

used for reference only. The books, quite properly, are not to be taken outside. Provision is made for suitable protective restrictions. Finally, the endowment will permit the use of a considerable sum for further purchases. It is estimated that the present value of the collections is about \$10,000,000.

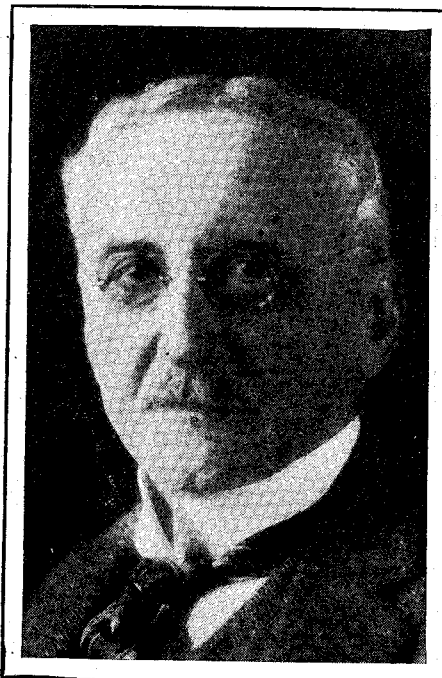
Amherst in Japan

WHEN one considers the Japan of to-day, with her achievements in the fields of Western culture and science joining with the fine flower of her own civilization, it is amazing to remember that not many decades ago a young Japanese, Shimata Neesima, despite a death penalty promised for any who tried to leave Japan, managed to escape to America in search of what was best in Western knowledge and education.

After proper preparation he entered Amherst, and on graduation decided to introduce into Japan the same kind of service to young men that he had found in the American institution. After many struggles he founded what has become Doshisha University, which began as the first Christian college in Japan, in Kyoto, the very heart and center of Buddhism. Doshisha has gained a very real success. It has its own preparatory school, several university departments, and a student body of over 3,000. Its graduates are often leaders in various lines of endeavor. Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for instance, is a Doshisha graduate, as is Colonel Yamamuro, of the Salvation Army, known for his beneficent work in the Japanese slums.

All this is interesting and typical of modern Japan, but the main point of interest is the bond of friendship that has been maintained between Doshisha and Amherst. A couple of years ago, to make this friendship more definite, Amherst students agreed to send a succession of two-year student representatives—Amherst men who would not only endeavor to link the two institutions in their purposes and ideals, but who would thus indirectly but positively aid in maintaining a real amity between the two nations.

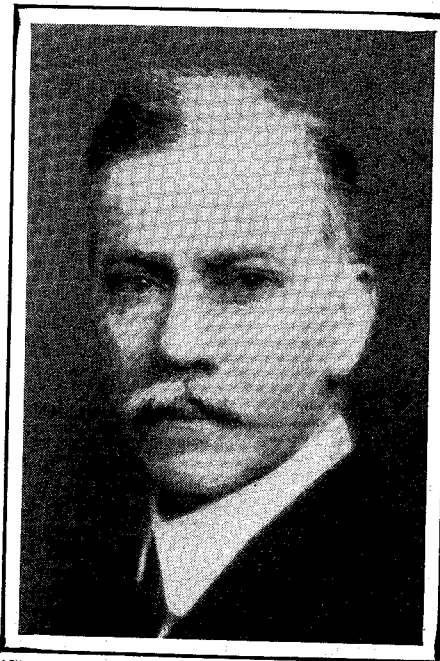
Now the term of the first representative, Stewart B. Nichols, is nearly ended. To some extent he is able to make an estimate of the results of the experiment. He found, of course, that he could be useful to the Faculty, aiding directly in English language courses and in questions involving an understanding of the United States, its institutions and poli-



Dr. Jacques Loeb

cies. He found that he was thus enabled to develop a better understanding of the American people—surely a very helpful achievement. His helpfulness extended into athletics, dramatics, and other typical college activities. Not only so, but his frequent reports kept Amherst familiar with the thoughts and problems of Young Japan, and an increasing number of Doshisha men look forward to Amherst for graduate study.

