times with 50, 10, and 10 planes, and Nauru was visited by 30 planes, Makin by 10, and Apamama by one. Tarawa reported 6 large and 15 small aircraft intercepted, but 9 land attacks were wrecked in flames, 128 killed in action, 51 missing in action, 33 seriously wounded, shell induced bombings, 13 houses blown up in flames, 20 houses totally destroyed and wrecked, and 6 runways damaged by bombardment. Makin had 2 planes sunk, 1 medium damaged, 17 killed, 11 missing, 5 seriously wounded, and no casualties.
	米機動部隊は、エセツ	The U.S. task force was based on the Essex-class aircraft carrier Lexington, the Independence-class aircraft carrier (light carrier) Princeton, and Belleau Wood, and the large planes were from the Army's 7th Air Force's Canton and Funafuti. The reconnaissance photographs of Tarawa taken from the Lexington's planes were of great help in the later formulation of the plan of attack.
	ギルバート方面が襲撃	Upon receiving news that the Gilbert area had been attacked, the Inner and Southern Ocean Area Forces ordered a search-and-rescue attack and strengthened patrols, and Marshall's aircraft were advanced to Tarawa. On September 19, the light carrier USS Zuiko and destroyers No.4 Nodate and Maikaze, which had been in the trucks, were joined by the light carrier USS Zuiko and destroyers No.4 Nodate and Maikaze. By September 22, the director of the Combined Fleet judged that the U.S. task force was gone and ordered the task force and the rangers to turn around to the trucks.
	1943年10月、米	In October 1943, information that a U.S. carrier task force had sailed from Hawaii and the appearance of U.S. submarines in Marshall and Trucks led to the conclusion that there was a strong possibility of an incoming attack by U.S. task forces. The Allied Fleet's decisive forces in Truck, including the Shohaku, Zuikaku, Zuiko, Battleship Yamato, and Nagato, advanced to Brown, but were unable to meet up with the enemy and returned to Truck.
	2回に渡ってZ作戦に	On two occasions, the Japanese had the chance to launch the equivalent of Operation Z, but came up empty. These sorties left the fuel tanks in the trucks almost empty and had to be replenished from the interior, but the Japanese mainland was also running out of fuel after six months. In the trucks, it became difficult to replenish fuel from Southeast Asia due to the increased activity of enemy submarines, and the vessels bound for the Japanese mainland were forced to transfer surplus weapons, ammunition, and fuel to the remaining truck units and other units.
	連合艦隊旗艦の戦艦大	The buoy is said to have moored the Musashi, which remains at the Truck Depot where the flagships of the Allied Fleet, the battleships Yamato and Musashi, docked and the headquarters of the Allied Fleet was located.
	第四艦隊司令部のあつ	On the summer island of Truk, where the 4th Fleet headquarters was located, there were fuel oil tanks for 50,000 tons, but they have now disappeared due to the construction of a power plant.
14	陸戦隊の配置	Deployment of land forces
	米海兵隊のマキン奇襲	In order to strengthen Gilbert's defenses in response to the U.S. Marines' surprise attack on Makin, the Yokosuka 6th Special Naval Landing Force (hereafter referred to as Yokosuka 6th SNLF) of about 1,540 men was organized and incorporated into the 8th Fleet of the Outer South Pacific Force. Departing Yokosuka on August 24 aboard the Hitachi Maru and Kamui Maru, escorted by the destroyer Asashio, the Yokosuka Special Land Battle Squadron was deployed in mid-September with about 500 men at Makin, about 1,000 at Tarawa, and 76 at Apamama. The majority of the deployed units that had already been deployed to Apamama from the 62nd Guard (Jaluit Ground Defense Force) and the 63rd Guard (Maloelap Ground Defense Force) were returned to their original units, although some were incorporated into Yokosuka in particular.
	1943年2月15日	The Yokosuka 6th SNLF was disbanded on paper according to the revision of the Naval War Formation dated February 15, 1943, and the 3rd Special Ground Task Force was newly established and incorporated into the 4th Fleet as the basis for it. The headquarters were located in Tarawa. In addition, the 67th Guards, which was in charge of the defense of Nauru and Banaba, was newly established and incorporated into the 3rd Special Ground Forces.
	主力となった佐七特	Sasebo 7th SNLF, which became a mainstay
	1943年2月1日に	Sasebo 7th Special Naval Landing Force (Sasebo 7th SNLF) of 1669 sailors organized at Tateyama on February 1, 1943, was scheduled to deploy to Isabel Island with the Southeast Area Fleet (8th Fleet, etc.) Departed Yokosuka on February 26 and was escorted by destroyers Umikaze and Kiyonami aboard the Saigon Maru and Bankoku Maru, arrived at Truk on March 8, and on March 9 Deployment is changed to Tarawa. Escorted by Younkata Onami and Kiyonami of the 31st Destroyer Squadron, she departed Truk on March 12, advanced to Tarawa on March 17, and completed unloading on March 19. On the other hand, the Yokosuka 2nd SNLF, organized at Kurihama as of June 10 and separated from the Yokosuka 1st SNLF, was incorporated into the 4th Fleet and placed under the command of the Sixty-seventh Guard in Nauru.
	ちなみに、日本海軍の	Incidentally, the "land forces" of the Imperial Japanese Navy are naval units that engage in landing operations and other land-based combat. The similar "Marine Corps" of the U.S. is a different military type from the Navy.
	第一次世界大戦以降、	After World War I, it was expected that with the development of aircraft, it would become important to secure and maintain islands as floating aircraft carriers on which to construct airstrips to fly fighters and bombers in the Pacific. However, the Japanese Navy could not change its traditional emphasis on fleet decisive battles, and most of the land forces at the beginning of the Pacific War were mainly security forces, and their land battle tactics were the same as those of the Russo-Japanese War era, and were still organized in the old style. The Special Land Battle Corps was the first unit to adopt new tactics and practice land warfare in earnest after World War I. In Tarawa, the Third Special Ground Force was formed. In Tarawa, the Sasebo 7th SNLF was under the command of the 3rd Special Ground Forces and became the mainstay of operations.
	タラワのベシオ島にあ	Dai Nippon Primary School located on Betio Island in Tarawa. The construction of the Tunggul General Hospital and the Parliament Building, as well as the construction and repair of the roads and Nippon Causeway in South Tarawa, are being carried out by Dai Nippon Construction, a medium-sized general contractor, mainly through Japanese ODA. The elementary school was named "Dai Nippon" by Dai Nippon Doboku, although it is surprising that an institution named "Dai Nippon" exists in an island nation where the Empire of Japan and the Allied Forces fought.
