50TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER COMMITTEE

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The Honorable Hushang Ansary  The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
The Honorable Roy M. Huffington  The Honorable John C. Whitehead

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Edward R. Allen III  Ronald J. Oehl
Clearwater Capital Partners  Friends of Asia Society
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Gale International  Sotheby’s
Lavipharm Laboratories, Inc.  XL Capital Ltd

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Clay Finlay, Inc. / Acadian  KPMG
Condé Nast Publications  Clare Tweedy McMorris and
Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP  Howard McMorris III
List In Formation

50TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER STEERING COMMITTEE
Co-Chairs
Gina Chu • Lisina Hoch • Charles Rockefeller
Payal Chaudhri • Emily Chen Carrera • Bal Das • Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel
T. Richard Fishbein • Anla Cheng Kingdon • Vana Lavidas • Yoko Makino • Tara Menezes
Sheila Nemazee • Harold J. Newman • Kathleen Sloane • Washington SyCip
Karen Talwar • Marie-Hélène Weill • Laurence F. Whittemore
The 50th Anniversary Dinner Chair:
Richard C. Holbrooke, Chairman of the Board
Vishakha N. Desai, President
and the Trustees of Asia Society request the honor of your presence at the

Asia Society
Gala 50th Anniversary Dinner

HONORING
DAVID ROCKEFELLER AND
THE HONORABLE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV

REMARKS ON THE ROCKEFELLER LEGACY
The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger

KEYNOTE SPEAKER
The Honorable Condoleezza Rice*

SPECIAL MUSICAL PERFORMANCE BY
The Ahn Trio

Thursday, February 23, 2006
The Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Avenue, New York City
Receptions at 6:30 P.M. • Dinner at 7:30 P.M.
Asian National Dress or Black Tie

RSVP by February 10, 2006

For information or reservations: www.AsiaSociety.org/anniversary_dinner
TEL: 212.327.9235 FAX: 212.517.8315 EMAIL: AnniversaryDinner@AsiaSoc.org

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Asia Society is the leading global organization working to strengthen relationships and promote understanding among the people, leaders, and institutions of Asia and the United States.

We seek to enhance dialogue, encourage creative expression, and generate new ideas across the fields of policy, business, education, arts, and culture.

Founded in 1956, Asia Society is a nonpartisan, nonprofit educational institution with offices in Hong Kong, Houston, Los Angeles, Manila, Melbourne, New York, San Francisco, Shanghai, and Washington, D.C.

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TABLE/TICKET BUYER (AS YOU WISH TO BE LISTED):

NAME ___________________________________________ TITLE ____________________________
COMPANY ________________________________________
ADDRESS ________________________________________
CITY __________________________________ STATE ___ ZIP _____ COUNTRY __________
TEL _______________________ EMAIL ___________ FAX ______________________
COMPANY CONTACT NAME (OPTIONAL) ________________________
TEL _______________________ EMAIL ___________ FAX ______________________

Please respond by February 6 to be included in the Gala Journal.
Final RSVP date is February 10.

☐ GALA CHAIRMAN at $100,000
☐ CO-CHAIRMAN at $75,000
☐ VICE CHAIRMAN at $50,000
☐ BENEFACCTOR at $25,000
☐ PATRON at $15,000

☐ GOLDEN TICKET(S) at $5,000 each
☐ PREMIUM TICKET(S) at $2,500 each
☐ INDIVIDUAL TICKET(S) at $1,500 each
☐ I/We cannot attend, but enclose a fully tax-deductible contribution of $__________

☐ Check enclosed, payable to Asia Society  ☐ Invoice me

Asia Society Gala 50th Anniversary Dinner
725 Park Avenue • New York, NY 10021-5088
For additional information: www.AsiaSociety.org/anniversary_dinner
TEL: 212.327.9235  FAX: 212.517.8315  EMAIL: AnniversaryDinner@AsiaSoc.org
BENEFITS

GALA CHAIRMAN $100,000 • 2 seats at Head Table, table of 10 in Chairmen’s Ring and 12 tickets to Chairmen’s Reception • Half-page acknowledgement in the Gala Journal • 12 tickets to the VIP opening of the Rockefeller Collection Exhibition

CO-CHAIRMAN $75,000 • Table of 10 in preferred location on Main floor and 10 tickets to Chairmen’s Reception • Prominent acknowledgement in the Gala Journal • 6 tickets to the VIP opening of the Rockefeller Collection Exhibition

