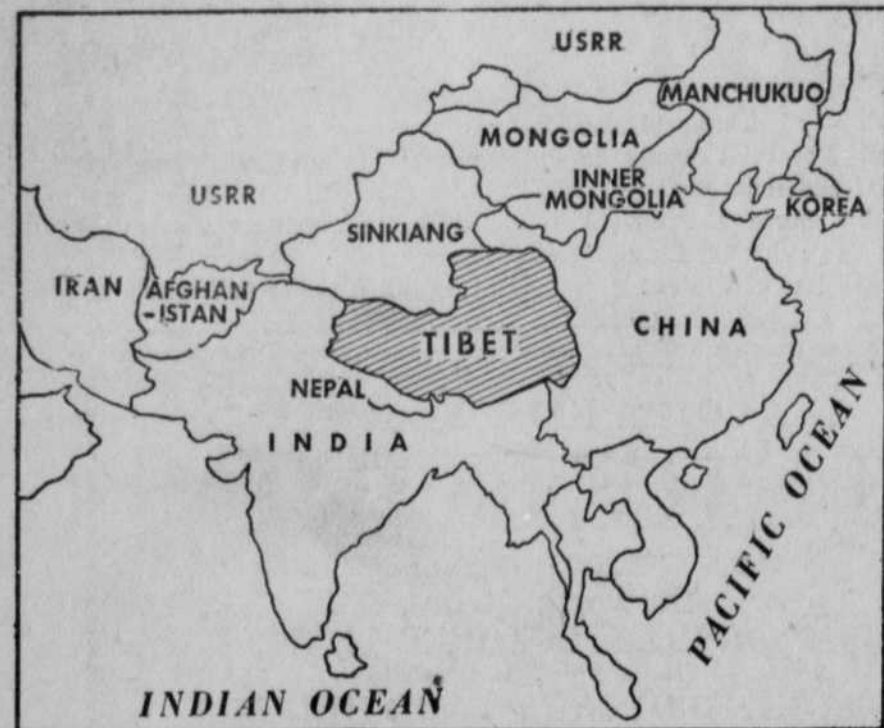


# Butter Is Tax Payment Medium For Natives of Isolated Tibet



## World's Loftiest State Has Queer Religious Ceremonies.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.  
 "Dead Lama Causes Yak Butter Crisis" is the burden of news from faraway Tibet. And what, it may be asked, has a lama—dead or alive—got to do with the price of butter?

As much as Christmas has to do with the price of fir trees, or Easter with the egg market. For Tibet, the isolated land of "Shangri-la," is a theocracy ruled by the high priest of Lamaism, and Lamaism uses yak butter where other governments use gold braid, precious metals, and fireworks. Especially in the ceremonies and gatherings occasioned by the death of a prominent lama, butter is in such demand that the price soars and the market is panicked. The most recent economic difficulty resulted from the prolonged ceremonies over the body of the late Panchen Lama, second in authority to the supreme Dalai Lama.

On the high cold plateaus of the world's loftiest state, the Tibetans follow the Lamaistic faith of Buddhism which discourages slaughter of either man or beast. Instead of eating meat, which is abundant in vast herds of sheep, goats, and cattle crossed with yak, they balance their meager diet of barley bread and tea by consuming quantities of butter.

**Servants Use Goat Butter.**  
 The Tibetan social scale could be measured by a butter barometer. Butter from the milk of sheep and goats is rejected by all except servants, and some of it can be slipped into the butter bags contributed to the government as taxes. Butter from yak milk, however, is a food of prestige.

The wealthy and the officials in Tibet can dine sumptuously after



**TIBET'S GIFT to America** is a few specimens of the giant panda. A cub panda arriving in this country for placement in a New York zoo is shown in the picture above. These animals are very rare and live in the most inaccessible regions of Tibet. Zoo goers have made them a favorite for the animals' antics resemble that of a huge, live "teddy bear."

The Chinese fashion, on varied foods imported over mountain passes two miles above sea level. Valley dwellers in fertile mountain-sheltered pockets have home-grown vegetables and even fruits. But the poorer Tibetans, especially on the unbroken grasslands of the north, subsist on butter kneaded into firmness, carried about in woolly bags of sheepskin for several years. They eat it mixed with parched barley flour. They drink it in their tea. They rub it on their bodies as a substitute for bathing in long seasons of cold and drought. They give it as a delicacy to their wily hard-working little horses. They include it in the tribute they pay to the government. They use it as lubrication on the single-rope bridges on which they slide in dangling slings across the gorges of mountain streams.

