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BELGIUM RETURNS TO NEUTRALITY

King Leopold's Move Is Seen as Final Collapse of Collective Security System Under the League; Weakens French Alliances.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium has announced that in the future the policy of his nation will be to withdraw "from the quarrels of our neighbors." This edict is destined, it is believed, to set up for Belgium a neutrality comparable with that which she heroically tried to protect during the World war.

In diplomatic circles, the king's action is taken to mean the final collapse of the system of collective security under the covenant of the League of Nations which had most of the props knocked out from under it with the failure of sanctions against Italy in the Ethiopian incident.

Of course the whole idea of Articles X and XVI of the covenant is that all the signatory nations will pitch in together against a power that attacks one of them. The two articles are actually, in theory at least, the mainspring of the league.

Any neutral nation which sought to embrace the protection of the collective security plan immediately forfeited its neutrality. The general belief at the time the league was founded was that neutrality would be impossible for any European nation in the next war. Wilson himself was a subscriber to this belief.

King Leopold, Youthful Monarch of Belgium.

Along with Belgium, the Scandinavian nations gave up their neutrality to enter the league. Switzerland entered only upon the condition that the league make her an exception and recognize her neutral position.

France Protects Western Front.

France, ever since the close of the World war, has been fearful of German revenge upon her, especially since the growth of the Nazi government under Adolf Hitler, whose militarized mind breaks the shackles intended for the Germans, as the losers of the war, like so many twigs.

Hoping to strengthen her protection against Germany, France added to her benefits of collective security by making a number of alliances with other powers, always with the "western front" in view.

No one can deny that, if France were to face a hostile neighbor of greater population and industrial power than herself with any sort of equality, these alliances were necessary. The crowning achievement in the French diplomatic campaign was the treaty with Soviet Russia engineered by Louis Barthou, since deceased.

This pact realized for Germany, whose territory centers the continent, the fear of an alliance of mutually hostile nations facing her on both the western and the eastern borders.

Alliances Weakened.

King Leopold's neutrality pronouncement was received with much joy in Berlin, because Reichsfuhrer Hitler regards it as a sign of the breaking down of the French collective security alliances. It meant the breaking of an alliance between Belgium and France which had stood since 1920, and it reduced the length of the "hostile border" on Germany's west by one-third. If, as many informed persons believe, Hitler is interested only in defending the western border, and has no concealed notions of attacking nations beyond it, this should make his job that much easier.

The reason for Hitler's concentration of arms along the western borders, it is believed, is a sort of "compensation" for threats implied by French alliances with powers in central and eastern Europe. When Der Fuehrer militarized the Rhine zone he made more difficult the chances of France's aiding any ally in the central or eastern regions. The Belgian neutrality makes this more difficult than ever. Belgium had participated with France in the occupation of the Ruhr.

Under the old Franco-Belgian treaty of 1920, France could have moved forces into the Rhine region, but Belgium would not necessarily be obliged to. It would have been possible, however, that Belgium could have fallen under obligation to attack Germany without having been invaded by German forces.

Belgian neutrality was held by Wilhelm II to be merely "a scrap of paper." Would Hitler hold it so today under stressed circumstances? Belgium is evidently hoping or believing that he would not. At least Belgium believes Germany less likely to invade now than under the 1920 alliance. With such a defensive alliance in operation, the situation might arise in which Germany would feel obliged to invade to protect herself.

Britain Backs Belgium.

With the "hostile" western front thus reduced, with Belgium likely to remain neutral should France move into the Rhineland, Germany is now able to concentrate power in the East to a greater extent.

Great Britain, it is certain, would hardly stand for an invasion of Belgium by the Germans. One of the most important phases of Hitler's foreign policy is a friendly relationship with Great Britain. This would literally go up in smoke were his armies to begin to move westward on the Continent.

Collective security in Europe today, if it exists at all, is dependent almost entirely upon alliances created separately by the powers and not those created by the league.

The sanctions against Italy, which turned out to be such a miserable "flop," might have been intended to show Hitler just what could be done if he acted up too obstreperously. If any nation stood to gain through the successful application of sanctions, that nation was certainly France. For she would then have had a real threat, as a member of the League of Nations in good standing, to wave in the face of any Nazi aggression.

League Loses Face.

Despite this, it is probably a fact that more than any other nation France was reponsible for the failure of sanctions against Italy. To become really effective against Italy sanctions had to be universally enforced. And the one weak sister in the family of nations when it came to enforcing sanctions was France, hesitant and timid under the direction of Premier Pierre Laval. French application of sanctions was, at best, half-hearted.

