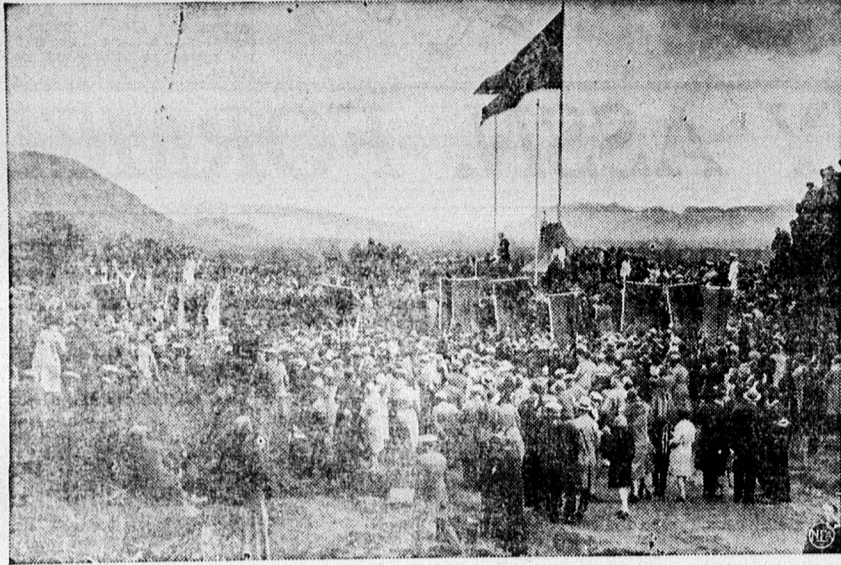


NEWS of the WORLD in PICTURES



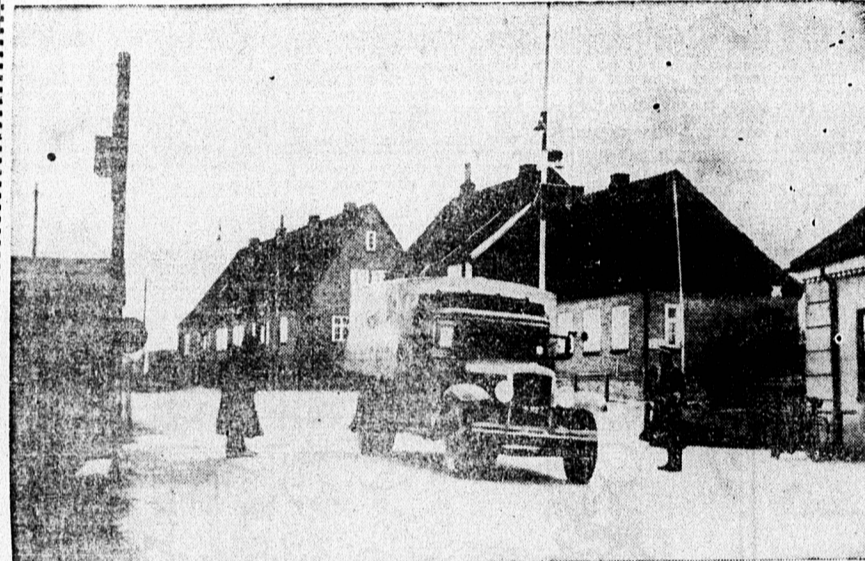
Peace was sheltered among the rocks and hills of picturesque Iceland when King Christian of Denmark speaking under the Icelandic flag, opened a session of the Althing. To keep this peace, a cherished heritage of 1010 years, the Althing has declared Iceland's virtual independence from Denmark, on the grounds, that King Christian is now unable to exercise his powers in office. (Copyright, 1940, NEA Service)