But Tibet is the country where you eat your butter and burn it too. Butter lamps are as essential to the ritual of the Tibetan churches as candles are to other religions. In the felt-topped hut of the northern nomad, a tiny butter lamp flickers before the little family shrine blackened with greasy smoke. Of silver, copper, or humble earthenware—some stemmed like champagne glasses—the butter lamps appear beside the bowls of holy water on ev-

**LAND OF "SHANGRI-LA." Map shows the location of lofty, mysterious Tibet. Portions of the country are practically inaccessible and as a result weird tales of life in the interior are told by adventurers. The Tibetans follow the Lamaistic faith of Buddhism, which has ceremonies and practices appearing queer to an outside world and this fact gives rise to many of the stories.**

ery Tibetan church altar. Yak butter and incense are the chief offerings a Tibetan carries to church. Butter is part of the payment to a lama for services or exorcisms performed in the home. This food staple is doubly valuable to the Tibetan priesthood, which comprises about one-seventh of Tibet's population and must live on the food produced by the other six-sevenths.

**Made Without Churns.**  
 Wives of the yak herders make butter without churns, rolling day-old milk in leather bags until the yellow lumps form. It is pressed into pats by hand. Its first acquaintance with a churn may come with tea, for Tibetans churn their hard-boiled tea with butter and salt until the soupy mixture resembles hot chocolate.

Crowning its year-round service for countless everyday uses, butter becomes the center of attraction at the Tibetan winter religious festival which combines many features of Christmas, New Year's, and the Fourth of July. Instead of fireworks, there is an art show of butter sculpture, staged by the lamaseries. For four months in advance there is a rush on the butter market, as the lamas famous for their talent as molders collect materials in the cold workrooms of their respective lamaseries. The butter is mixed with powdered pigments, to give as many as 20 vivid colors for the sculptor to use.

## Siam Changes Nations Name To 'Thailand'

### Western Political Ideas Filter Into Modern Government.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.  
 A modern, streamlined government in Siam has changed the name of the country to Thailand. The Siamese have long called their country Muang Thai, "the land of the Thai race," but the name "Siam" or "Siam" is on record for the country for more than a thousand years.

Siam adopted a constitutional government June 24, 1932. With the advent of the new regime, international treaties were revoked and new treaties gave Siam full jurisdictional and fiscal autonomy.

The change from an absolute monarchy has been attributed in part to the infiltration of Western ideas following the custom of sending princes of the blood royal and sons of prominent families to the United States and other countries for their education. The new king has been at school in Switzerland. The president of the new council and commander of the army was a classmate of General Goering's in Germany. The new minister of foreign affairs was educated in France.

**Hopes for Neutrality.**  
 The latter has expressed the hope that Siam's international position may be neutral, and an enlarged defense program is in progress. Under new enactment, every able-bodied man between 18 and 30 is now liable to serve two years with the colors. The navy has been more than doubled in strength, and high-speed bombing planes were purchased in the United States.

Substantial appropriations have also enabled the government to increase public utilities service, in addition to private plants, and new factories have been set up, some by the government. These produce paper, cotton cloth, petroleum, sugar, hemp, silks, vegetable oils and drugs.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

**President spikes notion of politics being adjourned during the emergency . . . Comparing Chamberlain's problem and that of Roosevelt's . . . Political speculation now centers largely around Vandenberg . . . Lifting of all sugar quotas regarded as a real constructive action.**

WASHINGTON.—Two moves by President Roosevelt effectually spiked the notion of "politics being adjourned" during the emergency. One was the President's refusal to accept Alf M. Landon's challenge that Roosevelt issue a statement saying he would not be a candidate for a third term. The other was the White House explanation of why Landon was invited to the neutrality conference at all.

Landon was invited, the White House explained, because he was the "titular head" of the Republican party, since he had been that party's last candidate for President.

The explanation as to why Landon and Frank Knox, Landon's running mate in 1936, were invited came as a result of a question by newspaper men as to why Herbert C. Hoover was not invited. Coming, as it did, on the heels of the talk about politics being adjourned, this was more or less of a joke. When a government seeks to adjourn politics, of course, it always calls in the heads of the opposition. So far, so good, but Landon is not the head of the opposition to the New Deal, and nobody knows it better than Franklin D. Roosevelt himself.

When the war emergency came in Britain, Prime Minister Chamberlain called in Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill. Why? Because they had been the real leaders, in the minds of the British people, against the Chamberlain policies. Actually, Chamberlain did not call them into the cabinet until after he had abandoned the policy they had opposed—appeasement. He did not call them in until he was ready to follow the policies that Churchill and Eden had been advocating—war rather than more appeasement.

