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Bob

REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS:

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE AND PRIVILEGE TO WELCOME YOU
TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART THIS EVENING.

MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO, ON THE DAY THE MUSEUM'S
DOORS WERE FIRST OPENED, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES STEPPED
DOWN FROM HIS CARRIAGE JUST A FEW YARDS FROM WHERE WE
STAND.

- 2 -

HE BECAME THE FIRST -- AND, UNTIL TODAY, THE LAST --
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO VISIT THE MUSEUM
WHILE IN OFFICE.

WE ARE ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO RENEW THE TRADITION
BECAUSE, UNLIKE 1880, TODAY THE COUNTRIES AND CULTURES
OF EVERY ONE OF YOU ARE REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTIONS
AROUND US. WITHIN THESE WALLS ARE FOUND TWO MILLION
WORKS OF ART SPANNING FIVE CONTINENTS AND FIVE
MILLENNIA.

EACH ONE IS AN ELOQUENT REMINDER THAT THERE ARE DREAMS AND QUESTS COMMON TO ALL PEOPLES AND ALL TIMES, THE QUEST FOR BEAUTY AND TRUTH AND FREEDOM.

BARBARA AND I ARE PROUD TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO THIS SPLENDID MUSEUM. YOU HONOR US BY YOUR PRESENCE, AND WE ARE MOVED BY THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATION FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

SINCE MY SERVICE IN THE U.N. IN THE EARLY 70'S, THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES IN THE WORLD, AND IN THE U.N. ITSELF. CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

THERE IS A NEW COMMITMENT TO WORKING TOGETHER TO FOSTER THE POSITIVE TRENDS TAKING PLACE, AND TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS BY NON-VIOLENT, POLITICAL MEANS HAS NOW TAKEN CENTER STAGE. AND THE U.N. IS LEADING THE WAY.

THIS HAS NOT ONLY ENHANCED THE CREDIBILITY OF THE ORGANIZATION, BUT HAS ALSO HAD A DIRECT AND POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

BUT THE U.N. ITSELF CANNOT IMPOSE SOLUTIONS AND CANNOT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POLITICAL WILL OF THE PARTIES TO REACH NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENTS.

THERE IS ALSO A GROWING REALIZATION THAT MANY PROBLEMS -- SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION, TERRORISM, AND DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE -- RESPECT NO BORDERS.

WE HAVE SEEN A DISTINCT CHANGE IN BOTH THE TONE AND SUBSTANCE OF THE DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES SINCE MY DAYS AT THE U.N.

THERE IS A GROWING SENSE THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST SHARE IN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN ECONOMIC DESTINIES AND UNDERTAKE FUNDAMENTAL MARKET-ORIENTED REFORMS TO RETURN TO THE PATH OF ECONOMIC GROWTH.

BUT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM GO HAND IN HAND. DEVELOPMENT HEIGHTENS DEMAND FOR DEMOCRACY, AND WITHOUT DEMOCRACY, ECONOMIC PROGRESS CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.

THERE IS ALSO A GROWING AWARENESS THAT OPENNESS TO OTHER NATIONS IS ESSENTIAL FOR BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. WHILE DEMOCRATIC VALUES ARE TAKING HOLD, WE MUST CONTINUE TO CHAMPION THOSE WHO WOULD PROTECT AND ADVANCE THOSE VALUES.

WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS, AND WE ARE PLEASED TO SEE THAT HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DISCUSSIONS IN THE U.N. AND MANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORUMS.

UNFORTUNATELY, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE, IN THE MANY PLACES WHERE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE NOT RESPECTED.

THE U.N. IS NOT JUST ABOUT RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES. THE BASIC IDEALS ON WHICH THE U.N. WAS FOUNDED CONCERN PEOPLE, NOT POLITICS. PROTECTING THE HEALTH, WELFARE, AND HUMAN DIGNITY OF EACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD MUST BE OUR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL JUDGE OUR EFFORTS HERE, NOT BY THE PASSION OF OUR SPEECHES OR THE NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS WE PASS, BUT BY HOW WE DEAL WITH REAL ISSUES, SOLVE REAL PROBLEMS, AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE ON THIS PLANET.

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SO, LET US RAISE OUR GLASSES TO THE COMMUNITY OF
HUMANKIND, AND OUR MUTUAL HOPE THAT, WITH THE HELP OF
INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE U.N., ALL MAY ENJOY A FUTURE OF
PEACE, PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

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Bob

TALKING POINTS: STAFF OF U.S. MISSION TO THE U.N.
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

- 0 THANK YOU, JIM [[BAKER]], FOR THOSE WARM WORDS AND FOR THE OUTSTANDING JOB YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES ARE DOING IN REPRESENTING AMERICA TO THE WORLD.
- 0 WE CAN'T TELL YOU HOW GOOD IT FEELS TO BE BACK IN THESE FAMILIAR SURROUNDINGS. BARBARA AND I HAVE VERY FOND MEMORIES OF THE TIME WE SERVED HERE.

- 2 -

- 0 SINCE MOVING TO WASHINGTON, WE ENVY YOUR CALM, PASTORAL LIFE IN NEW YORK, [[PAUSE]] ON THE BUCOLIC SHORES OF THE EAST RIVER. [[PAUSE]] MUST BE NICE. BUT I WON'T MENTION HOUSING . . . [[PAUSE]]
- 0 ACTUALLY, WE REMEMBER QUITE VIVIDLY BOTH THE CHALLENGES AND FRUSTRATIONS OF YOUR JOB HERE. AND WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE CALIBER OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO PRACTICE THE INTRICATE AND PAINSTAKING ART OF MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY.

0 IT SHOULD BE NO SURPRISE THAT, TO LEAD THIS MISSION -- AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT WE HAVE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD -- WE CHOSE THE MOST SENIOR OF OUR CAREER DIPLOMATES -- AMBASSADOR TOM PICKERING. [[PAUSE]] TOM'S APPOINTMENT WAS WELL DESERVED, AND IT REFLECTS MY FAITH IN THE CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE.

0 UNDER TOM'S VETERAN LEADERSHIP, ALL OF YOU FULFILL THE SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO REPRESENT AMERICA'S POLICIES -- POLICIES WHICH REFLECT THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. AS A RESULT, YOU ARE OFTEN -- AND WE REMEMBER CLEARLY JUST HOW OFTEN -- LEFT VOTING AGAINST LARGE MAJORITIES.

0 BUT ANYONE WHO HAS TAKEN PART IN THE LIFE OF THE U.N. THINKS OF IT FONDLY AS A SPECIAL PLACE.

- 5 -

NATIONS SPEAK PEACE UNTO NATION HERE, EVEN IF, PERHAPS, ONLY HALTINGLY. THE U.N. IS A VITAL INSTITUTION. TIME AND TIME AGAIN, WE HAVE SEEN THE VALUE OF ITS ROLE AS A PEACEKEEPER, A MEDIATOR, AND PUBLIC FORUM FOR NATIONS.

0 YOUR EFFORTS HERE ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT AS WE HEAD INTO A TIME OF GREAT AND PROMISING CHANGE IN THE WORLD. TOWARDS DEMOCRATIC AND MARKET VALUES. TOWARDS A NEGOTIATED END TO CONFLICTS.

- 6 -

TOWARDS GREATER RESPECT FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

0 WE WANT TO TELL YOU AGAIN HOW HAPPY WE ARE TO HAVE SUCH A GREAT STAFF UP HERE, AND HOW CONFIDENT WE FEEL IN HAVING YOUR REPRESENTING US. PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT WE KNOW HOW HARD YOU ARE WORKING UP HERE, AND HOW UNDERSTAFFED YOU HAVE BEEN.

- 7 -

**I PERSONALLY APPRECIATE VERY MUCH WHAT YOU ARE
DOING FOR YOUR COUNTRY. I KNOW WHAT KIND OF
DEDICATION IT TAKES. I'VE BEEN THERE AND I AM
BEHIND YOU 100%. THANK YOU.**

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(McNally/Simon)
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pres. Menem - Argentina
Pres. Sarney - Brazil
Pres. Vinicio Cerezo - Guatemala
Pres. Gro Harlem Bruntland - Norway
Pres. Rodriguez - Paraguay
Pres. Carlos Andreas Perez - Venezuela
Pres. Janez Drnovsek - Yugoslavia
Sec. Gen. Perez de Cuellar - UN

Distinguished Friends

Nancy Dykes

(McNally/Simon)
September 17, 1989, 2:00 p.m.
Draft One (B:UN)

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Diary of a
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p. 268

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The third prediction I'll tell you about a little later.

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see State Dept. talking points

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73 Radio Address About Second Annual Foreign Policy Report to the Congress. February 25, 1971

Good morning, my fellow Americans:

Over the past 10 years, Presidents of the United States have come before the American people in times of crisis to talk about war or the threat of war.

Today I am able to talk to you in a more hopeful and positive vein—about how we are moving this Nation and the world toward a lasting peace.

We have brought ourselves to a time of transition, from war toward peace, and this is a good time to gain some perspective on where we are and where we are headed.

Today I am sending to the Congress my second annual comprehensive report on the conduct of our foreign affairs. It discusses not only what we have done but why we have done it, and how we intend to proceed in the future.

I do not intend to summarize all that is in my detailed report on foreign policy at this time. Instead, I would like to focus on three key points:

- How we are getting out of the war this Nation has been in for the past 6 years;
- How we have created a new and different foreign policy approach for the United States in a greatly changed world; and
- How we are applying that approach in working with others to build a lasting peace.

The most immediate and anguishing problem that faced this Administration 2 years ago was the war in Vietnam.

We have come a long way since then.

Two years ago, when this Administration took office, there were almost 550,000 Americans in Vietnam. Within 60 days we will have brought home 260,000 men, and

this spring I will announce a new schedule of withdrawals.

Two years ago, our casualties each month were five times as high as they are today.

Two years ago, the additional demands of the Vietnam war cost us approximately \$22 billion per year. That cost has been cut in half.

Much of the progress in Vietnam was due to the success of the allied operations against the enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia last spring.

The clear proof is in this figure: American casualties after Cambodia have been half the rate they were before Cambodia. Our decision to clean out the sanctuaries in Cambodia saved thousands of American lives. And it enabled us to continue withdrawing our men on schedule.

Just as last year's cutoff of supplies through Cambodia has saved lives and insured our withdrawal program this year, the purpose of this year's disruption of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos is to save lives and insure the success of our withdrawal program next year.

The disruption of the Communist supply line through Laos is being accomplished by South Vietnamese troops, with no U.S. ground troops or advisers. Their army is doing the fighting, with our air support, and the intensity of the fighting is evidence of the importance of that supply line to the enemy.

Consider this combination of events that many people thought was impossible only 2 years ago:

We have kept our commitments as we have taken out our troops. South Vietnam now has an excellent opportunity not only

to survive but to build a strong, free society.

Thanks to the disruption of so much of the enemy's supplies, Americans are leaving South Vietnam in safety; we would much prefer to leave South Vietnam in peace. Negotiation remains the best and quickest way to end the war in a way that will not only end U.S. involvement and casualties but will mean an end to the fighting between North and South Vietnamese.

On October 7, we made a proposal that could open the door to that kind of peace. We proposed:

- an immediate standstill cease-fire throughout Indochina to stop the fighting,
- an Indochina peace conference,
- the withdrawal of all outside forces,
- a political settlement fair to both sides,
- the immediate release of all prisoners of war.

I reaffirm that proposal today. It is supported by every government in Indochina except one—the Government of North Vietnam.

I once again urge Hanoi to join us in this search for peace.

If North Vietnam wishes to negotiate with the United States, they will have to recognize that time is running out. With the exception of the prisoners-of-war issue, if North Vietnam continues to refuse to discuss our peace proposals, they will soon find they have no choice but to negotiate only with the South Vietnamese.

Our eventual goal is a total withdrawal of all outside forces. But as long as North Vietnam continues to hold a single American prisoner, we shall have forces in South Vietnam. The American prisoners

of war will not be forgotten by their Government.

I am keeping my pledge to end America's involvement in this war. But the main point I want to discuss with you today—and the main theme of my report to the Congress—is the future, not the past. It matters very much how we end this war.

To end a war is simple.

But to end a war in a way that will not bring on another war is far from simple.

In Southeast Asia today, aggression is failing—thanks to the determination of the South Vietnamese people and to the courage and sacrifice of America's fighting men.

That brings us to a point that we have been at several times before in this century: aggression turned back, a war ending.

We are at a critical moment in history: What America does—or fails to do—will determine whether peace and freedom can be won in the coming generation.

That is why the way in which we end this conflict is so crucial to our efforts to build a lasting peace in coming decades.

The right way out of Vietnam is crucial to our changing role in the world and to peace in the world.

To understand the nature of the new American role we must consider the great historical changes that have taken place.

For 25 years after World War II, the United States was not only the leader of the non-Communist world, it was the primary supporter and defender of this free world as well.

—But today our allies and friends have gained new strength and self-confidence. They are now able to participate much more fully not only

in their own defense but in adding their moral and spiritual strength to the creation of a stable world order.

—Today our adversaries no longer present a solidly united front; we can now differentiate in our dealings with them.

—Today neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has a clear-cut nuclear advantage; the time is therefore ripe to come to an agreement on the control of arms.

The world has changed. Our foreign policy must change with it.

We have learned in recent years the dangers of over-involvement. The other danger—a grave risk we are equally determined to avoid—is under-involvement. After a long and unpopular war, there is temptation to turn inward—to withdraw from the world, to back away from our commitments. That deceptively smooth road of the new isolationism is surely the road to war.

Our foreign policy today steers a steady course between the past danger of over-involvement and the new temptation of under-involvement.

That policy, which I first enunciated in Guam 19 months ago,¹ represents our basic approach to the world:

We will maintain our commitments, but we will make sure our own troop levels or any financial support to other nations is appropriate to current threats and needs.

We shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security.

But we will look to threatened countries and their neighbors to assume primary responsibility for their own defense, and we

will provide support where our interests call for that support and where it can make a difference.

These principles are not limited to security matters.

We shall pursue economic policies at home and abroad that encourage trade wherever possible and that strengthen political ties between nations. As we actively seek to help other nations expand their economies, we can legitimately expect them to work with us in averting economic problems of our own.

As we continue to send economic aid to developing nations, we will expect countries on the receiving end to mobilize their resources; we will look to other developed nations to do more in furnishing assistance; and we will channel our aid increasingly through groups of nations banded together for mutual support.

This new sharing of responsibility requires not less American leadership than in the past, but rather a new, more subtle, form of leadership. No single nation can build a peace alone; peace can only be built by the willing hands—and minds—of all. In the modern world, leadership cannot be “do-it-yourself”—the path of leadership is in providing the help, the motive, the inspiration to do it together.

In carrying out what is referred to as the Nixon Doctrine, we recognize that we cannot transfer burdens too swiftly. We must strike a balance between doing too much and preventing self-reliance, and suddenly doing too little and undermining self-confidence. We intend to give our friends the time and the means to adjust, materially and psychologically, to a new form of American participation in the world.

How have we applied our new foreign policy during the past year? And what is

¹ See 1969 volume, Item 279.

our future agenda as we work with others to build a stable world order?

In Western Europe, we have shifted from predominance to partnership with our allies. Our ties with Western Europe are central to the structure of peace because its nations are rich in tradition and experience, strong economically, vigorous in diplomacy and culture; they are in a position to take a major part in building a world of peace.

Our ties were strengthened on my second trip to Europe this summer and reflected in our close consultation on arms control negotiations. At our suggestion, the NATO alliance made a thorough review of its military strategy and posture. As a result, we have reached new agreement on a strong defense and the need to share the burden more fairly.

In Eastern Europe, our exchange of state visits with Romania and my meeting last fall with Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia are examples of our search for wider reconciliation with the nations that used to be considered behind an Iron Curtain.

Looking ahead in Europe:

- We shall cooperate in our political and economic relations across the Atlantic as the Common Market grows.
- We and our allies will make the improvements necessary to carry out our common defense strategy.
- Together we stand ready to reduce forces in Western Europe in exchange for mutual reductions in Eastern Europe.

The problems of Africa are great, but so is her potential. The United States will support her peoples' efforts to build a continent that provides social justice and economic expansion.

Turning to our own hemisphere: In Latin America, there was too much tendency in the past to take our closest friends and neighbors for granted. Recently, we have paid new respect to their proud traditions. Our trade, credit, and economic policies have been reexamined and reformed to respond to their concerns and their ideas, as well as to our own interests.

Our new Latin American policy is designed to help them help themselves; our new attitude will not only aid their progress but add to their dignity.

Great changes are brewing throughout the American hemisphere. We can have no greater goal than to help provide the means for necessary change to be accomplished in peace and for all change to be in the direction of greater self-reliance.

Turning to the Far East: a new Asia is emerging. The old enmities of World War II are dead or dying. Asian states are stronger and are joining together in vigorous regional groupings.

Here the doctrine that took shape last year is taking hold today, helping to spur self-reliance and cooperation between states. In Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines, we have consolidated bases and reduced American forces. We have relaxed trade and travel restrictions to underline our readiness for greater contact with Communist China.

Looking ahead in that area:

- While continuing to help our friends help themselves, we must begin to consider how regional associations can work together with the major powers in the area for a durable peace.
- We will work to build a strong partnership with Japan that will accommodate our mutual interests.
- We will search for consecutive dis-

cussions with Communist China while maintaining our defense commitment to Taiwan. When the Government of the People's Republic of China is ready to engage in talks, it will find us receptive to agreements that further the legitimate national interests of China and its neighbors.

In Asia, we can see tomorrow's world in microcosm. An economically powerful democratic free nation, Japan, is seeking new markets; a potentially powerful Communist nation, China, will one day seek new outlets and new relations; a Communist competitor, the Soviet Union, has interests there as well; and the independent non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia are already working together in regional association. These great forces are bound to interact in the not too distant future. In the way they work together and in the way we cooperate with their relationship is the key to permanent peace in that area—the Far East, the scene of such a painful legacy of the recent past, can become an example of peace and stability in the future.

In the Middle East, the United States took the initiative to stop the fighting and start the process of peace.

Along the Suez Canal a year ago, there was daily combat on the ground and in the air. Diplomacy was at an impasse. The danger of local conflict was magnified by growing Soviet involvement and the possibility of great powers being drawn into confrontation.

America took the lead in arranging a cease-fire and getting negotiations started. We are seeing to it that the balance of power, so necessary to discourage a new outbreak of fighting, is not upset. Working behind the scenes, when a crisis arose in

Jordan, the United States played a key role in seeing that order was restored and an invasion was abandoned.

We recognize that centuries of suspicion and decades of hostility cannot be ended overnight. There are great obstacles in the way of a permanent, peaceful settlement, and painful compromise is required by all concerned.

We are encouraged by the willingness of each of the parties to begin to look to the larger interest of peace and stability throughout the Middle East. There is still the risk of war, but now—for the first time in years—the parties are actively calculating the risks of peace.

The policy of the United States will continue to be to promote peace talks—not to try to impose a peace from the outside, but to support the peace efforts of the parties in the region themselves.

One way to support these efforts is for the United States to discourage any outside power from trying to exploit the situation for its own advantage.

Another way for us to help turn a tenuous truce into a permanent settlement is this: The United States is fully prepared to play a responsible and cooperative role in keeping the peace arrived at through negotiation between the parties.

We know what our vital interests are in the Middle East. Those interests include friendly and constructive relations with all nations in the area. Other nations know that we are ready to protect those vital interests. And one good reason why other nations take us at our word in the Middle East is because the United States has kept its word in Southeast Asia.

We now come to a matter that affects every nation: the relations between the world's two great super powers.

lead it has taken in working within the United Nations, and within the NATO alliance, to come to grips with these problems and with these opportunities.

Our work here is a beginning, not only in coping with the new challenges of technology and modern life but of developing a worldwide "sense of community" that will ease tension, reduce suspicion, and thereby promote the process of peace.

That process can only flourish in a climate of mutual respect.

We can have that mutual respect with our friends, without dominating them or without letting them down.

We can have that mutual respect with our adversaries, without compromising our principles or weakening our resolve.

And we can have that mutual respect among ourselves, without stifling dissent or losing our capacity for action.

Our goal is something Americans have not enjoyed in this century: a full generation of peace. A full generation of peace depends not only on the policy of one party or of one nation or one alliance or one bloc of nations.

74 Message to the Congress Transmitting Second Annual Report on United States Foreign Policy. February 25, 1971

To the Congress of the United States:

In a democracy, policy is the public's business. I believe the President has an obligation to lay before the American people and its Congress the basic premises of his policy and to report fully on the issues, developments, and prospects confronting the Nation.

Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting.

