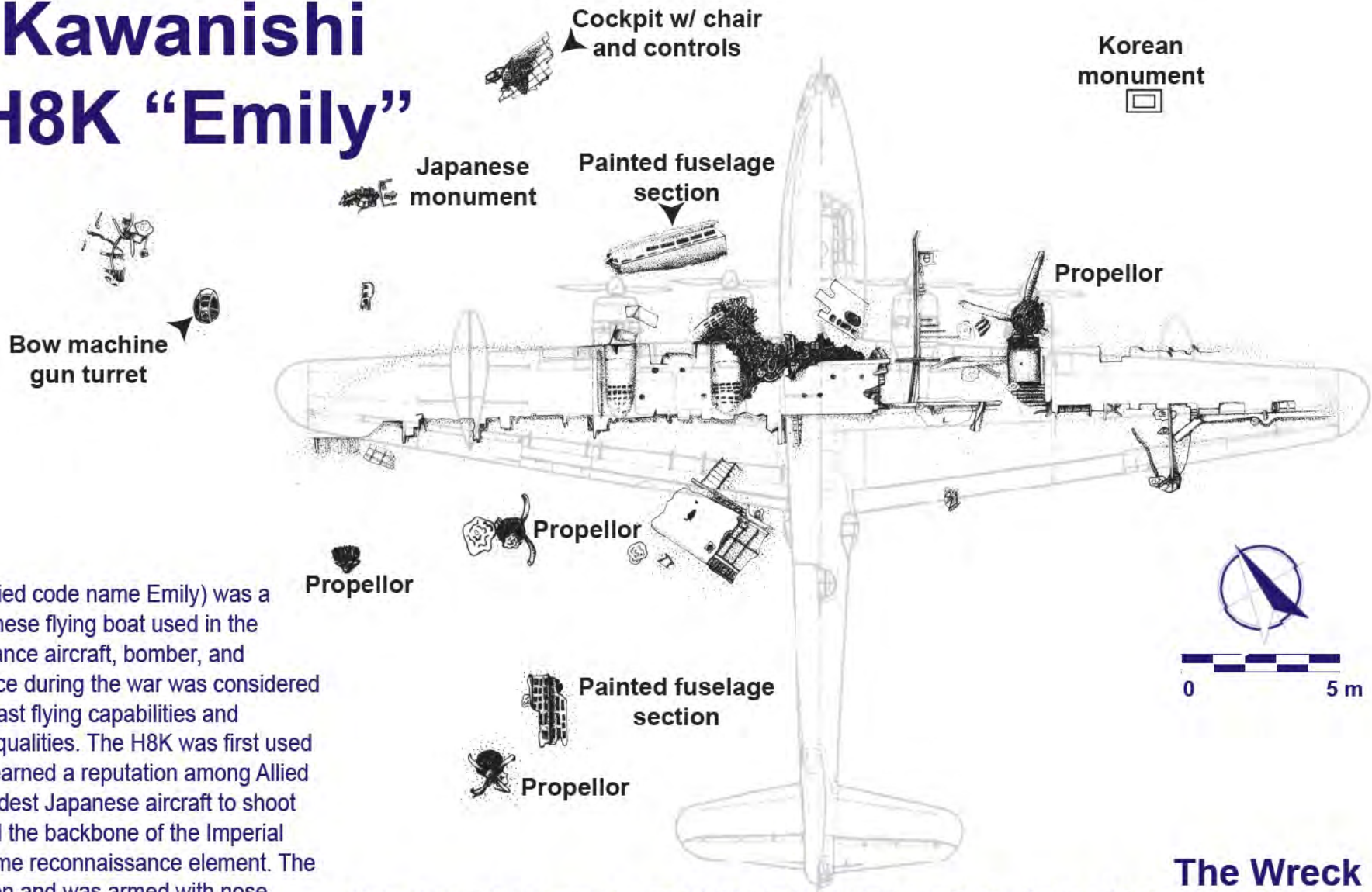


Kawanishi H8K "Emily"



The Aircraft

The Kawanishi H8K (Allied code name Emily) was a large, four-engine Japanese flying boat used in the Pacific as a reconnaissance aircraft, bomber, and transport. Its performance during the war was considered exceptional combining fast flying capabilities and superior hydrodynamic qualities. The H8K was first used in combat in 1942 and earned a reputation among Allied forces as one of the hardest Japanese aircraft to shoot down. It was considered the backbone of the Imperial Japanese Navy's maritime reconnaissance element. The H8K carried a crew of ten and was armed with nose, dorsal and tail machine gun turrets.