### Comparing Chamberlain's Action With Roosevelt's

Chamberlain did not call in leaders who were going to oppose his new policy. He would have had to call in pacifists, who had been and still were as far on the one side of him as Eden and Churchill were on the other. Of course that would have been unthinkable when war had been decided upon.

It would have been comparable to the President's calling in Senators William E. Borah, Gerald P. Nye and Arthur H. Vandenberg to the neutrality conference.

There is another difference that must be noted. Chamberlain gave Eden and Churchill important posts in the government. Roosevelt was only asking Landon and Knox to a secret conference. Further than that, he attempted to circumscribe the publicity which should be given out about the conference.

Curiously enough, this so irritated Landon that he did not go as far in endorsing the President's side of the neutrality controversy as he had intended to do before coming to Washington! As a matter of fact the statement he had intended to make public on arriving in Washington, but which Republican House Leader Joe Martin persuaded him not to give out, went all the way in endorsing repeal of the arms embargo.

It was this same irritation of Landon which resulted in his subsequent call on Roosevelt to disavow intentions for a third term, which annoyed Roosevelt more, incidentally, than anything that has happened for a long time.

### U. S. in European Conflict Would Boost Roosevelt

If Washington observers in both parties are right in figuring that the European war will last a long time, and that eventually the United States will get into it, the political results inside this country are ponderable. Best judgment is that this situation would make the re-nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt almost a certainty, with the strong probability that he would be re-elected.

If there is any political lesson to be learned by the course which the American people followed in the last war, enthusiasm for the war party comes first, and resentment for getting us into it lags behind. No one at the time doubted the vast majority of the people were behind Woodrow Wilson through 1917 and 1918—right up until his appeal for a Democratic congress. Individual reports from congressional districts and from states in which senators were up for election conclusive that President Wilson would have retained control of congress had

he not made that appeal.

Yet in 1920 there was no doubt whatever that resentment against the Wilson Administration for getting us into the war played a big part in rolling up that tremendous majority against James M. Cox, which swept Warren G. Harding into the White House.

To cite a specific illustration, Clarence C. Dill was a representative from the Spokane district of the state of Washington, and as such voted against declaring war. He was beaten in the next election as a result. But—a little later he was elected to the United States senate largely because the state approved his vote on the war issue! He remained in power, incidentally, long enough to help in the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

### Speculation Now Centers Largely Around Vandenberg

Washington speculation centers largely at the moment around Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg. He has advanced in the last few months to be the odds-on favorite for the Republican presidential nomination next year. Certainly he was well ahead of New York's District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who had been No. 1 in the winter book for some time.

Now we have Vandenberg and his chief opponent, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, in opposite camps on the neutrality issue, with the obvious probability that they will continue on opposite sides of every question which comes up affecting the war.

If Vandenberg were no older than Dewey this might be an ideal situation for the Michigan aspirant. He could let Taft take the 1940 nomination away from him, be beaten by Roosevelt, and then sweep into office, as Harding did, after the inevitable reaction has come. In this case, in 1944.

Not that Vandenberg will be too old in 1944. He will be only 60. But at his present age that seems a long time to wait. Also, he is in danger of becoming shopworn. By 1944 he will have been talked about and rejected as the presidential nominee ever since most of the younger delegates can remember. More important, he will have been casting votes in the senate—assuming he is re-elected next time (for otherwise he would be relegated to the has-been class and not considered at all)—every one of which will be a potential danger to his chances.

### Lifting All Sugar Quotas A Constructive Action

Unquestionably the most constructive action taken by the administration against the probability—as insiders in the government see the picture—of a long war was the action of President Roosevelt in lifting all sugar quotas.

In September, 1919, nearly a year after the Armistice, the prevailing retail price of sugar in the United States was 25 cents a pound. There were some instances of 30 cents being charged, but 25 cents was general. During the war itself regulation held down the price to 11 cents, but there was an acute shortage, sugar was rationed, and people who had their meals at restaurants were given tiny individual portions instead of being offered the old-fashioned bowl.

Whereas just recently, before the war became a certainty, sugar was sold at chain stores for 10 pounds for 45 cents! And would have been cheaper had it not been for the quota system.

It is fair to admit at this point that 4½ cents a pound for sugar is lower than it should be, if those who produce it are to be adequately compensated. Sugar is the one and practically only article of general consumption which has not doubled in price in the last 35 years.