	土曜日に訪問したDa	The Dai Nippon Primary School we visited on Saturday was closed and unoccupied.
15	タラワの基地設営	Tarawa base set up
	基地や陣地の建設を行	Among the naval installation units that constructed bases and positions, the 111th installation unit was organized at Kure on October 20, 1942, and after arriving at Tarawa on December 23, came under the command of Yokosuka 6th SNLF and began equipping defensive and communication facilities. Until the completion of this defense, the following emergency facilities were constructed Two Type 89 12.7cm twin anti-aircraft guns, two Type 714cm guns (a mistake for the Type 37), a 15kVA diesel generator, a 15kVA diesel generator, a 15kVA diesel generator, a 15kVA diesel generator. The 40 x 1200 meter runway was completed on December 25 and was ready for trial landing. 600 capacity and communications facilities were scheduled for completion in February 1943. The second and third phases of construction were planned to extend the runway to 60 x 1400 meters and construct a 40 x 800 meter secondary runway, with a completion date to be announced later. The quarters, batteries, and positions constructed at Tarawa were under the guidance of the Army Castle Construction Headquarters, and the construction of the positions was a permanent fortification aimed at making them robust and fortified.
	1943年2月、タラ	In February 1943, Tarawa Air Base had finished trial landings and was undergoing necessary rework. Later, three Zero fighters of the 201st Naval Air Squadron (hereafter referred to as the 201st) moved into Tarawa, and the advance base personnel of the 775th were dispatched to prepare for the setting up of a land attack squadron. However, due to a lack of manpower, on April 9, an increase of 100 personnel was ordered to the 111th Installation Unit at Tarawa.
	基地航空隊が整備され	Once the base air force was in place, land attack aircraft and surface flying boats advanced on Gilbert to scout and attack Allied strongholds such as Canton and Funafuti. Conversely, Wake (north of Marshall and occupied after the attack on Pearl Harbor), Marshall, and Gilbert were frequently bombed by US forces from Hawaii and Funafuti. U.S. forces occupied Funafuti on October 2, 1942, and the airfield was in use within about a month.
16	連合軍の反攻計画	Allied Counteroffensive Plans

	連合軍がガ島から反攻	After the Allied forces launched a counteroffensive from Ga., the U.S. Navy had planned to advance westward from the Marshall Islands in the Central Pacific. However, the Allied war leadership, which prioritized the war against Germany, limited its troop commitment to the Pacific and judged that the Allied fleet's home base, Truk, was well defended. Therefore, attention was focused on Gilbert, which was thinly defended south of the Marshalls and, if conquered, could secure the flanks of the invasion route.
	1943年の1月、米	In January 1943, at the Casablanca Conference of the United States, Britain, and France, it was decided that the objective of the Pacific campaign for the time being was to press the Japanese forces from beginning to end, and to occupy locations where they could launch an attack in the Pacific immediately after the German surrender. There were two plans for operations in the Central Pacific: one was to advance southward from the Solomons and New Guinea to the Philippines, and the other was to advance westward from the Marshall Islands toward Truk and Guam. At the U.S.-British summit meeting in mid-May, plans were made to capture Marshall, Caroline, and New Guinea, but the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff decided to use both the southward and central plans, as the southward plan alone would threaten the Japanese forces from the sides, and to let the Japanese mislead the U.S. forces in determining the course of their advance. The decision was made to use both the southward and central plans to confuse the Japanese forces in determining the course of the U.S. advance. Since it was necessary to capture Gilbert first in order to proceed with the central plan of advance and capture Marshall, on July 20, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued an order to capture Gilbert and Nauru around November 15, and to capture Marshall early the following year. The purpose of the operation was to capture Marshall in close coordination with MacArthur, who was implementing the southward plan, and to support the Allied Forces in their Pacific advance.
	1943年9月1日、	On September 1, 1943, the U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet received orders from the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Operation Galvanic, the Gilbert Offensive. This operation was to capture Nauru, Tarawa, and Apamama, but Nauru was changed to Makin, which was easier to capture in terms of harbors and reefs; to deceive the targets of the attack from 1 September, carrier task forces conducted massive air strikes on South Bird Island, Tarawa, Makin, and Wake. Base air units also advanced to Funafuti and other Ellice Islands and Baker Island, and on 11 September a new airstrip was completed on Baker Island, allowing Army fighter units to advance there. The Navy's Fleet Air Photo Unit, which advanced to Canton, used Nanumea and Baker to photograph Makin on October 13 and Tarawa on October 20, and extended its range toward the Marshalls in early November. However, Pacific Fleet Headquarters used the aforementioned September 19 photograph of Tarawa taken by the aircraft carrier Lexington's onboard aircraft as a key document in formulating the plan. The Japanese garrison at Tarawa was estimated at about 4,500 men, with a landing force of 18,600 men, and 6,500 men allocated for the Japanese garrison at Makin, compared to about 250 men for the Japanese garrison at Tarawa. There is a famous episode in which the number of Japanese garrisons was estimated almost exactly from the number of toilets in Tarawa. In addition, 10 submarines were deployed from Gilbert to the Truk area to supplement the counterattacking Japanese fleet and provide reconnaissance information on weather conditions and waves on the beaches of the landing sites.
	1943年11月13	On November 13, 1943, 17 U.S. Army bombers bombed Tarawa, bombing Tarawa and Makin daily until the day of the landing, and also raided Marshall On November 8, the Japanese Navy's Signal Corps had local units on high alert for unusual events regarding U.S. military communications in the Central Pacific. The submarine I19, which was in the Hawaii area, conducted a flying reconnaissance of Pearl Harbor on November 17. From early morning on November 20, U.S. task force planes came to Tarawa, Makin, Apamama, and Marshall. On this day, three heavy cruisers and two destroyers also opened fire on Tarawa. Although the artillery bombardment left Betio Island full of holes, the aim was not accurate, and damage to the nine land attacks that entered aircraft cover was minor.
	連合軍の反攻進路。1	Allied counteroffensive course, prepared by the U.S. Army in 1945 (public domain).
17	守備隊の陣地形成	Formation of garrison positions
	米海兵隊を待ち受ける	Betio Island, Tarawa, awaiting the U.S. Marines, was equipped with four 20-centimeter guns, four 14-centimeter guns, four 12.7-centimeter continuous anti-angle guns, six 8-centimeter guns, eight 7.5-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, four 13mm continuous machine guns, 11 13mm single machine guns and 14 Type 95 light tanks. Many of the horizontal guns were reused from older ships that had been removed or stockpiled. It is rare to find such heavy artillery on a single small island in an atoll, and it is thought that only Truk, the Allied Fleet's home base, has such a large number of guns.