This is the hard way, requiring patience, restraint, understanding, and—when necessary—bold, decisive action. But history has taught us that the old diplomacy of imposing a peace by the fiat of great powers simply does not work.

I believe that the new diplomacy of partnership, of mutual respect, of dealing with strength and determination will work.

I believe that the right degree of American involvement—not too much and not too little—will evoke the right response from our other partners on this globe in building for our children the kind of world they deserve: a world of opportunity in a world without war.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in a room adjoining the Oval Office at the White House. His remarks were broadcast live on radio.

An advance text of the President's address was released on the same day.

Shortly before my inauguration, I concluded that an annual Presidential report on foreign policy would serve these ends well. Each report would measure progress and outline what remains to be done.

I hereby transmit to The Congress the second annual Presidential review of United States foreign policy.

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will listen more to

others abroad, so must Americans listen
more to each other at home. We have a
responsibility to debate the means of
achieving our foreign policy goals. But
these turbulent years have taught us not
so much that we must know the right
answers, but that we should ask the right
questions. We, therefore, have an even
greater responsibility to discuss the goals
themselves and, together, understand the
new character of America's involvement
in the world.

This partnership at home must include
the advice and support of the Congress.
Charged with constitutional responsibili-
ties in foreign policy, the Congress can
give perspective to the national debate
and serve as a bridge between the Execu-
tive and the people.

Our new direction abroad and our new
approach at home are parts of a whole.
Both rest on the belief that decisions are
made better when they are made by those
most directly concerned. At home as well
as abroad, we seek to distribute responsi-
bilities more widely, so that new partner-
ships flourish in which all contribute
their ideas as well as their energies.

The essence of any kind of partnership
is mutual respect.

We will build that mutual re-
our friends, without dominatin
abandoning them.

We will strive for that mutu-
with our adversaries, without co-
ing our principles or weak-
resolve.

And we will dedicate oursel-
mutual respect among our ow-
without stifling dissent or losin-
capacity for decisive action.

In America this calls for tole-
leads to understanding, not for-
tality that clouds perceptions. I
well that compassion is a more
guide than righteousness. Lead-
public alike must pursue their
a sense of interdependence.

Such qualities will enable u-
Americans together and, in so-
to bring the world together.

NOTE: The text of the above item
by the White House in the form of
booklet entitled "U.S. Foreign Po-
1970's: Building for Peace; A Re-
Congress by Richard Nixon, Pres-
United States, February 25, 1971

On the same day, the White Ho-
the transcript of a news briefing o-
held on February 23, 1971, by D-
Kissinger, Assistant to the Presid-
tional Security Affairs.

76 Remarks at the Swearing In of George Bush as United States Representative to the United Nations February 26, 1971

*Mr. Vice President, Members of the Con-
gress, members of the Cabinet, and all of
our distinguished guests today:*

We are gathered here to swear in a new
Ambassador from the United States to
the United Nations. In swearing him in,

I am glad to see that not only
bers of the Cabinet here and
tinguished guests but Mem-
Congress with whom he has

I have been reminded this
an anecdote from history by th-

of the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Wilbur Mills, with whom I have just had breakfast, along with the ranking member, John Byrnes, which I think is very appropriate in view of the fact that former Congressman Bush, now to be the Ambassador to the United Nations, was a member of that very distinguished committee.

Chairman Mills pointed out that William McKinley at one time had been defeated for office in Ohio running for the Congress on the issue of the tariff. He had been a member of the Ways and Means Committee and had gotten on the wrong side of that issue, on the liberal side, incidentally, as a matter of fact liberal trade policies, and had been defeated.

Two years later, however, William McKinley went on to be elected as Governor of Ohio, and then went on to be elected as President of the United States.

Now, I don't know whether Chairman Mills was suggesting that defeat, therefore, was good for George Bush and that his future may be somewhat like William McKinley's.

I do, however, think it is appropriate to say that George Bush, a man who has served with such distinction in the House of Representatives, who ran for the Senate of the United States and was not successful, is still now available for public service at the very highest level, as Ambassador to the United Nations, a post that has been held with such distinction by Ambassador Yost during this Administration and by predecessors in the past.

The fact that one door has been closed for him opens another door, a door of service for him and also for the United States of America, a representative of whom we can all be proud, representing the United States and working in the

cause of peace in the United Nations in the years ahead.

For that reason, at this time I am very proud to present him for the purpose of having him sworn in in this position, to wish him well, and to say on this occasion that the United Nations, the organization to which he will be accredited, has the support of the United States.

There are those who look at the United Nations record over the last 25 years and appropriately point out that the world still has a lot of problems and a lot of crises. Cabot Lodge¹ used to say, "Let us suppose that we had not had the United Nations. How many more problems and how many more crises would we have had?" And, of course, he is exactly right.

We do not expect our new Ambassador and all of his colleagues at the United Nations to solve all the world's problems in its next 25 years at the United Nations any more than it did in the past 25 years. But the world will be safer; the world will be a better place in which to live because of what dedicated men like George Bush do at the United Nations.

Now, Mr. Justice Stewart, an old friend of the Bushes, will swear in the new Ambassador.

[At this point, Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the Supreme Court administered the oath of office. The President then resumed speaking.]

Incidentally, I just want to be sure that I see that the record is clear with regard to the now Ambassador Bush. When I told the little story about Wilbur Mills, I am not suggesting what office you should seek and at what time. [Laughter]

AMBASSADOR BUSH. *Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, distinguished members of*

¹ Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Representative to the United Nations 1953-60.

THEMES FOR PRESIDENT'S TOAST
HEADS OF STATE DINNER AT UNGA
SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

- o It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you here this evening.
 - I have a special affinity for the UN, having served as my government's Permanent Representative in 1971-72.
 - In my first visit as President, would like to reaffirm the strong U.S. commitment to the UN system and our continuing support for UN programs around the world.
 - Would also like to pay tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to recent UN successes.
- o Pleased to note that the UN has made great strides in the years since my tenure. This has not only enhanced the credibility of the institution, but has also had a direct positive impact on the lives of millions of people.
- o In terms of agenda, the UN has proved to be more than simply a forum for political debate, with a new focus on practical efforts in key areas:
 - UN peacekeeping missions to help resolve regional conflicts.
 - Monitoring of human rights abuses.
 - International cooperation on transnational issues such as terrorism, narcotics, and environment which directly affect the security and quality of life of citizens of all nations.
 - And the continuing work of UN specialized agencies, e.g., the efforts of the World Health Organization to combat disease, and the critical development assistance provided to the poorest countries by UNDP.
- o Much work remains to be done. In terms of structural reform, we also see encouraging signs that the UN is headed in the right direction.
- o Institutionally, the UN has demonstrated a capacity for constructive change.

-- Budgetary and administrative reforms are helping to eliminate waste and duplication, making the organization more efficient and effective.

-- As a result, more programs are reaching the people they are designed to help.

o Since its founding in 1945, the UN has earned an important place in history as an institution dedicated to the preservation of that highest goal: world peace.

o Yet we should remember that the UN is not just about relations between states and power politics.

-- The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare and human dignity of each individual should be our ultimate objective.

o Let us raise our glasses to the community of man, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

THEMES FOR PRESIDENT'S REMARKS WELCOMING HEADS OF
DELEGATION TO THE 44TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

- There have been many changes in the world, as well as many changes in the UN since I last represented the U.S. in this body. Changes for the better.
- There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place and to ensure the well-being of the international community.
- We have moved to a new stage in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world.
- And here in the UN serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.
- UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts.

The UN peacekeeping operations in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia, and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia, have shown the importance of the UN in resolving conflicts.

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach a negotiated settlement

- There is a growing realization that many problems, such as environmental degradation, narcotics, and terrorism respect no borders.
- I have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.
- But economic and political reform must go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.
- There is also a growing awareness that openness to the rest of the world is essential for both economic and political development.

- While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.
- We have come a long way in protecting human rights and I am pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in this body and many international fora.
- Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Burma, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.
- Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

LUPDATE 890607
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Thaxton

NAME Mr. Dick Thaxton
SPOUSE Mrs. Thaxton
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Dick and Margaret SAL IN:
BPHONE (202) 863 8720
HSTREET 5112 Althea Drive
HADDR Annandale, VA 22033
CODE DB2 7A 8
DESCR He RNC
LUPDATE 890131
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Thayer

NAME Ambassador Harry E. Thayer
SPOUSE Mrs. Thayer
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Harry and Edie SAL IN:
BPHONE (202) 863 8720
HSTREET Taiwan
Department of State
HADDR Washington, DC 20520
CODE DB2 4y
DESCR Was our Amb. to Singapore. Served with GB both Peking and UN

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Smith

NAME Mr. Anthony Reynolds Smith
SPOUSE Mrs. Smith
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Tony and Mary SAL IN:
BSTREET Division of School Buildings
28-11 Queens Plaza N
BADDR Long Island, NY 11101
BPHONE (212) 361-7711
HSTREET Number 7E
390 West End Avenue
HADDR New York, NY 10024
CODE DB2 3y
DESCR Worked with GB at UN
LUPDATE 860808
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Smith

NAME Mr. Arthur Norbert Smith
SPOUSE Mrs. Smith
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Lily SAL IN:
BPHONE (212) 361 7711
HSTREET 267 Plantation Road
HADDR Houston, TX 77024
CODE DB2 5
LUPDATE 860808
UPDATE BY WPC1

SAL OUT Wayland and Corine SAL IN:
BPHONE (
HSTREET 4116 Fawn Hollow Drive
HADDR Dallas, TX 75244
CODE DB2 5
LUPDATE 860703
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Phillips

NAME The Hon. Christopher Phillips
SPOUSE Mrs. Phillips
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Chris and Mabel SAL IN:
BSTREET Natl. Council for U.S. China
 1050 17th Street, NW
BADDR Washington, DC 20036
BPHONE (202) 333 4996
HSTREET Apartment 924
 2810 New Mexico, NW
HADDR Washington, DC 20007
CODE DB2 4
DESCR Served with GB at UN
LUPDATE 850531
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Phillips

NAME Dr. Clyde W. Phillips
DOB SIGNATURE:

LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Papert

NAME Mr. Sam Papert Jr.
SPOUSE Mrs. Papert
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Sam and Ida SAL IN:
BSTREET Daily Press League Inc.
800 Hartford Bldg.
BADDR Dallas, TX 75201
BPHONE (214) 747 2474
HSTREET 5840 Dexter
HADDR Dallas, TX 75230
CODE DB2 5
DESCR GBFP and Senate supporter
LUPDATE 880126
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Pappas