This is not a very exciting story, but it means much. If a large number of our American colleges could be thus represented, and if the Japanese institutions reciprocated, the consequent mutual understanding would in a quiet but logical way greatly promote the peace of the



(C) Underwood

Henry Bacon

Pacific. Mutual understanding can come only through mutual contact. Amherst and Doshisha set an example too excellent not to be followed.

Jacques Loeb

MODERN explorers are as daring as any that ever sailed uncharted seas. One of these was Jacques Loeb, who died while on a trip to Bermuda. Though of a French name, he was a native of Germany. After coming to this country he taught biology and physiology in Bryn Mawr, the University of Chicago, and the University of California, and for the past fourteen years was head of the Division of General Physiology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City.

His explorations were not in unknown territories, but into secrets of life. He was firmly convinced by his investigations that life was the product of chemical processes. He attempted to create life by laboratory methods; for years he kept the tissue of chicken embryo alive; he experimented with the fertilization of frogs' eggs by chemical means. His contribution to biological knowledge was profound; his name stands with those of the most eminent scientists of this scientific age.

Along with his scientific habit of mind he had a philosophy which he undoubtedly honestly believed, but on which he could not possibly act. He thought of all life, of the mind of man, of all human acts, as merely part of a great mechanism over which there could be no such thing as voluntary control. Yet when he found others not sharing this philosophy, which he believed to be the proved conclusion of science, he was tempted to give up his work in despair as not being worth while. This very discouragement was proof that his philosophy was wrong, for if life—physical, mental, moral—is nothing but a machine, then nothing is worth while.

Dr. Loeb's conclusions have not all been accepted by his fellow-scientists, and by many his philosophy is rejected; but his contributions to the knowledge of chemistry and biology are of the permanent wealth of mankind.

He Designed the Lincoln Memorial

THAT Henry Bacon designed the Lincoln Memorial will in itself provide him with an enduring memorial. This eminent American architect died on February 16. He was born at Watseka,

Illinois, in 1866, and graduated in 1888 from the University of Illinois. His development was of that steady character possible only where high purpose is coupled with creative genius.

Though he had to do with the design of many notable monuments, it is as the designer of the Lincoln Memorial that he attained his greatest reputation. "Everything that Bacon did," said Royal Cortissoz, "had quality, dignity, beauty, but nothing has the extraordinary significance of the Lincoln Memorial. He stood for the purest and most scholarly ideals of classic architecture."

The Showmen Quarrel

A MOST unusual case of sustained interest is that which has been held by the amazing revelations and findings at Luxor. From the first finding of the hidden entrance to the tomb of Tutankhamen universal interest has seldom been allowed to die. Discovery, after an interval, has been followed by a more remarkable discovery, climax has led up to climax.

The finding of the massive granite sarcophagus, with the remains of a once magnificent linen pall about it, the slow and painstaking removal of the surrounding structure, itself a revelation of ancient art, and finally on February 12, the raising of the massive granite lid—all these events aroused extraordinary curiosity, not unmixed with some criticism, for many feel that the whole proceeding is almost a desecration.

And then within the sarcophagus was found the magnificent golden mummy case, untouched by time or by the rude hands of human despoilers, one of the greatest, if not the greatest find in Egyptology or in archaeology! Here was indeed a culmination of Howard Carter's thirty-four years of archaeological labor. And then came the anti-climax. The lid was lowered, the sarcophagus closed, the iron doors locked. The Egyptian Government and Howard Carter were quarreling over press rights, over the ownership of the finds, and even over sightseers' permits.

Perhaps there will be a truce, and Howard Carter will complete his work. Or, which is rather more likely at this writing, perhaps the Egyptian Government, through its Antiquity Department, will do the work itself, and the world learn all there is to be learned concerning this minor king who died 1,350 years before the Christian era.

However it may end, one thought presents itself to many. Despite all their

care, their images of protecting deities, and their secret hidden entrance, the priests of ancient Egypt have failed again. Tutankhamen and his treasure are in the hands of the despoilers.

A Better Spirit in Europe

CONCILIATION seems to be the order of the day in Europe. The attitude of the Labor Government in England as evinced by Mr. MacDonald's speech before the House of Commons indicates a desire on the part of the British to come to a better understanding with the French. The cordial and frank interchange of views at the reception of the new German Ambassador to France by the French President indicates the beginning of better relations between France and Germany.

