

THE WAR STEP BY STEP

(Continued From Last Sunday)

BATTLE OF FRANCE

ON the day the Dutch army surrendered— May 14, 1940—German mechanized troops swept across Belgium into France, captured historic Sedan, 146 miles northeast of Paris, and came to grips with major Allied forces. The French abandoned positional defense tactics for mobile warfare after the Nazis crossed the Meuse river and penetrated the "Little Maginot" line. Another two days and the French high command issued an eleventh-hour order for its soldiers to die

rather than yield another inch. General Maxime Weygand replaced General Maurice Gamelin as army chief, but his aroused army could do no more than check momentarily the Nazi steamroller. On May 20 the Germans split into two hard thrusts—toward Paris and English channel ports. Nazi troops stabbed through to pocket British forces in Flanders, took Abbeville, Arras, Amiens, Boulogne, as the valiant French battled in vain to break through to their trapped allies.



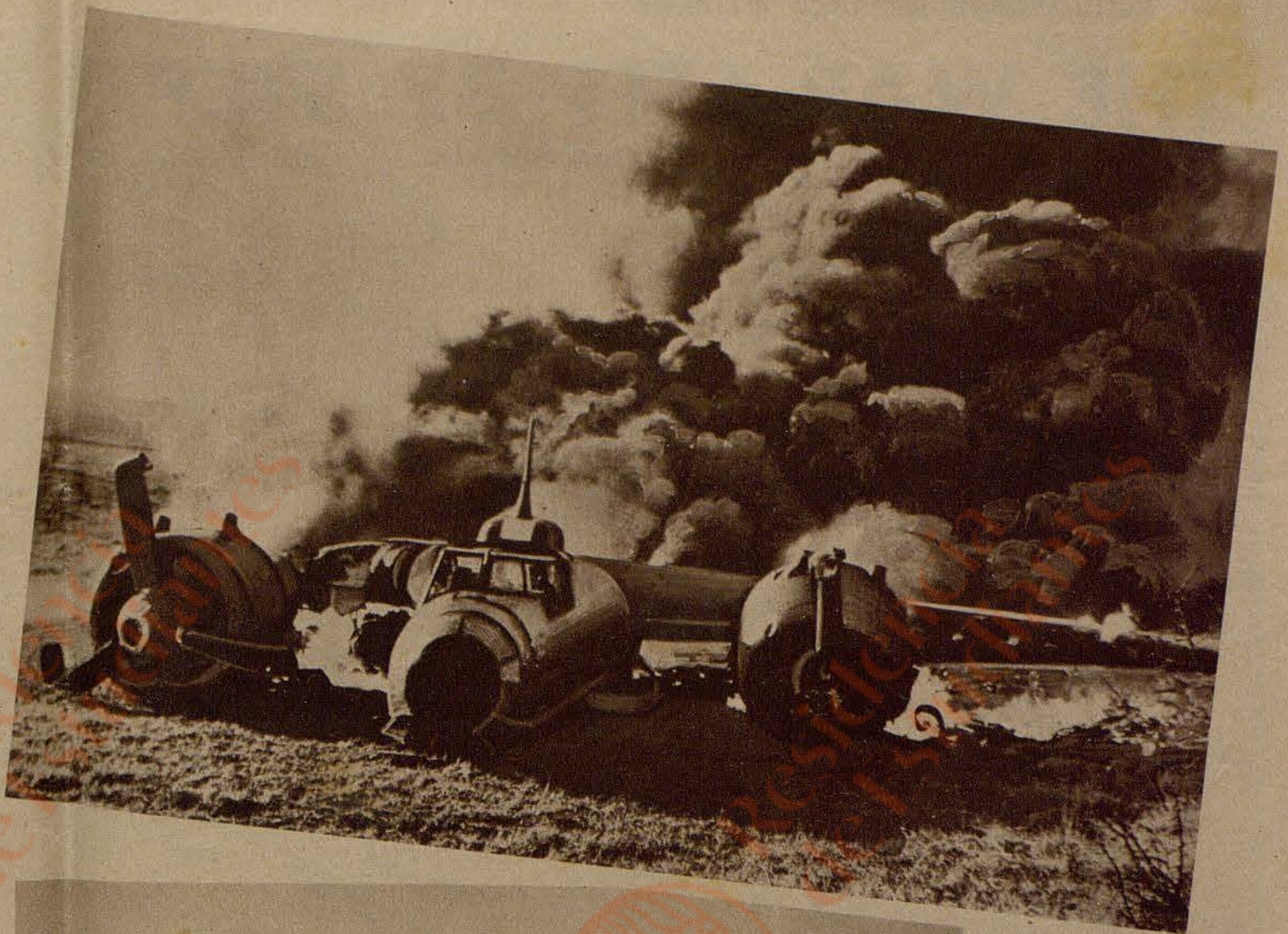
Children and a mailman were early casualties of the Battle of France. They fell victims to German bombs which blasted the city of Nancy early in May, 1940.



Desperately, these French gunners (above) on the western front load their big gun, fire and reload again at top speed in a grim struggle to halt the German advance. French homes at the right were shattered as the invading Nazis paved the way with bombs.



German infantrymen storm a French village. The map at left shows the situation in June, 1940. British bombers struck at Nazi big guns at Calais (1) and at the airport at Nazi-held Rouen (2). Negotiations for peace were being conducted at Compiègne (3). The Germans pushed down to La Roche (4) and to Riom (5), but French Alpine forces halted the Nazis south and east of Lyon (6). Germans admitted stiff resistance within the Maginot line zone (7) but claimed victories in the Toul, Hagenau and Thionville sectors (8).



This German bombing plane (above)—a Dornier 17—was brought down in flames by anti-aircraft guns in Lorraine during the Nazi blitzkrieg. At left, a Heinkel III bursts into flame in midair, the picture automatically recorded by a camera mounted in the wing of a British combat plane.



French sentries stand guard at a bridge they blew up on the Lorraine front to slow up the Germans.



