

former collaborator, L. Moholy-Nagy. Professor Moholy-Nagy was asked to come to Chicago and the Association found him to be all that Dr. Gropius had stated. He was forthwith engaged to be the Director of the new school.

It is a significant coincidence that when the way had been thoroughly prepared and at the moment when the Association was ready to select a Director, Dr. Gropius had just come to Harvard. The fusion of his great experience and that of his collaborator, L. Moholy-Nagy with the Association's made possible the founding of the New Bauhaus in this country. By continuing and expanding the plan of the former Bauhaus it is believed the new school will make itself felt to an equal extent with its predecessor where so many inventions and creative trends were developed which have influenced both European and American industry.

There was a question about waiting a year in order to raise more money. It was felt however, that plans had been delayed long enough, Dr. Gropius' presence at Harvard had already stimulated a new interest in progressive art education and finally, there was such an urgent need for this school that it was considered the wisest to start and raise money on fact and accomplishment rather than on plans.

Accordingly the Marshall Field building was remodelled, the catalogue published, and the opening announced in the papers. The New York Times gave the New Bauhaus the lead on the art page and an editorial in the same issue, September twelfth.

October eighteenth, 1937, with great courage and conviction, the Association opened the New Bauhaus. Through the overwhelming publicity the school received in the leading daily papers and magazines throughout the country, thirty-five students came from all over the United States, from Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, Minnesota, California, etc.

Most of the students have attended other art schools; some are college graduates, some have studied abroad, some came direct from high school, but all knew of the Bauhaus training and hoped but scarcely believed that such a school had been established in America.

February, 1938, the second semester day course enrolled twenty more students and the night school, which was then started for designers already in industry, enrolled twenty more.

The educational program is fully described in the catalogue. Various articles following give supplementary information.