VICE CHAIRMAN $50,000 • Table of 10 on Main floor and 10 tickets to Chairmen’s Reception • Special acknowledgement in the Gala Journal

BENEFACCTOR $25,000 • Preferred table of 10 • 4 tickets to Chairmen’s Reception and 6 to General Reception • Special listing in the Gala Journal

PATRON $15,000 • Table of 10 and 10 tickets to General Reception • Listing in the Gala Journal • Very limited availability

GOLDEN TICKET $5,000 • Top seating and entry to Chairmen’s Reception

PREMIUM TICKET $2,500 • Preferred seating and entry to Chairmen’s Reception

INDIVIDUAL TICKET $1,500 • Entry to General Reception • Tier seating • Limited availability, for Asia Society members only

GUEST LIST

Names may also be faxed to 212.517.8315 or emailed to AnniversaryDinner@AsiaSoc.org

Guests of

1. ___________________________ 6. ___________________________
2. ___________________________ 7. ___________________________
3. ___________________________ 8. ___________________________
4. ___________________________ 9. ___________________________
5. ___________________________ 10. ___________________________

The Asia Society is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The estimated fair market value of the dinner is $200 per person or $2,000 per table. The balance is deductible to the extent allowed by law.
Gala 50th Anniversary Dinner

Asia Society
725 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021-5088
ASIA SOCIETY GALA 50th ANNIVERSARY DINNER
honoring the Rockefellers
REMARKS by HAK
Waldorf-Astoria – Grand Ballroom
301 Park Avenue, New York, NY
Thursday, February 23, 2006

Contact: Loretta Graham in Holbrooke’s office @ (212) 651-6404
Mike Kulma @ Asia Society (212) 327-9224
or cell phone (917) 648-7276

Evening timeline

6:20PM Arrive Silver Corridor
3rd Floor (Lexington Avenue side)
Mike Kulma will meet HK & NMK in Silver Corridor

6:45PM Photo session

7:15PM Escorted to Ballroom and seated for appetizer

7:40PM Escorted to Stage Entrance

7:45PM Program – Part I
Welcome Vishakha Desai, President
Video President Bush
Remarks Richard Holbrooke, Chairman

STAGE MANAGER TO CUE HK
REMARKS Henry Kissinger

HK EXITS STAGE ENTRANCE
Remarks David Rockefeller
Presentation to DR Hushang Ansary
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Present. to Sen. Rockefeller Charles Rockefeller
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Performance Ahn Trio
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50th Anniversary Dinner Gala Dinner

Thursday, February 23, 2006

Points about Jay Rockefeller

- [Following personal comments about David, add a few lines about Jay Rockefeller]

- Jay Rockefeller has carried on in the tradition of his father, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, who founded the Asia Society. Jay has had a very personal connection with Asia all of his life. As a young man, he spent three years studying Japanese at International Christian University in Tokyo, and graduated with a degree from Harvard in Far Eastern Languages and History.

- His connection with and deep understanding of Asia has also benefited this country, as commitment to economic growth has included close business ties with Japan and other Asian nations.
• Jay's commitment to public service and his own passion for Asia have come together in his continued involvement as an Asia Society trustee.

• Jay and David have both, in their own ways, continue to embody this great Rockefeller commitment to Asia, and it is an honor to have them both with us tonight representing the family.

• I know that they would each like to say a few words. So, first, would you please join me in welcoming David Rockefeller.
As prepared for delivery

Asia Society Gala 50th Anniversary Dinner
Thursday, February 23, 2006
Henry A. Kissinger

How to move a society from where it is to where it has never been, from a familiar present to an unknown future, is a challenge that political leaders cannot meet alone or perhaps even primarily. Political life imposes its own priorities, which emphasize the urgent at the expense of the important.

For over four generations now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to the task of raising our sights to our possibilities. When the Rockefeller Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." By then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, and Spellman College in Atlanta.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which was the proposition that great achievements were usually somebody's idea before they became a reality. It is the Rockefeller tradition to discover and to encourage these dreams, to treat the Rockefeller patrimony not as an opportunity to enhance freedom, but to give hope to the oppressed and disadvantaged, and to help their society walk in the paths of justice and compassion.