NAME Ms. Dotti Pappas
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT SAL IN:
BPHONE (214) 747 2474
HSTREET 799 United Nations Plaza
HADDR New York, NY 10017
CODE DB2 5

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Oakley

NAME The Honorable Robert Oakley
SPOUSE Mrs. Oakley
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Bob and Phylis SAL IN:
BPHONE ~~(202) 659 7560~~
HSTREET 4512 Cathedral Avenue, NW
HADDR Washington, DC 20016
CODE DB2 5
DESCR Served with GB in NYC at the UN
LUPDATE 860701
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Obermeyer

NAME Mrs. Ernest Obermeyer
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Bunny SAL IN:
BSTREET Fairchild Publications
Seven East 12th Street
BADDR New York, NY 10003
BPHONE (212) 741 4343
HSTREET 1095 Park Avenue
HADDR New York, NY 10128
CODE DB2 5
DESCR Wife of GB's classmate P.A. "Obie" deceased
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

BPHONE (409) 833 6474
HSTREET Post Office Box 359
HADDR Tyler, TX 75701
CODE DB2 5
DESCR He was a 1984 National Convention delegate
LUPDATE 850719
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = McSweeney

NAME Miss Katherine B. McSweeney
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Kitty SAL IN:
BPHONE (409) 833 6474
HSTREET 3242 Woodward Avenue
HADDR Wantagh, NY 11793
CODE DB2 5
DESCR China desk at UN, Retired from State Dept.
LUPDATE 850719
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = McWhorter

NAME Mr. Charles K. McWhorter
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Charlie SAL IN:
BPHONE (409) 833 6474
HSTREET 101 West 12th Street

DOCUMENT NUMBER = McNamara

NAME Mr. F. Timothy McNamara
SPOUSE Mrs. McNamara
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Tim SAL IN:
BPHONE 203() 249-8458
HSTREET 55 Waterside Drive
HADDR West Hartford, CT 06107
CODE DB2 5
DESCR He:atty. and pilot who flew GB & staff during UN days
LUPDATE 880323
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = McNamara

NAME Mr. Keith McNamara
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT SAL IN:
BPHONE (
HSTREET 88 East Broad Street
HADDR Columbus, OH 43215
CODE DB2 5
DESCR 1980 NSC
LUPDATE 850719
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = McNamara

DOCUMENT NUMBER = LaFontant

NAME Mrs. H. Ernest LaFontant
 DOB SIGNATURE:
 SAL OUT Jewel SAL IN:
 BSTREET ~~Vedden, Price, Kaufman S:500~~ *State Dept.*
 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 BADDR Washington, DC 20016
 BPHONE (202) ~~828-5000~~ *647-3964*
 HSTREET Number 4004
 180 East Pearson Street
 HADDR Chicago, IL 60611
 CODE DB2 4
 DESCR Was a delegate to UN with GB
 LUPDATE 850725
 UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = LaForce

NAME Mr. Arnold R. LaForce
 SPOUSE Mrs. LaForce
 DOB SIGNATURE:
 SAL OUT SAL IN:
 BSTREET Brady Security and Realty Corp
 BADDR Gladstone, NJ 07934
 BPHONE (
 HSTREET Green Hills Road
 HADDR Mendham, NJ 07945
 CODE DB2 4
 DESCR Purolator Board with GB

CODE DB2 7
LUPDATE 881024
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = King

NAME Mrs. Martin Luther King
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Coretta SAL IN:
BPHONE ()
HSTREET 234 Sunset Avenue
HADDR Atlanta, GA 30314
CODE DB2 5
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = King

NAME Mr. Nicholas King
SPOUSE Mrs. King
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Nick and Joan SAL IN:
BPHONE ()
HSTREET 39 East 79th Street
HADDR New York, NY 10021
CODE DB2 57
DESCR Worked with GB at UN
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

SAL OUT SAL IN:
BPHONE ()
HSTREET Club Corporation of America
Post Office Box 819012
HADDR Dallas, TX 75381
CODE DB2 5
DESCR 1984 Convention list.
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = DeFossett

NAME Mr. Bill DeFossett
SPOUSE Mrs. DeFossett
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Bill and Gloria SAL IN:
BPHONE ()
HSTREET Number 2N, Building 7
2588 Powell Boulevard
HADDR New York, NY 10039
CODE DB2 5
DESCR Former Security Guard at UN. Friends.
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = DeGoyer

NAME Mr. John DeGoyer
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT SAL IN:

NAME Mr. John Foster
SPOUSE Mrs. Foster
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT SAL IN:
BPHONE (313) 886 3636
HSTREET Les Bois
Stinson Lake
HADDR Rumney, NH 03266
CODE DB2 5y
DESCR Served with GB at UN
LUPDATE 860825
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Foster

NAME Mr. John Foster Jr.
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT SAL IN:
BPHONE (313) 886 3636
HSTREET 2822 Wuthering Heights
HADDR Houston, TX 77045
CODE DB2 5
DESCR 1984 Convention delegate and Barbeque list.
LUPDATE 860127
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Foster

NAME Ms. Mary T. Foster

BADDR HOUSTON, TX 77027
BPHONE (
HSTREET 5783 Indian Circle
HADDR Houston, TX 77057
CODE DB2 5
DESCR 1960 Neighbors and friends
LUPDATE 850725
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Glennon

NAME Mr. Joseph F. Glennon
SPOUSE Mrs. Glennon

DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Joe and Marguerite SAL IN:
BPHONE () 407-736-1523
HSTREET Number 308-S
740 East Ocean Avenue
HADDR Boynton Beach, FL 33435
CODE DB2 7A
DESCR Old friends from UN days - supporter 1980
LUPDATE 851108
UPDATE BY WPC1

DOCUMENT NUMBER = Glidden

NAME Mr. William T. Glidden
SPOUSE Mrs. Glidden
DOB SIGNATURE:
SAL OUT Bill and JoAnne SAL IN:
BSTREET Glidden Furniture
929 Wabash Avenue
BADDR Terre Haute, IN 47808

Hayes: Diary of a President

appropriation bill a proviso, that will prevent the appointment of more than two or three deputy Marshalls in any one election District. No formidable riot or mob can be prevented or suppressed or held in check by such a force. If this is passed I must veto it. I will set out the law as it is—the change made by the bill—the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the duty to sustain it.

Let me examine [Alexander H.] Stephens['] and [Emory] Speer[']s speeches.

24th March, 1880.—The extreme Eastern part of the United States in Maine is about 69° [67°] west of Greenwich & the Extreme Western part, one of the Aleutian Islands is about 189° west of Gr'wich or in other [words] the U.S. extends from W[est] to E[ast] about 120° . The central point is in the Pacific Ocean about 90 miles west of the coast of Washington T[erritory]!

1st April, 1880.—We returned from N[ew] Y[ork] yesterday afternoon in the Limited Express, reaching here on time—4 P.M., after a pleasant ride of six-hours, and a notably happy visit of in the great city. We took lunch with Mr John Taylor Johnston Prest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 1 P.M. Tuesday—attended the opening exercises of the Museum at the Central Park at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ P.M., dined at Mr John Jacob Astor's at 7 P.M. and a reception at the same place until $11\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. In the A.M. I had photographs taken by Frederick [Charles D. Fredericks]. (Party: Lucy, Mr Andrews, Gov & Mrs Andrews, Mrs [Linus] Austin and Gen [Albert J.] Myer.)

Monday evening, at a quiet & beautiful party at Mrs [Edward] Parsons.

8th April, 1880.—After walking before breakfast, pockets emptied, in winter clothing, light boots[:]. Weight, $195\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

A cold snap but I hope no severe frost.

An Introduction

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, which was founded in 1870 by a group of civic leaders, financiers, industrialists, and art collectors, moved to its present location in Central Park in 1880.

Today the Metropolitan is the largest museum of art in the Western Hemisphere. It occupies 1.4 million square feet, extending from 80th to 84th streets on Fifth Avenue. Its collections include more than 3.3 million works of art from prehistoric through modern times and from all areas of the world. The collections are divided into nineteen curatorial departments. In each department curators acquire, preserve, and exhibit works of art for both the permanent collections and special exhibitions.

The Museum's holdings in European art are unparalleled outside Europe. In addition to one of the world's great collections of European paintings, the Metropolitan has outstanding collections of medieval art and architecture and of prints, photographs, drawings, costumes, musical instruments, sculpture, and decorative arts from the Renaissance through the twentieth century. The Museum's collection of American art, exhibited in The American Wing, is the most comprehensive in the world. Its collections of Far Eastern art are extensive, and its Islamic collection is the largest in existence. The wing on the south end of the building houses an impressive collection of African and Oceanic art as well as that from Native North and South America. The Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan, is devoted to the arts of the Middle Ages. The building, which opened to the public in 1938, is within Fort Tryon Park, overlooking the Hudson River.

The educational function of the Museum is implicit in every facet of the Museum's endeavors. The Museum's bimonthly *Calendar/News* provides a handy index to the many ongoing programs and activities.

A Grateful Acknowledgment

To the City: For more than a century the City of New York and the trustees of The Metropolitan Museum of Art have been partners in bringing the Museum's services to the public. The complex of buildings in Central Park is the property of the City, and the City provides for the Museum's heat, light, and power. The City also pays for about half the costs of maintenance and security for the facility and its collections. The collections themselves are held in trust by the trustees. They, in turn, are responsible for meeting all expenses connected with conservation, education, special exhibitions, acquisitions, scholarly publications, and related activities, including security costs not covered by the City. To the State: The New York State Council on the Arts provides an annual grant toward basic operating expenses. To the late Ruth Lapham Lloyd: Her generosity assures the continuation of public hours on Tuesday evenings.

Aid from these sources, combined with the generosity of our many visitors and friends, helps the Metropolitan to serve the public in accordance with its traditional standards of excellence.

Museum Information

Admission: \$5.00 suggested for adults, \$2.50 suggested for students and senior citizens; free for members and children under twelve, accompanied by an adult. The tax-deductible admission fee is mandatory, but you may pay more or less than the suggested amount. Help us keep galleries open by contributing as generously as you can. The entrance fee is payable at the admissions booths located in the Great Hall and in the Uris Center at 81st Street.

Museum Hours: Open Tuesday 9:30–8:45; Wednesday–Sunday including holidays 9:30–5:15. Closed all Mondays and January 1, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

Visitors' Center: The Visitors' Center is located at the Information Desk in the Great Hall and is staffed by Museum volunteers. The volunteers provide information about the Museum and about exhibitions at other cultural institutions in New York.

