On Monday, June 30, the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, will open a memorial exhibition of Paul Klee who died June 22, 1940. Monday evening at eight-thirty J. B. Neumann will give a special lecture on the artist, illustrated by color slides. Mr. Neumann, noted lecturer on modern art, was for many years a friend of Paul Klee. Admission to the general public will be fifty cents; to members of the Museum of Modern Art and their guests, twenty-five cents.

The major part of the exhibition, composed of fifty paintings and watercolors, was assembled last December by the Museum’s Department of Circulating Exhibitions and has already been shown in The Arts Club of Chicago, Portland Art Museum in Oregon, San Francisco Museum of Art, the Stendhal Art Gallery in Los Angeles, the City Art Museum of St. Louis and the Smith College Museum of Art. For the New York showing, pictures painted by the artist just before his death and never shown in this country will be added, bringing the total in the exhibition up to sixty paintings and watercolors.

Although the exhibition was assembled for only a six months’ tour it has been so enthusiastically received that the tour will be extended until the end of this year. It will be on view at the Museum of Modern Art through July 27. This is the third of the Museum’s circulating exhibitions to go on view at the Museum. It replaces A History of the Modern Poster which opened at the Museum June 12 and closes Friday, June 27.

In the catalog of the Museum’s Circulating Exhibitions the following note about Klee appears:

A member of the Blue Rider group in Germany, Klee also taught for more than ten years at the world-famous Bauhaus at Weimar and Dessau. Before the advent of National Socialism his work was to be seen in over a score of the German museums. Today America is fortunate in having many of these paintings, banned in Germany as "degenerate art." This exhibition will include pictures from the Germanic Museum in Cambridge, the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, and the Museum of Modern Art, as well as from numerous private collections.

Klee's art has been described as "pictorial poetry." His pictures appeal primarily to the imagination for Klee, like Picasso and de Chirico, insists upon the right of the painter to consider dreams as well as still life material for his art. In his pictures he charms, amuses and interests the spectator by the slower intricacy and ingenuity of his inventions.