What the French were attempting to do, of course, was comply with their obligations under the covenant of the league and at the same time keep the friendship of Mussolini. As a result of their stretching both ends of the band of allegiance, the middle broke, and France helped to bring about the failure of collective security, and meanwhile incurred Italian wrath.

Italy turned to Germany for friendship and the league lost its face as a result.

The smaller nations, once perennial neutrals, awakened to the sad realization that collective security was a beautiful theory. But in practice it was a pitiful picture. Neither their independence nor their safety was likely to be protected by it. As a matter of fact, this kind of security stood in a good way to get them into trouble.

The countries of Scandinavia lost no time in letting it be known in the League of Nations circles at Geneva that henceforth they were going to remain neutral, no matter what. Article XVI was no longer going to bind them into joining with other powers in applying sanctions to an aggressor nation. Now Belgium strings along with them.

Belgium, as well as the other smaller nations, may have had another reason for returning to neutrality. Belgium cannot help but have become alarmed at the new military strength of Germany under Hitler and his brown shirts. The rising growth of the German army must forebode something, they conclude, and if that something should come about, they want no part of it. Neutrality seems the most practical "out."

Russia Provides Scare.

With recent developments wherein the Russians seem bound on lending aid to Communists in Spain, while Germany looks on with suspicion, it is apparent that any nation which had an allegiance with France would feel uneasy as long as the Franco-Soviet alliance exists. Poland's pact with the French government is said to be about to fall apart because of the Soviet alliance, and it is believed that this same alliance was one of the chief instruments for making up King Leopold's mind to remain neutral.

There were some reports that King Leopold's declaration did not mean a complete severance of alliances with France and Great Britain, but was merely intended as an expression of "long-term" policy.

The king has declared: "Belgium's geographical situation compels us to maintain our military machine so as to dissuade our neighbors from using our territory to attack another state."

Suiting actions to the word, Belgium has made an additional appropriation of $100,000,000 for strengthening its defenses. Also, the length of military service required has been stepped up.

Last March, after the Hitler invasion of the demilitarized Rhine zone, Britain, France and Belgium entered into an agreement which provided for frequent consultations of the general staffs of each nation. The chief topic of conversation, naturally, is what to do in case Germany decides to move westward.

Britain's Interest Vital.

There are two ways in which France may look at the newly returned Belgian neutrality. If it includes strengthening of Belgian military forces as it seems to, then France should be thankful, for it will be just that much more difficult for Germany to invade France through Belgium, so this policy is no hindrance to them.

King Leopold might conceivably mean—although it is scarcely probable that he does—that if Germany were to attempt to reach Paris through Belgium, he would not permit French troops in his country in an attempt to set back the invasion, or that he would not allow British airplanes to soar over his land and drop bombs upon the German soldiers.

It is known that Britain, to protect her frontier, which she now considers to be the Rhine, has plans involving the use of Belgian flying fields, as well as those of northern France. There is no wonder she is vitally interested in the exact extent to which Belgium intends to carry neutrality.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Grenadiers of Belgium Show Results of Intensive Military Training in a Review. Troops Are Headed by King Leopold.

Unconscious Influence

We are touching our fellow-beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. May flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us as silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtle aroma of our characters. In the family circle, beside and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person in the household. The same process on a wider scale is going on through the community. No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. Others are built up and straightened by our unconscious deeds; and others may be wrenched out of their places and thrown down by our unconscious influence.

Ruins of Nieuport, Belgium, Allied Stronghold on the Atlantic Coast After the Constant Bombardment by the "Big Berthas" of the German Artillery.

Sungmas of Tibet

Crowds Witness Trance of Tibetan Sungma.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

ANCIENT Greece had her oracle of Delphi; Tibet has her Sungmas, men believed to have similar powers. Sungmas are, to the Tibetans, neither sorcerers nor incarnations, but the abodes of malignant spirits, or spirits of demonized heroes who, subdued by saintly lamas or high incarnations, have become the protectors of religion.

These roving demon spirits, obedient to the spells cast over them, are said to select either a lama or a layman as their abode during the lifetime of the person thus selected. Distinct from incarnations, they manifest themselves involuntarily as well as voluntarily in their chosen abodes.

Any lamasery with a claim to importance has its oracle, though some of the supposed Sungmas are impostors who work themselves into frenzy merely for pecuniary gain. Every Sungma has his fee, the amount depending on the importance of his demon spirit, and the wealth of the person who seeks the augury. Sometimes as much as 1,000 tankas ($100 or more) will be exacted.