There is no objection on the part of the government to sugar producers making a living. In fact it is the policy to encourage a mild rise in sugar prices. But not as skyrocketing, such as occurred after the removal of the World War restrictions, and not a shortage.

### Sharp Rise in Price Held Down by President's Move

The world is producing more sugar, or more accurately, has a potential sugar production much greater now than in the World War days. It was only in 1929 that Henry L. Stimson, fresh from the governorship of the Philippines, told a congressional committee that it would be impossible for the islands to produce more than 500,000 tons of sugar a year. The Philippines within a couple of years after that pushed their production to more than 1,000,000 tons.

But now every sugar producing area that supplies the United States is restricted by a quota. This goes for the Philippines, for Porto Rico, for Hawaii, for the Louisiana and Florida cane growing sections, and for the beet sugar states.

Removal of the quotas permitted Cuba to ship into the United States all the sugar it could sell, thus holding down what might have been a sharp rise immediately in the price American housewives had to pay. But the more important phase of the situation applies to next year, and the years to follow, and tends to prevent a sugar shortage, which would affect every individual in the country.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

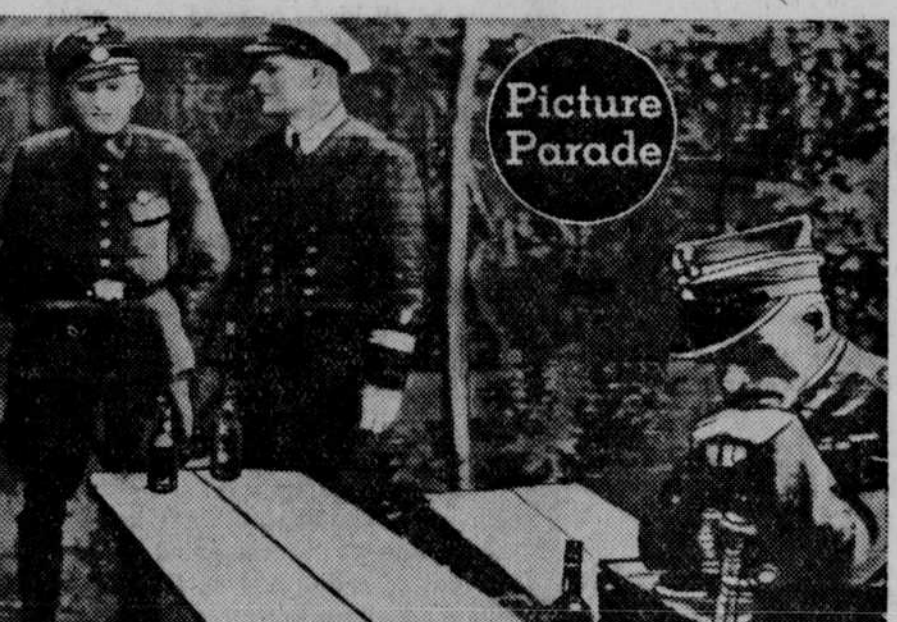
# THE WAR Europe's Propaganda Pictures Reach American Shores Again



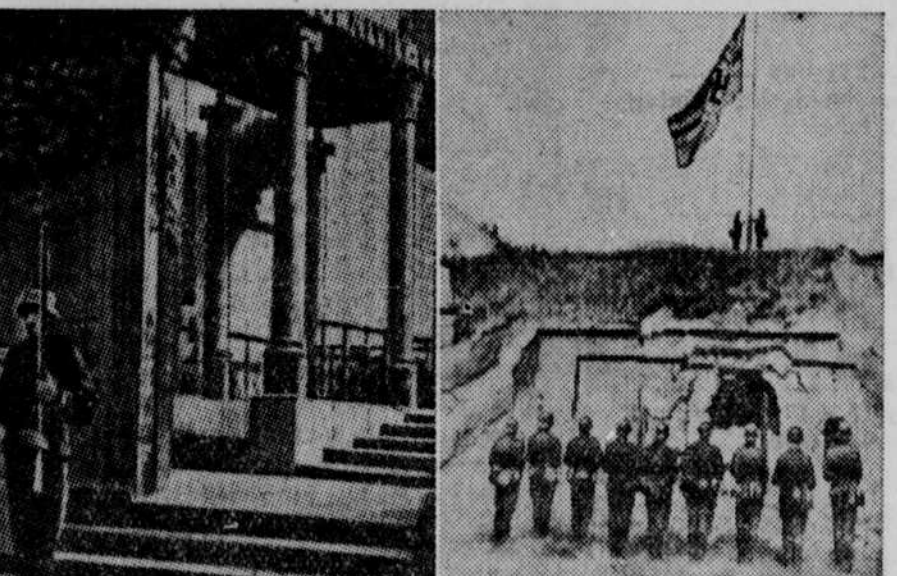
Both Germany and the allies are beginning to send U. S. news photo agencies propagandized war pictures to mold American sentiment. Above: This photo was passed by Nazi censors and purports to show "minority German hostages murdered by Poles in Bromberg before retreat."