Gallery Closings: Certain galleries may be closed for a portion of each day because of a shortage of guards. For current schedule, inquire at the Visitors' Center or at the Admission Desks.

Museum Cafeteria and Bar: Tuesday 9:30–10:30 (continental breakfast), 11:00–4:30, 5:00–8:00 Wednesday–Sunday 9:30–10:30 (continental breakfast), 11:00–4:30. **Museum Restaurant with Waiter Service:** Tuesday 11:30–8:00; Wednesday–Sunday 11:30–3:30. For reservations call 570-3964.

Art, Book, and Gift Shops: Located off the Great Hall, these shops offer a large selection of books, children's publications, postcards, prints, posters, and reproductions of sculpture, jewelry, and other works from the Museum's collections.

Group Visits: All groups must make reservations in advance. Call 570-3916.

Recorded Tours: Recorded tours of the Museum's collections and special exhibitions are available for rent. Audioguide desks are located in the Great Hall and near special exhibitions.

Gallery Tours: Tours in English take place daily; tours in Spanish every Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., and Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Inquire at the Visitors' Center for schedule, topics, and meeting places. Special arrangements for group tours in foreign languages can be made by calling Group Reservations (570-3916).

Wheelchairs: Available upon request at Coat Check areas. Exhibitions and galleries are accessible by wheelchair.

Handicapped Visitors: For activities for the sight-impaired, called 879-5500, ext. 2063. For access to the Telephone for the Deaf (TTY), call 879-0421.

Strollers: Permitted on weekdays only in all galleries except Egyptian and special exhibitions.

Photography and Sketching: Special permits are *not* required for personal photography with hand-held still camera in the permanent collections. *No flash or movie or video cameras are allowed in the Museum; photography and sketching are not permitted in special exhibitions.* For information on sketching in the permanent collections please inquire at Information Desk.

Concerts and Lectures: Pick up a brochure at the information desk or call the Concerts and Lectures Office at 570-3949. Advance sales for subscription series and single tickets for concerts are available by mail. Call 744-9120 for recorded event information.

Education Programs: Consult *Calendar/News* at Visitors' Center for listings.

Libraries and Study Rooms: For information on the Thomas J. Watson Library, the Photograph and Slide Library, and the study rooms for prints, drawings, and textiles, call 879-5500.

Parking: The Parking Garage is open daily and is located at 80th Street and Fifth Avenue. There is a fee.

Coat Check Areas: Located at Museum entrances. All packages and umbrellas must be checked before entering the galleries.

First Aid: Ask nearest guard, who will call for medical aid.

Lost and Found: Inquire at the Visitors' Center.











The Cloisters: The Museum's branch for medieval art is located in Fort Tryon Park at the northern tip of Manhattan. Take the Madison Avenue bus no. 4, marked "The Cloisters–Fort Tryon Park," or take the Eighth Avenue Subway to 190th Street (Overlook Terrace station) and transfer to the no. 4 bus, or walk through the park. *Hours:* Open Tuesday–Sunday 9:30–5:15, March through October; 9:30–4:45, November through February. Closed all Mondays and January 1, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. For information call 923-3700.

Floor Plan

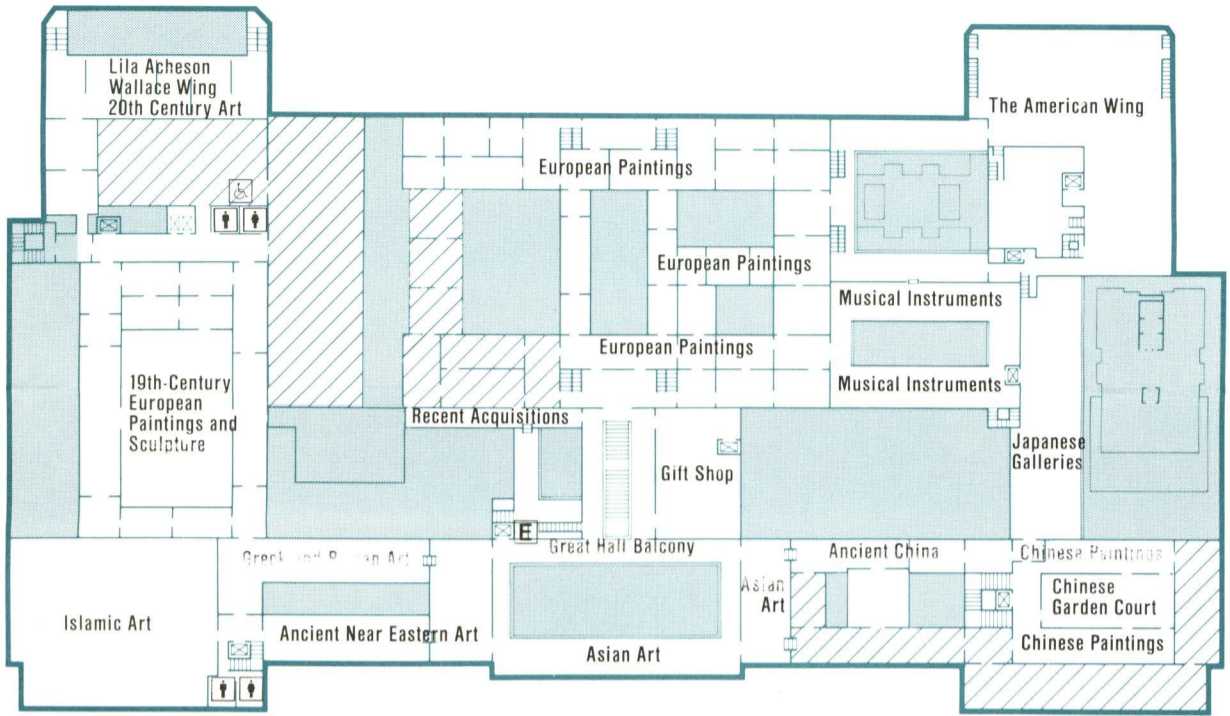
The Metropolitan Museum of Art



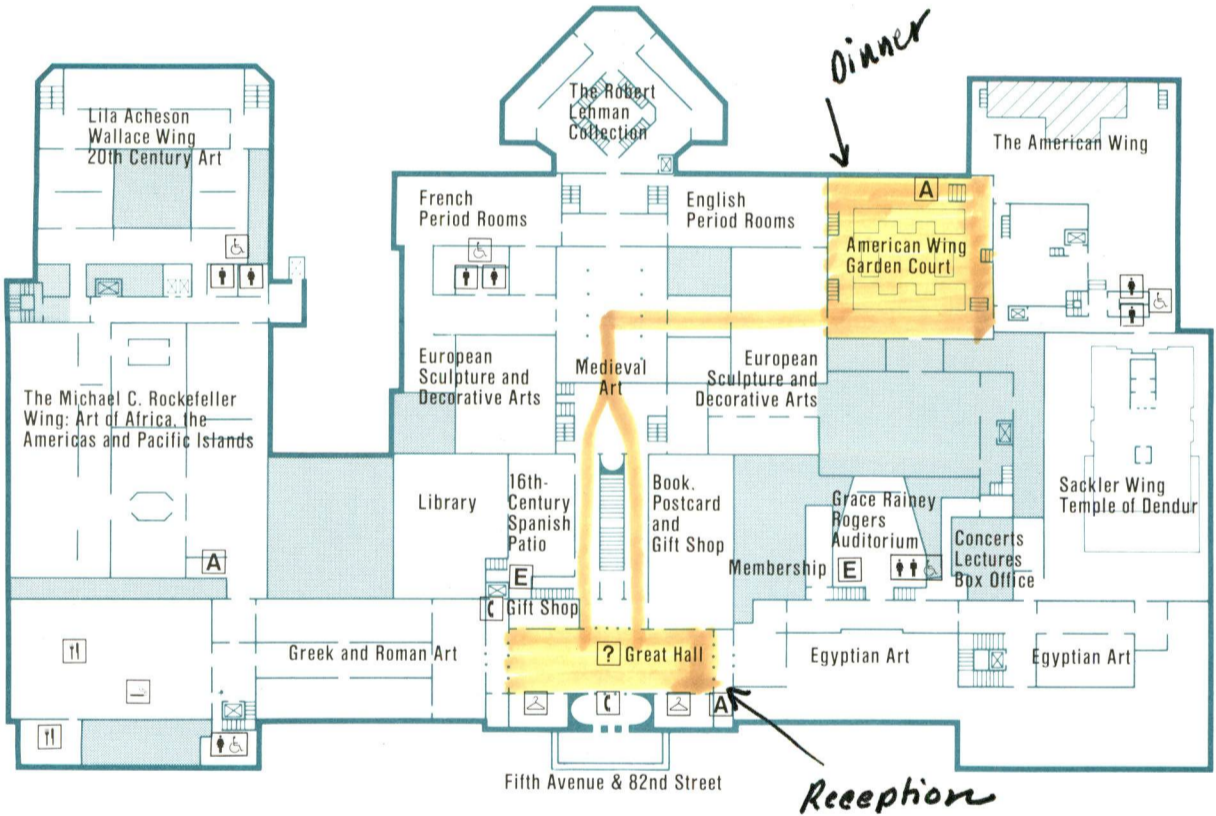
Legend

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
|  Stairs |  Information |  Coat Check |  Audioguides |  Bicycles |
|  Elevator |  Ladies' Room |  Telephone |  Restaurant |  Closed to the Public |
|  Escalator |  Men's Room |  Smoking |  Wheelchair Accessible |  Special Exhibitions |