The Wreck

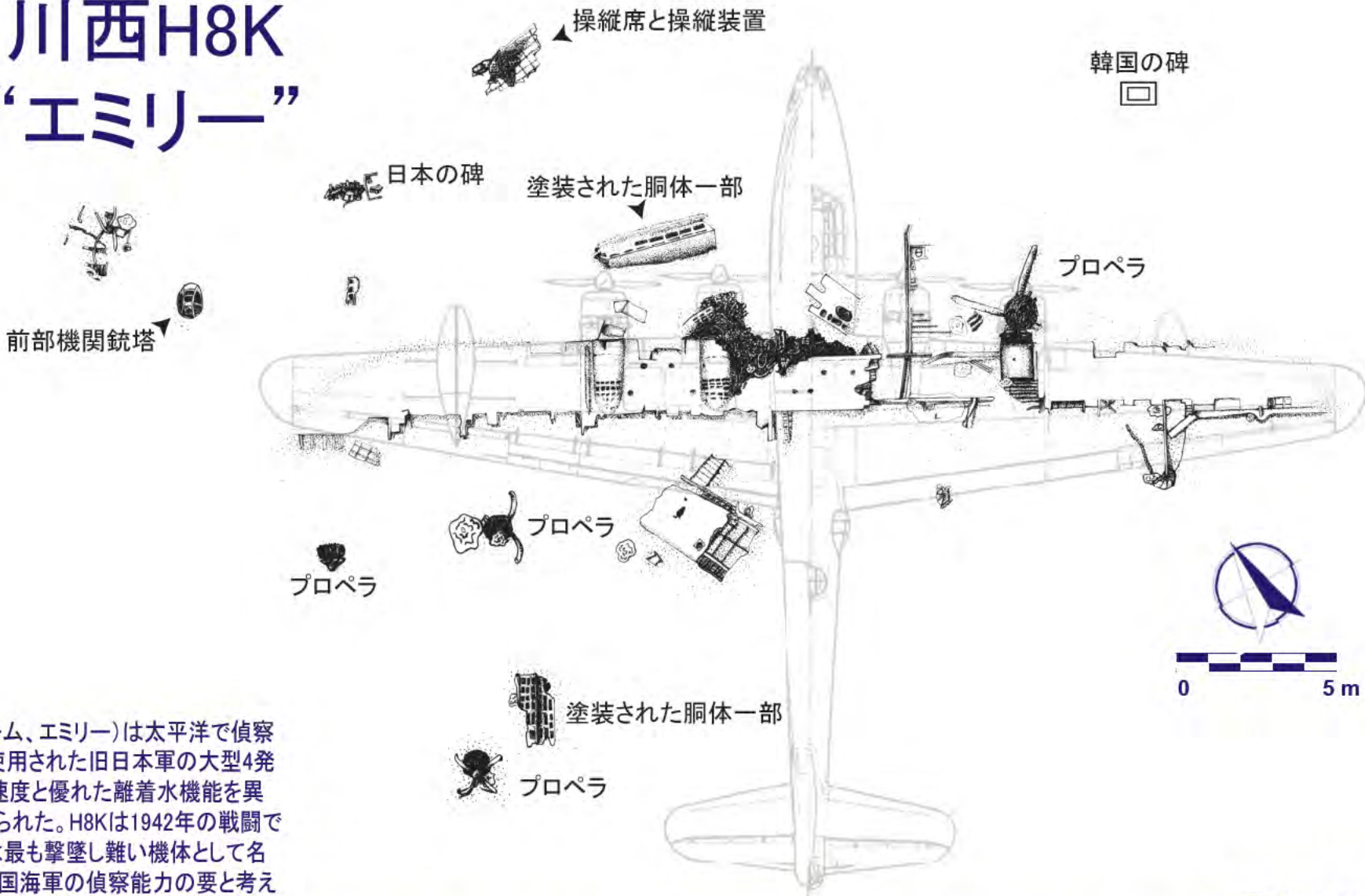
This aircraft is included in the WWII Maritime Heritage Trail - Battle of Saipan. It is located in Tanapag Lagoon in 9m (29ft) of water. Its surviving airframe is upside down and scattered over a wide area. Recognizable features include its broad wingspan, all four engines and propellers, the nose turret (with machine gun still in place), part of the cockpit (including the pilot's chair and controls), and sections of the fuselage with red and gray paint patterns still clearly visible. Japanese and Korean monuments are located on the periphery of the site and are a solemn reminder of those who lost their lives during the war. To access the site, follow your GPS to: 15 14' 26.37"N, 145 43' 45.23"E. If you visit the wreck, please be mindful that it is a fragile heritage site protected by Commonwealth Law against damage or molestation.

Remember, take only pictures and leave only bubbles.



This material is based upon work assisted by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of the Interior.

川西H8K “エミリー”



航空機

川西H8K(連合軍コードネーム、エミリー)は太平洋で偵察機、爆撃機、輸送機として使用された旧日本軍の大型4発飛行艇であった。戦時中、速度と優れた離着水機能を異例に兼ね備えていると考えられた。H8Kは1942年の戦闘で最初に運用され連合軍には最も撃墜し難い機体として名をはせた。それは旧日本帝国海軍の偵察能力の要と考えられた。H8Kは8名の搭乗員と機首、背面、尾部に機銃塔を配置した。

残存機体
この航空機は第二次大戦サイパン戦の海事遺産トレイルに含まれています。この遺跡はタナバグ環礁の水深9mに位置しています。残存する機体は、上下逆さまで、広いエリアに四散しています。それと分かるのは翼面、4機全てのエンジン、プロペラ、機首(機関銃は砲塔に残ったまま)、操縦席の一部(操縦士の座席と操縦桿など)、そして胴体面の赤と灰色の塗装ははっきりと確認できます。日本語と韓国語による碑が遺跡の外辺にあり、戦争中亡くなった犠牲者への哀悼となっています。遺跡へのアクセスは、GPSの位置情報で、15 14' 26.37"N, 145 43' 45.23"Eにしたがってください。これらの遺跡を訪れるにあたっては壊れやすい史跡であり、損害や不法行為に対して連邦法によって保護されていることを心がけてください。トルのは写真のみ、ノコスのは泡だけを忘れずに。



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