	セメントや鉄材などで	While forming a solid concrete position with cement and iron materials, they also built a framework for a bunker by assembling palm tree trunks cut from other islands, and then piling thick soil on top of the framework to strengthen the position in spite of the lack of materials. Concrete landing blockers with small mines attached and underwater barbed wire mesh were set up along some parts of the coast. Major General Shibusaki, commander of the 3rd Special Ground Forces, who had served as chief of staff of the Shanghai Special Land Forces, boldly stated, "Even if it took 100 years with 1 million troops, we could not occupy the island.
	タラワの戦い2日目と	A barbed wire fence on the southern shore, taken on November 23, 1943, the second day of the Battle of Tarawa.
	ヤシの木の幹で建設さ	A semi-subterranean structure of tochka constructed of palm tree trunks.
	南岸に掘られた対戦車	An anti-tank shelter dug on the south bank.
18	1943年12月7日	The report of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey (USSBS) dated February 3, 1944, cross-referenced with the report of the 2nd Marine Division dated December 7, 1943, with additional descriptions of heavy artillery, etc., placed on the map. Enlarged legal precedent is shown in the upper right-hand corner. Since there are a number of places where the hand-drawn map seems to have been copied incorrectly during the drafting stage, the description that seems to be correct, such as the 7.5cm field anti-aircraft gun marked in the Eastern District is correctly a 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft gun, has been made, and a "?" was added. The western district's listening post and 90cm searchlight were not depicted, so they were added.
	タラワには、20cm	Tarawa had four 20cm guns, four 14cm guns, four 12.7cm continuous anti-angle guns, six 8cm guns, eight 7.5cm anti-aircraft guns, four 13mm continuous machine guns, 11 single 13mm machine guns (15 total 13mm machine guns), and 14 tanks, matching the numbers listed in the military history series, but not the mountain guns and infantry guns. However, the mountain guns and infantry guns did not match.
	火炎放射器は放射する	The flamethrower emitted a flame for a dozen seconds when it went off, but could not be stopped until the fuel cylinder ran out.
19	現在のタラワの戦跡と	Current Tarawa battlefield and cenotaph map (top is north). The kamaboko shaped semi-underground bunker near the gun emplacement is described as an "ammunition dump". Marine Corps
	12.7cm連装高角	Two 12.7cm twin anti-aircraft guns were thought to have been located in the western and eastern districts, but only one of them could be confirmed in each district. The 14cm gun in the western area could not even be confirmed to have a gun emplacement, while only the remains of one gun could be seen in the eastern end of the area. The cenotaphs in the eastern area are Japanese and Korean cenotaphs. Those described as "bunkers" are basically structures that appear to be semi-subterranean camp shelters. Those described as "bunkers" in the Sasebo 7th SNLF Headquarters area were said to be water tanks for Korean laborers and one-story buildings for garrison troops. Since the U.S. forces advanced from the northern side of Betio Island, there are few structures left in the northern part of the island, perhaps destroyed in the fierce fighting, and the wreckage of tanks and LVTs can be seen on the beach.
20	タラワのベシオ島南西	Two 20cm gun batteries southwest of Betio Island in Tarawa. The one to the southwest, closer to the sea, has been destroyed.
21	ガルバニック作戦開始	Galvanic operation started.
	1943年11月21	At about 3:20 a.m. on November 21, 1943 (all times local), three battleships, five cruisers, and nine destroyers surrounded Tarawa, and the U.S. advance force was in position with a landing convoy of 20 ships to the west. A counterattack was made. The four .45-caliber Armstrong 20cm guns installed on Betio Island were made by the British Armstrong Company, and were converted from those installed on cruisers and stockpiled during the Russo-Japanese War to use as fortification guns. Ammunition could only be loaded with the barrel horizontal, and the gun could only fire about one shot every six minutes. 20cm guns crushed several boats, but a battleship 11 km offshore fired back, and a 40.6cm shell from the battleship Maryland hit the ammunition magazines, silencing one 20cm gun (according to various theories).
	1943年11	Rear Admiral Harry W. Hill, commander of the 53rd Mission Group, and his staff members watch from the bridge of the battleship Maryland as she fires her guns on Tarawa Atoll on November 21, 1943. The 40.6cm main gun is firing at the guns in the back.
	ベシオ島の西部地区南	A .45 caliber Armstrong 20cm gun (positive 6 inches = 20.3 cm) located at the southern end of the western area of Betio Island. The concrete structure of the lower part of the turret was destroyed, and the metal upper part of the turret and gun turret had slipped off, leaving only the decayed framework, resembling a spider. It is said that it was hit by the main gun of a U.S. battleship, but since it is difficult to hit a main gun of a battleship at a distance of more than 10 km, it is thought that it was actually the gun of a destroyer, which will be described later.
	安式20cm砲は日露	The Armstrong 20cm gun was installed on cruisers and other vessels during the Russo-Japanese War. The single gun was the Pattern S developed for Japan and installed on the Takasago, Kasagi, and Chitose. The fact that a gun with a wave shield survives on Tarawa is very valuable, and the Italian-made 20cm gun of the armored cruiser Kasuga or Nisshin also survives on the track.
23	通常、砲は戦後再使用	Normally, the tailstock and springs are removed so that the gun cannot be reused after the war, but the barrel that fell on the beach still has the springs attached, suggesting that the gun was blown up during the war and remained intact.
24	三年式14センチ砲	Three-year 14cm gun
	1943年11月21	At 5:40 a.m. on November 21, 1943, the U.S. ships were scheduled to cease their artillery fire, followed by bombardment of the ships, but the battleship Maryland failed to coordinate properly with the carrier task force because the radio facilities failed due to the impact of the bombardment. This was because the Marine landing command ship was not built in time, and the battleship Maryland was refitted to provide a command function for the landing force, and the central communications control room was paralyzed by the shock of the main gunfire.
	支援砲爆撃が停止した	At 7:45, after the support artillery bombardment had ceased, a minesweeper force, supported by destroyer 2, was clearing mines and clearing channels in the atoll when the garrison attacked with 14-centimeter guns. Two shots hit the destroyer, but both were unsuccessful; the destroyer Ringgold, which had been hit by the 14-centimeter gun, fired back, and the gun was reportedly silenced by a direct hit to the naval gun's ammunition magazines.

