came President of the United States. It is, however, said that Mr. Hoover, as a member of the cabinets of Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge, did not support the scientific work under his charge, and there seems to be no evidence since he has climbed to the presidency that he realizes the dependence of our civilization on scientific research and its applications.

As secretary of commerce Mr. Hoover indeed appointed a commission on highway safety, but he allowed the members to pay their own traveling expenses and took no notice of them, though he managed to have it called in the extensive newspaper publicity the "Hoover Commission."

Every president in recent years has welcomed to Washington the members of the National Academy of Sciences, which is the official scientific adviser of the government and of which President Hoover is perhaps the only member elected for reasons other than eminence in scientific research. It is said that at receptions at the White House Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson were able to greet by name a considerable percentage of the members. President Hoover apparently has not noticed the existence of the academy.

It is understood that President Hoover was officially invited to address the recent Cleveland meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national societies devoted to the social and economic sciences, meeting together for the first time, but refused, though he could have spoken by radio from Washington. He has been more obliging in other instances, as witness the following editorial article from the *Journal* of the American Medical Association:

THE PRESIDENTIAL FINGER SLIPS

Norman Baker, of Muscatine, Iowa, who claims to treat successfully cancer, goiter, varicose veins and other diseases by some secret preparations, who uses his radio station to sell cigars and get patients, who attacks most of the reputable educational institutions and scientific organizations of his state and of the nation with billingsgate and vilification, found it necessary to start a newspaper to spread his views because the reputable press of his state exposed his quackery. By some of the strange influences known only to politicians, President Herbert Hoover was induced to apply to a pushbutton in Washington the presidential digit, thereby giving to the presses in Muscatine the electrical juice necessary to induce motion, whereby inked rollers applied to paper aided still further the dissemination of Baker's notions and nostrums. As an engineering feat, the demonstration must have given joy to the presidential cerebrum. As a demonstration of presidential judgment and a sense of the fitness of things, it gave acute pain to the press, the physicians and most of the people of Iowa. Somewhere, somehow, some secretary succeeded in precipitating the President of the United States into a situation that awaits explanations.

The writer asks that the publication of his name be omitted, for while it is improbable, though highly desirable, that President Hoover should read this communication, it might come to the attention of some member of his kitchen cabinet, and if so there would be no chance of appointment to a vacancy that may occur on the Federal Power Commission.

AN 'UMBLE SCIENTIST

[It need scarcely be said that a journal is not responsible for opinions expressed by contributors, least of all in the correspondence columns. It is, however, responsible for the acceptance of contributions, and this anonymous criticism of the President has been printed with some hesitation. It seems, however, that the relations of officers of the government to science should be freely discussed in a scientific journal, and that there may be good reasons, especially for those in the federal service, to withhold their names. SCIENCE will welcome communications describing Mr. Hoover's contributions to engineering and his support of science before and since his elevation to the presidency.—EDITOR.]

ANTI-EVOLUTION LAWS

AN effort should be made, this winter, in every state, to secure by legislative enactment or vote of the people, a law prohibiting the teaching of the brute origin of man in tax-supported schools and colleges, since the false "science" of evolution is the chief support of infidelity and atheism.

I shall be glad to send free a copy of my "Evolution Disproved" by 50 convincing scientific arguments, to all members of committees considering such bills, and will send a copy free to 5000 lawmakers, if given $1000 (one-fifth of price) which I shall also donate to missions, doubling all gifts at my cost.

Will you kindly insert this notice for the sake of the truth and the protection of the youth?

REVEREND W. A. WILLIAMS

CAMDEN, N. J.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBITION ON THE SCIENCE AND ART OF COLOR

COLORS have come to play so important a part in modern life that this third decade of the twentieth century promises to be known as the "Age of Color," according to Professor Charles R. Richards, of the Museum of Science and Industry of New York, who has just announced the holding of an "Exhibition on

the Science and Art of Color" to be given at the museum's headquarters in the *Daily News* Building at 220 East 42nd Street, from January 20 to March 15.