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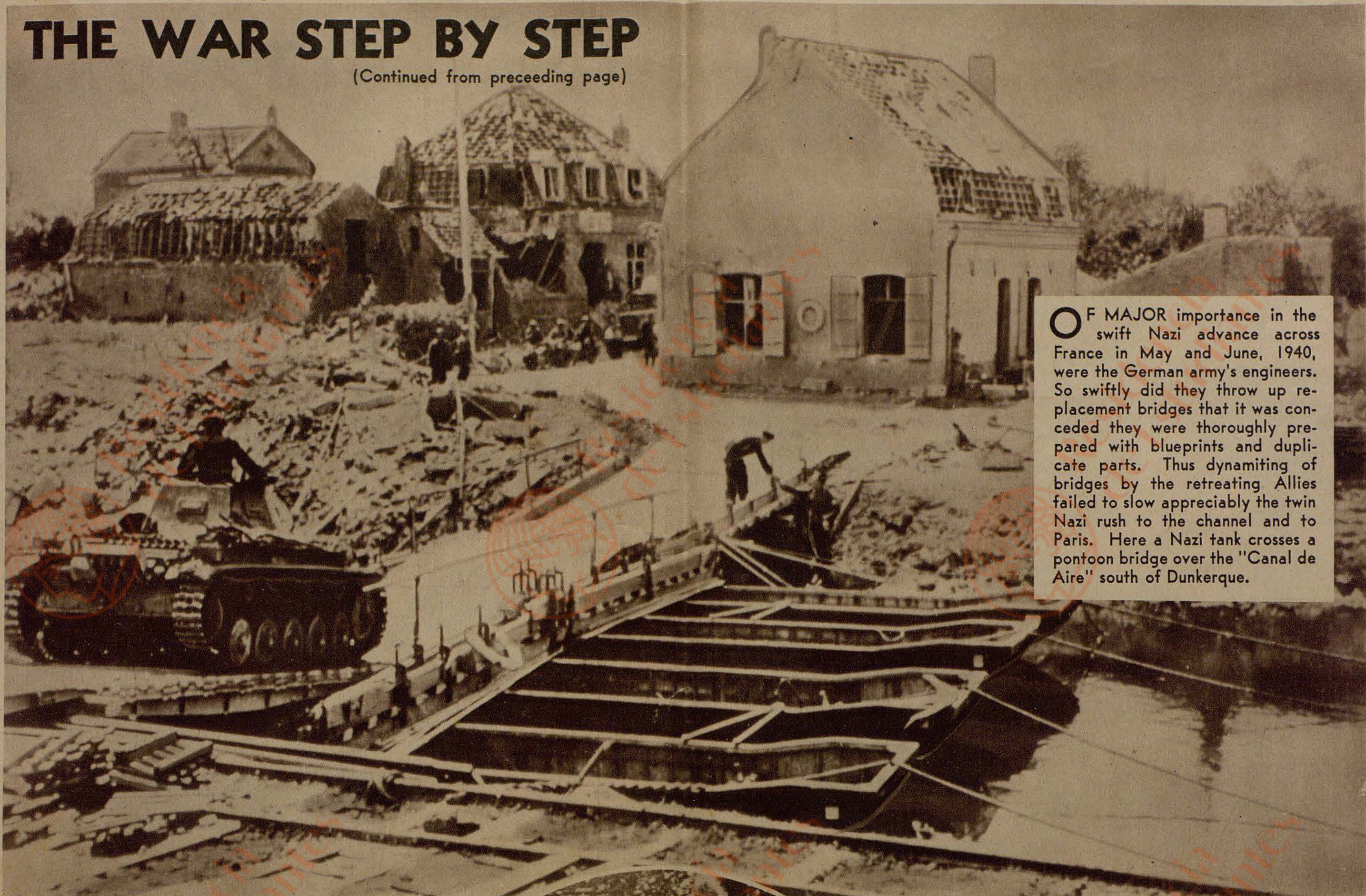
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THE WAR STEP BY STEP

(Continued from preceding page)



OF MAJOR importance in the swift Nazi advance across France in May and June, 1940, were the German army's engineers. So swiftly did they throw up replacement bridges that it was conceded they were thoroughly prepared with blueprints and duplicate parts. Thus dynamiting of bridges by the retreating Allies failed to slow appreciably the twin Nazi rush to the channel and to Paris. Here a Nazi tank crosses a pontoon bridge over the "Canal de Aire" south of Dunkerque.



A French soldier raises his hands in surrender as Germans capture his tank.



A German soldier looks through field glasses at the burning city of Rouen, taken by the Nazis in the devastating drive toward Paris.

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German cycle scouts advance cautiously through the ruins of Orleans, French city where Joan of Arc won immortal fame. Below, Nazi soldiers enter Amiens, which bombers left a smouldering ruin.



This French soldier, killed in battle, was carrying his wedding picture. He has been tagged for burial by a busy squad of grave-diggers.

(Continued on next page)

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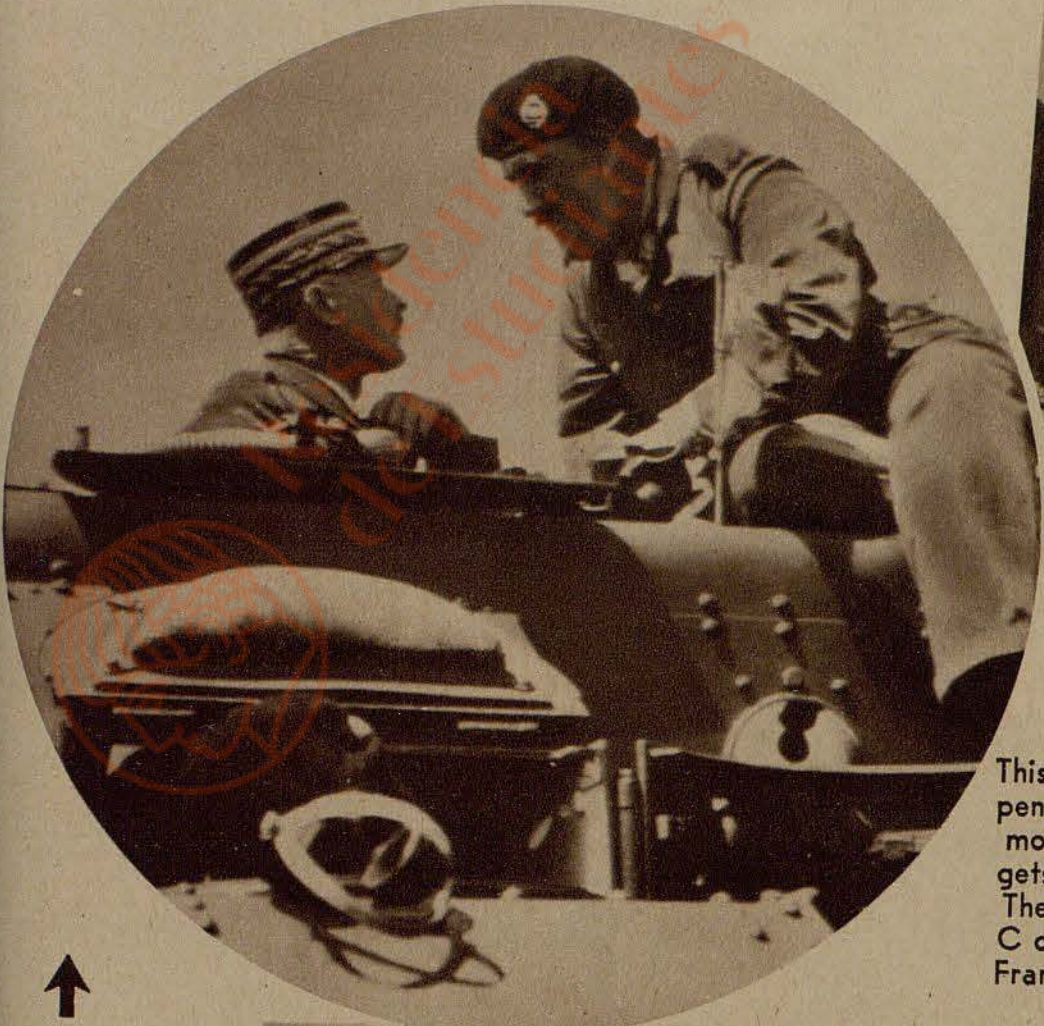
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING 59¢ BRAS