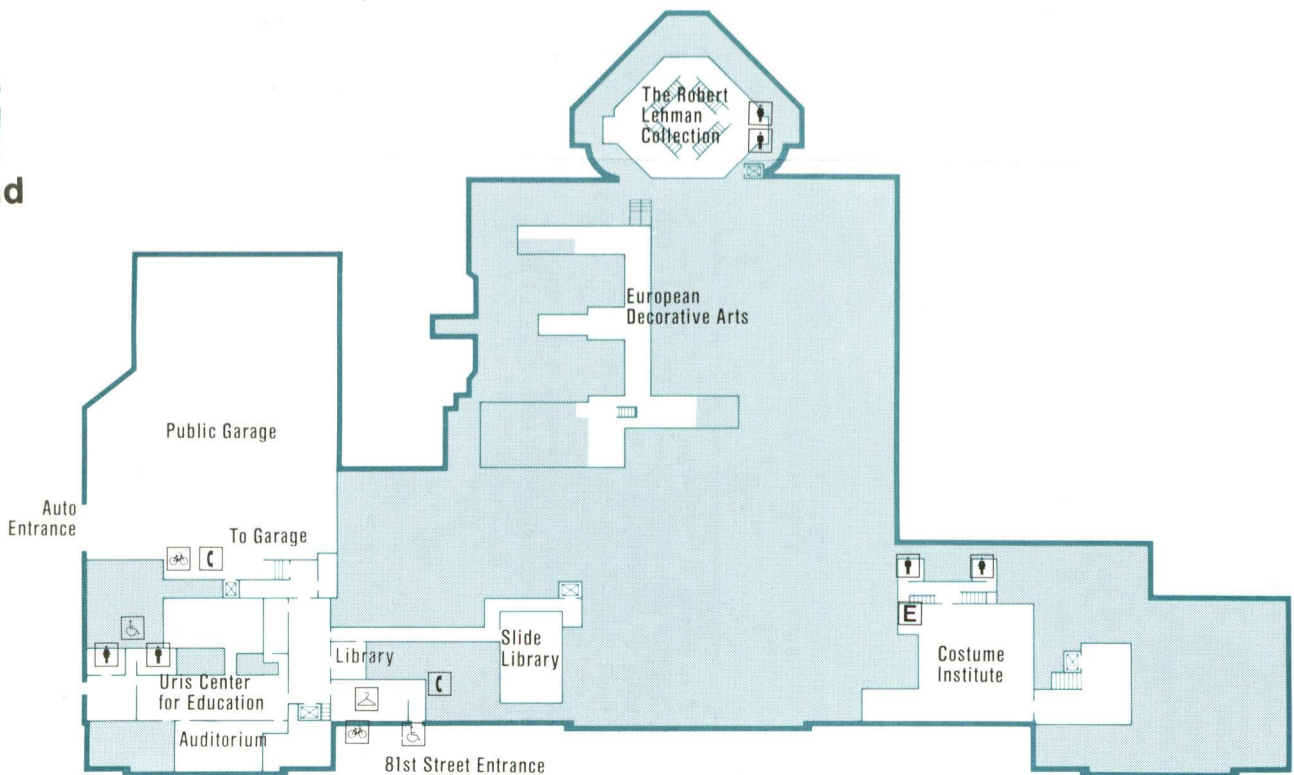
2 Second Floor



1 First Floor



G Ground Floor



MISCELLANEOUS FACTS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST

1. On the day that The Metropolitan Museum of Art first opened its doors on this Central Park location in March 1880, the President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, gave the dedication speech and was the first official visitor through the galleries. His carriage pulled up to the Museum through the park just a few yards from where President Bush will be giving his speech on September 25; and to the strains of "Hail, Columbia" he entered the very next room to the south, now the Medieval Sculpture Court (which then comprised almost the entire Museum). The room was filled with gentlemen in fancy frock-coats and women in floor-length silk dresses, and their carriages waited outside in a long line.

Since that time, President Bush is the first U.S. President to visit, while in office, the Metropolitan Museum.

2. The September 25 dinner (and President Bush's remarks) will be given in the Museum's Charles Engelhard Court, which is located in The American Wing and is filled with lively examples of American sculpture, architecture, and stained glass. These works of art represent a broad range of American art, from the Greek Revival bank facade on the north side of the court to the Art Nouveau loggia of Louis Comfort Tiffany's Long Island estate, and from white marble neoclassical sculpture to realistic bronzes. At the September 25 dinner, the most visible works in the courtyard will be the bank facade, the Tiffany loggia, and the centrally located gilded bronze sculpture of Diana by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, which was designed as a weathervane to sit atop New York City's old Madison Square Garden. Descriptions of these works are attached.

The Metropolitan owns the most comprehensive collection of American art anywhere and it is displayed throughout the four floors of The American Wing.

3. The country and culture of each and every guest at the September 25 dinner is represented in the collections of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, because the Museum holds over two million works of art from cultures around the world, spanning five millennia. Because of this institution, New Yorkers and visitors to New York City have a sense of what cultures throughout the world are about.

15 September 1989

To: Bob Simon
From: Elyse Topalian

I'm faxing a series of materials to you that might be helpful as your office prepares President Bush's speech for the dinner to be held on September 25 at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Enclosed you will find:

- 1) A page of miscellaneous facts on the Museum that might possibly be of interest. I am trying to find out, as well, how many international loan exhibitions we have put on display in the past decade -- I will fax you later today if I can confirm a number.
- 2) A 5-page general fact sheet on the Museum and its activities.
- 3) Various materials on the Charles Engelhard Court (the Museum space in which the dinner will be held), including information on three of the most dramatic and noticeable works of art installed there.

I received your request from Meg Pomeroy about the works of art that President Bush had in his official residence at the Waldorf while he was ambassador to the U.N. in 1971-73. I will fax this information to you later this afternoon.

Please don't hesitate to call if you have additional questions for us. My direct line is 212-570-3901.

7:25 receiving line

4:50 dinner + pen repr.

8:20 dinner

8:40

10:50 Toast

980-4477

355-3000 26M

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: SEPT. 21

To: BOB SIMON, SPEECHWRITING

ATTACHED IS THE MOST RECENT
DINNER LIST FOR THE SEPT. 25
DINNER ON THE OCCASION OF THE 44th
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
(DINNER AT THE MET. MUSEUM OF ART.)
GUEST LIST IS NOT CONFIRMED!

CATHY FENTON

Catherine S. Fenton
Deputy Social Secretary to
the White House
x7064

6218

DINNER (UNITED NATIONS) MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989 - 8:00 PM
BUSINESS SUIT (THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, THE CHARLES ENGELHARD COURT)
(rsvp x2510)

aa THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Democratic & Popular Republic of ALGERIA
& Mrs. Ghozali

aa His Excellency
The President of the ARGENTINE Nation
& Mrs. Menem

a His Excellency
Alois Mock
Minister for Foreign Affairs of AUSTRIA

a His Excellency
Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak AL-KHALIFA
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
State of BAHRAIN

His Excellency
Anisul MAHMUD Islam
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of BANGLADESH

a His Excellency
Mark Eyskens
Minister of Foreign Affairs of BELGIUM

The Honorable
Dr. Gaositwe K.T. CHIEPE, M.P.
Minister of External Affairs of the
Republic of BOTSWANA

a His Excellency
Jose Sarney
President of the Federative Republic of BRAZIL

His Highness
Prince MOHAMMED Bolkiah
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

His Excellency
Petar Toshev Mladenov
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of BULGARIA

a The Right Honorable
Joseph Clark, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for
External Affairs of CANADA

His Excellency
Acheikh ibn Oumar
Minister of External Relations of the
Republic of CHAD

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Relations of the
Republic of COLOMBIA
& Mrs. Londono

His Excellency
Rodrigo MADRIGAL Nieto
Minister of Foreign Relations of the
Republic of COSTA RICA

a His Excellency
Simeon Ake
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of COTE d'IVOIRE

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of DENMARK
& Mrs. Ellemann-Jensen

R Her Excellency
Eugenia Charles
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of DOMINICA

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Relations of the
Republic of ECUADOR
& Mrs. Cordovez

His Excellency
Ahmed Esmat Abdel MEGUID
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Arab Republic of EGYPT

His Excellency
Manuel PACAS Castro
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of EL SALVADOR

DINNER (UNITED NATIONS) SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

PAGE 3

- 10* His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of FINLAND
& Mrs. Paasio
- His Excellency
Roland Dumas
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the FRENCH REPUBLIC
- 10* His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Federal Republic of GERMANY
& Mrs. Genscher
- R* His Excellency
Dr. Obed Asamoah
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of GHANA
- a* His Excellency
Vinicio Cerezo
President of the Republic of GUATEMALA
- His Excellency
Major Jean Traore
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of GUINEA
- R* His Excellency
The Most Reverend Angelo Sodano
Secretary, Second Section of the
Secretariat of State of the HOLY SEE
- a* His Excellency
Gyula Horn
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
HUNGARIAN People's Republic
- a* His Excellency
P.V. Narasimha RAO
Minister of External Affairs of INDIA
- His Excellency
Ali Abdullah ALATAS
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of INDONESIA
- aa* His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of ISRAEL
and Mrs. Arens

a His Excellency
Gianni De Michelis
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the ITALIAN Republic

His Excellency
Taro Nakayama
Minister of Foreign Affairs of JAPAN

a His Excellency
Robert J. Ouko
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of KENYA

aa His Excellency
CHOI Ho-Joong
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of KOREA
& Mrs. CHA-MYONG

R The Honorable
Colonel Thaabe Letsie
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Kingdom of LESOTHO

His Excellency
Rudolph Johnson
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of LIBERIA

His Excellency
Jacques Poes
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Grand Duchy of LUXEMBOURG

His Excellency
Jean Bemananjara
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Democratic Republic of MADAGASCAR

His Excellency
Datuk Abu Hassan bin Omar
Minister of Foreign Affairs of MALAYSIA

His Excellency
Fathulla JAMEEL
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of MALDIVES

a The Honorable
Dr. Edward Fenech Adami
Prime Minister of the Republic of MALTA

- aa* The Honorable
The Minister of External Affairs and
Emigration of MAURITIUS
& Mrs. Boolell
- a* His Excellency
Fernando SOLANA Morales
Secretary of Foreign Relations of MEXICO
- a* His Excellency
TSERENPILYN Gombosuren
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
MONGOLIAN People's Republic
- R* His Excellency
Abdellatif Filali
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Cooperation of MOROCCO
- a* His Excellency
Shailendra Kumar UPADHYAYA
Minister of Foreign Affairs of NEPAL
- His Excellency
Hans van den Broek
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the NETHERLANDS
- His Excellency
Major General Ike Nwachukwu
Minister of External Affairs of NIGERIA
- a* Her Excellency
Gro Harlem Brundtland
Prime Minister of NORWAY
- aa* His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Islamic Republic of PAKISTAN
& Mrs. Khan
- aa* His Excellency
THE President of the Republic of PARAGUAY
& Mrs. Rodriguez
- aa* His Excellency
The Secretary of Foreign Affairs
of the PHILIPPINES
& Mrs. Manglapus

DINNER (UNITED NATIONS) SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

PAGE 6

a His Excellency
Joao de Deus PINHEIRO
Minister of Foreign Affairs of PORTUGAL

a His Excellency
IBRAHIMA Fall
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of SENEGAL