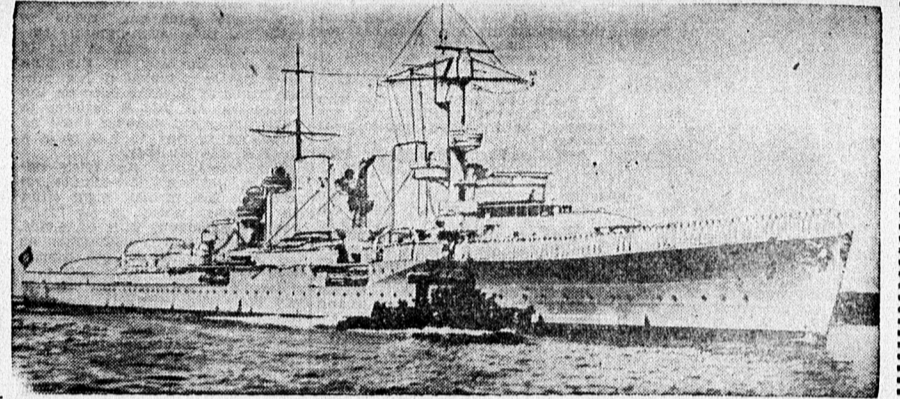
This composite picture portrays graphically the tragedy that has befallen Norway. Superimposed on a view of the Norse flag over once peaceful Oslo, the capital, are Nazi warplanes and the swastika flag of Germany.



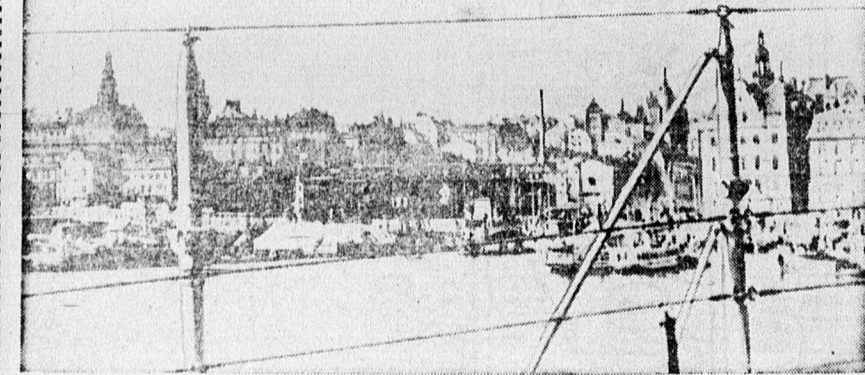
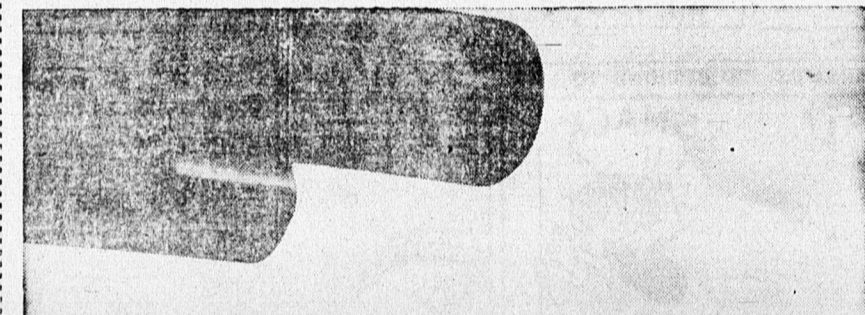
Backs for blitzkrieg in the north was the sowing of allied mines off the Norwegian coast to stop the flow of iron ore to Germany from mines in the Swedish hills. Pictograph shows how the allied blockade has cut off more than half of the ore supply for glowing Nazi steel mills.



Just one Danish and one German guard patrol the German-Danish frontier at Padborg, Schleswig. Danish frontier guards surrendered without a struggle as Nazi troops invaded this southern province of Denmark.



The 6000-ton German cruiser Karlruhe, which after being severely damaged while covering the landing of troops, sank off Christiansand, at the southern tip of Norway.