The evident progress which the two expert committees are making in Germany gives some reason for believing that facts which the Germans have hitherto concealed will come to light, and that

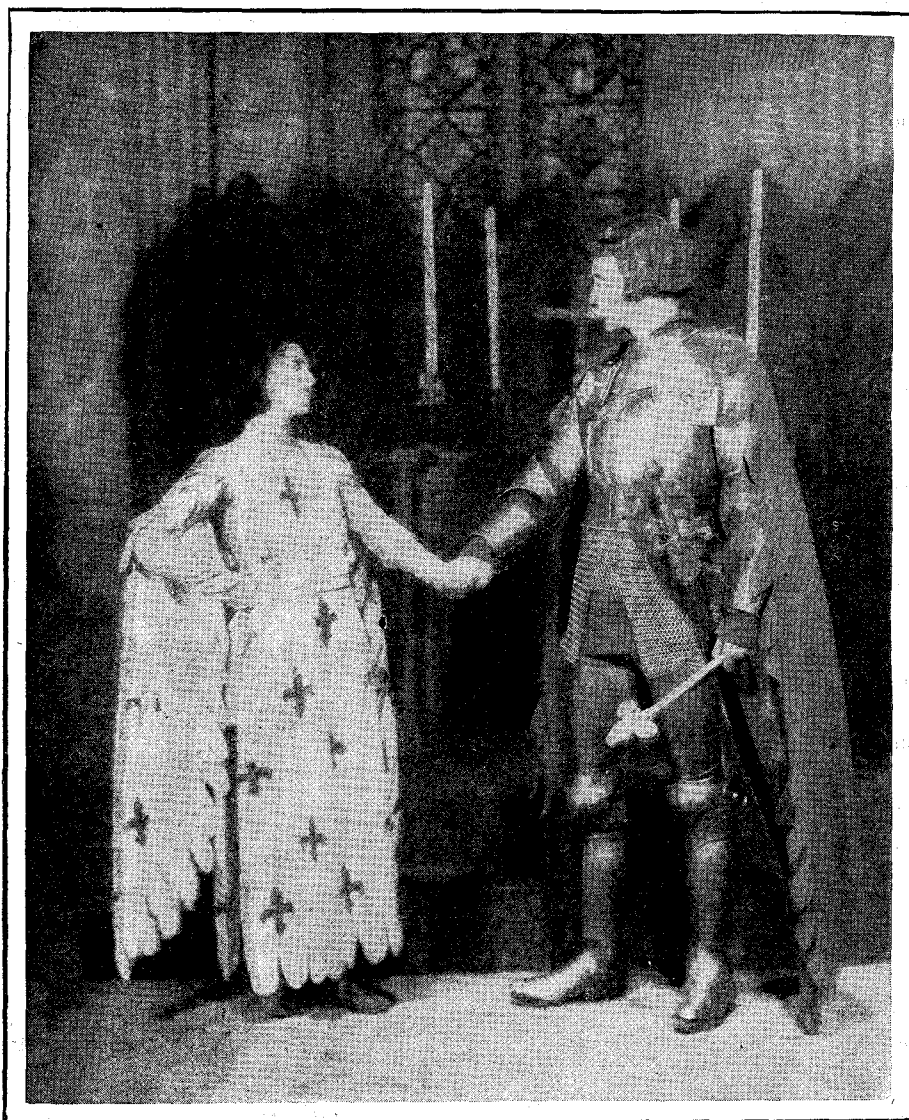
when these facts are known there certainly will be a better disposition on the part of Germans to change their ways. At the same time there is still hope that French public sentiment will support the Government's plan to reconstruct French finances by the levying of more nearly adequate taxes.

If the tide has turned toward understanding it is because the Germans have begun to see that their policy of evasion has been fruitless and has harmed no one so much as themselves.

Shaw Plus

ONE of the current plays which ought to be well worth reading in book form is Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan."¹ This time Shaw has succeeded in creating a play of tremendous dramatic power—one which depends for its success upon the action and movement as well as upon intellectual pyrotechnics. The epilogue is Shavian in the old manner; the rest of

¹ It is to be published in book form in the spring by Brentano, New York City.



Winifred Lenihan as Joan and Maurice Colbourne as Dunois in Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan"