

## THE WAR FRONTS

**USSR:** The Red Army won important new victories in four areas of the ruling 3000-mile front that now extends into Latvia and Poland.

In the Dnieper River bend of the southern front the Nazis were driven from the great megalomaniac corner of Nikolajev and a companion drive, other Soviet forces cleared the enemy from the entire east bank of the lower Dnieper. The German line in the area of Nikolajev and London reported the mining area had stopped the Nazi military machine with 60 per cent of its armor essential for the hardening of steel. In clearing the east bank of the river the Soviets reported more than 17,000 enemy troops killed. In the course of the advance on Nikolajev from the area of Kiev German infantry divisions reported they cut off five German infantry divisions. Further up the river other German divisions and one tank division were reported cut off and being taken into a more cordial area deep among enemy troops at a reconnaissance from the southern front. The advance was halted before the fall of Nikolajev, was the second time in the war that a major center of the Red Army advanced into the hands of the Nazis.

Initial reports of the Soviet were more than half to tank forces. In a fifty-mile drive the Red Army took less than 100 miles from Lwow and 60 miles from the West of Leningrad. Finland's supply connections with Germany were being cut off as the Red Army advanced south of Lake Peipus inside Estonia, toward the Baltic. The Soviets cleared the east bank of the Narva River. To the southeast the German strongpoint at Enga was being threatened in the back advanced down along the rail line from Leningrad.

Helsinki, the capital of Finland, was bombed by the Red force, in what was generally interpreted as a warning to Finland to get out of the war.

**ITALY:** The long-expected enemy attack on the Allied beachhead below Rome was launched by German armor and infantry last week. From disordered reports the heavier enemy armor was being thick against British troops on the north end of the Anzio beachhead but that all attacks were repulsed and all vital positions were lost. Allied reports described the enemy attack as "pushing" forward intended to involve weak points in the Anglo-American line, indicating that the decisive battle had not been reached.

Allied ground troops were being supported by naval military and Allied air units which hammered repeatedly at Nazi troops and supplies massing at Cassino and other key areas. Previous to the current action there had been only occasional engagements, particularly at Campoleone and Cassino, both of which are rail and road junctions.

With the battle for Cassino, fifty miles to the southeast, well into the second week of the enemy will hold gains to the sea. American troops gained a small hold on the southern edge of the town and raised Allied communications lines over the sea. The Allies have also captured heavy iron on Nazi positions from the sea above Cassino and toward the way to the Via Cassina.

**MARSHALL ISLANDS:** American forces captured the Marshall Islands last week and Army and Navy units were developing the air bases to other small islands of the Central Pacific group.

Kwajalein, the largest island in the world, was taken by our forces with light casualties for our side. The known enemy losses included 8122 dead and 261 taken prisoner. Our losses were 266 killed, 42 missing and 114 wounded. Thirty thousand and many of our warships took refuge in Majuro lagoon against possible air attacks.

Mightful land support was called for by the American forces. The main islands of Roi and Namur and points of the key area and were subjected to the heaviest air and bombardment concentration in each small area in the two days preceding the landing. The enemy defense forces were a mass of wreckage when our men were ashore. Sea bombardment of the key bases was supported by land artillery put ashore on nearby smaller islands. However, demolition squads and tanks blasted down pill boxes left in action following the landing. The line of communication and Army planes proceeded to pound Wotja, Jaluit, Mili, Makinaj and Ujae. The line of which lies only 250 miles from the Caroline Islands.

# NEWSMAP

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1944**  
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 3 TO FEBRUARY 10  
231st Week of the War - 113th Week of U. S. Participation  
Volume 1 No. 437

**SOUTHWEST PACIFIC:** The principal action reported below being attack on the enemy at facilities at Rabaul from our Bougainville base. On New Guinea, the air and supply center at Wewak was hit in repeated raids and in one coordinated midday attack carried out by Liberator and Mitchell, accompanied by fighters, some 200 tons of bombs were dropped and 40 enemy planes destroyed in the air and on the ground. In an earlier attack on the Wewak area our aircraft destroyed 10 barges and 4 larger warships.

On the northwest side of New Britain, Cape Hulsan was hit with 105 tons of bombs and tanks were also destroyed against enemy facilities in the Admiralty Islands. Our air and naval forces continued attacks against Buika, on the northern tip of the island of Bougainville.

**PARAMUSHIRU:** U. S. multiple-bombarded Japanese home territory for the first time Feb. 13 when they struck enemy installations on the south and east coasts of Paramushiru, the northernmost island of the Kuriles in the North Pacific. The attack, carried out at night, was followed up the next night by U. S. bombers which dropped bombs on the island of Shumshu as well as Paramushiru. All the planes returned and while there was no enemy ship from those bases, some of the vessels were damaged. Our guns scored a number of hits and landed on enemy ships.

Paramushiru is 705 miles from Attu in the Aleutians. Shumshu is a small island in the strait between Paramushiru and the Kamohaka Peninsula, which belongs to Russia.

**AIR OFFENSIVE:** The Cairo area, and airfields and other military installations in Northern and Central France received increased attention from heavy forces of U. S. fighters and bombers. In addition to the heavy forces of U. S. fighters and bombers, the army and Franklin, among the latter which is a chemical and incendiary bomb, were used in the attack. The night, plane carried increased and more effective and in several instances were hit in the Paris area were reportedly used by German glider-landing berbers against Allied Atlantic convoys.

From Mediterranean bases, our aircraft hit the western French port of Toulon for the first time since November.

**KWAJALEIN**

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MT. CARRO  
MT. TROCCHIO  
MT. CASINA

This is the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the Italian campaign. Just toward Mt. Trocchio, held by the British, is the primary roadhead town of Cassino where the German offensive against the Fifth Army units behind the unbreached Nazi. The Via Cassina, Italy's Highway 6, runs toward Rome, from the lower right on upper left. German artillery mounted on the heights on which the Abbey of Monte Cassino is perched covered the head approaches to the town, which has now been almost completely encircled. Remains of tanks in from artillery shell.

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On the Normandy beachhead, established by the Fifth Army 28 miles below Paris, Allied troops stand guard beside captured Nazi pillboxes. Heavy fighting was reported there as the Germans launched the long-expected counter-offensive.

This Japanese light tank captured at Molok Island in the battle for the Gilberts now represents another commitment over roads and fields at Honschulu. It is used to facilitate American troops with appearance of enemy equipment.

The new British anti-aircraft gun, a light portable infantry weapon was revealed by British authorities to be a deadly answer to enemy tanks, pillboxes and similar targets.

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**Description**

An American map titled "Newsmap, Monday, February 14, 1944." The map of the Eastern front shows railroads, rivers, the Soviet border as of September 1, 1939 and June 22, 1941, the battle line as of November 5, 1943, the current battle area, and the points of Soviet attack. The globe map focuses on the Pacific theater. The map of Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshall Islands shows key areas including Roi and Namur. Printed text and photographs reveal news on multiple fronts.

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**Related Collection (Plain)**  
Thirty-Fifth Division Association Records  
**Restrictions** Unrestricted  
**Scale** 1 1/4 inches = 100 miles. Globe: None. Kwajalein: 2 3/4 inches = 25 miles  
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