This commitment has been continued in every generation, and each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

In the Rockefeller generation I know best – the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller – each of the brothers had a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of the others and frequently contributed resources to those efforts through the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. It would take most of the evening to list all of the projects. To mention just a few: There is Laurance's commitment to land conservation and Memorial Hospital; Nelson's Special Studies Project
to enroll America’s ablest thinkers in a view of the nation’s future; the commitment of David, who has honored us here tonight with his presence, to two projects to relate democratic societies to each other: the Bilderberg Conference, founded in 1954 for dialogue with Europe, and the Trilateral Commission to bring first Japan and then other Asian countries into a global consideration of our future.

And, we are here to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Asia Society, which is a tribute to the imagination and dedication of John III.

Building on the family commitment to Asia that had led to the founding of the Peking Union Medical College in 1921 and the rebuilding of the Imperial Library after the Tokyo earthquake, John III traveled to Asia in 1929. He served on John Foster Dulles’s mission to negotiate a Japanese peace treaty in 1951; in 1953, he founded the Population Council to address the demographic issues, especially of Asia, and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, later named the Agricultural Development Council, designed to foster the social aspect of agricultural development, culminating in the founding of this institution in 1976. Since then, the Asia Society has created centers in Houston and Washington and Asia Societies in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Australia.

In retrospect, achievements tend to appear inevitable. But in 1956, John D. Rockefeller III’s original conception was path-breaking. America had no relations with mainland China; Japan was emerging from occupation; Vietnam was not yet a trauma; and India was just establishing itself as a presence on the international scene. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. So little was understood of Asia’s potential that even so sophisticated a student of international affairs as John Foster Dulles could give the advice to Japanese leaders that since high-tech industrial and production methods were beyond their reach, Japan should focus its economic development on the less complex economic sectors. The Asia Society provided a unique and indispensable forum for Americans to broaden their understanding of Asia and to bring Asian leaders in all fields into increasing contacts with Americans and with each other. The significance of the Asia Society was demonstrated by the fact that President Bush selected it as the forum for a major speech prior to his trip to South Asia next week.

One of the basic themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine personal interest but
also because of the role of art in liberating the human spirit. The role of art in Rockefeller values and its link to personal values of restraint and anonymity are reflected in a letter John D. Jr. wrote to his father asking for a loan to purchase some Chinese ceramics in 1921:

"I have never squandered money on horses, yachts, automobiles or other foolish extravagances. A fondness for these porcelains is my only hobby - the only thing on which I have cared to spend money... This hobby, while a costly one, is quiet and unostentatious and not sensational."

The brothers followed the same course. David’s commitment was the Museum of Modern Art, Nelson’s to the Museum of Primitive Art, and John III’s to the Museum of the Asia Society.

From the first, John III focused many of the Society’s efforts on the cultural field. Under his leadership, the Asia Society became a center for important exhibitions of Asian art. In 1972, John III and his wife, Blanchette, pledged their collections of Asian art masterpieces to the museum of the Asia Society.

* Extemporaneous remarks about Jay Rockefeller inserted here.

The Rockefeller legacy has helped tie Asia and America inextricably together and both with the rest of the world. That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to implement American strategic or domestic designs. America is indeed a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.

Asia is part of a global system. It is also the home of nations proud of a long history and emerging nations striving to express their identities. Asia repeats some rivalries similar to those of nineteenth-century Europe and many of the achievements of the post-modern world. The historic task is to contribute to a world order in which the great cultures of Asia come to consider America as a partner in a common destiny based on mutual respect for each others’ customs and understanding of each others’ aspirations. The Asia Society has made a seminal contribution to this task and will become even more pivotal in the decades ahead.
Winston Churchill once said: "There are periods in history where it is not enough to do one’s best; sometimes we have to do what is required."

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"Do not look back. The future is ours to shape and to conquer. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your heritage; neither hoard it nor abuse it. It is not a burden but God's blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the oppressed and disadvantaged, and to walk in the paths of justice and compassion."

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ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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For over four generations now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to the task of raising our sights to our possibilities. When the Rockefeller Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." By then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now
Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. This commitment has been continued in every generation since. One of their distinguishing characteristics was that each brother contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which I would sum up some years ago as follows:

"Do not look back. The future is ours to shape and to conquer. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your heritage; neither hoard it nor abuse it. It is not a burden but God’s blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the oppressed and disadvantaged, and to walk in the paths of justice and compassion.”
In the Rockefeller generation I know best – the children of John D. Rockefeller – each of the brothers had a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of the others and frequently contributed resources to those efforts through the Rockefeller Brother Fund. It would take most of the evening to list all of the projects. To mention just a few: There is Laurence’s commitment to land conservation and Memorial Hospital; Nelson’s Special Studies Project to list America’s ablest thinkers in a view of the nation’s future; the devotion of David, who has honored us here tonight with his presence, to two projects to relate democratic societies to each other: the Bilderberg Conference founded in 1954 for dialogue with Europe and the Trilateral Commission to bring, first Japan, and then other Asian countries into a global consideration of our future.
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One of the basic themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine personal interest but also because of the role of art in liberating the human spirit. The brothers followed the same course. David’s commitment was the Museum of Modern Art, Nelson’s to the Museum of Primitive Art and John III’s to the Museum of The Asia Society. The role of art in Rockefeller
values and its link to personal values of restraint and anonymity are reflected in a letter John D. Jr. wrote to his father asking for a loan to purchase some Chinese ceramics in 1921:

"I have never squandered money on horses, yachts, automobiles or other foolish extravagances. A fondness for these porcelains is my only hobby – the only thing on which I have cared to spend money... This hobby, while a costly one, is quiet and unostentatious and not sensational."

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The Rockefeller legacy has helped tie Asia and America inextricably together and both with the rest of the world. That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to implement American strategic or domestic designs. America is indeed a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.

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Asia Society Speech

The Rockefeller family has contributed so much to the honor and greatness of our society that [a discussion of] its indispensable role in the foundation and evolution of the Asia Society must begin with a few remarks about its impact on our society as a whole.

Since the Rockefeller philanthropies started nearly a century ago, the world has been in upheaval. How to move a society from where it is to where it has never been, from a familiar present to an unknown future, is a challenge that political leaders cannot meet alone or perhaps even primarily. Political life imposes its own priorities, which emphasize the urgent at the expense of the important.

[For] over four generations now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to the task of raising our sights. When the Rockefeller
Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting the well-being of mankind. But then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies amounting to half a billion dollars that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Rockefeller philanthropy was that each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since. I summed it up in a eulogy to Nelson:

"Rockefeller as follows:

Don't look back. The future is ours to shape and conquer."

"Do not look back. The future presents us with vast challenges."

Do not be afraid or ashamed of your strength; neither hoard it nor
To mention just a few, there is Canada's commitment to land conservation and the national hospital, Nelson's Green B须des Project to help America's elders thinkers in a view of the nation's future. We all recognize the importance of leadership, and David J. Keirsey to the importance of the human mind and how our projects to relate democratic societies to each other in the rule of the law, conference founded in 1980, for dialogue with Europe and the Tradition. Commission to carry joint Japan and then other Asian countries into a global understanding of our future. With the help of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the basic foundation with a tribute to the mother of the Church, inspiration and dedication to founding the Rockefeller Foundation, we are celebrating in anger.
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Rockefeller

In the generation I know best - the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller - each of the brothers had a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of their siblings and frequently contributed resources to those efforts. It would take most of the evening to list all of the projects, so I will mention just two, one originated by David, who honors us with his presence tonight. In 1954, he was one of the founders of the Bilderberg group [that] brings together leaders from Europe and America, which is still the gold standard for high-level dialogue between Europe and America. Twenty years later, he created the Trilateral Commission for high-level exchanges between America, Europe and Asia, which was the first international forum for these ongoing conversations with Japan. That organization, & others & Japan - & other countries & Japan during this evening's musical celebration in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Union Treaty.
The organized effort for America to be worthy of its potential is the real celebration of tonight's commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Asia Society's founding. Every great achievement was an idea before it became reality. The inspiration for the concept of the Asia Society came from John D. Rockefeller III. Following the family commitment to Asia that had led to the founding of the Peking Union Medical College in 1921 and the rebuilding of the Imperial Library after the Tokyo earthquake, John D. Rockefeller traveled to Asia in 1929. [He] served on John Foster Dulles's mission to negotiate a Japanese peace treaty in 1951; in 1953, he founded the Population Council to address the demographic issues, especially of Asia, and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, later named the Agricultural Development Council, designed to foster the social aspect of [agricultural development], culminating in the founding of this institution. Since then, the Asia Society has created centers in
Houston and Washington and Asia Societies in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Australia.

