

THE WAR FRONTS

USSR: The Red Army won important new victories in four areas of the ruling 100-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 mangrove cover of the delta and in a companion drive, other Soviet forces cleared the enemy from the entire east bank of the lower Dnieper. The German line was broken in two places and London reported the mining area had supplied the Red military machine with 60 per cent of its ammunition essential for the hardening of steel. In clearing the east bank of the river the Soviet forces captured 10,000 enemy troops killed. In the course of the advance on Nikolov from the area west of Kiev the Soviets reported they cut off five German infantry divisions.

Further up the river the Red Army captured the west of Simla since enemy infantry divisions and one tank division were reported destroyed. The advance was made possible by the capture of enemy tanks at a point on the southern front. This action which developed before the fall of Nikolov, was the second time in the war that a major enemy force was surrounded and annihilated. The Soviet advance was accompanied by the capture of the city of Stalingrad.

Inside Poland the Soviets were more than half way to the city of Lublin. In a fifty-mile drive the Red Army took 100 miles from Lwow and 60 miles from the city of Lvov.

West of Leningrad, Finland's supply connections with Germany were being isolated. 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 north-south drive 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 repulsed by German armor and infantry last week. From disordered reports the German armor was being held back against British troops on the north end of the Anzio beachhead but that all attacks were repulsed and all positions were lost. Allied reports described the enemy attacks as "pushing" forward intended to improve their status on 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 its second week, the enemy will hold gains in the north. American troops gained a small hold on the southern edge of the town and raised Allied communications lines. Enemy troops still held the Abbey Hill above Cassino and barred the way to the Via Cassina.

MARSHALL ISLANDS: American forces captured Kwajalein Island last week and Army and Navy planes were developing the air offensive 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 losses among enemy forces included 8122 dead and 261 taken prisoner. Our losses were 266 killed, 82 missing and 114 wounded. The big Japanese report against our warships took refuge in Magellan Strait and many of our warships took refuge in the Pacific.

Magellan Strait support was called for by the Kwajalein Island. In the north the islands of Ito and Nagan and other islands of the key area and were subjected to the heaviest air and bombardment in the war. The enemy's small area forces were a mass of troops and tanks. The enemy's sea bombardment of the key lines was supported by land artillery put ashore on nearby smaller islands. Some demolition squads and tanks landed down pill-boxes left in action following the bombardment.

Carrier-based and Army planes proceeded to pound Waka, Jaha, Mita, Makin and Ujae. The islands of which 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
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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 40 enemy trucks.

On the northwest side of New Britain, Cape Hulsin was hit with 100 tons of bombs and tanks were also carried out 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. warships bombarded Japanese home territory for the first time Feb. 6, when they shelled 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 the island, 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 the Japanese.

AIR OFFENSIVE: The Cuba area, and airfields and 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 Marines, using the latter which is a chemical and incendiary gas, were used in the way of destruction. While enemy fighters through use of air attack in the past, planes could not avoid and more effective airfields which were hit in the Pacific were reportedly used by German glider-landing berbers against Allied Atlantic convoys.

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

KWAJALEIN

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This Japanese light tank captured at Makin Island in the battle for the Gilberts now represents our new equipment over roads and fields in Honolulu. It is used to familiarize American troops with appearance of enemy equipment.

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

This new British anti-tank gun, a light portable infantry weapon was received by British authorities to be a deadly answer to enemy tanks, pillboxes and similar targets. Named the "Plow" from initials of official name Protuberant Infantry Anti-Tank, it is a bomb weighing 25 pounds. Canadian and British troops have used it in Italy.

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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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Restrictions Unrestricted

Scale 1 1/4 inches = 100 miles. Globe: None. Kwajalein: 2 3/4 inches = 25 miles

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