50TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER COMMITTEE

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

GALA UNDERWRITERS
American International Group, Inc. • Martin J. Sullivan
Gina and David Chu

GALA CHAIRMEN
Debra and Leon Black  Janet and Arthur Ross
Citigroup • Stephen H. Long  Edwin Soeryadjaya
Lisina and Frank Hoch  Susy and Jack Wadsworth
Cynthia Hazen Polsky and  Warburg Pincus • Charles R. Kaye,
Leon B. Polsky  David A. Coulter

CO-CHAIRMEN
Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and Carl Spielvogel

VICE CHAIRMEN
The Coca-Cola Company •  Ruth and Harold J. Newman
Neville Isdell  PepsiCo, Inc. • Indra Nooyi
Catherine G. Curran  Sino Group
Marlene Hess and James D. Zirin  Sony Corporation of America
Leo Koguan  Washington SyCip
Susan E. Lynch  Laurence F. Whittemore

BENEFACTORS
Chinhui Juhn and  Lehman Brothers Inc.
Edward R. Allen III  The Lizabeth and
Clearwater Capital Partners  Frank Newman Charitable
Estelle Bender and  Foundation
Richard Fishbein  Yoko Makino
Gale International  The Mark and Anla Cheng
Lavipharm Laboratories, Inc.  Kingdon Foundation

PATRONS
Emily Chen and  Eni S.p.A.
Christopher J. Carrera  FedEx Express
Amita and  JPMorgan Chase & Co.
Purnendu Chatterjee  Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates
Clay Finlay, Inc. / Acadian  KPMG
Condé Nast Publications  Clare Tweedy McMorris and
Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP  Howard McMorris III
List In Formation

Tara and Victor Menezes  PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Ronald J. Oehl  Rockefeller & Co., Inc.
Friends of Asia Society  Sesame Workshop
Philippines  Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
Prudential Financial, Inc.  The Wall Street Journal
Sotheby’s  XL Capital Ltd

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
Vishakha N. Desai, President
and the Trustees of Asia Society
request the honor of your presence:

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

*Invited
The 50th Anniversary Dinner Committee of Asia Society, under the leadership of Richard C. Holbrooke, Chairman of the Board, and Vishakha N. Desai, President, and the Trustees of Asia Society, request the honor of your presence at the 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

*Invited
The 50th Anniversary Dinner Chairmen
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

*Invited
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.

www.AsiaSociety.org
Asia Society
Gala 50th Anniversary Dinner

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

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 __________________

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
___ BENEFACOR 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 $ ___________________________

O Check enclosed, payable to Asia Society  O 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

BENEFACTOR $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
Remarks Senator Rockefeller
Present. to Sen. Rockefeller Charles Rockefeller
Introduction Vishakha Desai
Performance Ahn Trio
8:30PM  Part I concludes
(Main course & dessert served)
9:30PM  Program Part II
9:50PM  Part II concludes
10:00PM  Guests depart
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.”

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 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
Remarks Senator Rockefeller
Present. to Sen. Rockefeller Charles Rockefeller
Introduction Vishakha Desai
Performance Ahn Trio
8:30PM  Part I concludes
        (Main course & dessert served)
9:30PM  Program Part II
9:50PM  Part II concludes
10:00PM Guests depart
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.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which I summed 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."

This commitment has been continued in every generation since, 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 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 of 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 [III] traveled to Asia in 1929. He served on John Foster Dulles' 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 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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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.”
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.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which I summed 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."

This commitment has been continued in every generation since 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 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 of 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."

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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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.”
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."

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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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.”

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

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 By
"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 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 was
canadian
commitment to land innovation and memorial
hospital, Nelson's green studies project, that Domjni's
cellist thinker in a view of the nation's future.
we del movinus had
the presence of antimatter life: David I. Steinman
to the invitation of the local act and two special projects
to relate democratic societies and their citizens to the Boston
conference founded in 1975 for dialogue with
Europe and the traditional commissions to bring
joint projects and their other nations countries into
a global understanding of our future.

We hope this celebration will be remembered
of the trust foundation west in a tribute to the importance of those
inspirations and dedication in founding the Rockefeller
foundation we are celebrating together.
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."

—_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 that 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 the exchange of conversations with leaders from Europe and Asia. That leadership is characteristic of the Rockefeller spirit. During our stay in Japan, they were John Rockefeller who took the lead in the delegation, together with the evening's host, the chairman of the G70, an extraordinary of the Asia Society.
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 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 role of art in society was demonstrated by the fact that, in 1913,
and selected it as its forum for a major speech, emphasis was placed
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 a devotion to liberating the human spirit. Therefore,
from the first, John D. III focused many of the society’s efforts on the
cultural field. 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."

At the museum, followed the same course
For David's commitment,
was to the Museum of Modern Art, Whitney,
& to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and to the "Shakers"
& the Museum of Primitive Art and Folk Art.
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.

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 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 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.
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.

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.
To the Foot Table: December's front is a

branching, eating its way through the Panasonic

of the contractor, its schedule. The Panasonic

must not give up, and the contractor, its schedule

must not give up. No, he must make

something of it to his own advantage. To maintain that a

trustee (Cassowary) committed to total incorporation and

removal of hospitals: rational a specialty. Any doctrine to direct

subsistence throughout the present in the absence of the

argument of C.E. and the direction of the trustee with

the assurance, so and perhaps to its original as a table of

down operation in the total cost and the Liberalism of this

first possible, the other American, an entire Ameri-

can reaction on the other.
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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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.”