Picture Story of

THE WAR STEP BY STEP

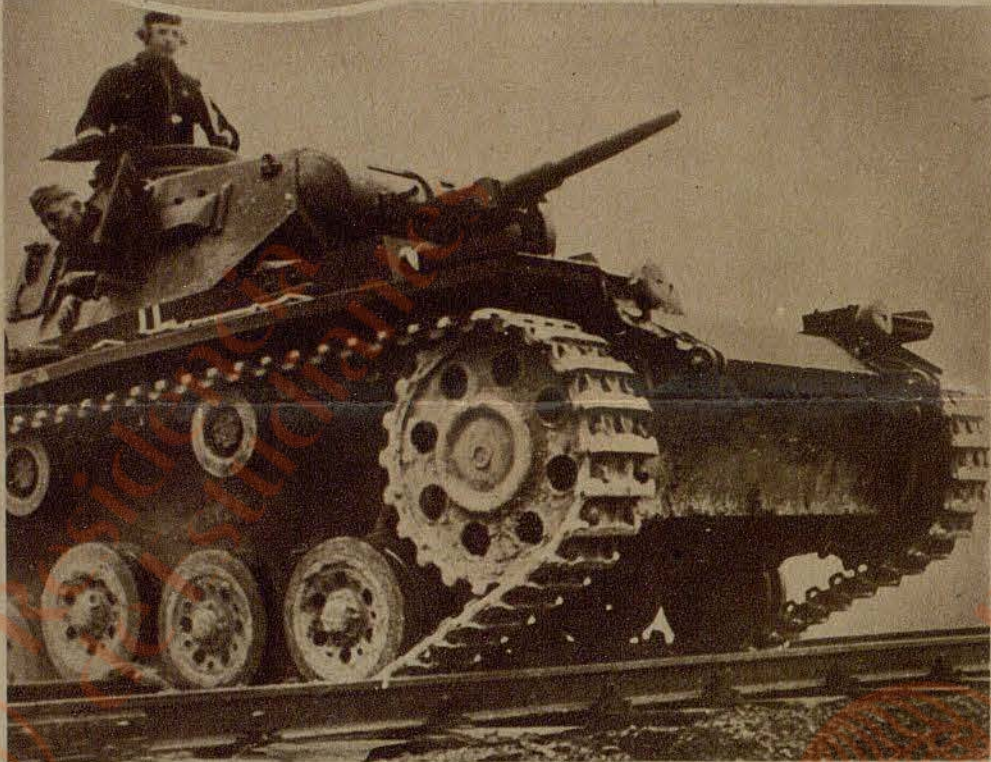
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LIGHTNING thrusts across France by German motorized columns crushed the crack Ninth French army and on May 21, 1940, brought capture of its commander, General Henri Giraud. As invasion fears grew in England, parliament on May 22, gave Churchill virtual dictatorship powers over labor, industry and wealth. Four days later Sir John Greer Dill became commander of the imperial staff, replacing Sir Edmund Ironside, who was withdrawn to direct vital home defense. Paris staggered under a bombing by more than 200 German planes June 3—a blasting that left 254 dead, 652 wounded.



General Maxime Weygand, 73, took over command of French forces May 19, 1940. Above, Weygand climbs aboard a tank to confer with an aide.

German tanks like this (right) formed the spearhead of the drive into France.



Only twisted junk remained of this auto (left) after the June 3 bombing raid on Paris. Below is a bomb-torn Paris street with the wreckage of a bus.



This is what happens (above) when modern artillery gets the range. These ruins are in Compiègne, France.

DUNKERQUE . . .



On the barren sands of Dunkerque (above), long lines of soldiers wind down to the channel for evacuation to England in a defeat miraculously turned into a virtual victory. Not all the Allied troops trapped in Flanders escaped. At left is an aftermath scene of the British retreat—English soldiers lying dead beside their motor lorries.

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DUNKERQUE

Continued From
Preceding Page

ALLIED fleets and warplanes battled day and night to keep open the port of Dunkerque as battered Allied forces backed toward the channel coast, shelled, bombed and charged by waves of German troops. Last Flanders stand was made May 31 to June 2, 1940. Lowlands around Dunkerque were flooded to slow the Germans while the British, curtailed by a barrage from warships, were ferried across the channel to England. British claim four-fifths of their expeditionary force were saved. Dunkerque fell to the Nazis June 4, giving Hitler control of the coast from Abbeville, France, to the Arctic circle in Norway.



A British soldier gives a comrade a drink of water as the wounded man arrives at an English port with a contingent of Tommies evacuated from Flanders.



This was a scene in Dunkerque during the final days of the Allied evacuation when Germany was concentrating the full force of its blitzkrieg on the channel port.



Abandoned children of Dunkerque were cared for by French sailors before they, too, were ferried across to England.

Next Week: Fall of France—
Italy Enters the War

Burning oil tanks appeared thus from a Royal Air Force plane following the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkerque. Repeated Nazi bombings left the city in ruins.



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YOUNG FOLKS OF ALL AGES like everything about this spirited Mercury Convertible for five. Automatic top is electrically operated. Seat cushions and backs are of genuine hand-buffed leather in tan, blue or red. White sidewall tires are extra.



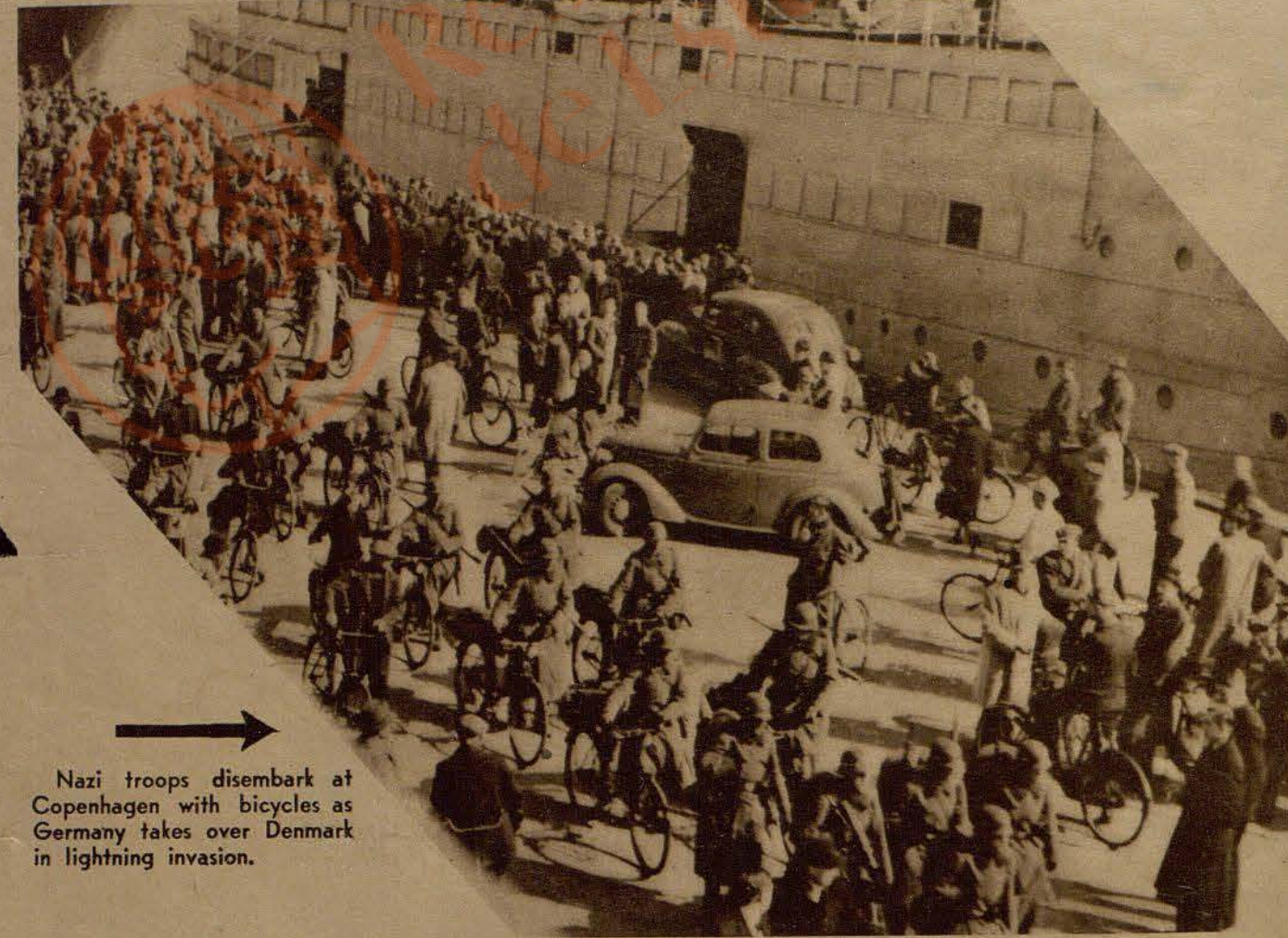
EXTRA WIDTH AND LENGTH make Mercury the year's big buy! There's plenty of head-room, leg-room and elbow-room!