25	現在の東端地区南側に	Only the wreckage of one gun, believed to be a 50-caliber, three-year, 14-centimeter gun, which was installed in two pieces on the south side of the present east end area, remained. The gun barrel, gun shield, gun mount, and gun seat were lying on the beach, and of the gun shield covering the front, left, right, and ceiling, only the forward portion remained. The 14cm gun that fired on the destroyers supporting the U.S. minesweeper force was supposed to have been installed northwest of the western area, but nothing remained there, probably destroyed.
	14センチ砲は550	The 14cm guns were mounted on 5500-ton class light cruisers (Kuma, Nagara, and Sendai types) and others, and may have been removed when the light cruisers Kitakami and Oi were converted to heavy mineships in 1941, removed from the battleships Ise, Hyuga, Nagato, and Mutsu in the 1930s, or converted from stockpiling.
	トラックの春島に現存	Existing 14cm gun on the truck's Spring Island. Note that the barrel has been shifted back. The shields are believed to be the same as those of the Tarawa.
	トラックの14cm砲	The inside of the truck's 14cm gun shield and gun mounts are visible.
	1943年11月23	Aerial view northwest of Betio Island taken from the escort carrier Shenango (CVE-28) on November 23, 1943. LVTs and landing craft on the beach.
	下の写真の14cm砲	Enlargement of the 14cm gun in the photo below.
26	上陸開始	Commencement of landing
	1943年11月21	At 8:55 a.m. on November 21, 1943, carrier-borne aircraft again bombed in support, and then the landing force, including the LVT, an amphibious landing vehicle with crawlers (carapillar), the LCVF, a troop landing craft, and the LCM, a vehicle landing craft, began moving. After eating steak, the traditional menu on the day of the landing (probably on the night of the 20th), the landing operations by the first wave of Marines finally began.
	海兵隊が海岸に接近す	As the Marines approached the beach, the garrison, which had taken cover in tochkas and trenches, launched a simultaneous attack. The various fires were positioned so that their lines of fire intersected each other and there were no blind spots. When building the castle, the Japanese garrison had focused on defending the south side, assuming that the Allied landing would be on the south shore (from outside the atoll). In reality, however, they entered the atoll from the west and then advanced from the north, where waves and sand slopes were gentler. Taking advantage of the 30 minutes between bombardment and airstrikes created by the lack of coordination between the U.S. forces, the lightly armed troops turned north and waited for the Marines; LCVF was stopped far from shore by the coral reef, although LVTs were deployed, the initial LVT-1 and the LVT-2 with enhanced armor based on the lessons of the battle of Gadar Canal Island, the garrison's However, most of them were destroyed by fire, being penetrated by the garrison's 13mm machine guns. The Marines disembarked and headed for the coast, chest-deep in seawater, only to be met with relentless machine gun fire. The landing party named the north side of Betio Island Red Beach, and divided the beach into Red 1, Red 2, and Red 3 from the west, each aiming to land, but the beach was stained blood red and turned into a bloody coral, just like the code name.
	守備隊は戦友の屍を乗	The garrison could no longer hold off the Marines who kept pouring in, one after another, over the corpses of their comrades-in-arms, and they were allowed to land from Red 2. In the afternoon, M4 medium tanks landed, and by sunset, the Marines were also landed from Red 3, advancing as far as the airfield area. Of the 125 LVTs deployed during the landing operations, 90 were destroyed, and many of the M4 medium tanks that were to be the mainstay of the force after the landing were either sunk with their boats, stuck in large holes made by artillery bombs, or hit directly by the garrison's mountain guns.
27	パラオのペリリュー島	LVT(A)-1 equipped with 37mm gun remaining in Peleliu Island, Palau. first deployed in Tarawa, LVT was strengthened in armor and turret by taking advantage of its war lessons.
	付近にエンジンの残骸	The wreckage of the engine is also lying in the vicinity.
28	2台並ぶLVTの近く	There is a wreckage that appears to be another LVT near the two lined up LVTs.
29	2台のLVT残骸と干	Two LVT wreckage and an M4 medium tank that appeared at low tide.
32	レッドビーチ1と2の	A house about between Red Beach 1 and 2 has what appears to be the wreckage of an LVT and landing craft, but details are unknown.
	右写真の民家から少し	A little further west from the house in the right photo was the wreckage of the LVT.
	西部地区の北寄りの民	A house in the northerly part of the western district, possibly remnants of LVT, but unknown.
	履帯の残骸が雨水を防	The remnants of the crawler serve as water bags to keep rainwater out.
	LVTか上陸舟艇の残	Wreckage of LVT or landing craft? Is the brown object a winch that winds up the wire rope when lowering the ramp?
	米軍が滑走路建設で地	Marston mats, perforated steel plates laid on the ground by the U.S. military for runway construction, were reused as fences for private homes. A scene sometimes seen in the Pacific.
	西部地区の北西の海岸	The wreckage of the crawler was buried on the northwest coast of the western district.
	西部地区の北西の海岸	A circular object that appears to be the base of a 13mm machine gun on the northwest shore of the Western District. It currently served to hold down sandbags to prevent waves.
33	1943年11月23	A Marine sits in a destroyed M4 medium tank at Red Beach 1 as the bodies of his comrades fold over on November 23, 1943.
	1944年3月、破壊	A destroyed Type 95 light tank and LVT-1 in the back in March 1944.
	敵襲に備えて銃を持つ	A Marine takes a rest next to an LVT with his gun in preparation for an enemy attack.
34	M4 VS 九五式軽	M4 vs Type 95 Light Tank
	上陸部隊の主力M4中	Against the mainstay of the landing force, the M4 medium tanks, the garrison had only Type 95 light tanks, with specifications such as turrets and armor as different as parent and child. However, there is an anecdote that this Type 95 light tank defeated the M4 medium tank at Tarawa. At that time, U.S. tanks were still poorly operated, and after landing at Tarawa, they were suddenly involved in close quarters combat. One of the tanks was hit in the turret base by a Type 95 light tank and was disabled. The Type 95 light tank's 37mm gun could not penetrate the frontal armor of the M4 medium tank, and it is thought that it just happened to hit the right spot due to close combat.
	レッドビーチ2で朽ち	The Type 95 light tanks that decayed at Red Beach 2 may have advanced this far for waterfront defense, either of the three deployed at the eastern end of the Western District or of the nine deployed in the Third Special Ground Zone Command District. In addition to this, a turret section remains in the Betty O'Lodge hotel. I walked around asking if there were any other Japanese tanks, and was told that there was one on the west side, so I rushed to the site. What I found there was, to my surprise, a "rainwater tank" provided by Japanese ODA.