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.

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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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.”

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.

There was one underlying theme to these benefactions, then and in the decades since, which I summed 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."

This commitment has been continued in every generation since, 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 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 of 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 [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
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 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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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."
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."

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.

ROLE OF JAY TO BE INSERTED

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."

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

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 an eulogy to Nelson
some years ago, some years ago.

Rockefeller as follows:
"Do not look back. The future is open to shape and

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.”

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 to join international

summits for the purpose of convening experts in
Japan. These events, named after Rockefeller,
back the lead in the debate among us
together this evening, in honor of the centennial of
the 50th anniversary of
the time.


...
To mention just a few: Their Canada’s
commitment to land conservation and the
Nelson Mandela Project to help America’s
black thinkers in a view of the nation’s future
with its concern for the South
in the name of Christian love; David O. McKay
in the name of Western Art and the special projects
to relate democratic societies to each other; the British
conference founded in 1954 to dialogue with
Europe and the Industrial Commons to bring
first Japan and then other Asian countries into
a global consideration of our future.
We also plan to celebrate the 50th anniversary
of the first letter from Clark to the
Rockefeller Foundation, which we are celebrating in
honoring the Rockefeller Foundation and its
anniversary of dedication to serving the world.
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 1957, 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
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 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 a devotion to liberating the human spirit. Therefore, from the first, John III focused many of the society's efforts on the cultural field. 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 building followed the same muse for David's commitment war to the Museum of Modern Art, Helen to the Museum of Primitive Art, and John and Julische to 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 filled 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.

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
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:

"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.
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 1954, 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
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 themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine personal interest but also because of a devotion to liberating the human spirit. Therefore, from the first, John III focused many of the society's efforts on the cultural field. 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."
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.

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 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 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.
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. In a eulogy to Nelson
There was one underlying theme to these.

Rockefeller, I summed up what I took to be the Rockefeller message
benefactors, then in the decades since
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
that each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

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, 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.

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, 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.
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 Mainland 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, and Indonesia had just begun its national role. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. 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.
One of the basic themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine interest but also because of devotion to liberating the human spirit. Therefore, from the first, John III focused many of its efforts on the cultural field.

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:

"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."

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 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 nations
proud of a long history and emerging nations striving to express their
identities. Asia reflects some of the national rivalries 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 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 necessary to do what is necessary."

For nearly a century, the Rockefeller family has encouraged our society to do its best and to point it to what is required.

We are here to thank them for this.
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. In a eulogy to Nelson
Rockefeller, I summed up what I took to be the Rockefeller message 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
that each generation contributed not only resources but participation and personal commitment.

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.

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, 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.
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, and Indonesia had just begun its national role. American foreign policy was focused on Europe and the Cold War. 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.
One of the basic themes of the Rockefeller family has been its appreciation for art, partly because of genuine interest but also because of [a] devotion to liberating the human spirit. Therefore, from the first, John III focused many of its efforts on the cultural field. 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:

“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.”

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 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 nations proud of a long history and emerging nations striving to express their identities. Asia reflects some of the national rivalries 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 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 necessary to
do what is necessary.”

For nearly a century, the Rockefeller family has encouraged our
society to do its best and to point it to what is required.

We are here to thank them for this.

Theresa used the edits you made, but the actual quotation is:
“IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO OUR BEST; SOMETIMES WE HAVE TO DO WHAT IS REQUIRED.”
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. I want to talk about it.

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 the Asia Society society as a whole.

The deepest challenge for any society is to move from where it is started nearly a century ago, to where it has never been. The stability of a country depends on the competence to deal with the urgent problems presented by day to day.
It is in what it has never been, from a familiar day existence. But the greatness of a society reflects its vision of the future. A great society links an understanding of where it is with the faith in a future it is determined to reach.

This is not a task that political leaders can carry out alone or perhaps even primarily. Political life imposes its own priorities driven by gaining and holding office. Many of our most pressing issues are beyond the realm of power. Fortunate is the society which produces leaders with imagination and courage to navigate the often lonely journey from reality to possibility.

Over four generations,

For nearly a century now, the Rockefeller family has devoted itself to this task. They have treated their heritage as an obligation to encourage the best of which America was capable and to foster America's relationship with the rest of the world. The charter of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 stated the goal as promoting “the well-being of mankind around the world.”
Now in an eulogy to Helen Rockefeller

I summed up what I took to be the Rockefeller message

as follows: "The fortune presents us with good and bad lessons

Do not be afraid as columned of your strength; with the

hand it was abuse it. It is not Abraham and God's

blessing conferring an opportunity to embrace

freedom, to give corps to its development, and to

walk daily in the paths of justice and compassion."

When the Rockefeller Foundation was

formed in 1913 its goal was proclaimed as

"the well-being of mankind." By then the vast

goal had already been given substance in

philanthropies of... 1% half a brother's clothes

that had found... 5 p 3
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 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 recall, that we support a study at the Council on Foreign Relations to study means by which we could arm our with his presence to mitigate 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.

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 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 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.