MERCURY
EIGHT

PICTURE STORY OF THE WAR STEP BY STEP

Invasion of Norway and Denmark

(Continued from last Sunday)



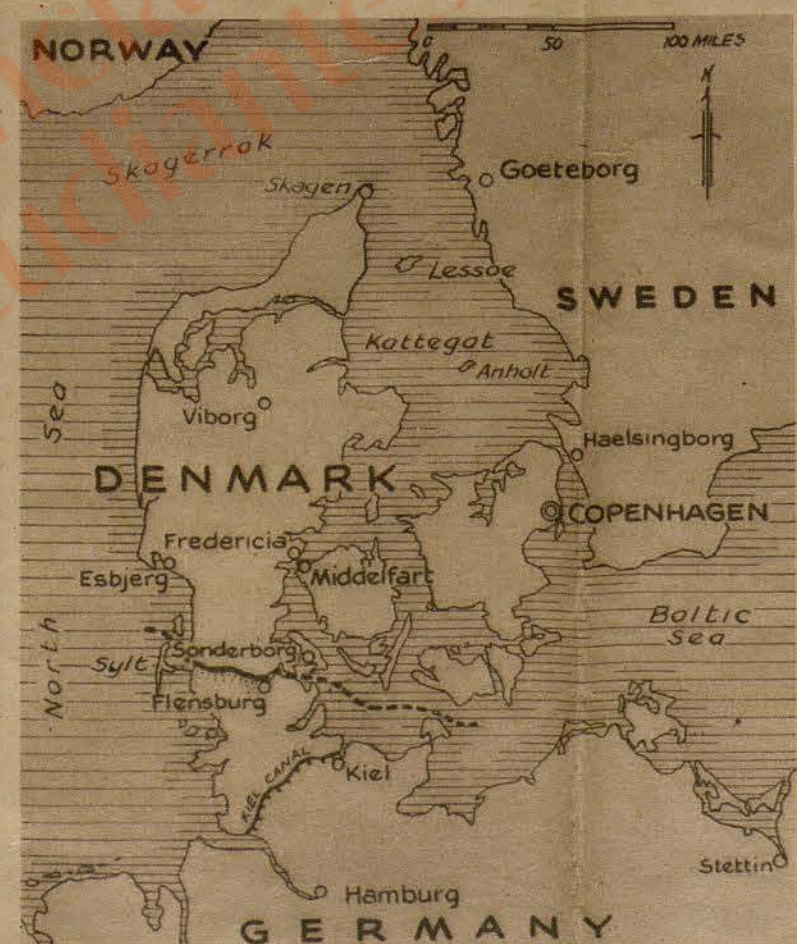
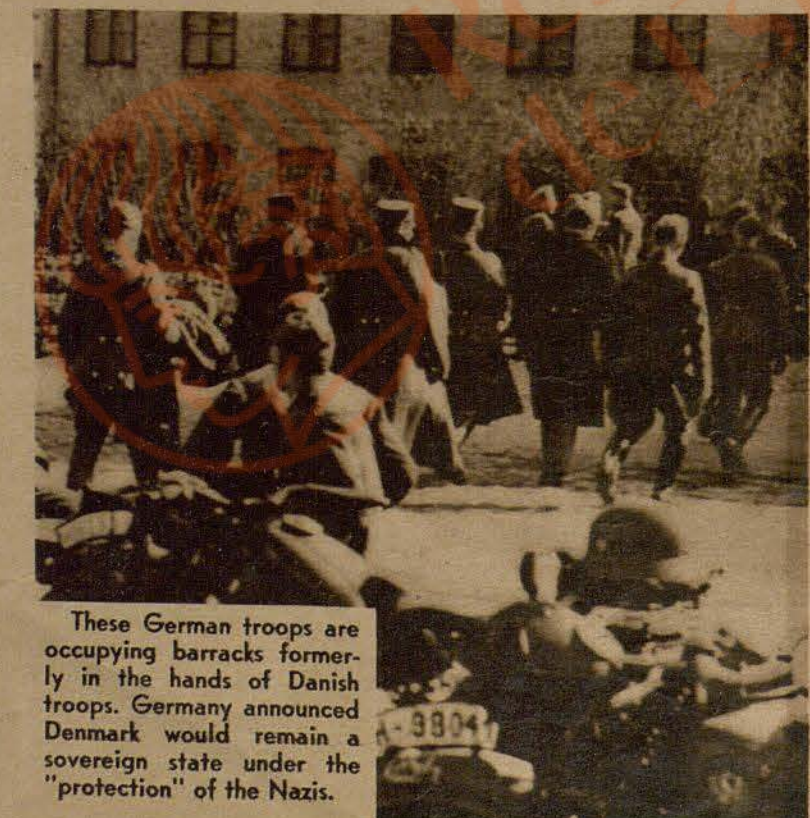
Nazi troops disembark at Copenhagen with bicycles as Germany takes over Denmark in lightning invasion.

FOR the first three months of 1940 the war dragged on without spectacular action but early in April Germany started moving with lightning speed, right after the Allies laid three mine fields off the Norwegian coast. On April 8 the Nazis moved in on Denmark in "protective occupation." Resistance was useless and there was no fighting. Then the Germans moved on Norway, taking Oslo and other key Norwegian points after sharp naval and land fighting. Britain, Germany and Norway all lost fighting ships in the battles of invasion. King Haakon of Norway fled to Elverum under fire of German machine guns hunting him down. Oslo, Narvik, Stavanger, Trondheim, Lillehammer, Namsos and other Norwegian cities were the scenes of bitter fighting but the Allies finally pulled out and Germany remains in control of the country.

Tired Nazi troopers go to sleep in a public square in Copenhagen after their long trek into Denmark. Motorized units covered 186 miles in a single day. (right)



German troops marched to all important points in Denmark the first day. Here is one detachment taking over part of the country while the helpless people submitted to the occupation.



The Germans first crossed the Danish border at Sonderburg, on April 8, taking over the garrison at that point; landed troops at Middelfart at the head of the "Little Belt" and occupied Copenhagen the same day.



THE DICTATORS

(They Agree to Divide Europe and Africa)

Hitler and Mussolini posed for this picture in Rome before the war started, but already they had laid their plans for the conquest of Europe and as much of the rest of the world as possible. In March, 1940, they met in the historic Brenner Pass conference when Mussolini pledged Italy to enter the war when Hitler needed him.

