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JAPAN

THE DORO NAWA UNIT

In early 1943 the General Administration in Tokyo had begun to think seriously about a military threat southward as part of Japan's plan to expand and secure their *Das Toa Kyoiken*.

All military experience had been gained in cold northern regions. A unit was urgently put together, the *Doro Nawa Unit* and given the name of the Taiwan Army Research Department.

To this unit was given the task of collecting in six months all conceivable data connected with tropical warfare, equipment, campaign direction, management and treatment of weapons, sanitation, supply, administration of occupied territory, and military strategy, tactics, and geography.



Col. Masanobu Tsuji
charged with quickly
developing techniques
for fighting in the tropics

The unit was a collection of the brightest and most capable in the Imperial Army. They produced a report that was submitted to Headquarters General Staff Tokyo and produced the Handbook that was carried by every soldier.

"Read This Alone And The War Can Be Won"

The Doro Nawa Unit, consisting of less than thirty members was responsible for the tactical changes that enabled the Japanese Army to sweep through S.E. Asia and drive the numerically superior British Army out of Burma back to India.



For the first time in history an army carried out a blitzkrieg on bicycles, astounding the world by the sureness and rapidity of its advance. The Imperial General Staff knew that speed of resolution of conflict was a necessity for them. Troops were highly mobile, not too heavily armed and formed into units that could operate independently if necessary, with heavy machine gun supported by light machine guns, covering the infantry of the unit. Light food and medical supplies were carried, anticipating that these would be supplemented by captured material and local produce as the force advanced. The capacity to live off the land or the jungle was an essential element of the swift moving force, as a secure supply line could not keep up with the advance.



After the fall of Rangoon, Japanese troopships filled with Imperial Army soldiers began pulling in to the still smoldering waterfront. Some 50,000 soldiers began fanning northward from Rangoon to meet up with the invasion forces that had entered Burma overland. The combined forces surged irresistibly north from Rangoon on the 8th of March 1942 until they had pursued the remnants of the Allied Force across the Chindwin and back into India on the 15th May 1942. It was an outstanding military achievement to dislodge a numerically superior and established force so comprehensively from the strong positions they had believed themselves to be in.

At a subsequent press conference in Delhi, "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell said "No military commander in history ever made a voluntary retreat. All retreats are ignominious as hell. We got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma- and it is humiliating as hell. I think we should find out what caused it, go back and retake it."



Infantryman advances
with personal gear tied
to his cycle



Manhandling a Nambu
7.7 heavy machine gun



General Yamashita Tomoyuki
and staff at an impromptu
meeting while campaigning



In memory of 31st Division
Japanese Soldiers who died in
Kohima 2nd World War at
Kohima/Burma (1944)

大般若心經
開卷

大般若心經
WITH THE TRANSLATION OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO
DIED IN KOHIMA, BURMA IN 1944

THE HISTORY OF THE
JAPANESE ARMY
IN BURMA

THE HISTORY OF THE
JAPANESE ARMY
IN BURMA



1944



General
Yanagida

General
Tanaka

General
Mutaguchi

General
Matsuyama

General
Sato





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KOHIMA VILLAGE
WELCOMES YOU

























THE ANCESTRAL MONUMENT
IN 1962 PILLAR FOR 200
TO BEAT'S RECONSTRUCTION
WORKS. KIMILU. 200. 10
IN 1962. 10

KIPU TSIE (THE VILLAGE FOUNDATION STONE)

OUR GREAT ANCESTOR USOU WAS
THE FOUNDER AND THE FIRST
SETTLER OF KOHIMA VILLAGE.
BEING A USAGE FOR THE FIRST
SETTLEMENT OF A VILLAGE, HE
ERECTED THIS FOUNDATION
PILLAR CALLED KIPUTSIE.

THE SITE WHERE HE FIRST
RESIDED IS CALLED KHEZOU AND
THIS LOCALITY INHABITED BY HIS
DESCENDANTS IS CALLED USOU
KIZOU.

THIS ANCESTRAL MONUMENT
WAS LAST RENOVATED IN 2009 A.D.

U CHIEU USOU KEWIMIA RUNA
PHE PPHUKESHU KEBIKTRO-U MU
SEUDEKESHU. SULA PUOE RUNA
SEDE ZHO-U MEDZI DI U RUNA
MVUDZE KIPU TSIE HAU SESHU.

PUO PHE TSHEKELIE PUO PHEBA
THECHU USE KHEZOU UYA MU
PUO TSUSETSUYIEKO LHOUKERA
THECHU HARA USE USOUKIZOU
UYA.

2009 A.D. CIE MVUDZE TSIEFFHE
HAU KETSOKEMIE LAWATE, SIDI
KEPENCOTU MHAKVICHALIE.

USOU KHUBA
28TH FEBRUARY 2009.













FIRE
EMERGENCY ZONE
PARKING OF VEHICLE OR
ANY MATERIAL IS STRICTLY
PROHIBITED











コノマ



*The focus of battles were fought between the British and the
Nages during 1850-79 in this Sennar Fort of Khassama.*

*This Fort was described as one of the strongest in the
North-east by Maj John Baker of the British Army.*





















BAPTIST CHURCH KHONOMA

DEDICATED
ON



コヒマ









PROJECT SEWAK IN THE SERVICE OF NAGALAND

KOHIMA WAR CEMETERY









WHEN YOU GO HOME
TELL THEM OF US AND SAY
FOR YOUR TOMORROW
WE GAVE OUR TODAY



IN MEMORY
OF THE MEN
OF THE

2ND DIVISION

WHO FELL IN THE
BATTLE OF KOHIMA
AND
THE FIGHTING FOR
THE IMPHAL ROAD

APRIL 1944

JUNE 1944



On May 6, 1944 this tank, under command of Major Ezra Rhodes, was climbing the Kohima Ridge to support troops of the 2nd Division who were attacking Japanese positions on Garrison Hill. Under treacherous monsoon conditions, the tank careered down the hill, lost a track and crashed against a tree, where it came under enemy fire. The crew jammed the triggers of the tank's machine guns to fire continuously, set the turret to rotate and escape under fire back to British lines. After the battle, the 2nd Division requested that the tank remain in the exact position from which it had to be abandoned as a memorial to the heroism and sacrifice of all those who fought in the battle.

Constructed by
KOHIMA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

MEDIUM TANK M3 GRANT

BUILT IN THE USA BY DETROIT ARSENAL FROM 1940-1942

CREW: 8 (COMMANDER, DRIVER, LOADERS, 2 GUNNERS, 2)

BATTLE WT: 60,000 Lbs

ARMAMENT: MAIN: 1 x 75mm GUN 1 x 37mm

SECONDARY: 3-4 .30 CAL. BROWNING MG

ARMOUR: THICKNESS: MAX 37mm MIN 12mm

TRAVERSE: TURRET 360° DEFENSE 15° EACH SIDE

ELEVATION LIMITS: 75° - 20° TO 0.37mm - 60 TO 7

ENGINE: WRIGHT CONTINENTAL R-975, GASOLINE

RADIAL-AIR COOLED UNIT OF 340hp BASED

ON THE WHIRLWIND AERO ENGINE

MAX SPEED: 27 mph

ABANDONED ON 6th MAY 1944 BY MAJ EZRA RHODES,
OFFICER COMMANDING B SQUADRON 148 REG RAC.



WHEN YOU ENTER HERE
BANG BEFORE THE LORD
ALL THOSE WHO GAVE
THEIR LIFE AND WHO
WILL GIVE THEIR ALL
FOR YOUR SAFETY AND
BETTER NAGALAND

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL
KOUIMA



WELCOME TO

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