"The exhibition will be the first comprehensive effort yet made to indicate the use and future possibilities of color in virtually all departments of modern life and will bring to the public a better understanding of both the scientific and artistic aspects of color."

Many of the latest discoveries in the color fields, never before made generally known to the public, such as photography of ranges of color invisible to the human eye and hitherto declared "unphotographable," and machines which may ultimately displace the erratic color sense of the human eye, will be on display at the exhibition.

The exhibition will be held in collaboration with leading American scientists, artists, technicians, engineers and educators and will be open daily without charge, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Exhibits will range from colored kitchen utensils and other articles in the home, to clothes, decoration, reading material, food products, color in transportation, manufacturing and industrial processes, and give glimpses of the kaleidescopic cities of the next century.

In addition to numerous exhibits of color arranged by the museum itself, more than two hundred outstanding scientific, industrial and business organizations will make displays. Individual exhibits will number in the hundreds, ranging from the scientist's spectroscope and intricate color producing machinery to colored articles in daily use.

A distinctive feature of the exhibition will be an unusual arrangement of the exhibits in six major groups, permitting the layman as well as the expert to follow in logical progression from the initial group illustrating the nature of color on to groups illustrating color production, color as seen by the human eye, the measurement and specification of color, examples of color materials, and concluding with exhibits of color applications.

Many exhibits will be visitor operated. Switches and levers will permit the visitor to make his own demonstrations. A color printing press will be in actual operation, and daily demonstrations of instruments and apparatus will be given. Guides will explain many of the more complicated scientific items, and plans have been made for a series of lectures during the course of the exhibition by well-known physicists, chemists, psychologists, artists, designers, illustrators and others in the various fields of color.

"Because of the profound effects which color and its wise use may contribute to our lives, and the general appeal to all which color makes, the museum has undertaken to demonstrate to the public the great scientific and artistic advances recently made," Professor Richards stated. "For the first time, color will be presented not only from any one standpoint in a single field, but from the inclusive standpoints of the scientist, the artist, the psychologist and the technician, and an endeavor made to correlate them. The exhibition will provide an opportunity for the general public to view concrete examples of the amazing range and diversity of color uses, and to see color processes rarely available outside the walls of laboratories and in complicated technical industries."

In asserting that we are probably on the threshold of a new era in the use of color, Professor Richards voiced the opinion that "this third decade of the twentieth century might be characterized by future generations as the real beginning of the age of color."

Cooperating with the museum in the exhibition are included the following: Arthur S. Allen, color consultant; Dr. George D. Beal, Mellon Institute; Charles Bittinger, artist; Carl Foss, International Printing Ink Co.; Dr. H. P. Gage, Corning Glass Works; L. A. Jones, Eastman Kodak Company; Dr. M. Luckiesh, General Electric Company; Paul M. Rea, National Lead Company; A. L. Powell, General Electric Company; Dr. H. H. Sheldon, New York University, and Dr. J. L. Stair, Curtis Lighting, Inc.; Dr. E. E. Free, Dr. H. H. Howe, Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Eastman Kodak Company; A. E. O. Munsell, A. J. Powers, Dr. R. R. Rose, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company; Dr. G. W. Thompson, National Lead Company; Dr. Maximilian Toch, Dr. L. T. Troland, Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation, and Dr. E. R. Weidlein, Mellon Institute.

Among the exhibitors will be: American Bank Note Company, Bakelite Corporation, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Cheney Brothers, Claude Neon Lights Company, Columbia University, Consolidated Gas Company, Crane and Company, Curtis Lighting, Inc., E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Eastman Kodak Company, General Electric Company, Fisher Bodies Corporation, Norman Bel Geddes, Grasselli Chemical Company, Johns Mansville Company, Lord and Taylor, R. H. Macy and Company, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Associated Munsell Companies, National Lead Company, New Jersey Zinc Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, New York Telephone Company; Remington-Rand Company, Sherwin-Williams Company, Shubert Theater, Stehli Silk Corporation, Strathmore Paper Company, Technicolor Motion Pictures Company, Warner Research Laboratories, Westinghouse Lamp Company, and Carl Zeiss, Incorporated.

B.