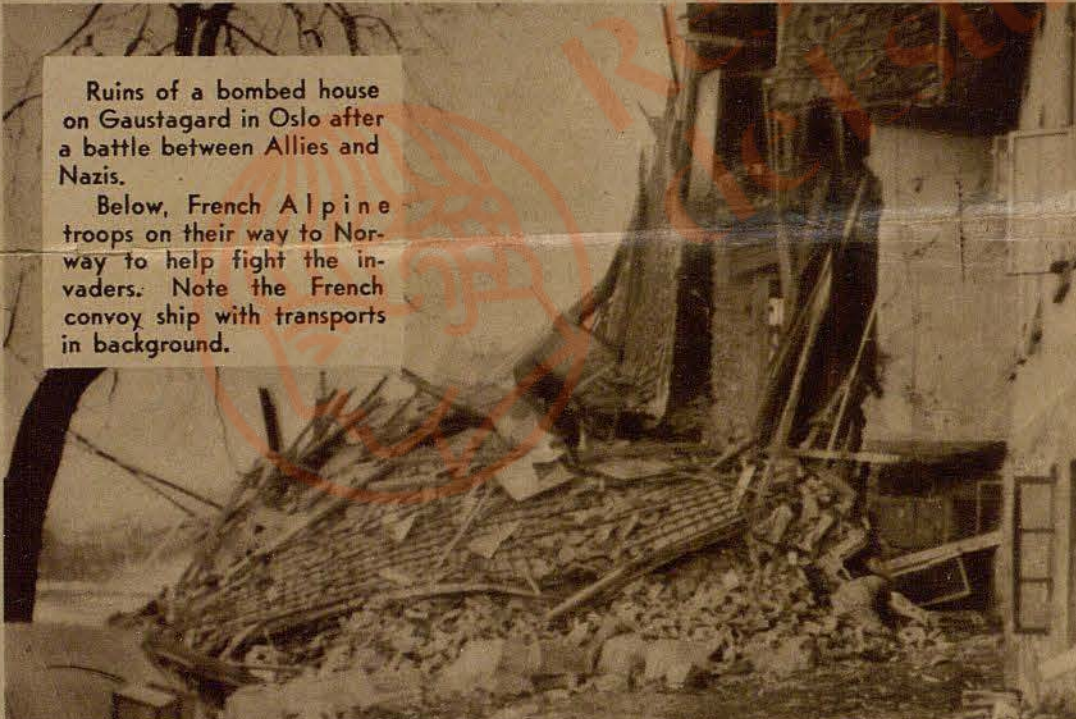
NORWAY...



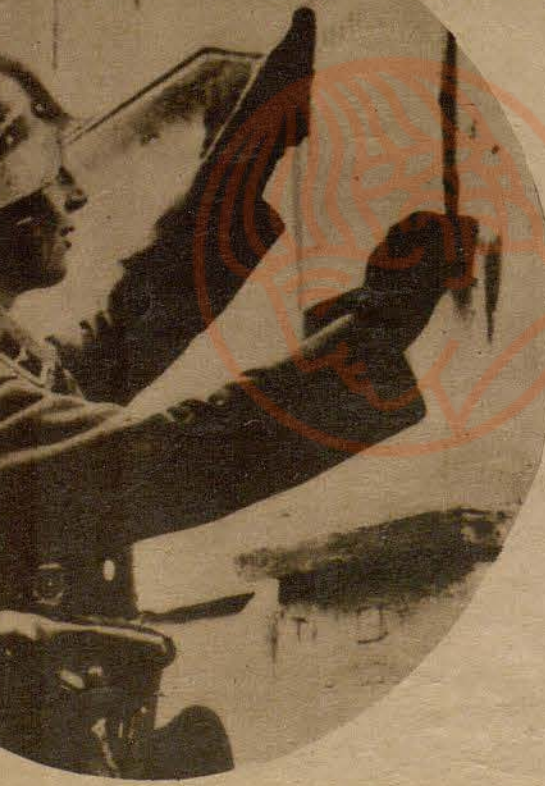
This striking picture shows three helmeted German infantrymen charging with fixed bayonets on a flaming Norwegian village in one of the occupation assaults that subdued the country.



A German soldier puts up a proclamation in the conquered city of Norway, the instructions as to their new mode of life under Nazi rule.



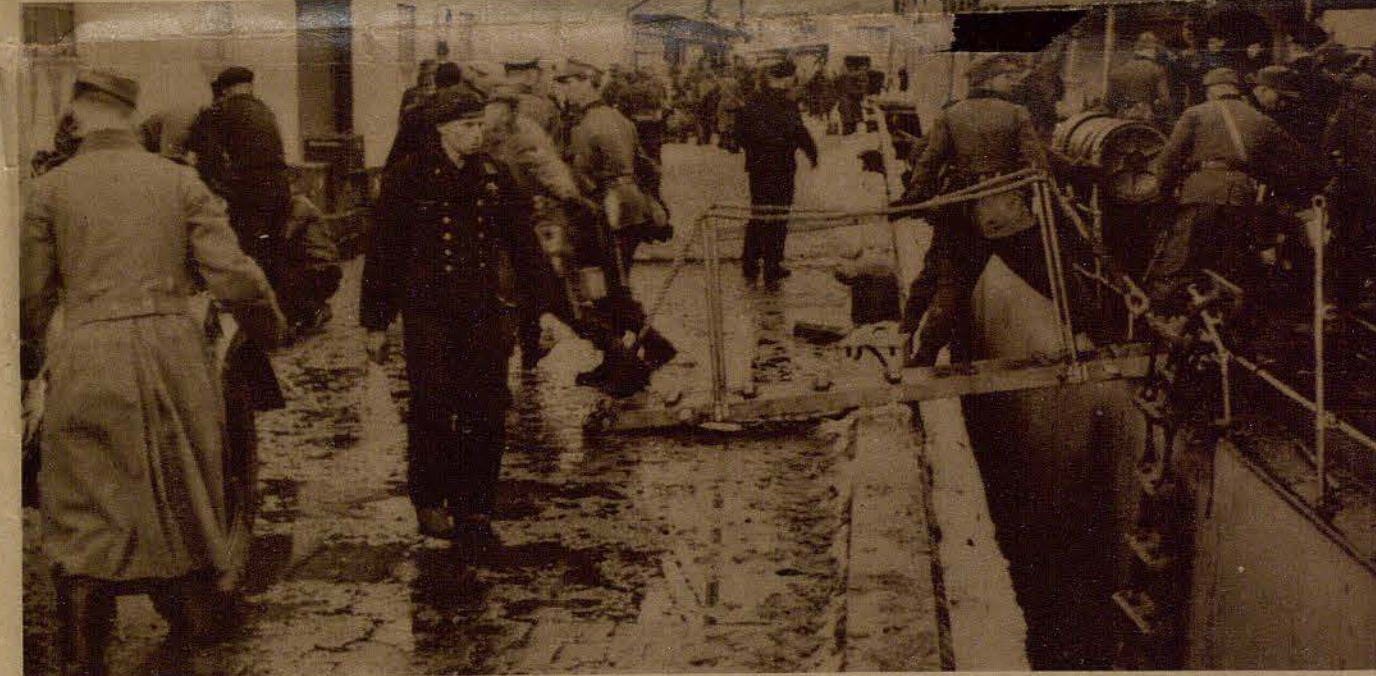
Ruins of a bombed house on Gauslagard in Oslo after a battle between Allies and Nazis.



British troops in trucks were sent to battle scenes in Norway as British ships fought the Germans off the coast. They could not keep up to the amazing speed of the Germans, however, and they fought a losing battle from the start.



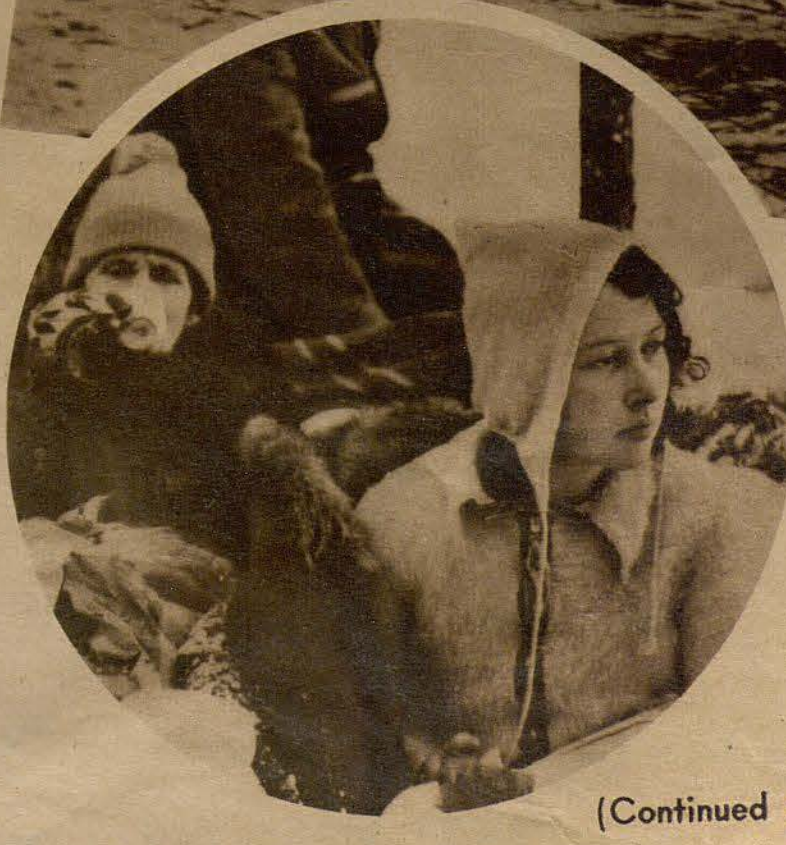
Narvik, scene of much fighting, occupation by the British and later by the Germans, was so badly battered that its value as an ore port for the Germans became almost nil. Here are some of the buildings of the port in flames.