	ベシオ島のBetio	The remaining turret section of Betio Lodge on Betio Island.
	サハリン州郷土博物館	Type 95 light tank at the Sakhalin Oblast Local Museum.
36	銃砲撃の跡が残る第三	The headquarters of the 3rd Special Base Unit, which still bears the marks of gunfire. It is believed that Commander Shibasaki and other senior officers were all killed by a direct hit from a ship's gun immediately after leaving this shelter.
	司令部と九五式軽戦車。	Command post and Type 95 light tank.
	司令部の崩壊	Collapse of the Command Center
	レッドビーチ3付近に	The headquarters of the 3rd Special Base Unit was located near Red Beach 3. Around noon on November 21, 1943, Rear Admiral Shibasaki decided to move the headquarters to the south shore when he saw the landing force attacking and went out of the headquarters shelter with his staff officers in tow. At that moment, he received a direct hit from a ship's gun, killing everyone present and destroying the chain of command. In addition, the field telephone telegraph lines connecting the positions and tochkas were not buried and were cut off in many places, gradually making organized combat difficult.
	夜を迎えた海兵隊は、	The Marines, facing night, feared a night attack by mortars that would come over the obstacle on a bow trajectory. However, the Imperial Japanese Navy had only low-power grenade launchers (portable projectiles), disregarding mortars, which had a high risk of exploding in the tubes. In addition, it was not possible to conduct an organized night battle due to the destruction of the command post. The night of the day, when the tide was well out, resulted in the Marines being able to replenish their depleted weapons and necessary supplies more than they had imagined.
	第三特別根拠地隊司令	Opposite the 3rd Special Ground Forces Command.

37	進攻進む上陸2日目	The second day of the landing to proceed with the advance.
	一夜明けた1943年	Overnight, on November 22, 1943, the garrison had spent the previous night lurking in the wreckage of sunken ships and LVTs at sea, firing from behind and harassing the Marines. The Marines, who had begun their advance inland despite the hardships, moved forward, crushing the tochkas and shield shelters one by one.
	ベシオ島の隣のバイリ	On the island of Baiiki, next to Betio Island, an artillery line position with 75mm howitzers was established to provide artillery support. This was originally planned to occupy Baiiki Island and deploy artillery to provide firepower support before the landings began, but was rejected because a Japanese air counterattack was expected within three days.
	グリーンビーチと名付	When the landing was started by sending reserve forces to the west shore of Betio Island, which was named Green Beach, the landing was met with fierce resistance from positions in the direction of the southwest corner battery. 20cm guns had been destroyed by the bombardment of U.S. battleships on the 21st, but accurate 12.7cm continuous high-angle guns from the southern high-angle battery, about 500 meters to the east, were a major threat. The fire posed a major threat. It is believed that one of the guns had been damaged by previous artillery bombardment, but that the other had fired boldly and levelly. The Marines radioed for support bombardment by destroyers in the open sea, and after 15 minutes of bombardment, the anti-aircraft battery was silenced. This allowed the Marines to successfully sweep the western area.
	ナウルの40口径八九	Nauru's 40 caliber Type 89 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft gun.
	トラフの南部広角砲台	Barrel of a 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft gun at the southern broadside battery in Tarawa. Although one gun barrel on the west side is still in existence, there are concerns about its deterioration because it is heavily exposed to waves during high tide.
	南部高角砲台	southern anti-aircraft battery
39	11月25日に空母エ	The southern high-angle gun emplacement and its enlarged section, photographed on November 25 by an aircraft carrier, the USS Essex. The turret is pointed east.
	東側の1基は砲爆撃で	The one on the east side was probably heavily destroyed by artillery bombardment, leaving only the wreckage of a concrete circumscribed gun emplacement.
40	南部高角砲台の指揮所	A bunker believed to be the command post of the southern high-angle battery. There is a cross-shaped structure in front of it that seems to be bulletproof and explosion-proof, and the entrance to the basement was buried.
	南部高角砲台付近の弾	A dugout that appears to be an ammunition depot near the southern high-angle gun emplacement. There are two kamaboko-shaped rooms, the front of which has collapsed, probably due to a direct hit by artillery bombardment. The interior was half buried and used as a garbage dump.
41	北部高角砲台の12.	The two 12.7cm twin anti-aircraft guns, four guns, of the northern anti-aircraft battery are staring into the sky and the sea.
	北部高角砲台の12.	Gun mounts for the 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft guns in the northern anti-aircraft battery.
	試射中と思われる写真	Photo of what appears to be a test firing.
43	12.7cm連装高角	Near the 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft gun, there remains a building that appears to be the command post of the Eastern District. Laundry ropes were fixed using the walls of the building, and in the vicinity, residents were napping in hammocks. It was a peaceful scene that belied the fact that the area had once been a hellish battlefield.
	東部地区の北部高角砲	A 12.7cm continuous anti-aircraft gun that was the northern anti-aircraft battery of the Eastern District. The reddish-brown high-angle guns were surrounded by tin plates and wire netting, which lived out their remaining lives as a "wall" separating the road and private property. Two anti-aircraft guns must have been installed during the war, but only one gun was found at the time of our visit and it had no barrel.
	北部高角砲台の12.	The fire from the 12.7cm anti-aircraft guns of the northern anti-aircraft battery was accurate, and the Marines who landed from Red Beach 3 on the first day of landing were hit by projectiles as soon as their boats touched bottom just before the shore and lowered down the ramp, causing increased damage.
	地下への入口は塞がれ	The entrance to the basement is blocked.
	地下壕への入口の前に	In front of the entrance to the bunker stands a cross-shaped structure that appears to be bulletproof and bombproof.
44	第三特別根拠地隊司令	South of the 3rd Special Base Unit headquarters, a building believed to be a power plant shelter was left behind. The interior is filled with debris and garbage, and the concrete pedestal on which the generator was placed could not be found. Although there is a sign that says this was the last stronghold where 150 garrison members holed up, it is highly possible that this is an erroneous statement. Incidentally, police from a nearby police station were chatting at the entrance, skipping work.
	守備隊の最後の玉砕	The garrison's last ballot.
