



# THE WAR FRONTS

**FRANCE:** "... The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving peoples everywhere march with you. You will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe and security for ourselves in a free world. . . ."

These were the words from Gen. Eisenhower's order of the day to his troops 6 June. The greatest overseas military operation in history was under way.

The initial landings of American, British and Canadian troops, carried out under overwhelming bombardment by air and sea forces, were all successful. Front correspondents stated the landings took place at several points on the 100-mile stretch of beaches between Cherbourg and Le Havre on the Normandy coast. The center of the developing battle that started shortly after troops went ashore appeared to be at Caen, the road and rail junction eight and one-half miles from the Seine Bay coast.

Preceding the landing from naval craft, troop carriers and gliders of the Ninth USAAF and RAF flew paratroopers and airborne infantry into the zone of operations while aircraft and warships of all types took up bombardment of gun emplacements and defensive works in support of the landing operations.

An idea of the tremendous air support provided is given in the air forces headquarters' announcement that 71,000 sorties were flown in the six days from 1 June. Four thousand ships, thousands of smaller craft and 11,000 planes were available for the operation.

Initially, the Germans put up meagre air opposition and observers reported friendly aircraft were overhead at all times.

The tentative dates for the assault were set last December at the Teheran conferences for May or early June. Gen. Eisenhower decided the actual date and place. Bad weather delayed the operation one day.

**EASTERN FRONT.** Last week brought disclosure



SCHOUTEN  
ISLAND

0 5 10  
STATUTE MILES

Accession Number

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## **Description**

An American map titled "Newsmap for the Armed Forces: Monday, June 12, 1944." The map of the coastlines of England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands shows rivers, roads, international boundaries, relief, and other details. The map of the Schouten Islands shows rivers and the location of the Allied landing at Bosnek on Biak Island. The inset of New Guinea and adjacent areas identifies international boundaries, rivers, and other details. The map of the Italian front shows rivers, roads, drainage canals, relief, the battle line as of May 11, 1944, and points of Allied activity during the current offensive. Printed text reveals news on multiple fronts. Printed text and a photograph on the back describes the importance of the infantry. The text reads in part: "These tough fighters must seize, mop up, and press on, or the ground is not won. As the Infantry moves-so moves the battle-line."

## **Date(s)**

June 12, 1944

Cartographer

Army Information Branch, 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

6 1/2 inches = 100 miles. Schouten Islands: 2 1/2 inches = 15 miles. Inset of New Guinea: 1 1/4 inches = 300 miles. Italy: 4 inches = 50 miles

TIF Identifier

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