

# The Museum of Modern Art

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

No. 10A

Tuesday, February 14, 1967  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Solutions for some of the urban planning problems that plague American cities are now on view in an exhibition of models and photo-murals at The Museum of Modern Art, New York. New housing without relocation, re-building the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks into the familiar gridiron street plan were the projects assigned by the Museum for the exhibition to four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, M.I.T., Princeton, and Columbia.

While their solutions apply particularly to the area of Manhattan Island from 96th Street north to 155th Street between the Hudson and East Rivers, including two small neighboring islands and the southern tip of the Bronx, the principles, the Museum believes, are relevant for many of America's larger cities. The exhibition remains on view through March 13.

The problems were defined by the Museum and the teams of architects to include specific social as well as aesthetic goals. Arthur Drexler, Director of the show and of the Museum's Department of Architecture and Design, says, "The arts of architecture and urban design are tools at our disposal: how we use them depends on what we want. We want to solve the pressing social problems of the day so that everyone will have the means, and the right, to live in cities as comfortable and beautiful as our fantastic resources can make them."

Among the key proposals are:

Using the air rights over the railroad tracks on upper Park Avenue for a new 37 block-long building, erected in stages, that would create new housing without relocating the people who live in the area.

The extension of the park system north from Central Park to the Harlem River in two "green corridors" in which apartment towers and other free-standing structures would be built; and the simultaneous renovation of existing blocks.

(more)

A public plaza at 125th Street opening on the Hudson River with long connected buildings in the river itself and related buildings along Broadway, enclosing a new waterfront park and making the waterfront visible and useful.

Connecting Randall's and Ward's Islands to each other and to Manhattan, thus creating three new lakes for swimming and boating, to serve as centers for new neighborhoods which could then be built on the now under-used land added to Manhattan.

All the proposals made in the exhibition are technically and economically feasible, Drexler says. "Would they yield an urban scene healthier and more beautiful than what we have had? The four teams of architects and the Museum think they would. But do they represent changes we really want? Only the public -- which includes officials both elected and appointed -- can decide. The exhibition is meant to help the process along."

In an introductory section to the exhibition, various theories of city planning are shown in 49 photographs of work by architects and planners ranging from Ebenezer Howard to Le Corbusier. New towns recently completed and under construction in England and examples such as Reston in the United States and Tapiola in Finland are included.

The illustrated catalog accompanying the exhibition, edited by Arthur Drexler, contains an essay on new towns by Elizabeth B. Kassler and a discussion of New York City's particular problems by Sidney Frigand, Deputy Executive Director, Department of City Planning, as well as detailed statements on each project.

\*\*\*\*\*

Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019. Circle 5-8900.

# The Museum of Modern Art

No. 10B  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 2, 1967

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

Special to the ALTOONA MIRROR

Henry Armand Millon, who was born in Altoona in 1927, is a member of a three-man architectural team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology commissioned by The Museum of Modern Art, New York, to prepare a project for its current exhibition THE NEW CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN RENEWAL. The exhibition, co-sponsored as a public service by the City of New York opened at the Museum January 24 and will remain on view through March 13.

Four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Columbia have presented four solutions to urban planning problems in New York City -- new housing without relocation, rebuilding the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks into the familiar gridiron street plan -- which are shown in models and photo-murals.

MIT proposed connecting two small islands to each other and to Manhattan to create three new lakes for swimming and boating, to serve as center for new neighborhoods which could then be built on the land added to Manhattan.

An Associate Professor of Architecture at MIT since 1964, Henry Millon was Assistant Professor of the History of Architecture and Architectural Design from 1960 to 1964. He served as Visiting Professor at Pennsylvania State University and Art Historian in Residence at the American Academy in Rome.

Mr. Millon has a Bachelor of Arts degree, a Bachelor of Science degree in physics and a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Tulane University. He received a Master's degree in the History of Art in 1954 and a Master's degree in Architecture in 1955 from Harvard University, and, in 1964, he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard in the History of Art.

His articles have appeared in a number of magazines in the United States and abroad. He is the author of Baroque and Rococo Architecture, published by George Braziller and Company in 1967 and of Key Monuments of the History of Architecture, published by Harry Abrams in 1964.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019.  
Circle 5-8900.

# The Museum of Modern Art

No. 10C  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 2, 1967

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

Special to the INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, STAR, & TIMES

Michael Graves, who was born in Indianapolis in 1934, is a member of a seven-man architectural team from Princeton University commissioned by The Museum of Modern Art, New York, to prepare a project for its current exhibition, **THE NEW CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN RENEWAL**. The exhibition co-sponsored as a public service by the City of New York, opened at the Museum January 24 and will remain on view through March 13.

Four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Columbia have presented four solutions to urban planning problems in New York City --- new housing without relocation, rebuilding the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks into the familiar gridiron street plan -- which are shown in models and photo-murals. Princeton proposed creating a public plaza at 125th Street opening on the Hudson River with long connected buildings in the river itself and related buildings along Broadway, enclosing a new waterfront park and making the waterfront visible and useful.

Michael Graves, Assistant Professor of Architecture at Princeton, received a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from the University of Cincinnati in 1958, a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University in 1959, and was the recipient of the Arnold W. Brunner Fellowship for study at the American Academy in Rome from 1960 to 1962. Before joining the Princeton faculty in 1962, he worked for the architectural firms of Garber, Twedel and Wheeler and Carl A. Strauss, both in Cincinnati; Carl Koch and Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts; George Nelson in New York; and The Architects Collaborative in Rome.