German troops landing in Narvik from one of the destroyers later sunk. The picture was taken away from a German sailor later captured by the British.



This desolate scene shows the old church of Namsos in ruins after Nazi bombardment during the last week in April. Namsos was the center of fierce fighting, as was Steinkjer, nearby.



At left, Refugees from Namsos find shelter in the woods as the Germans bombard the town.

(Continued on following page)

The War Step-By-Step

(Continued from preceding page)

NORWAY...ICELAND...FRANCE



After the occupation of Norway this Nazi gun crew was stationed at Trondheim to guard the harbor against Allied attack. The occupation was the first indication of the strength of the German air force. At left, German troops cross a reconstructed bridge in Norway as they advanced to consolidate their position. The retreating Norwegians and Allies blew up the bridges as they went.



JUST BEFORE THE BIG DRIVE ON FRANCE



Right after the invasion of Norway, Germany started to extend its operations around the end of the French Maginot line. Above is a scene in Nancy after a German air raid on May 10, first of a devastating series of raids that set off the battle of France.



A Nazi long range gun mounted on the famous West Wall of Germany just on the eve of the thrust into France and the Low Countries.



A member of the famous Grenadier Guards of the British army on the Maginot line pulling the pin from a grenade. Something of the Allied determination is reflected in his expression.

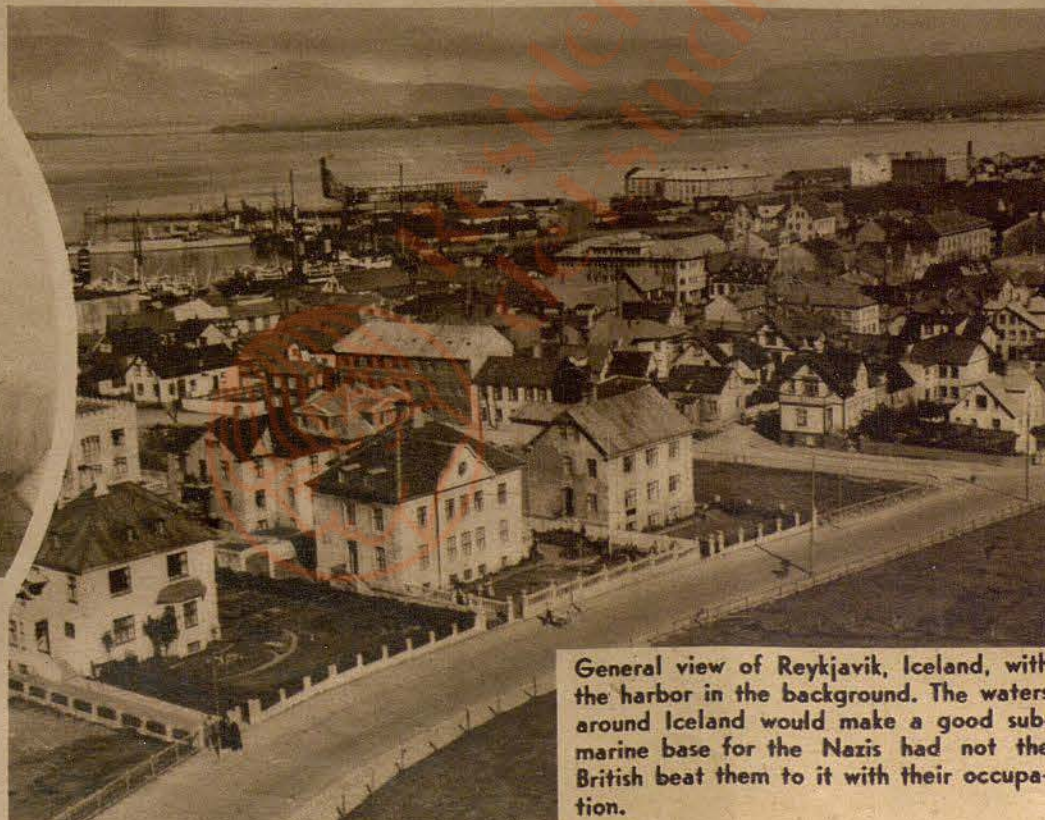


The end of the road for some of the British troops in Norway. This is a detachment of prisoners captured near Trondheim being led to a prison camp by Nazi troopers.

BRITISH OCCUPY ICELAND



Icelandic children get a ride as British and Canadian troops unload a ship at Reykjavik. The British occupied Iceland as a protective measure early in the war to prevent it being used as a Nazi air base.



General view of Reykjavik, Iceland, with the harbor in the background. The waters around Iceland would make a good submarine base for the Nazis had not the British beat them to it with their occupation.

NEXT WEEK: INVASION OF LUXEMBOURG, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM



COVENTRY

One of the most destructive raids of the war came on the night of Nov. 14, 1940, when wave after wave of Nazi bombers rained tons of heavy bombs on the little city of Coventry. There were more than 1,000 casualties. Next morning survivors, above, went to work as usual—where their offices still existed—through a street which had been a shopping center.

The lord mayor of Liverpool (left, in top hat) watches rescue workers laboring to release victims trapped in debris after a Nazi raid (right).

This map shows how Nazi bombers "covered" England fanwise in an attempt to soften the islands for a cross-channel invasion attempt.

