

cians were appointed to professorships this year. Both have been connected with Princeton in the past. Dr. Hermann Weyl, now professor of mathematics at the University of Göttingen and a world leader in the new mathematical physics, was research professor at Princeton in 1926 and 1928. Dr. James Waddell Alexander, now professor of mathematics at Princeton, is the other appointee.

Magnificent Home

One of Princeton University's newest and most magnificent buildings will provide a congenial home for the Institute's School of Mathematics for the next few years at least. When Prof. Einstein arrives in the fall of 1933 to take up his work in this building, he will be able to read over a fireplace in one of its rooms a quotation from his own scientific philosophy: "Raffiniert ist der Herr Gott, aber boshaft ist Er nicht." This has been translated: "God is clever, but not dishonest." It makes a good epigram that way; but like much of the Einsteinian mathematics, the German phrase is also open to other interpretations. It translates a little more correctly as, "God is clever, but not malicious." If Prof. Einstein while formulating his thoughts, gazes through



SYMBOLICAL

Einstein formula on window in Fine Hall, Princeton University, where Einstein will teach in the Institute for Advanced Study.

a certain window of Fine Hall upon the pleasant landscape surrounding it, he will see fashioned into an ornamental device upon its leaded windowpane one of his famous relativity formulae.

Eventually, when this new departure in education has proved itself special buildings for it may be erected but for the present the accent will be upon the few exceptional scholars and students who are being selected.

Quarters for the Institute's School of Mathematics in the year-old mathematics hall memorializing Prof. Henry Burchard Fine, organizer of Princeton's Department of Mathematics, will bring the Institute group into close touch with Princeton's strong department of mathematics. This is headed by Prof. Luther Pfahler Eisenhart, Dean of the Faculty of Princeton as well as chairman of the department of mathematics.

Never will the Institute for Advanced Study be surrounded by the conventional atmosphere of the ordinary university. It will have no student activities, no fraternities, no football team or other athletic endeavors. Toward the trimmings of American Academic life the director of the new Institute, Dr. Abraham Flexner, has been highly critical. Many of the ideas that he expressed in his 1930 book "Universities, American, English and German" are finding expression in the organization of the new Institute. Hammering repeatedly at the "vocational" courses of American universities, and influencing deeply the course of medical education through his activities with the General Education Board, Dr. Flexner has already made a deep imprint on American education.

Two Specially Cited

Two institutions "which have proved important factors in the intellectual life of this country" are specifically cited by Dr. Flexner in his discussions of the aims and plans for his new Institute. These are the Johns Hopkins Medical School, organized by Dr. William H. Welch, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which was established under the leadership of Dr. Simon Flexner, a pupil of Dr. Welch and a brother of Dr. Abraham Flexner.

Another great agency for higher education has been the National Research Fellowship plan of the National Research Council. This is an unorganized super-university which sends exceptional and young doctors of philosophy to work for a year or more in the great research laboratories of this country and abroad. A notable institution of higher learning in the sciences is the California

Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, under the direction of Dr. R. A. Milliken, where advanced research, advanced training, and undergraduate work are carried on hand in hand.

Race, creed or sex will have no influence in the conduct of the Institute for Advanced Study for the founders, Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, laid down the principle that "in the appointment of the staff and faculty as well as the admission of workers and students no account shall be taken, directly or indirectly, of race, religion or sex." And in the appointment of Prof. Einstein, who is a Swiss citizen in spite of his long residence in Germany, there is evidence that political boundaries of nations will have no influence.

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GENETICS

New Barley Variety Awaits Return of Beer

A NEW TYPE of barley that is more disease resistant, that will yield more, and that incidentally will make a finer and more potent brew for beer, has been perfected at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. B. D. Leith, and was one of the five crops that was awarded a place in the "hall of fame" of the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

Back in 1918 Wisconsin annually raised 38 million bushels of barley, most of which went into the huge beer vats of the state. It was famous as a good "beer barley" but it had one serious drawback. On its stalk were hundreds of little inpointing barbs. These stalks would get into the harvesters' clothes and would creep up and up, despite frenzied efforts to get rid of them. Things got so bad that the farmers' helpers refused to harvest barley crops, and there was a general appeal to the university for help.

Prof. Leith was set at work to discover a new barbless type of barley, and it was only a month or so ago that he announced the completion of his work. The new barley has been given the official name of Wisconsin Barbless Barley, Pedigree 38. It is almost entirely resistant to striped disease, the scourge of barley. An increase of from ten to twenty bushels to the acre has been made in its yield.

Gustave W. Pabst, well-known Milwaukee brewer, has tested over 5,000 bushels of it and has found that for brewing purposes it is a vast improvement even over the old barley.

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