In retrospect, many achievements appear inevitable. But in 1956, John D. Rockefeller III’s original conception was path-breaking. America had no relations with mainland China; Japan was emerging from occupation; Vietnam was not yet a trauma and India was establishing itself as a presence on the international scene. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. So little was understood of Asia’s potential that even so sophisticated a student of international affairs as John Foster Dulles could give the advice to Japanese leaders that since high-tech industrial and production methods were beyond their reach, Japan should focus its economic development on the less complex economic sectors. The Asia Society provided a unique and Indispensable forum for Americans to broaden
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Under John's leadership, the Asia Society became a center for important exhibitions of Asian art. In 1972, John D. Rockefeller III and his wife, Blanchette, pledged their collections of Asian art masterpieces to the museum of the Asia Society. The Asia Society thereby fills a fundamental need: That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to implement American strategic or domestic designs. America is indeed a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.

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Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which was the proposition that great achievements were usually somebody’s idea before they became a reality. It is the Rockefeller tradition to discover and to encourage these dreams, to treat the Rockefeller patrimony not as an opportunity to enhance freedom, [but] to give hope to the oppressed and disadvantaged, and to help their society walk in the paths of justice and compassion.

This commitment has been continued in every generation, and each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.
The communication is based on the assumption that effective communication and clear expression of thoughts and ideas are crucial for successful collaboration and problem-solving. This is particularly true in today's interconnected world, where information and ideas flow rapidly between individuals and organizations.

In the context of the Rosenfeld model of human interaction, communication is seen as a complex process that involves not only the exchange of information but also the construction of shared meaning. This process is influenced by various factors, including cultural background, personal experiences, and the context in which communication takes place.

Effective communication, therefore, requires not only verbal and non-verbal cues but also an understanding of the cultural, social, and contextual factors that shape human interaction. This is particularly important in the field of education, where communication is a fundamental skill that needs to be developed and practiced continuously.
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The Rockefeller legacy has helped tie Asia and America inextricably together and both with the rest of the world. That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to implement American strategic or domestic designs. America is indeed a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.
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Winston Churchill once said: “There are periods in history where it is not enough to do one’s best; sometimes we have to do what is required.”
For nearly a century, the Rockefeller family has encouraged our society to do its best and inspired us toward what is required.

We are here to thank them for this. I know that they would each like to say a few words. So, first, would you please join me in welcoming David Rockefeller.
Asia Society Speech

How to move a society from where it is to where it has never been, from a familiar present to an unknown future, is a challenge that political leaders cannot meet alone or perhaps even primarily. Political life imposes its own priorities, which emphasize the urgent at the expense of the important.

For over four generations now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to the task of raising our sights to our possibilities. When the Rockefeller Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." By then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now
Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. This commitment has been continued in every generation since. One of their distinguishing characteristics was that each brother contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which I would sum up some years ago as follows:

"Do not look back. The future is ours to shape and to conquer. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your heritage; neither hoard it nor abuse it. It is not a burden but God’s blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the oppressed and disadvantaged, and to walk in the paths of justice and compassion.”
In the Rockefeller generation I know best – the
grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller – each of the brothers had
a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of the
others and frequently contributed resources to those efforts
through the Rockefeller Brother Fund. It would take most of
the evening to list all of the projects. To mention just a few:
There is Laurence’s commitment to land conservation and
Memorial Hospital; Nelson’s Special Studies Project to list
America’s ablest thinkers in a view of the nation’s future; the
devotion of David, who has honored us here tonight with his
presence, to two projects to relate democratic societies to each
other: the Bilderberg Conference founded in 1954 for dialogue
with Europe and the Trilateral Commission to bring, first Japan,
and then other Asian countries into a global consideration of
our future.
We are here to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Asia Society, which is a tribute to the imagination and dedication of John III in the founding the Rockefeller Foundation.

Every great achievement was an idea before it became reality. The inspiration for the concept of the Asia Society came from John D. Rockefeller III. Building on the family commitment to Asia that had led to the founding of the Peking Union Medical College in 1921 and the rebuilding of the Imperial Library after the Tokyo earthquake, John D. Rockefeller traveled to Asia in 1929. He served on John Foster Dulles’s mission to negotiate a Japanese peace treaty in 1951; in 1953, he founded the Population Council to address the demographic issues, especially of Asia, and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, later named the Agricultural Development Council, designed to foster the social aspect of
[agricultural development], culminating in the founding of this institution in 1976. Since then, the Asia Society has created centers in Houston and Washington and Asia Societies in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Australia.

In retrospect, achievements tend to appear inevitable.

