

ROME
This photo and the city before give some idea of how Rome appeared before the war. The city before the war was a typical Italian city, with a central square and narrow streets. The photo shows the city before the war, with the central square and narrow streets. The photo shows the city before the war, with the central square and narrow streets.

THE WAR FRONTS

1 SICILY: Allied troops were rapidly expanding their gains on the western coast of Sicily and last week were threatening to cut the island off from the mainland. American and Canadian troops captured the communications center at Enna. The forces all had communications with Axis troops in the city by using the road that runs the rocky northern coast of the island.

The heaviest fighting of the Sicily campaign was taking place on the southern side of the key port of Catania where crack German armor and infantry troops were trying to stem the drive of the British Eighth Army toward Messina, whose port facilities are the connecting link with the mainland. A gaudy portion of these facilities, however, had already been rendered useless by heavy Allied air attacks on the ferry terminus.

On the eastern side the American Seventh Army pushed steadily toward in the path of disorganizing Italian units. Agrigento and Piana degli Stessi were taken and considerable advance was reported along the coast. Near in support of them the important port of Catania which is linked by rail to the former, was taken.

An Allied headquarters communique reported that there were many indications of mutiny among Italian troops commanded by German officers and that reports said that Italian soldiers shooting their Nazi commanders and surrendering rather than pressing communitarily on the advancing Americans.

Enemy losses were reported severe and the Allies were reported to have more than 15,000 prisoners of which the Americans had more than 12,000.

As the advance continued President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill offered Italy the terms of "unconditional capitulation" or "total defeat." The message was based on the Italian radio and broadcast news in Italian.

General Sir Harold E. L. Alexander named Military Government of Sicily and the following Italian in positions that announced the Axis had taken over the power of government. Administration will be carried out by the Allied Military Government of occupied territory, based at Reggio, which requires all administrators and judicial officials of occupied areas to work with it.

SICILY
Map showing military positions, routes, and geographical features like the Sicilian Strait and Mediterranean Sea.

The designer of this Jackson-class transport built a sturdy plane hull never laid this in mind. The ship was knocked down in the North African campaign and was promptly put to use as an office for an advanced U. S. Army Air Force base. As top members of the ground crew get their orders, interior view shows layout, including field phone.

2 ROME: More than 500 medium and heavy bombers were participating in the first Allied raid on the city of Rome. The San Lorenzo and Littoria railway yards had been heavily damaged. The blocking military supply and road network was disrupted. The heavy bombers, the Panzermeisters used tanks and a large chemical plant were also damaged. Our tanks were in the city.

The raid was carried out by units of the strategic air force command. These included Americans and British planes. Allied aircraft bombed and destroyed the railway yards and the city. The raid was carried out by units of the strategic air force command. These included Americans and British planes. Allied aircraft bombed and destroyed the railway yards and the city.

Previous bombing of the city had been avoided because of the heavy damage to the railway yards. The raid was using it for military purposes such as an axiom that the objective could not be long in question. The raid was using it for military purposes such as an axiom that the objective could not be long in question. The raid was using it for military purposes such as an axiom that the objective could not be long in question.

ROME
Map showing the bombing area and the San Lorenzo Railway Yards.

3 RUSSIA: Crossing the line offensive at the Nazi Central Front drive has been, the Red Army was making important gains against the enemy.

The Soviet forces were advancing the German at Orel and the German at the salient from the northeast, east, and northwest. Along the numerous more reported captured by the Russians was Mzhensk on the rail line between Orel and Tula.

4 NEW GUINEA: The most important development since the landing on New Guinea was the destruction of 900 Japanese troops who had defended the point over a period of months, eliminated the elements which had blocked the advance on the key base of Salamaua, only 12 miles away.

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5 SOLOMONS: The greatest force ever sent against the Japanese in the South and Southwest Pacific consisted of 101 U. S. transport ships, heavy bombers, heavy bombers and fighters.

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6 PARANUSHIRU: The war came a step closer to the Japanese homeland when the U. S. Navy's Task Force 16 struck the island of Paranzhiru, the northernmost of the Kuril Islands.

The island is known as a strong enemy base and air base and the U. S. Navy's Task Force 16 struck the island of Paranzhiru, the northernmost of the Kuril Islands.

PARANUSHIRU
Map showing the Kuril Islands and the location of Paranzhiru.

Good Hunting in the Atlantic
One of our "Baby Flotop" escort carriers, identified by the Navy only as Escort Carrier "B" returned to port with an unusual score and pattern of its successful action against Nazi submarines.

Plans of the carrier working closely with U. S. destroyers and anti-air surface craft, the carrier worked closely with U. S. destroyers and anti-air surface craft, the carrier worked closely with U. S. destroyers and anti-air surface craft.

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NEWSMAP
Monday, July 26, 1943

One of our "Baby Flotop" escort carriers, identified by the Navy only as Escort Carrier "B" returned to port with an unusual score and pattern of its successful action against Nazi submarines.

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Description

An American map titled "Newsmap: Monday, July 26, 1943." The map of Sicily shows areas held by the Allies, main highways, roads, railways, rivers, and airfields. Printed text reveals news on multiple fronts. Included is a map of Rome that shows strategic areas of importance and highlights the bombing of the San Lorenzo Railroad Yards. This map includes and inset of the area surrounding Italy. The last map shows areas controlled by the Japanese in the North Pacific Ocean and the inset highlights the Kuril Islands.

Date(s)

July 26, 1943

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