A registered architect in New Jersey, Mr. Graves worked on the Jersey Corridor Project (1964-1966), a theoretical study of linear urban planning applied to the urban corridor between New York and Philadelphia, and designed the Union County Nature and Science Museum in Union County, New Jersey, as well as private homes. He is a co-founder of CASE (Conference of Architects for the Study of Environment).

\*\*\*\*\*  
Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, and Linda Gordon, Assistant, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019, Circle 5-8900.

# The Museum of Modern Art

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

No. 10D  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Special to the RICHMOND NEWS LEADER  
RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH

Jaquelin Taylor Robertson, who was born in Richmond in 1933, is a member of an eight-man architectural team from Columbia University commissioned by The Museum of Modern Art, New York, to prepare a project for its current exhibition, THE NEW CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN RENAISSANCE. The exhibition, co-sponsored as a public service by the City of New York, opened at the Museum January 24 and will remain on view through March 13.

Four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Columbia have presented four solutions to urban planning problems in New York City -- new housing without relocation, rebuilding the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks into the familiar gridiron street plan -- which are shown in models and photo-murals. Columbia proposed using the air rights over the railroad tracks on upper Park Avenue for a new 37 block-long building, erected in stages, that would create new housing without relocating the people who live in the area.

Jaquelin Robertson, Lecturer in Architecture at Columbia University, received his bachelor's degree in politics, philosophy and economics. He returned to Yale and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1961.

Prior to joining the Columbia faculty last year, Mr. Robertson worked for the architectural firm of Sir Leslie Martin and Colin St. John Wilson in Cambridge, England, and the office of architect Edward L. Barnes in New York City. From 1964 to 1966 he was the Executive Director of the Committee on Architects for the Study of Environment. Mr. Robertson was a member of the Mayor's Committee for Design of the City (New York).

\*\*\*\*\*

Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, and Linda Gordon, Assistant, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019, Circle 5-8900.



# The Museum of Modern Art

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

No. 10E  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Special to the MARLIN DEMOCRAT, WACO TIMES-HERALD, WACO NEWS-TRIBUNE, WACO TRIBUNE-HERALD

Harry Alan Wells, who was born in Marlin, Texas, in 1935, is a member of an eight-man architectural team from Cornell University commissioned by The Museum of Modern Art, New York, to prepare a project for its current exhibition THE NEW CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN RENEWAL. The exhibition, co-sponsored as a public service by the City of New York, opened at the Museum January 24 and will remain on view through March 13.

Four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Columbia have presented four solutions to urban planning problems in New York City -- new housing without relocation, rebuilding the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks into the familiar gridiron street plan -- which are shown in models and photo-murals. Cornell's solution to the problem of "Opening the Grid Plan" is to extend the park system north from Central Park to the Harlem River in two "green corridors" in which apartment towers and other free-standing structures would be built, and the simultaneous renovation of existing blocks.

Mr. Wells, Assistant Professor of Architecture at Cornell, studied at the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Texas in 1959. He taught at The American School in Switzerland from 1960 to 1964, before joining the Department of Architecture at Cornell in 1965.

A registered architect in New York State, Mr. Wells worked for the architect John M. Johanson in New Canaan, Connecticut, from 1964 to 1965.

\*\*\*\*\*

Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019. Circle 5-8900.

# The Museum of Modern Art

No. 10F  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Thursday, March 2, 1967

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

Special to THE REDWOOD GAZETTE

Stanford Anderson, who was born in Redwood Falls, Minnesota, in 1934, is a member of a three-man architectural team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology commissioned by The Museum of Modern Art to prepare a project for its current exhibition THE NEW CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN. The exhibition, co-sponsored as a public service by the City of New York, opened at the Museum January 24 and will remain on view through March 13.

Four teams of architects associated with the universities of Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Columbia have presented four solutions to urban planning problems -- new housing without relocation, rebuilding the waterfront, designing new land and introducing new parks to the familiar gridiron street plan -- which are shown in models and photo-murals. The MIT proposal, designing new land, involves connecting two small islands to each other and to Manhattan.

Stanford Anderson, Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture at MIT, received a B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1957 and a Master's degree in Architecture from the University of California at Berkeley in 1958. He is presently working toward a doctoral degree in art history at Columbia University.

Before joining the faculty of MIT in 1963, Mr. Anderson taught architectural design at the Architectural Association in London and the history of architecture at Harvard University's extension division.

In the fall of 1966, he organized the conference on "Inventing the Future Environment, sponsored by the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, the Department of Architecture at MIT and the AIA-Princeton Educational Research Program.

He has presented papers dealing with various architectural problems before a number of architectural associations including the Society of Architectural Historians, the Conference of Architects and the Study of the Environment, the Modern Architecture Symposium at Columbia University and the Architectural Association in London.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Photographs and additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, New York, 10019, Circle 5-8900.

# The Museum of Modern Art

11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 Circle 5-8900 Cable: Modernart

No. 10G

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Special to the BOSTON SUNDAY ADVERTISER and BOSTON GLOBE

Robert Goodman and Standford Anderson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology discuss their model now on view at The Museum of Modern Art in an exhibition called The New City: Architecture and Urban Renewal with Mort Dean of WCBS in preparation for a television show.

MIT was one of four universities commissioned by the MOMA to suggest solutions for four proto-type urban problems: housing without relocation, introducing new park land into the existing gridiron street system, making the waterfront visible and useful and designing new land.

The model shows the MIT project which involves lining Wards and Randals Islands in the East River to each other and to Manhattan Island. Two hundred and seventy acres of new land would be made available to New York as well as three lakes of purified water.

PHOTOS TO EACH

- 1) Anderson, Goodman & Dean (MIT) (WCBS-TV)
- 2) " " " "