But in 1956, John D. Rockefeller III’s original conception was path-breaking. America had no relations with mainland China; Japan was emerging from occupation; Vietnam was not yet a trauma [and] India was just establishing itself as a presence on the international scene. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. So little was understood of Asia’s potential that even so sophisticated a student of international affairs as John Foster Dulles could give the advice to Japanese leaders that since high-tech industrial and production methods were beyond their reach, Japan should
focus its economic development on the less complex economic sectors. The Asia Society provided a unique and indispensable forum for Americans to broaden their understanding of Asia and to bring Asian leaders in all fields into increasing contacts with Americans and with each other. The significance of the Asia Society was demonstrated by the fact that President Bush selected it as the forum for a major speech prior to his trip to Southeast Asia next week.

One of the basic themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine personal interest but also because of the role of art in liberating the human spirit. The brothers followed the same course. David’s commitment was the Museum of Modern Art, Nelson’s to the Museum of Primitive Art and John III’s to the Museum of The Asia Society. The role of art in Rockefeller
values and its link to personal values of restraint and anonymity are reflected in a letter John D. Jr. wrote to his father asking for a loan to purchase some Chinese ceramics in 1921:

"I have never squandered money on horses, yachts, automobiles or other foolish extravagances. A fondness for these porcelains is my only hobby — the only thing on which I have cared to spend money... This hobby, while a costly one, is quiet and unostentatious and not sensational."

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Rockefeller

In the generation I know best – the grandchildren of John D.

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took pride in the efforts of their siblings and frequently contributed
resources to those efforts. It would take most of the evening to list all
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who honors us with his presence tonight. In 1954, he was one of the
founders of the Bilderberg group [that] brings together leaders from
Europe and America, which is still the gold standard for high-level
dialogue between Europe and America. Twenty years later, he created
the Trilateral Commission for high-level exchanges between America,
Europe and Asia, which was to join international

*omitted text*
To mention just a few: Theircam's commitment to land conservation and Marshall Hospital; Nelson's special teacher project to help America's oldest thinkers in a view of the nation's future and to stimulate new ideas.

In the course of his life, he devoted himself to the future of education and the expansion of the idea of education to relate democratic societies to each other. His Birthday Conference founded in 1954 led to dialogue with Europe and the industrial communities to bring first Japan and then other Asian countries into a global consideration of our future. We take this time to celebrate the 50th anniversary.

The Ford Foundation, which is a tribute to the imagination, creativity, and dedication to founding the Rockefeller Foundation, we are celebrating today.
The organized effort for America to be worthy of its potential is the real celebration of tonight's commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Asia Society's founding. Every great achievement was an idea before it became reality. The inspiration for the concept of the Asia Society came from John D. Rockefeller III. Following the family commitment to Asia that had led to the founding of the Peking Union Medical College in 1921 and the rebuilding of the Imperial Library after the Tokyo earthquake, John D. Rockefeller traveled to Asia in 1929. (He) served on John Foster Dulles's mission to negotiate a Japanese peace treaty in 1951; in 1953, he founded the Population Council to address the demographic issues, especially of Asia, and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, later named the Agricultural Development Council, designed to foster the social aspect of [agricultural development], culminating in the founding of this institution. Since then, the Asia Society has created centers in
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The brothers followed the same course. For Daniel's commitment was to the Museum of Modern Art, Walker to the Museum of Primitive Art and trustee of the Museum of Design and Juliana's the Museum of Victoria Society.
Under John's leadership, the Asia Society became a center for important exhibitions of Asian art. In 1972, John D. Rockefeller III and his wife, Blanchette, pledged their collections of Asian art masterpieces to the museum of the Asia Society.

The Asia Society thereby fills a fundamental need. That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to implement American strategic or domestic designs. America is indeed a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.

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[For] over four generations now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to the task of raising our sights. When the Rockefeller
Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." But then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies amounting to half a billion dollars that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Rockefeller philanthropy was that each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since. I summed it up in a eulogy to Nelson Rockefeller as follows:

"Do not look back. The future presents us with vast challenges. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your strength; neither hoard it nor
abuse it. It is not a burden but God’s blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the disadvantaged, and to walk in the paths of justice and compassion.”

In the generation I know best – the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller – each of the brothers had a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of their siblings and frequently contributed resources to those efforts. It would take most of the evening to list all of the projects, so I will mention just two; one originated by David, who honors us with his presence tonight. In 1954, he was one of the founders of the Bilderberg group [that] brings together leaders from Europe and America, which is still the gold standard for high-level dialogue between Europe and America. Twenty years later, he created the Trilateral Commission for high-level exchanges between America, Europe and Asia.
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There was one underlying theme to these Rockefeller II messages, which I summed up in a eulogy of Nelson Rockefeller as follows:

"The future presents us with vast challenges. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your strength; neither hoard it nor abuse it. It is not a burden but God’s blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the disadvantaged, and to walk in the paths of justice and compassion."