His Excellency
Abdurahman Jama BARRE
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
SOMALI Democratic Republic

a His Excellency
Sten Andersson
Minister of Foreign Affairs of SWEDEN

R His Excellency
Benjamin Mkapa
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
United Republic of TANZANIA

a His Excellency
Yaovi ADODO
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
of the Republic of TOGO

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of TUNISIA
& Mrs. Escheikh

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of TURKEY
& Mrs. Yilmaz

a His Excellency
Paul Kawange Ssemogerere
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of UGANDA

aa The Right Honorable
Secretary of State for Foreign and
Commonwealth Affairs
of the UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
& Mrs. Major

DINNER (UNITED NATIONS) SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

PAGE 7

His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and Mrs. Shevardnadze

a His Excellency
Carlos Andres PEREZ
President of the Republic of VENEZUELA

a His Excellency
Janez Drnovsek
President of the Presidency of the
Socialist Federal Republic of YUGOSLAVIA

Her Excellency
Nguz a Karl-I-Bond
State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation of the Republic of ZAIRE

R His Excellency
Luke Mwananshiku
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of ZAMBIA

ADDITIONS:

His Excellency
The Secretary General of the United Nations
& Mrs. Perez de Cuellar (Javier) (Marcela)

Hon. (Amb.) & Mrs. Thomas R. Pickering (Alice)
United States Representative to the United Nations

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the SYRIAN Arab Republic
& Mrs. al-Shara

a His Excellency
Ali Sahloul
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of the SUDAN

DINNER (UNITED NATIONS) SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

PAGE 8

ADDITIONS:

a His Excellency
Abdullah bin Khalifa Al-Attiyah
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
of the State of QATAR

aa His Excellency
The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
and Cooperation of the GABONESE Republic
& Mrs. Bongo

a His Excellency
Jaromir Johanes
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
CZECHOSLOVAK Socialist Republic

a His Excellency
Berhanu Bayih
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Democratic Republic of ETHIOPIA

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Oriental Republic of URUGUAY
& Mrs. Barrios Tassano

aa His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of SPAIN
& Mrs. Fernandez Ordonez



The Metropolitan Museum of Art

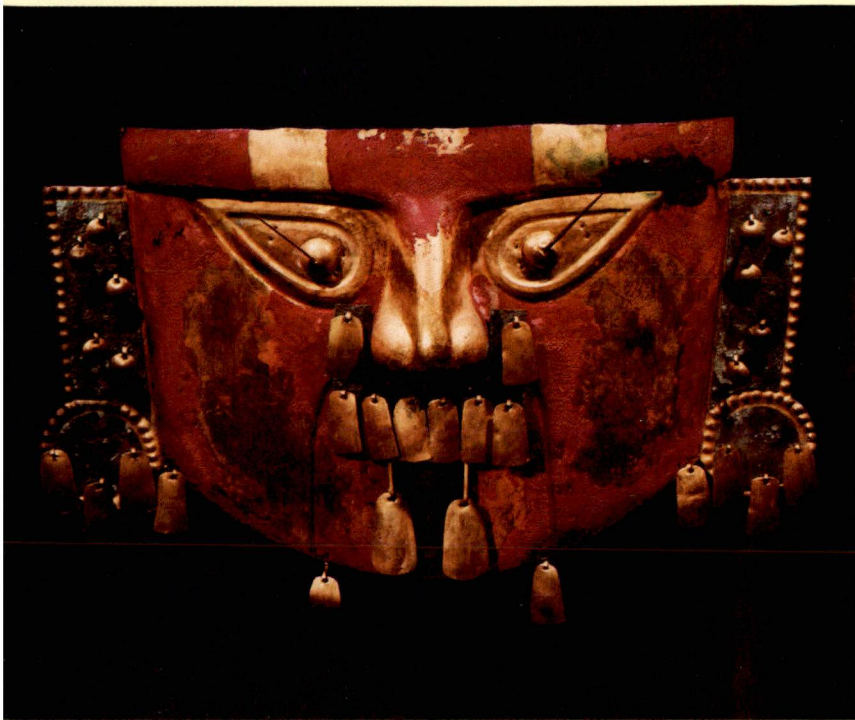
The Metropolitan Museum of Art is one of the largest and finest art museums in the world. Its collections include more than two million works of art—several hundred thousand of which are on view at any given time—spanning 5,000 years of world culture, from prehistory to the present.

This brochure is designed to give visitors an overview of the collections on display in the Museum's galleries. Also available are a Floor Plan, which includes information on services for visitors, and the Calendar/News, which offers a detailed current listing of special exhibitions, concerts, lectures, films, and other Museum activities. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Guide*, an illustrated handbook that is for sale in all of the Museum's shops, provides more information about the collections.

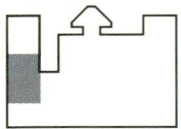
The Metropolitan Museum was founded in 1870 by a group of distinguished public figures, philanthropists, and artists. It moved to this site in Central Park in 1880. The Beaux-Arts facade and Great Hall were designed by the American architect Richard Morris Hunt at the turn of the century, and the Museum has grown considerably since then. It now extends along Fifth Avenue from 80th to 84th streets. Art is displayed on two main floors and in additional gallery areas. The collections are divided into eighteen curatorial departments, described below, which are responsible for the acquisition, preservation, and exhibition of the works of art.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street
New York, New York 10028
Telephone (212) 879-5500

This brochure has been made possible by the Altman Foundation.



Primitive Art

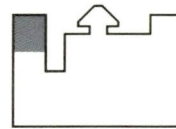


First Floor

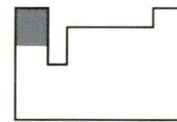
About 2,000 objects from Africa, the Pacific Islands, and the Americas are on view in The Michael C. Rockefeller Wing. The African collection has superb examples of

bronze sculpture from Benin (Nigeria) and wooden sculpture from West and Central Africa. Major works from the Pacific area include sculpture from the Asmat people of New Guinea and from the island groups of Melanesia and Polynesia. The Precolumbian cultures of Mexico and Central and South America are represented by important holdings in gold, ceramics, and stone. The native arts of North America are represented by groups of Inuit and Indian artifacts.

20th-Century Art



First Floor



Second Floor

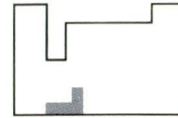
Selections from more than 8,000 paintings, works on paper, sculptures, and objects of design and architecture by American and European artists are on view in the

Lila Acheson Wallace Wing. European artists such as Bonnard, Picasso, and Kandinsky are represented by important works, but the emphasis of the collection is decidedly American — paintings by the Eight, modernist works of the Stieglitz circle, Abstract Expressionist and Color Field paintings, and a collection of Art Nouveau and Art Deco furniture and metalwork. Among the most popular works are Picasso's portrait *Gertrude Stein*, Matisse's *Nasturtiums* and "*Dance*," and Pollock's abstract masterpiece *Autumn Rhythm*.

On top of the Wallace Wing is The Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Roof Garden, open seasonally for the display of contemporary sculpture and offering a spectacular view of the New York skyline.



Ancient Near Eastern Art



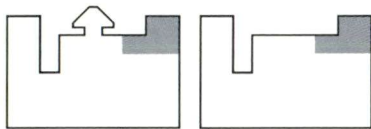
Second Floor

The works in this department range from the 6th millennium B.C. to the Arab conquest in A.D. 626, and come from ancient Mesopotamia, Iran, Syria, Anatolia,

and other lands extending from the Caucasus Mountains in the north to the Gulf of Aden in the south and from the westernmost borders of Turkey to the Indus River valley in Pakistan.

Highlights include Sumerian stone sculptures, Anatolian ivories, Iranian bronzes, Achaemenian and Sasanian works in silver and gold, and an extraordinary group of Assyrian reliefs and statues from the palace of Ashurnasirpal II at Nimrud, Iraq.

American Art



First Floor

Second Floor

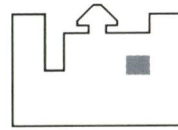
The American Wing houses one of the nation's largest and finest collections of American paintings, sculptures, and decorative arts. On view in the American paintings

galleries are such masterpieces as Bingham's *Fur Traders Descending the Missouri*, Cole's *The Oxbow*, and Sargent's *Madame X*. Also on display are many works by America's two premier late-19th-century artists, Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer. Numerous examples of Neoclassical and Beaux-Arts sculpture are on view in The Charles Engelhard Court.

The decorative arts date from the early Colonial period to the beginning of the 20th century and include furniture, silver, pewter, glass, ceramics, and textiles. Twenty-five period rooms with original woodwork and furnishings offer an unparalleled view of American art history and domestic life. A new and unique facility, the Henry R. Luce Center, places the Museum's entire study collection of decorative arts, sculpture, and painting on public view.

Max Schmitt in a Single Scull, by Thomas Eakins. American, 1871. Purchase, The Alfred N. Punnett Endowment Fund and George D. Pratt Gift, 1934 (34.92)

Arms and Armor



First Floor

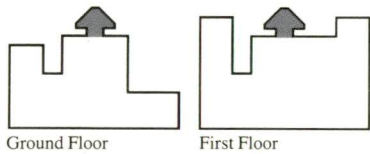
The arms and armor collection includes more than 14,000 weapons — both functional and ceremonial — from Europe, the Near East, Asia, and the Americas. With the

reopening of ten completely renovated galleries in 1990, about 1,500 objects will be on display.

Off the central court containing tournament armor will be galleries for European weapons prior to 1500, parade armor, firearms and edged weapons, Japanese and Islamic armor, and an orientation area.



Robert Lehman Collection



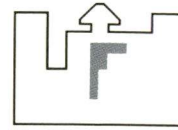
The Robert Lehman Wing houses the collection assembled by Mr. Lehman and his family. The collection of Old Master and 19th-century French paintings together

with European decorative arts is exhibited in seven galleries that reflect the ambience of the former Lehman house in New York City.

Together with Italian paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries are important works by such early Northern European masters as Petrus Christus, Hans Memling, and the Master of Moulins. Its other strengths are Dutch and Spanish paintings (Rembrandt, El Greco, and Goya) and French masterworks of the 19th and 20th centuries (Ingres, Renoir, Post-Impressionists, and Fauves). The department is also known for its drawings (rare early Italian works, important sheets by Dürer, Rembrandt, and Flemish masters, a large group of French works, and nearly 200 18th-century Venetian drawings). Rotating exhibitions present every aspect of the collection.