	11月23日は午前8	On November 23, the attack by the U.S. units began at 8:00 a.m., overrunning the southern broadside battery with its 12.7cm anti-aircraft guns and the central positions on the southern shore, which were thought to have been thinned out after the mountain guns and rapid-fire guns were turned north on the first day of landing. The 3rd Special Ground Forces' positions also fell, leaving only the eastern part of the island and the Sasebo 7th SNLF Headquarters positions. At night, at 19:30, part of the garrison launched a banzai assault from the east side of the island, but the landing force launched flares and pounded the island with concentrated fire from Destroyer 2 and mortars. 23:00 and again at 4:00 a.m. on the following day, the garrison assaulted, but in total about 300 men were wiped out.
	11月24日午前7時	At 7:00 a.m. on November 24, cruiser bombardment and shipboard bombardment of the east end of the island took place for an hour, followed by a final sweep. The Sasebo 7th SNLF Headquarters position was surrounded and fell at 13:05. At 13:12, the U.S. military announced that Betio Island had been secured, and the battle for the island of terror came to a close as the American and British flags were hoisted over Tarawa.
	トラフの戦いでは日本	In the Battle of Tarawa, 4,690 of the Japanese garrison were killed in action, with only 17 POWs and 129 Korean laborers from the establishment unit surviving. The U.S. forces suffered 1009 casualties, 2,101 wounded, and a combat attrition rate of 17%. Since there were approximately 2,600 land troops in the garrison, the actual casualties of the Japanese and U.S. forces were almost equal, indicating the tremendous deadly struggle against the U.S. forces, which boasted overwhelming firepower, including support artillery bombardment. It is said that Tarawa, not the famous Iwo Jima, was the most difficult battlefield for the Marines in the struggle for forward bases during the Pacific War. Numerous traces of that battle still remain on Tarawa.
	発電所壕内部で保存さ	20cm shells and other debris preserved inside the power plant shelter.
46	東端地区の20cm砲	The Japanese cenotaph "Nanyeongno Monument" is erected near the 20cm gun in the east end area. The other is believed to be a Korean cenotaph. To enter the site, you need to borrow a key from the nearby tourist information center.
	マキンとアパママ失墜	Makin and Apamama downfall
	設営隊を含めて798	At 5:45 a.m. on November 21, 1943, three U.S. battleships, two cruisers, and six destroyers opened fire on Makin Island from 17 kilometers away. Due to the onslaught of artillery fire, the garrison was assembled in air defense shelters in the eastern positions at 8:00 a.m. The U.S. Army's northern assault force of 6,472 men, led by one regimental combat team of the 27th Division, began landing at 5:31 a.m. without meeting as much resistance as Tarawa. Although close confrontation continued throughout the day, the entire garrison was crushed by November 24. The U.S. forces suffered 65 dead and 152 wounded, or 3% of the attacking force. The Japanese took 100 servicemen and one sailor from the installation section as prisoners of war.
	11月21日夜、米潜	On the night of November 21, the U.S. submarine Nautilus arrived off the coast of Apamama, and in the early morning of the next day, the first reconnaissance company (68 Marines and 10 engineers) was bloodlessly landed by six rubber boats. The garrison finally committed suicide on the morning of November 26. The U.S. forces formed a landing force based on the 3rd Battalion, 6th Regiment at Tarawa, which left Tarawa in the afternoon of November 26 and bloodlessly occupied Apamama on November 27.
	体育館の前には第二海	In front of the gymnasium, memorials to the 2nd Marine Division and the Navy have been erected.
47	歩兵第107連隊の本	A Type 95 light tank remains in Pohnpei, where the headquarters of the 107th Infantry Regiment was located. Pohnpei is surrounded by a barrier reef, making it difficult to attack, and when estimating the strength of the force by listening to the islanders' stories, the generals and tanks to be sent from Pohnpei to the Marshall area were also included. No operations were conducted.
	トラフへの増援	Reinforcements to Tarawa
	ソロモン、ニューギニ	In the Solomon and New Guinea area, U.S. forces landed on Bougainville Island in November 1943, and the opposing Imperial Japanese Navy pulled out the mother ship air force of the 1st Air Squadron and dispatched it to the base air force in Rabaul. In an air raid on Rabaul on November 5, the heavy cruisers Takao, Maya, Atago, Suzutani, Chikuma, light cruisers Noshiro and Agano, and the destroyer Fujinami were hit by direct hits. The cruisers were mainly damaged by direct hits or close-range bombs. The exhaustion of the air force and large vessels, combined with the lack of fuel for the trucks, meant that there was no strength left to launch Operation Z to intercept the enemy invasion force.

	米軍のギルバート上陸	Following the landing of the U.S. troops at Gilbert, reinforcements to Tarawa were prepared from the night of November 21, and on November 27 and 28, with a view to arriving at Tarawa, a reinforcement force was formed consisting of a support unit commanded by the Commander of the 4th Fleet, the Inner South Sea Area Air Force, a supply unit, a transport unit, and an A detachment based on the Army Infantry Regiment 107 of Ponape (Pohnpei). Tarawa Reinforcement Force was organized. The support force consisted of heavy cruiser Chokai of the 4th squadron, heavy cruisers Suzutani and Kumano of the 7th squadron, heavy cruiser Chikuma of the 8th squadron, light cruiser Noshiro of the 2nd Mine Squadron, destroyers Hayanami, Fujinami, Suzutsuki, Hamakaze and other destroyers; the Inner South Sea area aviation units were the 22nd and 24th aviation squadrons and the 3rd Fleet fighter group; the supply unit was the 10th destroyer group Akumo and Kazumo and transport ships Toa-Mar, Fuji Maru. The transport troops were assisted by Light Cruisers Naka, Isuzu, and Nagara of the 14th Squadron, Destroyers Rai and Hibiki of the 6th Destroyer Squadron, and nine submarines of the advance detachment (see below).
	輸送部隊と支援部隊は	Transport and support units were assembled at Kwajalein Atoll on November 26, and the Army's 1st South Sea Division, which was deploying to various locations in the Marshalls, was getting ready to launch sorties. However, Gilbert had already been lost, and the Allied Fleet's opportunity for a decisive battle had not arrived. Since it was difficult to land back on Tarawa, the operation to recapture it was abandoned, and the sortie of reinforcements was cancelled. The A-3 Battalion, the core of the A-3 Battalion, with about 1,800 men, was placed under the command of the 1st South Seas Division and was to be divided into Mire.
	1944年以降、連合	After 1944, as the Allied Forces advanced, the Marshall Islands were cut off from supplies and became isolated. Mire became an island of hell, with more people dying of starvation and disease than killed by naval gunfire or air strikes.