When the Rockefeller Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." But then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies amounting to half a billion dollars that had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Rockefeller philanthropy was
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In the generation I know best – the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller – each of the Brothers had a special field of activity. All took pride in the efforts of their siblings and frequently contributed resources to those efforts. It would take most of the evening to list all of the projects, so I will mention just two, originated by David, who honors us with his presence tonight. In 1954, he was one of the founders of the Bilderberg group [that] brings together leaders from Europe and America which, fifty years later, is still the gold standard for high-level dialogue between Europe and America. Twenty years later, he created the Trilateral Commission for high-level exchanges between America, Europe and Asia.

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At this moment, when the growing role of Asia is a commonplace, all this may seem inevitable. But in 1954, John D. Rockefeller III’s original conception was path-breaking. America had no relations with China; Japan was emerging from occupation; so little was understood of Asia’s potential that even so sophisticated a student of international affairs as John Foster Dulles could give the advice to Japanese leaders that since high-tech industrial and production methods were beyond their reach, Japan should focus its economic development on the less complex economic sectors. Vietnam was not yet a trauma.

India was establishing itself as a presence in the international scene. Increasing contacts with Americans and with each other understanding of Asia and to bring Asian leaders in all fields into unique and indispensable forum for Americans to broaden their American foreign policy. The Asia Society provided a hand just begun its national role. The Japan Society Society was focused on Europe and the Cold War.
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The role of art in Rockefeller values and its link to personal values of restraint [are] reflected in a letter John Jr. wrote to his father asking for a loan to purchase some Chinese ceramics in 1921:

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We are here to thank them for this.
Asia Society Speech

It is a great privilege to be asked to make a few remarks about
the Rockefeller legacy. The Rockefeller family has contributed to the
honor and greatness of our society. I have had the privilege of
working with the Brothers in ways that shaped the direction and the
purpose of my life.

This is why I will begin by extending my remarks beyond the
celebration that has assembled us here and comment briefly on what
the Rockefeller family has meant for American society and not only for
few remarks about the impact of the on the
society as a whole.

Since the Rockefeller philanthropy,
the deepest challenge for any society is to move from where it is
started nearly a century ago, when the world has been
to where it [has] never been. The stability of a country depends on
inexplainable. How to meet societies form where
the competence to deal with the urgent problems presented by day to
Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 started the greatest promoting "the well-being of mankind around the world."

America's relationship with the rest of the world. The charter of the
encourage the best of which America was capable and to foster
itself to the task. They have treated their heritage as an obligation to
journey from reality to possibility.

For nearly a century now, the Rockefeller family has devoted
our four families

plunge into the spirit of our times.

leaders with imagination and courage to navigate the often-tenuous
beyond the realm of power. Fortunate is the society which produces
perhaps even primarily. Political life imposes its own priorities
and then by gaining and holding office. Many of our most pressing issues are
future. This is not a day that political leaders can carry out alone or
their vision of the

day existence. But the greatness of a society is defined by its
future. A great society links an understanding of where it is with the

lack? It always

as it

I

faithfull
Not in an eulogy to Helen Rockefeller, I summed up what I took to be the Rockefeller message as follows: "The nation presents us with sad challenges. Do not be afraid or ashamed of your strength, with the Lord it was chosen. It is not a burden but God’s blessing conferring an opportunity to enhance freedom, to give hope to the disadvantaged, and to walk truly in the paths of justice and compassion."

When the Rockefeller Foundation was formed in 1913, its goal was proclaimed as promoting "the well-being of mankind." By then, this vast aspiration had already been given substance in philanthropies often to half a billion dollars.
By then, of course, the founding Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, had already given away nearly half a billion dollars. He had founded the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now Rockefeller University), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the General Education Board, [and] Spellman College in Atlanta. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Rockefeller philanthropy was that each generation contributed not only resources but efforts, participation, and personal commitment. I know best the generation of the Brothers best - the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller. Each of the Brothers had a special field of activity, but all took pride in the efforts of their siblings and frequently contributed resources to those efforts. Thus David devoted himself most of the evening to list of all the activities to political dialogue. I met him when, [as a] promising young man, he proposed as I will mention, first two ideas, sponsored a study at the Council on Foreign Relations to study means by which we may come with his presence to stop of avoiding the cataclysm inherent in the use of nuclear weapons.
Then this was a problem of managing a two-power world; today we face the evolution of this nightmare through proliferation in a multi-nuclear world. A little later he was one of the founders of the Bilderberg group which, fifty years later, is still the gold standard for high-level dialogue between Europe and America. Twenty years later, he created the Trilateral Commission for exchanges between America, Europe and Asia.

