

# NEWSMAP

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1944  
WEEK OF DECEMBER 29, 1943 TO JANUARY 5, 1944  
226th Week of the War—108th Week of U. S. Participation  
Volume II, No. 18



In the tough mountain of central Italy the battle of supply is one of the most important Allied troops must

face. Here pack mules take on a load of ammunition at the

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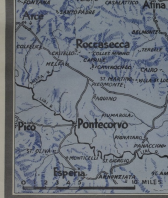


Gen. Eisenhower, who will lead the new Allied invasion in



Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, left, and Gen. Sir Alan

Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, to



recently given the rank of Field Marshal by King George.



## THE WAR FRONTS

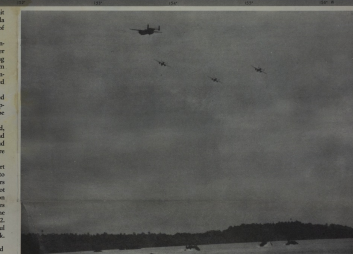
**USSR** Advance south of the First Ukrainian Army, under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, pushed across the 1939 Polish boundary in a general advance that extended in a 150-mile arc west of Kiev. The key rail centers of Khatyn and Zhitomir, which have changed hands twice before in the current fighting, were retaken by the Red Army and the advance appeared to be moving along the northern and southern branches of the rail lines extending from these important centers. Hundreds of acres were being cleared by the major breakthrough and the movement westward was averaging 10 miles a day. The penetration across the Polish border followed the

line of the railway from Kiev to Warsaw and the last Soviet town in this sector to fall to the Red Army was Zhitomir, a rail junction five miles on the Soviet Union side of the border. The southwestern flank of Gen. Vatutin's drive pushed down to Kovel, Ukraine, about 50 miles southwest of Kiev and was beginning to threaten rail junctions needed to maintain a line of supply and supplies withdrawn for an estimated million Nazis still in the southern bend of the Dnieper River. **SOUTHWEST PACIFIC** The American Sixth Army made a new landing on the northwest coast of New Guinea at Sadoy, 55 miles below the important Japanese base of Miding. The landing trapped many Japanese in the narrow

coast area between the Finisterre Range and Vitiaz Strait some 400 miles at the southern end of Mount Puncjudo are driving north and are some 40 miles northwest of Finschhafen, beyond Buna. On the westward side of the Finisterre Range, meanwhile, other Australian troops moving up the Ramu River Valley are in the area of Dampier, pointing an increasing threat at the enemy-held coastal stronghold of Popondiu, just below Mading. American veterans of the Buna campaign, including survivors of the Tidal Tunnels, entered the Sadoy operation. On nearby New Britain Island, U. S. Marines expanded their hold in the Cape Gloucester area and broke a Japanese counterattack. Estimates of enemy dead in the Cape Gloucester fighting placed the number at 1500. A carrier-based plane attack on Lae, New Guinea, resulted in heavy damage to two Japanese destroyers and one destroyer which was left burning after torpedoes and bomb hits. CV 30 Zeroes sent up by the Japs, others were also downed and four probably shot down.



International heavy bombers with fighter escort bombed Lae and other points in the area. In addition to the light and medium bombers that have been operating since Christmas at the base of Mount Bogen, which lies inland from Cape Torokina. This field is adjacent to the Torokina fighter field of 4200 feet used since Dec. 12. The new bomber field is five miles 200 miles from Rabaul and only some 850 miles from the Jap naval base at Truk. **ITALY** Canadian troops captured Ortona after a hard fight and pushed up the highway along the Adriatic Coast towards Peschiera from which one of the main trunk-line highways lead northwest to Rome. Italian troops were advancing highly inland near Villa Troncone. Plans were reported indicating Allied artillery fire has increased on both the Eighth Army front and that of the Fifth Army was reported limited by torpedoes and mines. On the Fifth Army front the fighting was in the San Vito area which is the main shoulder of Cassino, generally reported as the most major objective on the Via Cassina to Rome. Sharp raids with heavy fighting were reported in the Garigliano River mouth area. Many PT boats and landing on the Gulf of Cassino, Dec. 26, hitting two enemy ships, and the following night British destroyers landed along the coast east of the peninsula. While the activity was limited, heavy and medium bombers, fighter bombers and fighters led rail and airfield facilities in Northern Italy and in the Rome area and extended operations across the Adriatic Sea to the Dalmatian Coast of Yugoslavia.



With B-23 medium bombers flying overhead, landing craft carrying

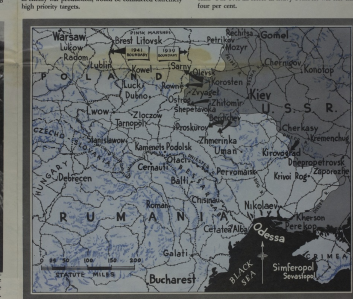
**AIR OFFENSIVE:** The heavy attacks by the U. S. Eighth Air Force and the RAF continued to mount in the week in the number of planes participating and the weight of bombs dropped. Hundreds of bombers and fighters hit the West European front in Northern Germany two days in succession and the heavy blows struck the week before against the northern French coast were repeated and increased. The American bombers hit two ball-bearing plants outside Paris, which in view of the critical need for these items in enemy production, would be considered extremely high priority targets. The RAF hit Berlin with 1000 tons with two nights in a row and London reported "palatable" success as estimated that 40 per cent of the essential areas of Berlin has been either destroyed or severely damaged since Nov. 18. Lt. Gen. Sir Edgar, who is relinquishing command of the Eighth Air Force to take command of Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean, reported that the invasion forces over Europe in 1944, the Eighth dropped 75,000 tons of bombs, destroyed 4000 Nazi figures and our German fighter plane production by nearly 40 per cent. Our aerial losses in heavy bombers was less than four per cent.



These photos appeared in a Nazi-controlled French picture magazine, large part of which was devoted to the methodical German preparation for the evacuation of the



Cassino. Valuable machines were evacuated before people and supplies, which would be used to transport the



**Accession Number** M1745

## Description

An American map titled "Newsmap, Monday, January 10, 1944." The map of Italy shows relief, cities, and towns. The two insets of Italy, focusing on areas near Cassino and Ortona, show rivers, relief, cities, and towns. The map of New Guinea, New Britain, and adjacent areas shows rivers, relief, and towns. The map of the Eastern front shows railroads, rivers, relief, towns, boundaries as of 1939 and 1941, and the points of Soviet advance. Printed text and photographs reveal news on multiple fronts. Printed text, photographs, and drawings on the back detail some of the efforts of the Army Nurse Corps.

## Date(s)

January 10, 1944

**Cartographer** Army Orientation Course, Morale Services Division, Army Service Forces, War Department.

**Keywords** [World War, 1939-1945](#)

**Photo Color** Color

**Physical Size** 35 X 47 inches

## Related Collection (Plain)

Thirty-Fifth Division Association Records

**Restrictions** Unrestricted

**Scale** 1/2 inch = 10 miles. Insets of Italy: 1 3/4 inches = 5 miles. New Britain: 1 3/4 inches = 50 miles. Eastern Front: 3/4 inch = 50 miles

**TIF Identifier** M1745.tif

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