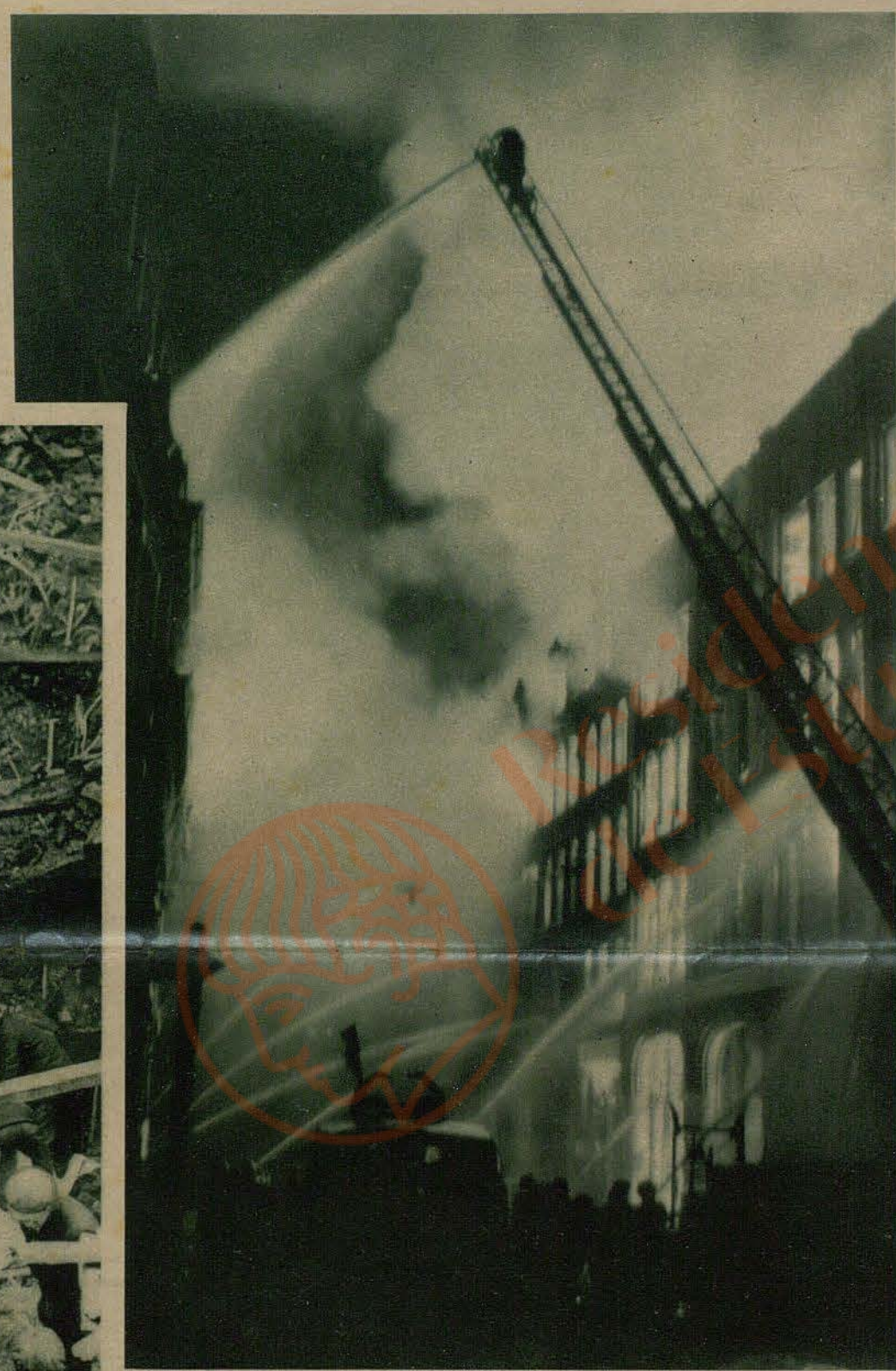


BLITZKRIEG ON ENGLAND!



GERMANS

Nazi mosquito boats, above, criss-cross the English channel, harassing the British fleet, raiding merchant convoys.



Incendiary and screaming bombs rained from German raiders started this inferno in London. Firemen and auxiliary fire service men fought the flames all night, on into the next day.

WITH FRANCE defeated, Germany paused for breath before plunging into the Battle of Britain in midsummer, 1940. This pause gave England sorely needed time to reorganize and rearm the forces withdrawn from Dunkerque. As a steady air war developed, Germany sent bombers by the hundreds across the channel to blast London, Dover, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Portland, Weymouth, Southampton, the Midlands, Scotland and Wales. British bombers, in turn, made a flaming shambles of the French channel coast; hammered Ruhr factories; struck savage blows at Nazi concentrations in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Norway; sprayed death and destruction on industrial centers of northern Italy. Londoners on October 6 got their first night of raid-free sleep in a month of air siege. Travelers reported British planes had broken up an invasion attempt at terrible cost to the Nazis, but this was never admitted by either side. Though Hitler bragged on September 2 that the RAF would be swept from the air within two weeks, the Battle of Britain continues today, with English morale unimpaired, English strength growing day by day. Above, London landmarks are silhouetted against the light of fires started by Nazi bombs.



An English youngster, above, sits in the rubble that only the day before was a familiar London building.



Worst air raid of the war was the hammering given London's ancient "City," the financial section, on the night of Dec. 29, 1940. The dome in background is that of Old Bailey, criminal courts building.



Rescue workers bring a teacher safely from ruins of an air raid shelter under a bomb-struck London school. Hours of digging preceded the rescue. At right, an RAF bomber flies over an enemy tanker which it has just hit.

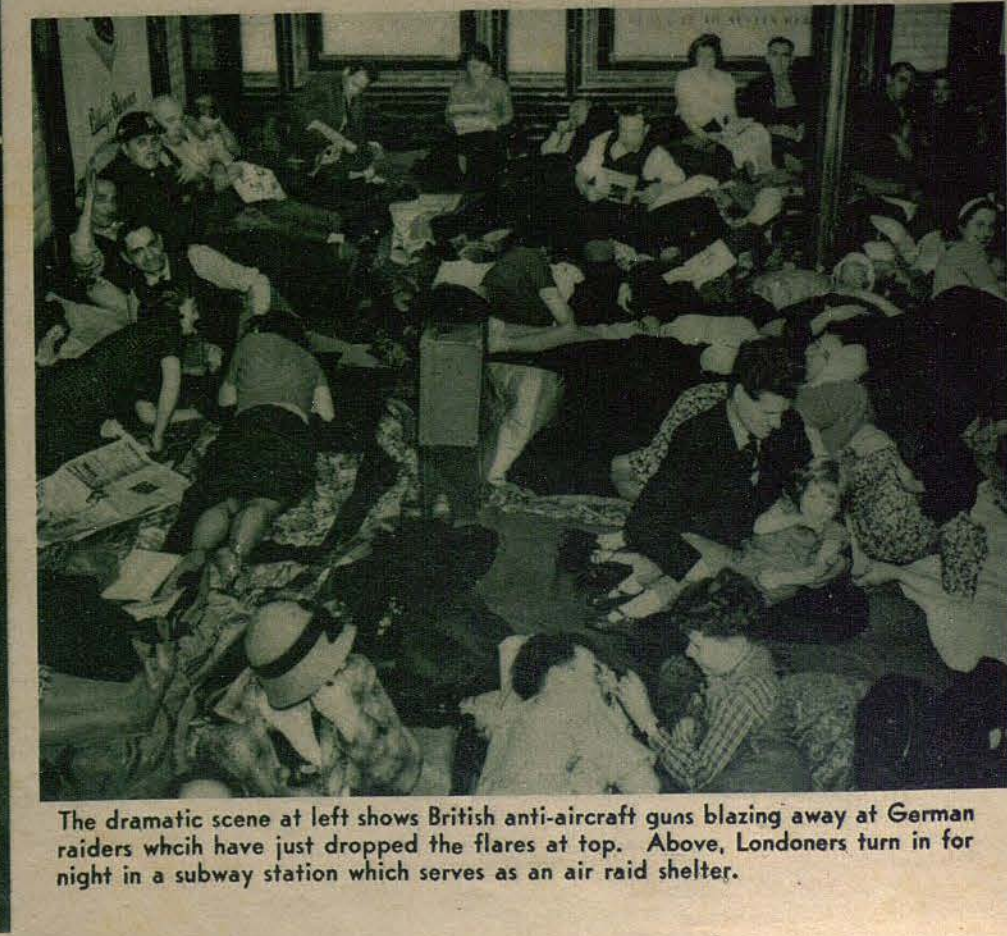


Above, a camera catches German flares falling over London to light the way for an air attack.



PORTSMOUTH

Carrying a gasmask and steel helmet, Prime Minister Winston Churchill leads a group of officials on an inspection of naval units stationed at the great Portsmouth base.



The dramatic scene at left shows British anti-aircraft guns blazing away at German raiders which have just dropped the flares at top. Above, Londoners turn in for night in a subway station which serves as an air raid shelter.