Whether oral or written, the replies the Sungmas give to questions have true Delphic vagueness and ambiguity. They confine themselves mainly to advice concerning the performance of meritorious deeds to counteract evil influences or ward off calamities. The questions usually are written on slips of paper and handed to the Sungma, who, without looking at them, holds them above his head and "answers" them with incredible rapidity.

Often the replies are animal-like grunts which the attendant lama, through whom the questions have been presented, professes to interpret. The groans and moans issuing from the foaming mouth of the so-called possessed lend themselves, of course, to considerable freedom of interpretation.

Five Chief Ones In Lhasa.

Although there are many Sungmas, genuine or pretending, throughout Tibet, the five of real importance reside in Lhasa. One of them, recognized as the state oracle, Na chung, is consulted by the Dalai Lama.

These oracles play an important role in the selection of high incarnations, or in the search for the incarnation of a deceased Dalai Lama. All five are consulted and their answers checked. Before action can be taken, the five must be found to agree on the identity of the child believed to be the incarnation, the name and appearance of its mother, the location and description of the house it resides in, and the details of its surroundings.

It was several years ago at the lamasery of Yungning in northwestern Yunnan that a staff writer of the National Geographic Magazine learned of the existence of these mysterious Sungmas. The abbot told him that the famous Balung chu dje, one of the Sungmas of Lhasa, was to perform in Yungning at the Feast of the Lights on the day of commemoration of the death of Tsong K'apa, founder of the Yellow lama church.

The human abode, or chu dje, of Sungma Balung chu dje, was the person of a Chungtien lama, a native of the Tongwa (Tibetan) tribe, the son of a Tongwa bandit chief of northwest Yunnan. This "possessed" lama, who had been residing in Lhasa for several years, had stopped at Yungning on his way to visit his birthplace in Chungtien. He is said to be the abode of the powerful demon Chechin.

There are several Sungmas who are supposed to be the chu dje of Chechin. Of these the most important is a lama called Betin Konser chu dje from the name of Chechin's house on the market square of Lhasa; and the second in rank is the one the writer saw perform in Yungning—Balung chu dje, named after another residence of Chechin. As their names indicate, they are considered "houses" of Chechin.

Both Balung chu dje and Betin Konser chu dje, before going into a trance; that is, before Chechin takes possession of them, don the robes of a Sungma—elaborately decorated embroidered garments often made of gold brocade, the gift of some devout worshiper. Thus arrayed, they take their seats in foreign fashion—not cross-legged—on ornate chairs, usually near the entrance within the main temple of the lamasery.

Invoking the Spirit.

Some of the lamas in attendance begin to chant the classic of Chechin, beseeching the spirit to take possession of his chu dje; while some ring bells or blow conch shells; and others, carrying incense burners, walk around the bowed figure of the waiting Sungma, wafting the fragrant smoke of juniper twigs as offering to Chechin.

Such was the beginning of the performance in which the writer had the rare experience of watching Sugma Balung chu dje.

The Sungma sat motionless on the throne in the somber chanting hall, his face buried in his hands, breathing the fragrant juniper smoke, while the deep, low tones of the chanting lamas, punctuated by bell ringing and the blowing of conch shells, lent mystery to the whole scene. A tall, curiously decorated and plumed iron hat, weighing about 50 pounds, was placed beside him.

The visitor stood with the old Hlikhin chief behind one of the tall pillars of the temple hall close enough to the Sungma to watch him, and yet safely out of his reach. When Chechin has entered the performer's body, he often acts like a raving maniac.

Soon the Sungma began to accompany the lamas in their mumbling prayers, while the incense went the round, and the silent audience awaited the spirit of Chechin. Suddenly sonorous blasts of large trumpets and deafening clash of cymbals burst forth, and the Sungma moved uneasily in his seat.

The Sungma Grows Violent.

A deep, gargling sound escaped him, and his hands clasped his throat. The attending lama, a brother of Balung, now lifted the huge hat upon the Sungma's head and tied it firmly under the chin. By this time the performer was fully possessed by the spirit. The gargling sound is believed to be a sure sign of the presence of Chechin, who, the classic relates, died by suffocating himself with a kattak, a silk scarf.

Balung still sat dreaming for a while; then all at once his body began to sway and his legs to shake. Frantically he threw himself backward while lamas held him and tried to balance him. He spat and groaned; blood oozed from his mouth and nostrils; his face became purple—inflated to such an extent that the leather chin strap burst.

He took a sword handed to him, a strong Mongolian steel blade. In the twinkling of an eye he twisted it with his naked hands into several loops and knots!

The Sungma tossed the 50-pound hat above his head; adjusted it again, meanwhile puffing like a steam engine. The perspiration running down his face mingled with the blood which oozed from his nose and mouth.