48	タラワの戦いの最中か	During and after the occupation of Tarawa, the 22nd Air Squadron conducted four air attacks on the U.S. fleet deployed in the Gilbert area on November 21, 26, 27, and 29. In this air battle off the Gilberts, the squadron reported the sinking of eight aircraft carriers alone, but in reality only the light carrier Independence was damaged. The 22nd Air Squadron was so worn out that it was forced to rebuild at its rear base, Tinian. The excessive reports of battle results due to misidentification in Operation Roshi and the air battle off the Gilbert Islands were used as they were by the senior command and the Imperial Japanese Navy without question, and were used as materials for judging the situation as they were, and were even published and believed until the end of the war. This led to repeated misidentification of battle results in the air battle off Taiwan in October 1944, which had a major impact on the defense of the Philippines.
	また、タラワの戦いに	In addition, prior to the Battle of Tarawa, an armored submarine force was formed with submarines ⁹ in action or in trucks in the Hawaiian and Espiritu Santo areas, and moved into the Gilbert area to cut off U.S. reinforcements and supply, but lost six ships (I19, I21, I35, I39, I40 and Lu38) with no battle results. It is believed that these submarines were forced to navigate long distances on the water due to their unreasonable repositioning, were supplemented by radar by enemy ships and aircraft, and were sunk by mines and air strikes.
	パラオのペリリュー島	Naval headquarters on Peleliu Island, Palau. On Peleliu and Iwo Jima, the Japanese forces changed their strategy from a single-minded defense at the water's edge to a long-term endurance war using cave formations, forbidding the use of ball crushing.
	M4中戦車のうちドイ	Sherman Firefly, an M4 medium tank with a modified gun against German tanks (National Museum of South African History and Military Art).
49	マジュロ環礁に不時着	The wreckage of a B24 crash-landed on Majuro Atoll. Majuro Atoll (between Maloelap and Mire), where the current capital of the Marshall Islands is located, and the neighboring Arno Atoll were used as emergency emergency landing sites for air strikes on Maloelap and Wodje after the occupation of Tarawa, and the wreckage of one B24 remains in the two atolls today. Majuro was also used as an overnight stopover for carrier task forces after the Allied advance into the Marshalls.
	タラワがもたらしたも	What Tarawa has brought to the table
	中部太平洋の正面にな	With Marshall on the front of the Central Pacific while Gilbert was merely on the flank, the battle of Tarawa had little to gain strategically for either the Japanese or the Americans. However, the U.S. forces used the lessons learned at Tarawa to improve their command structure, air support, naval gunfire, and boat operations by using armor-piercing rounds that could penetrate the Japanese garrison positions and by strengthening the armor and armament of LVTs, and established cooperative tactics for infantry, engineers, and tanks when attacking underground positions. Tarawa, where the first full-scale landing operations took place, was also the first battlefield to be recorded in its entirety by a film crew. The documentary film, which was made with vivid visual records, contributed to the increase in the war effort by raising the war spirits and production motivation of the American people, who had previously regarded the war as something else.
	一方、日本陸海軍は戦	On the other hand, the Japanese Army and Navy did not analyze the war lessons and ended up sticking to defensive tactics in waterfront positions, which had been successful in Tarawa, until they changed their island defense strategy to a long-term endurance war to lure people into cave positions after the Marianas were destroyed.
	ギルバートを獲得した	After the acquisition of Gilbert, the U.S. forces decided to advance bombers to Tarawa and further strengthen air strikes in the Marshall area, which, combined with the Japanese Navy's declining air and submarine capabilities and the U.S. Navy's increased strength, enabled them to advance their schedule and approach Mariana at once. In July, Mariana was secured and B-29 bombers were sent in to raid the Japanese mainland. The Japanese mainland was now ready for air raids.
	太平洋戦争の攻守が逆	Compared to the island of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, where the offensive and defense in the Pacific War were reversed, Tarawa in Kiribati is less well known. However, Tarawa, the first step in the Allied Forces' central offensive plan, can be considered as another turning point of the Pacific War that led to the air raids on the mainland, the atomic bombings, and the end of the war, as Japan's war of attrition quickly tilted the tide in favor of the Allied Forces. I sincerely hope that you will take this opportunity to remember this small island in a corner of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean.
50	ベシオ島北岸で現在の	On the north shore of Betio Island, west of the present large pier, there is a landfill that has become a garbage dump. In a park near the base of the landfill, two 7.5cm anti-aircraft guns, which were probably relocated from the northwest battery in the western area or the east end of the island, are preserved. It is not clear why the Navy, which has many anti-aircraft guns, let alone tanks and infantry guns, installed the Army guns.
	7.5cm高射砲のあ	Outside the park where the 7.5cm anti-aircraft gun is located are the Marine Corps and Navy memorials.
	東端地区の南側には、	The wreckage of one of the two 7.5cm anti-aircraft guns installed on the south side of the east end area is still in existence.
51	海岸のM4中戦車やL	The bunker is located southwest of the wreckage of M4 medium tanks and LVTs on the beach. With all due respect, it looks as if a homeless person has taken up residence under the bridge. In Tarawa, it is said that people who have migrated from other islands settle in vacant lots as if they were squatters, so the Japanese remains must have been repurposed for housing.
	朝鮮人労働者用の貯水	Details of what was said to be a water tank for Korean workers are unknown.
52	西部地区の民家には九	Only the base of a Type 96 150cm searchlight remained in a house in the western district. It was a land-based version of the large searchlight carried on battleships, and was now tied to a rope and lived out its remaining life as a clothes-drying platform. There may have been a generator base in the bunker below, but it was buried under trash and could not be found.
	西部地区で推定される	A bunker near the original 90cm searchlight installation site, estimated to be in the western area, and possibly a listening post.
	西部地区には90cm	The base of the 90cm searchlight remains in the western area. It has probably been moved from its original location.
	90cm探照灯の近く	A generator and two pedestals were left near the 90cm searchlight. The model is unknown.
	西部地区中央付近には	In the center of the western area, the upper part of a bunker that looked like an ammunition depot near the entrance was reused as the floor of a private house.
	西部地区北西砲台の近	A kamaboko shaped shelter, possibly an ammunition depot, near the northwestern battery in the western area.
53	東部地区の遺構	Remains of the Eastern District
	東端地区に残された軽	A light steel breechloader left in the east end area. It was used as a torch for a 13mm machine gun. It is said that four of these tochkas were lined up near the large pier on the north shore.