Portrait of the Princesse de Broglie by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres. French, about 1850. Robert Lehman Collection, 1975 (1975.1.186)

Medieval Art and The Cloisters



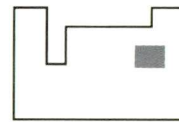
First Floor

The Museum's collection of medieval art, one of the richest in the world, encompasses the period from the 4th to the 16th century—roughly from the fall of

Rome to the beginning of the Renaissance. Among its strengths are Early Christian and Byzantine silver; jewelry of the barbarian tribes; Romanesque and Gothic liturgical vessels; stained glass, sculpture, enamels, and ivories; and tapestries of the 14th and 15th centuries.

Many of the department's greatest works are exhibited at The Cloisters, in Fort Tryon Park in northern Manhattan. The Cloisters is particularly well known for its Romanesque and Gothic architectural sculpture, tapestries (the renowned *Unicorn* series), illuminated manuscripts (*The Belles Heures de Jean, Duc de Berry*), stained glass, metalwork, enamels, ivories (the cross from the abbey of Bury Saint Edmunds), and paintings (the *Annunciation Altarpiece* by Robert Campin).

Musical Instruments



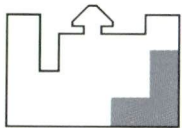
Second Floor

The department's collection includes nearly 4,000 objects from six continents, including a fully equipped violin maker's workshop and the oldest extant piano, made

in 1720 by Bartolommeo Cristofori. Some 800 European, American, and non-Western instruments are on view, illustrating the technical and social aspects of music as well as the tonal and visual beauty of the instruments themselves. Visitors may hear music performed on these instruments, which are also used in gallery concerts and lecture-demonstrations.



Egyptian Art

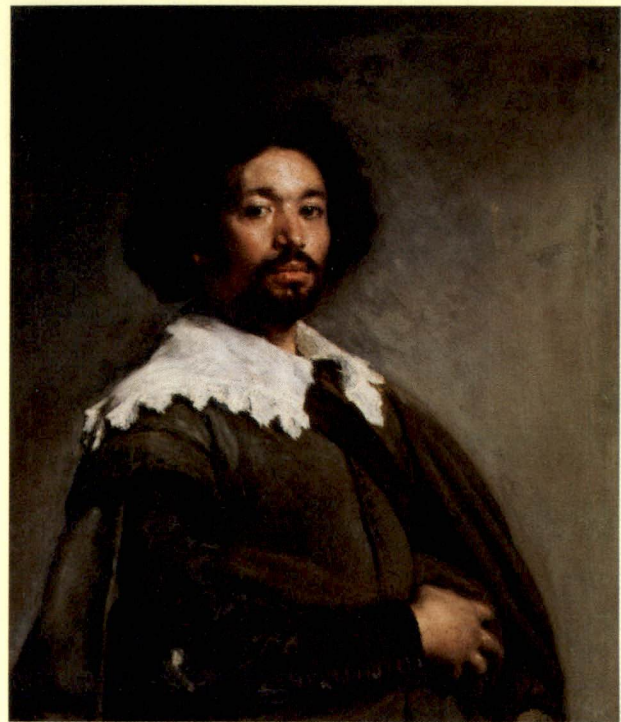


First Floor

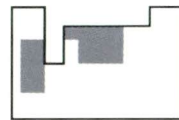
The Department of Egyptian Art, which deals with the culture and art of ancient Egypt from the Prehistoric Period (before 3100 B.C.) to the Byzantine Period (8th

century A.D.), has one of the largest and finest collections anywhere in the world. Models of daily life from the Tomb of Mekutra at Thebes, jewelry from the Middle and New Kingdoms, and sculpture depicting Queen Hatshepsut are shown alongside important archaeological holdings assembled during forty years of Museum-sponsored excavations. Virtually every object in the collection is on display. Notable architectural monuments include the Tomb of Perneb and the Temple of Dendur.

Temple of Dendur. Egyptian, about 15 B.C. Given to the United States by Egypt in 1965, awarded to The Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1967 and installed in The Sackler Wing in 1978 (68.154)



European Paintings



Second Floor

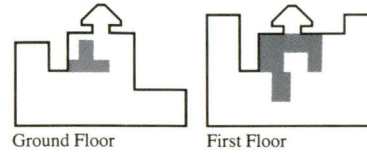
The 3,000 European paintings in the Metropolitan Museum form one of the greatest collections in the world, and dozens of works in it are instantly recognized worldwide.

Among Italian masterpieces are Mantegna's *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, Botticelli's *The Last Communion of Saint Jerome*, and Bronzino's *Portrait of a Young Man*. Complementing these are such beautiful Dutch and Flemish works as Jan van Eyck's *The Crucifixion; The Last Judgment*, Petrus Christus's *Portrait of a Carthusian*, Breughel's *The Harvesters*, and numerous works by Rubens and van Dyck.

The collection of Dutch paintings is especially rich, with Jacob van Ruisdael's *Wheatfields*, Rembrandt's *Aristotle with a Bust of Homer*, and five Vermeers, more than are in any other museum in the world. Among the Spanish paintings must be mentioned El Greco's *View of Toledo*, Velázquez's *Juan de Pareja*, and Goya's appealing portrait of the young

Juan de Pareja by Diego Velázquez. Spanish, about 1650. Purchase, Fletcher Fund, Rogers Fund and Bequest of Miss Adelaide Milton de Groot (1876-1967), by exchange, supplemented by gifts from friends of the Museum, 1971 (1971.86)

European Sculpture and Decorative Arts



The Department of European Sculpture and Decorative Arts has about 60,000 works of art ranging in date from the Renaissance to the early 20th century. Eight areas

are featured: sculpture, woodwork and furniture, ceramics, glass, metalwork (including jewelry), clocks and mathematical instruments, tapestries, and textiles.

The department has distinguished holdings of Italian Renaissance sculpture, 18th-century French sculpture, and an extensive collection of sculptures by Rodin and Degas. Among its best-known masterpieces are Tullio Lombardo's marble statue of Adam, the bronze statuette of a rearing horse thought to be after a model by Leonardo da Vinci, and the marble portrait bust of Diderot by Houdon.

Other major areas are French and English furniture and silver, Italian majolica, and French and German porcelain. Among the many period rooms from palaces and great houses are a 16th-century patio from the castle of Vélez Blanco, Spain, several salons from 18th-century French mansions, and two English Neoclassical rooms designed by Robert Adam.

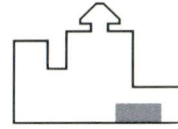
Five new galleries for the display of German and Austrian 18th-century art will open late in 1989.



Don Manuel Osorio Manrique de Zuñiga. Noteworthy examples of early French work include Georges de la Tour's *The Fortune Teller*, Poussin's *The Rape of the Sabine Women*, and Watteau's *Mezzetin*.

European painting of the 19th and early 20th century is located in The Andre Meyer Galleries on the second floor of The Michael C. Rockefeller Wing. On view are many of the greatest Impressionist and Post-Impressionist canvases ever painted. Among the works exhibited are David's *The Death of Socrates*, Courbet's *Young Ladies from the Village*, Bonheur's *The Horse Fair*, Manet's *Woman with a Parrot*, Monet's *Terrace at Sainte-Adresse* (one of 30 Monets in the collection), van Gogh's *Cypresses*, Gauguin's *Ia Orana Maria*, and Cézanne's *Mont Sainte-Victoire* (one of 17 Cézannes in the Museum).

Costume Institute



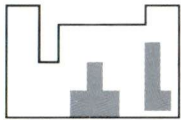
Ground Floor

The Costume Institute has more than 45,000 pieces of fashionable and regional costume from the 17th century to the present. Exhibitions are mounted regularly,

and its library and storage facilities, an important resource for theater and industrial designers, are open to scholars and professionals by appointment.



Asian Art

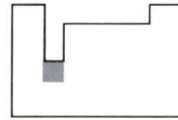


Second Floor

The collections of the Department of Asian Art are drawn from China, Japan, Korea, India, and Southeast Asia, and range in date from the 3rd millennium B.C. to

the 20th century A.D. The Museum's monumental Chinese Buddhist sculptures rank among the finest outside China. Selections of Chinese painting (especially strong in the Sung and Yuan periods) are exhibited at regular intervals. The department also has notable holdings of Chinese ceramics and jades; Ming dynasty furniture and a re-creation of a Ming scholar's garden; Japanese screens, lacquerware, and prints; and Indian and Southeast Asian bronze and stone sculpture.

Drawings, Prints and Photographs



Second Floor

Because of their fragility, these collections—composed of works on paper—are not on permanent view. Changing exhibitions, however, are regularly offered,

and the departmental study rooms are open by appointment.

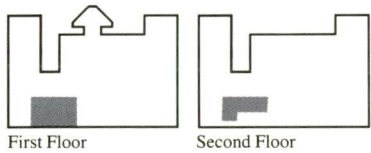
The collection of nearly 4,000 drawings is particularly rich in Italian and French works from the 15th through the 19th century.

The print collection includes major works by virtually every master printmaker, and is augmented by more than 12,000 books in which prints figure as illustrations.

The core of the photography collection came to the Museum from Alfred Stieglitz between 1928 and 1949. Recently the Ford Motor Company gave the Museum John Waddell's collection of 500 modernist photographs taken between the World Wars. The gift has added immeasurably to the Museum's photography holdings.



Greek and Roman Art



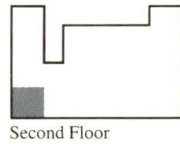
The collection of Greek and Roman art represents many civilizations. In addition to works from the Classical Period, it contains examples of the pre-Greek art of

the eastern Mediterranean (Cypriot, Minoan, and Mycenaean) and the pre-Roman art of Italy (Etruscan and Italic). Material produced after the conversion of the emperor Constantine to Christianity in A.D. 313 is in the Department of Medieval Art.

The collection includes Cypriot, Greek, and Roman sculpture in stone, bronze, and terracotta; painted Greek vases; Roman portrait busts; and Roman wall paintings from villas at Boscoreale and Boscotrecase. The department's holdings in glass and silver are among the finest in the world.



Islamic Art



The cultural diversity of the Muslim world is reflected in the Museum's holdings of Islamic art, which range in date from the 7th to the 19th century and consist of

objects from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east. The collection of pottery, more than 1,600 examples from every period and locale, is the finest in the world. Other outstanding holdings include glass and metalwork from Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia; royal miniatures from the courts of Persia and India; carpets from the 16th and 17th centuries; and an 18th-century room from Syria.