

5 Aug 20
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THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART
11 WEST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK

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NOTE: Le Corbusier will speak for a few minutes in French on the Woman's Radio Review over WEAJ-NBC and network Thursday, October 24, 4:00 to 4:30 P.M.

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, announces that the famous French architect, Le Corbusier, will arrive on the Nor-mandie Monday, October 21, for his first visit to the United States. He is coming to this country to attend the opening of an exhibition of his recent work at the Museum Thursday night, October 24. He will lecture at the opening and will then go on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Museum. As his lectures will be given in French, M. Le Corbusier will be accompanied by an American architect, Robert Jacobs, who has worked with him in Paris. Mr. Jacobs will translate the lectures.

Le Corbusier, whose real name is Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, was born in 1888 at La Chaux-de-Fonds, near Geneva, Switzerland. He is now a naturalized French citizen. His father was a watch manufacturer with many intellectual interests; his mother was musical. After a youth devoted to study of the various arts, he traveled over the Continent, studying and working in Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. Shortly before the War he established himself as an architect in Paris. Unable to find work in his profession, he obtained a position as manager of a factory. He did some building, however, putting his advanced architectural principles into practice in a small way in a house in Switzerland and devoting much attention to the problems of modern housing. After the War Le Corbusier turned for a time to painting and also began writing on all the arts. In 1921 he began the practice of architecture in Paris. It was then that he adopted the use of his mother's maiden name, Le Corbusier, preferring to use his own name, Jeanneret, only for his painting.

As the most widely known of the founders of the International Style in architecture, Le Corbusier's influence has been felt in architecture throughout civilized countries. In Germany and in Russia whole aspects of modern architecture have crystallized around the word "corbusierismus"--obviously formed from his name as a convenient designation for his theories and practice.

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Le Corbusier is the author of many books and articles, chiefly on architecture. In his famous book Towards a New Architecture, published in 1923, he makes the following statements: "A house is a machine for living in.....An armchair is a machine for sitting in, and so on..... Machines will lead to a new order both of work and of leisure. Entire cities have to be constructed, or reconstructed, in order to provide a minimum of comfort, for if this is delayed too long, there may be a disturbance of the balance of society. Society is an unstable thing and is cracking under the confusion caused by fifty years of progress which have changed the face of the world more than the last six centuries have done. The time is ripe for construction, not for foolery."

In his book Urbanisme, published in 1925 and translated as The City of Tomorrow, Le Corbusier drastically condemns the lack of planning in the expansion of our cities, and sets forth in detail his theories for the building of urban communities suited to modern needs. In this book he writes: "A town is a tool. Towns no longer fulfill this function. They are ineffectual; they use up our bodies, they thwart our souls. The lack of order to be found everywhere in them offends us; their degradation wounds our self-esteem and humiliates our sense of dignity. They are not worthy of the age; they are no longer worthy of us..... The house, the street, the town, are points to which human energy is directed: they should be ordered, otherwise they counteract the fundamental principles around which we revolve; if they are not ordered, they oppose themselves to us."

Le Corbusier's lecture tour will include the following institutions: Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; Columbia University; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Yale University; Vassar College; Princeton University; Philadelphia Art Alliance; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harvard University; Municipal Art Society of Baltimore; The Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; Kalamazoo Institute of Arts; Arts Club of Chicago; Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago; Madison Art Association, Madison, Wisconsin.