54	東端地区の20cm砲	20cm gun in the east end area. The front is the east side and the back is the west side. The area has a sense of apocalypse, perhaps due to overgrowth of vegetation during the Corona disaster. Some books say that this 20cm gun was brought from the fortress in Singapore, but there were rumors in the garrison at that time that it was a gun from the armored cruiser Kasuga, which was monumentalized in the Yokosuka Marine Corps yard, or that it was a gun transferred from a fortress gun in Singapore, and the explanatory note installed in Tarawa The description in Tarawa also contains such incorrect notations. Incidentally, the Kasuga was made in Italy, and the gun was also manufactured by Armstrong in Italy and installed in a truck.
	東端地区の西側の砲は	The guns on the west side of the east end area were destroyed, probably by artillery bombardment in the vicinity. It is believed that the east end district was silenced without firing a single shot because it was far from the battleships and from the landing site.
55	東端地区の20cm砲	The engraving on the east side of the 20cm gun in the east end area is as follows. The west side is blurred and unreadable, but appears to be "№12852 1899".
	東端地区の20cm砲	The 20cm gun in the east end area was stamped with the year 1911 by the Japan Steel Works. Contents are as follows.
	安式	Armstrong

	日本製鋼所	The Japan Steel Works, Ltd.
	明治四十四年	1911
	四十五口径安式八吋砲	45 caliber Armstrong 8-inch cannon
	西部地区南西砲台の2	It went up on a 20cm gun turret in the southwest battery of the Western District. It may just be unreadable, but it is possible that it was successfully produced under license at the Kure Naval Arsenal, as no Armstrong engraving was found. The engraving is below.
	英国安式	Armstrong, United Kingdom
	四十五口径	45 caliber
	安式八吋砲	Armstrong 8-inch Cannon
	重量壹八壹貳〇疋	Weight 18120 kilogram
	1943年11月23	The eastern end of the area, photographed from the escort carrier Shenango (CVE-28) on November 23, 1943.
	1943年11月23	The area near the southwest battery in the western sector, photographed from the escort carrier USS Shenango (CVE-28) on November 23, 1943.
56	タラフには18トンの砲弾の装填は、砲弾を	Tarawa did not have a crane to lift the 18-ton barrel, so the primitive method of mounting the 20-centimeter gun barrel was to assemble a wooden turret. The loading of shells was done by pushing a trolley with shells on rails to move them to the gun tail, lifting them up by a chain, rotating the arm to place them on a loading rack, and pushing them into the gun tail with a loading cane. Loading was done in the same way. It therefore took six minutes to fire one shot. The loading rack and arm can still be seen on the current gun tail side.
	20cm砲の砲身を取	Photo before installing the barrel of the 20cm gun.
57	東端地区の20cm砲	The position near the 20cm gun (east) in the east end area? It had a shape not seen in other areas.
	東端地区は原型を留め	The east end area has many kamaboko-shaped ammunition dumps that are still in their original form.
	東端地区の14cm砲	A shelter that appears to be a command post located near the wreckage of a 14cm gun in the east end area. It seems to be a type of shelter used for both a guard post and a watchtower, since the root part of a concrete pillar remains on the roof.
58	タラフの今	Tarawa Now
61	過去の悲しい記憶なん	Sad memories of the past don't matter, this is our secret base now!
62	魚を取るの男の仕事	It is a man's job to catch fish. It is a woman's job to sell fish.
	女性が結婚する際、キ	In Kiribati, virginity is considered important for women to get married. Gender equality, equal employment opportunities, and such things do not matter in the southern country of Kiribati.
	キリバスの食べ物、	Kiribati's food specialties include coconuts, pandanus, breadfruit, bonito, tuna, squids, lobster, and farm-raised giant clam. Pigs and chickens are free-range in private homes, and lunch boxes for about 3 AUD, seaweed rolls for 5 AUD, and processed fruit dishes are sold in the eaves of stores.
	ココナツミルクに漬	Raw fish rice marinated in coconut milk.
	天然シャコの蒸し焼き	Steamed and grilled natural killer fish.
63	キリバスの失業率は高	Unemployment in Kiribati is high. Only a few people are able to go abroad to work or become civil servants to support their families and relatives. Some of the young people are drinking in the morning.
	※漁師としてそれなり	*Maybe he was making a good amount of money as a fisherman, or maybe he was simply off because it was Saturday.
	高いヤシ木にひょいひ	The man who had scrambled up the tall palm tree took out a knife and cut off the ear-like flower axils. He bundles the pre-blooming flower axils, cuts off the tips, and collects the sap karewe (toddy) in a hanging jar. When fermented, it becomes kaokioki, a palm wine.
64	沈みゆく島国	Sinking island nation
	北タラフへ向かうツア	A car suddenly stopped in the middle of a tour to North Tarawa.
	「ここがタラフの最高	This is the highest point in Tarawa.
	南タラフで最も高い位	The highest point in South Tarawa is only 3 meters above sea level. Although it was not necessary to climb the mountain to get a feel for this atoll made of coral reefs, the tour ended after only 10 seconds.
	日没が近い時間帯に南	Returning to the village of South Tarawa at near sunset, I found that the village had been transformed by the sea into what looked like a floating city. Due to rising sea levels and climate change caused by global warming, Kiribati has seen an increase in the number of houses damaged by storm surges and salt damage from well water due to the erosion of land. In Kiribati, where the country is in danger of physically sinking as opposed to Japan, which is sinking due to economic stagnation and population decline, the government has secured a place to settle in Fiji and is appealing for international support. However, while former President Anote Tong has made a big PR push to the world, the village where seawater was widely reported to be flowing in has been exposed as an inadvertent collapse of a weakly grounded area, and the country is shaken both inside and outside the country.
	筆者は海面上昇や気候	The author is of the opinion that land subsidence caused by over-abstraction of well water due to population growth and the reduction of foraminifera and coral-derived derived sands due to domestic wastewater will have a greater impact than sea level rise and climate change. In any case, the future of the island nation, which faces submergence of its land and has strong ties to Japan, is attracting attention.
66	北タラフのアバタオ島	Sue's Creek separates Abatao Island in North Tarawa from Buota Island, which is connected to South Tarawa by a bridge. The author and I changed into swimsuits, entered the creek, and managed to cross it despite nearly tipping over. On the return trip, they were dropped off by canoe. Incidentally, the residents of North Tarawa are refusing to build a bridge because they say it will destroy their peaceful days.
	南タラフから北タラフ	There are two bridges, old and new, to cross from South Tarawa to North Tarawa, and the old bridge is completely submerged at high tide.
67	東端地区で13mm機	A pedestal that may be a 13mm machine gun in the east end area.
	花、ココナツ、砂糖	A hot morning drink called Innawai with flowers, coconut, and sugar. It tasted like brown sugar milk coffee with a few lumps.