PROFESSORS WEINER AND STRUNK EXPLAIN THEORY SET FORTH BY EINSTEIN

RELATION BETWEEN GRAVITATION AND
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New Geometry Necessary

Since the publication of the latest theory of Albert Einstein a few weeks ago considerable interest has been aroused as to just what it all about. Professors Robley D. Cruikshank and Elwood J. North of the Institute have written this following article in an effort to answer some of these questions.

In 1907, when Einstein published his Theory of Relativity, he presented a revolution in thinking in physics that was comparable if not in some ways more profound than the Copernican revolution of 1543. Einstein's new theory was concerned with the unification of the two most important forces in physics, electro-dynamics and gravitation. It was possible to have electro-dynamics, gravitation and even probability theory reduced to a single mathematical correspondence. However, the revolution in thinking did not stop with the unification of electro-dynamics and gravitation. Einstein was convinced that the two forces could not be reduced to one mathematical correspondence unless the concept of space and time was broadened. In other words, the notion of gravitation itself and the fundamental laws of electro-magnetism had to be broadened to fit the mathematical correspondence. In his original theory, space and time were considered as absolute forms, independent of any interaction between objects.