1. BATTLE of BRITAIN ...



1. Symbol of the gigantic struggle of Totalitarianism vs. Democracy, the Battle of Britain is first in importance because (1) its outcome will affect the most lives in the world; (2) because it is the first big war in which the No. 1 test has been not so much how much battering the military can take, but how much furious punishment by bombs the civilians—even women and children—can withstand; (3) because it is the test of a great, democratic sea power vs. a great, totalitarian air power reinforced by an economy geared to war for years; (4) because it is the poignant, human story of a people determined—though they lose every other battle—to win the last one; and (5) above all, because on Britain's winning of that last battle Americans stake their future lives. Typical of the battle are (above) King and Queen inspecting Buckingham bomb damage; (below) London afire; and mother shielding child.

3. BATTLE OF MEDITERRANEAN...



3. Only time would tell long-run result, but Italian setbacks in Battle of Mediterranean showed Il Duce a dubious Hitler asset. He guessed wrong on Greece, (1) trying to get bases which only fell to England; and (2) underestimating Greek will to fight in bleak mountains (above, Fascists repairing roads) where his tanks and trucks couldn't go. In Africa, he let British surprise and drive him out of Egypt (below: British Indian infantry in desert action). Above all, his navy was helpless against blockade (right: British pilot spots sub; it ducks; it emerges, runs from British destroyer into neutral Tangier harbor). The Mussolini-mess encouraged many a wavering, axis-fearing neutral.



TEN BEST STORIES OF 1940

7. DENMARK and NORWAY ...



7. Norway, since siding (as part of Denmark) with Napoleon I, had been quite at peace with world for century and a quarter. But today there is a new Napoleon: Hitler. Last April 9, in surprise-of-the-year, he grabbed Denmark, sent waves of transports northward, magically extracted full-uniformed troops from innocent freighters in Norse harbors, and Norway was in flames (above); Germans at Narvik, British knocked for a while at Narvik, finally took it, and then, June 9, left the country to Hitler.

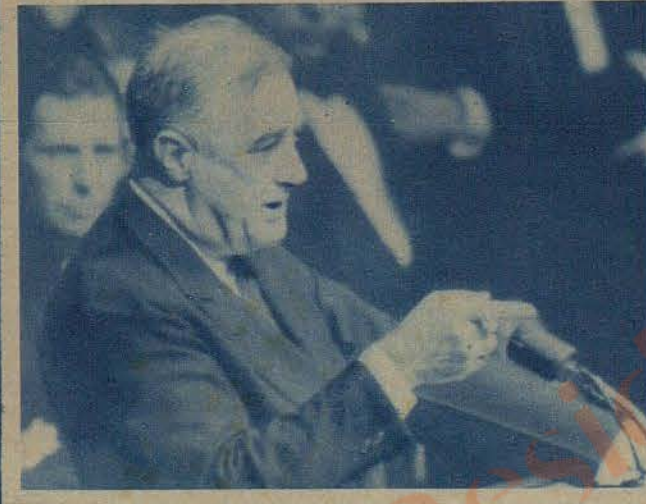
ESTIMATES of the 10 greatest news events of fateful 1940 add up to the one most horrible news event: WAR.

Today, The Tribune Newspapers' editorial staffs, who judge significance of these kaleidoscopic events day and night, offer their consensus on the most important news developments of 1940:

1. The Battle of Britain.
2. Fall of France.
3. Battle of the Mediterranean.
4. America rearming.
5. American election; good-by tradition.
6. The Drama of Dunkerque.
7. Invasion of Denmark and Norway.
8. Invasion of low countries.
9. Finland's fight for life.
10. Axis campaign for members.

In the northwest, the Armistice day storm stands alone.

5. ELECTION ..



5. In face of danger, America's electorate said goodbye to precedent. Politically unknown, tagged a utilities magnate, Wendell Willkie did what "couldn't be done," got GOP nomination, campaigned earnestly and hoarsely for 27,641 miles in 34 states amid flareups of egg-tossing bitterness (below). Politically wise President Roosevelt campaigned himself (above) into first Third Term.



4. AMERICA REARMING...



4. When France fell, America awoke, looked to her outposts, got new naval-air bases, quickened aid to Britain (below: destroyers on their way) and to her own and Britain's friends. She began spending billions for warships, planes, tanks. She drafted men (above). War Secretary Stimson draws No. 150, money, machines. America, rearming, was greatest anti-Hitler force except never-say-die John Bull.



AXIS MEMBERS..

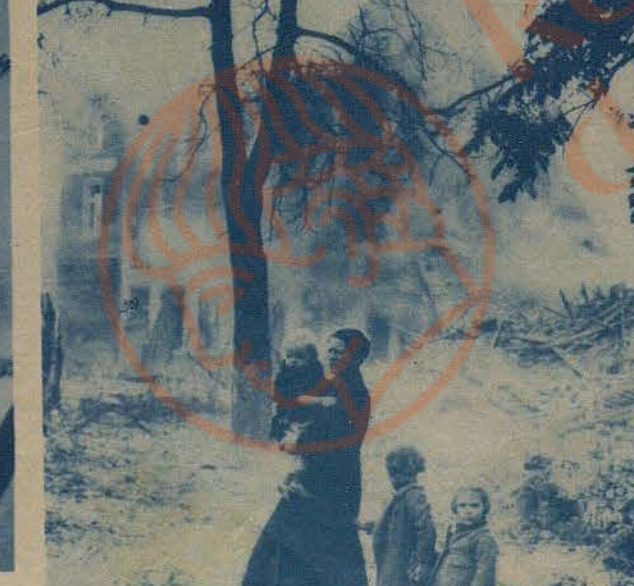


10. The axis campaigned vigorously for members, formalized Japanese entrance with tri-power pact (above), enlisted Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania (already well within orbit). But the campaign was also significant for what it did NOT accomplish: for example, Bulgaria (at Russ behest) stayed on sidelines and even Spain, toward year's end, was still outside.

8. INVASION OF LOWLANDS ...



8. The way of all Hitler: promises went the lowlands: Belgium and the Netherlands. Belgium's Leopold, as his father had done in World war, took command of troops to fight to the end. But the end was not long in coming; he surrendered. "Traitor!" cried some. Many an insider said world would judge Leopold more kindly when facts were known. Above, Holland's Rotterdam afire; right: Belgian refugees.



2. FALL of FRANCE...



2. Into history goes "France fell in 1940" beside "France fell in 1870." The appallingly quick knockout of France was first major test of Hitler blitzkrieg on a No. 1 power. France, feeling snug behind her Maginot line, had prepared in 1940 for the war of 1914. And neither American tears nor France's forts nor desperate general orders to "stand or die" could repair the French home-front dry rot or down Nazi bombers. France shot traitors (left: girl spy), saw refugees crowding roads and rails (below) which should have carried troops, until finally, in Compiègne forest railway car (above), a war-sick people quit (1) the war; (2) alliance with England.



FINLAND..

9. On the battlefield of Suomussalmi (above) where they hacked the tattered Russian to bits and captured enormous booty... in the frigid north, where they darted far into Russia to cut rails... in Helsinki and Viipuri and other Finnish cities under Russian bombings, soldiers and civilians of Finland made world history. "One Finn is worth 10 Russians!" they cried and they made the boast good. But the Russians were too many, the end was inevitable. Yet the Finns fought so well they saved much of their country, still carry on.

6. DUNKERQUE...



6. On sad sands of Dunkerque, where long, lonely lines of soldiers wound down to the channel (above) occurred the Drama of the Year, the defeat that was a victory. Even women and youths handled boats that brought back 350,000 of Britain's finest (below) from Flanders, where all had faced annihilation, while RAF fought the luftwaffe away in an inspiring feat of determination and the will to sacrifice. Dunkerque boomed British morale when a boom was badly needed.

WINTER WAR ...



IN Minnesota, war of nature on man made year's headlines. In car above, C. C. Saltzman and Mark E. Wells of Minneapolis, stalled near Belle Plaine, felt comfortable with heater running as snow closed in, died of monoxide. Nearly three score others died, property damage reached millions.