Nelson focused on developing a vision for America’s future by creating the so-called Special Studies Project that brought together the best talent in America for an examination of the country’s long-term responsibilities and opportunities. Meeting with a group of academics in a forerunner enterprise, Nelson defined the challenge as follows: “Don’t spend your effort on tactics that I hear all day long. You are here to tell me what is right, and if I cannot convince the administration, I will do it from the outside.”
What is right? That query and the commitment to its resolution are the defining contribution of the Rockefeller family to our society.

The question and the organized effort to answer it provide a framework for what brings us together in celebration tonight: the fiftieth anniversary of the Asia Society's founding. The inspiration for the concept of the Asia Society was John D. Rockefeller III. Following the family commitment to Asia that had led to the founding of the Peking Union Medical College in 1921 and the rebuilding of the Imperial Library after the Tokyo earthquake, he had traveled to Asia in 1929, served on John Foster Dulles's mission to negotiate a Japanese peace treaty in 1951; he had founded the Population Council in 1953 to address the demographic issues, especially of Asia, and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, later named the Agricultural Development Council, designed to foster the social aspect of
agricultural development; the biological aspect of agricultural development was supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

1956, John D. Rockefeller III founded the Asia Society; in 1972, he convened the first Williamsburg Conference to provide a forum for the discussions relating to Asia. Over the decades the Asia Society has created centers in Houston and Washington and Asia Societies in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Australia.

The landmarks familiar to everybody in this room, at a moment when the growing importance of Asia is a commonplace, must be seen in the context of John D. Rockefeller III's original conception. In 1954, America had no relations with China; Japan was emerging from occupation, and John Foster Dulles gave the benign advice to Japanese leaders that since high-tech industrial and production methods were beyond their reach, Japan should focus its economic development on the less complex economic sectors. Vietnam was not yet a trauma
and just shedding French colonial rule. Indonesia had just begun its national role. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. The Asia Society provided a forum for Americans to broaden their understanding of Asia and to bring Asian leaders in all fields into increasing contacts with Americans and with each other.

One of the basic tenets of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for and hearty belief in progress. The objective of the Asia Society was not primarily political, but also because of its devotion to liberty to bring.

From the first it focused many of its efforts on the cultural field. The devotion to act and the appreciation of it was always a Rockefeller characteristic and pursued with typical Rockefeller discretion. This is reflected in a letter John Jr. wrote to his father asking for a loan to purchase some Chinese ceramics:

"I have never squandered money on horses, yachts, automobiles or other foolish extravagances. A fondness for these porcelains is my only hobby — the only thing on which I have cared to spend money. I have found their study a great recreation and..."
diversion and I have become very fond of them. This hobby, while a costly one, is quiet and unostentatious and not sensational."

Under John's leadership John III saw to it that the Asia Society became a center for important exhibitions of Asian art. As always, the Rockefellers led the way when, in 1972, John D. Rockefeller III and his wife, Blanchette, pledged their collections of Asian art masterpieces to the Asia Society.

The Asia Society clearly fills a fundamental need. The symbolism of this gesture is of profound relevance to our time. That the center of gravity of world affairs is shifting to Asia is a commonplace by now. But it is too often interpreted as a call to Asia to relate itself to American designs. America is a superpower, perhaps the only genuine superpower in the world. But, paradoxically, the issues amenable to solution by power alone are shrinking.
Asia is part of a global system. But it is also the home of some nations proud of a long history and emerging nations striving to express their identities. They reflect some of the national rivalries of nineteenth-century Europe and some of the achievements of the post-modern world. The historic task is to contribute to a world order embracing all continents, which other nations join, not because they must, but because they want to. The great cultures of Asia must come to consider America as a partner in a common destiny based on mutual respect for each others’ customs and understanding of each others’ aspirations. The Asia Society has made a great contribution to this task and will become even more pivotal in the decades ahead.

Winston Churchill once said: “There are periods in history where it is not enough to say that one has done one’s best. It is crucial to do what is necessary.”
For nearly a century, the Rockefeller family has encouraged our society to do it best and to point it to the necessary.

We are here to thank them for this.