## TIGHT BINDING

VY LEE 15 Broad Street, New York

Forwarded as of Possible Interest to Rockepelle, Jr.

From the

New York Times

SEP 6 1929

## MODERN ART MUSEUM TO OPEN HERE NOV. 1

Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller Jr. One of Distinguished Group Backing the New Institution.

GREAT COLLECTION IS AIM

Gallery Would Complement the Metropolitan as Luxembourg Does the Louvre.

A permanent museum of modern art is to be founded in New York, including among its organizers Mrss John D. Rockefeller Jr., who will act as treasurer, and A. Conger Goodyear, lumber merchant and banker, who will be the chairman, it was announced yesterday.

The plans, formulated at a luncheon in the Hotel Madison, call for the establishment of a gallery to display the works of modern and contemporary painters and sculptors to whom such an institution as the Metropolitan Museum of Art denies a place because its policy demands that the lapse of time eliminate the possibility of error over the value of a work of art.

The sponsors of the new museum intend that it shall complement the Metropolitan in much the same relationship that the Luxembourg bears to the Louvre.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose," a prospectus of the museum says, "that within ten years New York, with its vast wealth, its already magnificent private collections and its enthusiastic but not organized interest in modern art, could achieve perhaps the greatest modern museum in the world." VY LEE 15 Broad Street, New York

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French Works to Be Shown:

Paintings and drawings by Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Renoir and Seurat, French forefathers of the modern art of today, will comprise the first exhibition of the museum, which will function at the beginning as a gallery for temporary loan exhibitions, each to remain for one month. This first showing will open about Nov. 1.

A group of American painters, masters of the last fifty years, Ryder, Winslow, Homer, Eakins and others, will be shown later. Exhibitions of the works of distinguished living American, French, German and Mexican artists will follow.

The director of the museum will be Alfred H. Barr, who has done extensive work at Princeton, Harvard and the Fogg Museum in Cambridge. In addition to Mrs. Rockefeller and Mr. Goodyear, the organizers include Professor Paul J. Sachs, who has been associated in the direction of the Fogg Museum: Frank Crowninshield, Miss Lizzie Bliss, Mrs. W. Murray Crane and Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan.

Sullivan. While for the first year or two the new museum will be largely a loan affair, it is hoped gradually to acquire works of art and also to arrange semi-permanent exhibitions. The museum hopes first to establish "a very fine collection of the immediate ancestors, American and European, of the modern movement—artists whose paintings are still too controversial for universal acceptance." This collection would be formed by gifts, bequests, purchase and perhaps by semi-permanent loans. Permanent collections of the most important living artists, it is also hoped. may be formed.

nent loans. Permanent collections of the most important living artists, it is also hoped, may be formed. "Experience has shown," observes the prospectus, "that the best way of giving to modern art a fair presentation is to establish a gallery devoted frankly to the works of artists who most truly reflect the taste, feeling and tendencies of the day. The Louvre, the National Gallery of

England and the Kaiser Freidrich Museum, to mention only three national museums, follow a policy similar to that of our Metropolitan. But they are comparatively free of criticism because there are in Paris, London and Berlin-in addition to and distinct from these great historical collections-museums devoted entirely to the exhibition of modern art. There can be no rivalry between these institutions because they supplement each other and are at times in close cooperation.

plement each other and are at times in close cooperation. The Museum of Modern Art would in no way conflict with the Metropolitan, says the prospectus. The policy of the Metropolitan, often criticized as ultra-conservative, is thus defended by the sponsors of the new museum:

defended by the sponsors of the new museum: "Its policy is reasonable and propbly wise. The Metropolitan, as a great museum, may justly take the stand that it wishes to acquire only those works of art which seem cerainly and permanently valuable. It can well afford to wait until the present shall become the past; until time, that nearly infallible critic, shall have eliminated the probability of error.

"But the public interested in modern art does not wish to wait. Nor can it depend upon the occasional generosity of collectors and dealers to give it more than a haphazard impression of what has developed in the last half-century." 24