The attending lamas wiped his face, and tried to comfort him. A lama now stood in front of him with a round silver platter on which reposed an offering, a triangular pyramid of tsamba, or barley-flour dough. This the lama held to the Sungma's face, so that his forehead touched it. The lamas changed the tune and tempo of their chant.

Still shaking, the possessed Sungma took a handful of rice, and threw it violently into the crowd. At this point the abbot of the monastery approached, bowing and kowtowing, only to be beaten severely on the back with the flat of a sword wielded with merciless fury by the Sungma. Fear spread among the crowd; the abbot fled; the Sungma continued to shake from head to foot with uncontrollable convulsions!

Now was the time for worshipers to receive Chechin's blessing. A regular fight ensued as the lamas of the monastery, each carrying a small silk scarf (kattak) as offering, thronged forward. Each lama tried to get to the Sungma to place a kattak on his shaking knees and receive the blessing of a blow, a puff of breath from his distorted mouth, or a gentle laying on of his hands.

Three More Seizures.

All at once the Sungma, puffing and blowing, threw himself backward exhausted and lay like a lifeless form for a few minutes. The spirit of Chechin had flown, none knew whither.

When Balung rose, he was weeping and whining. His garments now were adjusted, and a different headgear, the sort worn by minor Sungmas, was placed upon his head. Three of the underlings of Chechin were to manifest themselves in this Chungtien lama.

Seizure was not long in coming. Almost immediately the afflicted man leaned forward and began to shake. The lamas near him handed him bow and arrows and a flagstaff. With outstretched arms he stood erect, spat, puffed, and blew.

The lamas again rushed to receive his blessing. The more privileged, the abbot and the Living Buddha of Yungning, came first; then the mob. The latter were less fortunate, for only two had received the blessing when the shaking stopped and the Sungma again threw himself backward, groaning.

Again the tseng-che, the hat of a minor Sungma, was placed on his head. The poor man was in pitiful plight, bathed in perspiration. He supported his head with his hands. As he took his seat, incense was offered.

He rested thus for only a minute; then rose and with a terrific thump fell back upon his chair, shaking like an epileptic. In this state he received the homage of the throng.

This last spirit to take possession of him was supposedly Tsen-gwve chimbu, an underling of Chechin. It is a speaking spirit, the oracle or interpreter of Chechin, and inordinately fond of wine.

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Pattern 1966, the jacket ensemble, is a smooth, flattering model, as slimming as it is smart and serviceable. The graceful neckline and jabot conceal those extra pounds above the waistline and the panelled skirt is slick and slenderizing. Worn with or without the clever box jacket, this number in any sheer wool or crepe or velveteen will assist you to put your best foot forward and make a successful appearance. Designed for sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50; size 40 requires four and one-fourth yards of 54 inch fabric.

Pattern 1874, the beguiling house frock, features a panelled yoke with the yoke and sleeves cut in one. There is gathered fullness in the waist, a shawl collar, and one or two patch pockets for your household trinkets. Easily put together with the aid of the detailed, step-by-step instruction guide, this is a morning frock which will survive the day with honors. The pattern is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38 40, 42, and 44. Size 16 requires four and one-half yards of 39 inch fabric.

Pattern 1800, the graceful smock, is formed with just eight simple pieces including the pockets, collar, and cuffs. The contrasting yoke is unusually effective, the sleeves are full and graceful, and there is an air of sophistication about the design not often found in a garment so practical and useful. Send for size Small (bust 34-36), Medium (38-40), or Large (42-44). Size Medium requires four and one-half yards of 35 inch material.

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Household Questions

Bits of leftover jelly are good used for stuffing baked fruits, topping baked or steamed pudding or spreading over chops or roasts just before serving.

• • •

A stick of wax and a brush of oil will do much to take the curse off furniture scratches. The wax will fill in the scars and the oil will darken the wax.

• • •

When buying sheets always allow at least 10 inches on each side and top and bottom, as the bed will never stay neat with sheets that are too short.

• • •

To make chiffonade dressing mix one tablespoon chopped onion, two tablespoons chopped cooked beets, two tablespoons chopped sweet pickles and one hard-cooked egg, diced, to one-half cup of French dressing. This dressing is tasty to serve on head lettuce or diced vegetable salads.

• • •

Candied ginger, diced and combined with chilled fruits makes a tasty cocktail.

• • •

When making bread and butter pudding, sprinkle each slice of bread with grated coconut instead of currants, and strew some on the top. This will make a change from the ordinary pudding and will be found very tasty.

• • •

Soap should not be rubbed directly on flannels and woolens. Wash them in soapy water and rinse in clear, lukewarm water to preserve the soft texture.

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