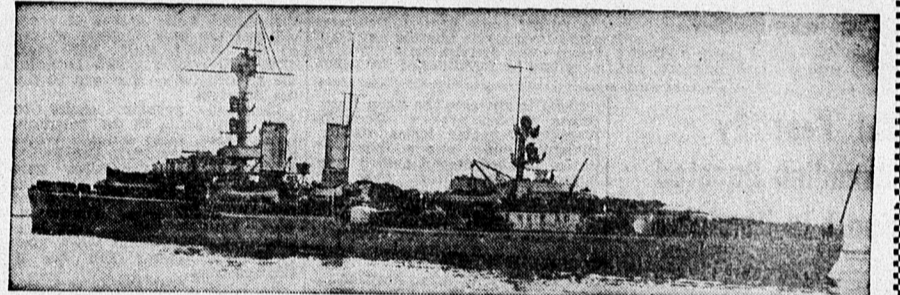
Symbolic of defenseless Denmark's plight is this picture of the capital, Copenhagen, lying under the huge guns of a warship anchored in the harbor. In lightning seizure of the country, German warships entered the harbor, landed troops who occupied the waterfront areas.



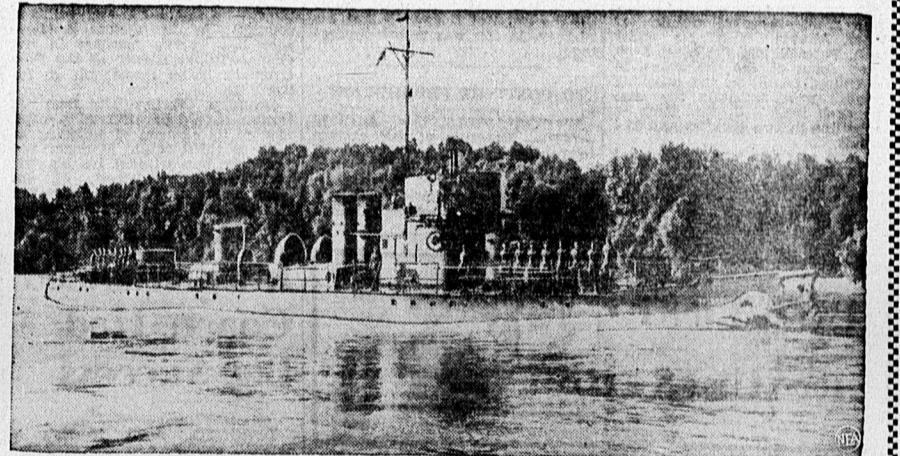
Premier Thorwald Stauning of Denmark.



Premier Per Albin Hansson of Sweden.



The German cruiser Emden, 5,400 tons and carrying a normal complement of 534 men, was reported sunk by Norwegian coastal batteries at Fort Horten on the West side of Oslo Fjord. Shortly after the sinking of the Emden, the Fort was compelled to surrender, the report said.



Demanding that Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania permit her to police the entire length of the Danube River, Germany is prepared to guard this vital "back door" supply route with a fleet of fast river monitors, like that pictured above, once part of the Slovakian navy.



After repulsing several German attempts to penetrate Oslo Fjord, Norwegians surrendered Oslo and the government fled to Hamar, 60 miles north. Here is shown a busy downtown square in the capital of Norway at night.



Premier Johan Nygaardsvold of Norway.



Admiral-General Saalwaechter (above) was reported by German High Command to be in charge of Nazi army, navy and air force units engaged in "protecting" Danish and Norwegian neutrality by military measures. Admiral Carls shares command with him.



A new—and perhaps vital—element is present in today's sea battles that naval strategists of other wars did not have to contend with. The new factor is the fighting plane, dropping bombs which may prove more deadly to battleships than the foe's gunfire. The artist's conception above, where squadrons of bombers have been superimposed upon a painting of the World War Battle of Jutland, gives you a preview of a modern major naval engagement.

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