Another German photo shows Nazi sympathizers greeting a unit of the German army as it moved into a Polish town. Did the Poles greet their captors so unanimously?



Chivalry stirs emotion, and is an effective weapon. Berlin made much of the "military funeral" given French aviators shot down behind the lines. Above: The Polish commander of a "suicide squad" who held the Westerplatte fortress eight days, is "leaning dejectedly on the sword that the Germans allowed him to keep as a noble expression of their admiration for his heroism."



Two more chivalry pictures: A Nazi guard of honor stands before the tomb of Poland's hero, Marshal Josef Pilsudski. At right: A German guard stands at attention as Poland's flag is lowered from Westerplatte and replaced by the swastika.



Allies also do their share. The swastika on this Nazi ship shot down behind Polish lines was carefully retouched so that no reader would miss it.



Hitler, "angel of mercy," visits a field hospital.

# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—The aged president of Poland, Ignaz Moscicki, put an air-conditioning system in his old plush-draped Baroque palace three years ago. A scientist, a devout believer in the benign miracles of the laboratory which will some day transform a tragically afflicted world, he devised the system himself and superintended its installation. It turned heavy, sluggish air into cool mountain breezes, and gave him new energy for his continuing scientific work, at the age of 70. Perhaps the falling leaves give poignancy and sadness to the fate of this kindly old gentleman, driven from his country in the up-thrust of the new—or possibly the old—savagery of Europe.

One might write off Josef Beck and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, political and military careerists, also exiled, as incidental casualties, caught in the backwash of their own ambitions. President Moscicki, although merely a symbol in feudal Poland, may find a place in the later balance brought forward. If there is to be a new dark age, it may be that laboratories will be the monasteries which will be the havens of the humane spirit and the aspiring intelligence, as were the monastic refuges of the Middle Ages.

He is one of the greatest electro-chemists in Europe, ranked with the great German, Haber. In the field of synthetic chemistry, he holds about 300 patents. He was a college professor for many years, tall and thin with white hair and a spiked mustache, as convinced as was Woodrow Wilson that a "new freedom" could be gained by the mobilization of planetary intelligence and good will. Much in the manner of our own distinguished Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, he acclaimed the ultimate triumph of science over hate and stupidity. To date, the good geni which they have summoned are enslaved by men of lesser understanding.

DR. JUAN DEMOSTHENES AROSEMENA, president of the Republic of Panama, is, in spite of his middle name, a practical man, cautious in speech and action. As the keynote for the inter-American conference of foreign ministers at Panama, he sharply assails totalitarianism and religious and racial persecution and invokes unity of the American republics in the spirit of constructive isolation for which our state department is proselyting just now.

Dr. Arosemena, a realistic veteran of Panamanian politics, has, in the past, accepted our "good neighbor" policy on grounds of enlightened self-interest. He has been keenly aware that the Canal Zone might be a major trouble spot, if war comes this way, and, recently, discussing its defense, he said, "If they start shooting up the canal, they'll be shooting at us, too, and that's why we want to help defend it."

He was foreign minister of Panama from 1929 to 1936, elected president in the latter year, and in years past has been sharply opposed to the United States on various issues. In the presidency, he has inclined much more in our direction. He is friendly and genial, rather in the cut of an enterprising business man. In the 1938 Lima convention, he joined the Brazilian delegation in accepting the Roosevelt overtures for friendship and unity.

THIS writer has heard several expressions of astonishment over the eagerness of the Rev. Martin Niemoeller to fight for Nazi Germany. It was only last June that the churches of democratic countries throughout the world proclaimed him "the first Christian martyr of modern times" and set aside a Sunday for commemoration of his heroism. The submarine commander of the World War, having become a great evangelical pastor in Berlin, had led the non-conformists in opposition to Nazi seizure of control of religion, and had gone to a concentration camp.

The explanation of his backsliding as a martyr may be found in the records of his earlier career. He was an early and zealous ally of Hitler and his brown shirts, aiding in stamping out freedom, omnipresent in the face of pagans and the wreck of all civil liberties, resistant only when his church was assailed.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)