

"Those little town blues
are melting away

"I'm going to make a
new start of it
in old New York

And if I can make it there,
I'm going to make it
anywhere,
It's up to you
New York, New York"

Theme from 'New York, New York'

In 1664, the English captured New Amsterdam, the Island which the Dutch had purchased in 1626 from the Indians for \$24 worth of trinkets. The British renamed the city New York, after the Duke of York. The town had a population of about 1,000, paved streets, a city hall, church, shops, a tavern and other evidences of foundation.

No one at that time could have foreseen the destiny of the City of New York or envisioned the metropolis that stands today. Its possibilities-and its problems-have towered to skyscraper heights. Seven years from now, this city will mark two milestones in which it played a unique role in the future of civilization-the Bicentennial of the United States Government under the Constitution, and the Golden Anniversary of the launching of Television. New York should use this historic occasion to celebrate our City of Nations-and to take stock of where we have been and where we are going, as a city, as a nation and as citizens of Earth. 325 years after the founding of the City of New York, we can use this golden opportunity to realize a true rebirth of the spirit of this town. Sunday, April 30, 1989 can be the day when the Renaissance of New York becomes a reality in every neighborhood, on every street.

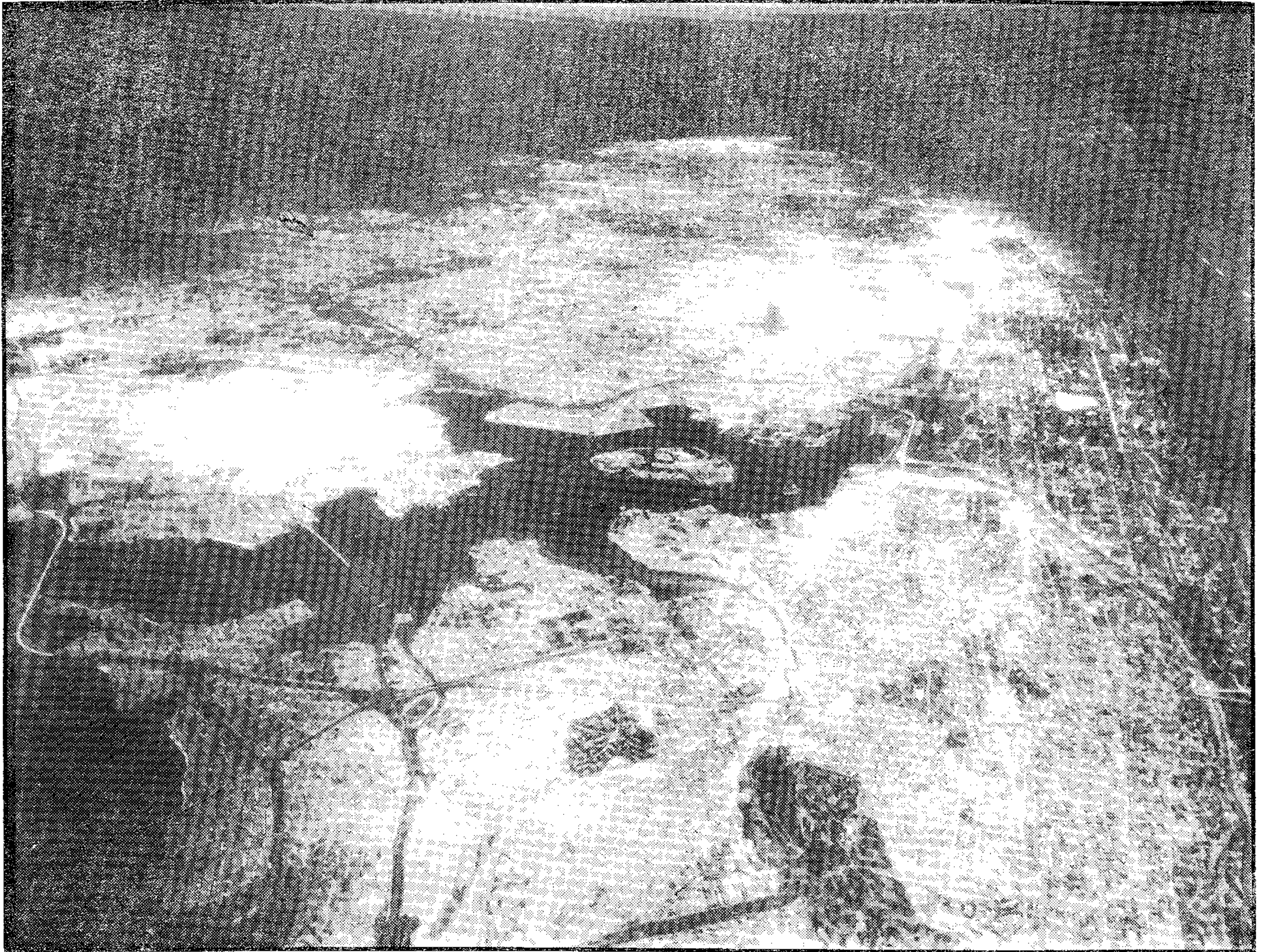
Section 1.3

1989- New York- A World City

The following sections of this report will propose that New York City be designated as the site of a major international event in 1989 that will appropriately commemorate these momentous anniversaries. Although the terms 'International Exposition' or 'World's Fair' are used to describe this proposed event, it is a very different kind of gathering that the Corporation envisions, as can be found in later sections of this report. First, it is important to review the premier position the City of New York holds to be the host to the world for such a major event.

However, these facts cannot quite convey the vibrance and vitality of our city, and the genuine friendliness of its hospitable people. It is a truly cosmopolitan and compassionate city-a world that speaks in dozens of languages, and is wholly dedicated to the pursuit of excellence.

Over the past thirty or forty years, New York has welcomed more international events than any other city on earth: a succession of major meetings of the United Nations' General Assembly, and too many conventions, conferences, and convocations to list here. Each of these events routinely attracts thousands of people; some have attracted millions. Last year, New York City was visited by 17 million out-of-towners. We are accustomed to playing host to the people of the world and we enjoy it.



The vast size of the City of New York and its 5 boroughs is seen on this scale model of the entire city called "A Panorama of New York" which is on display at the Queens Museum in the New York City Building at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. (The Bronx is in the foreground, Manhattan at far right, Queens left center and Brooklyn top center.)

General Information -New York has been called the city of superlatives, and by any measure-size, diversity, energy, power, wealth, or sheer wonder-few cities can match it. Among American cities it is the recognized capital of communications, publishing, theatre, art, fashion, business and finance.

The city's size is its most striking feature to initial visitors. It spreads over 320 square miles, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, the Hudson River to the west, Westchester County to the north, and Long Island to the east. All but one of the city's five boroughs are islands.

Population-Within these boroughs reside roughly eight million people. Beyond them, in the city's vast tri-state metropolitan region lives an even larger population of nearly 18 million.

Topography-Although the city's skyscrapers give it a strong verticle presence, New York's land form is primarily a coastal plain. Elevations range from less than 50 feet over most of Manhattan and the Bronx and about 400 feet in Staten Island.

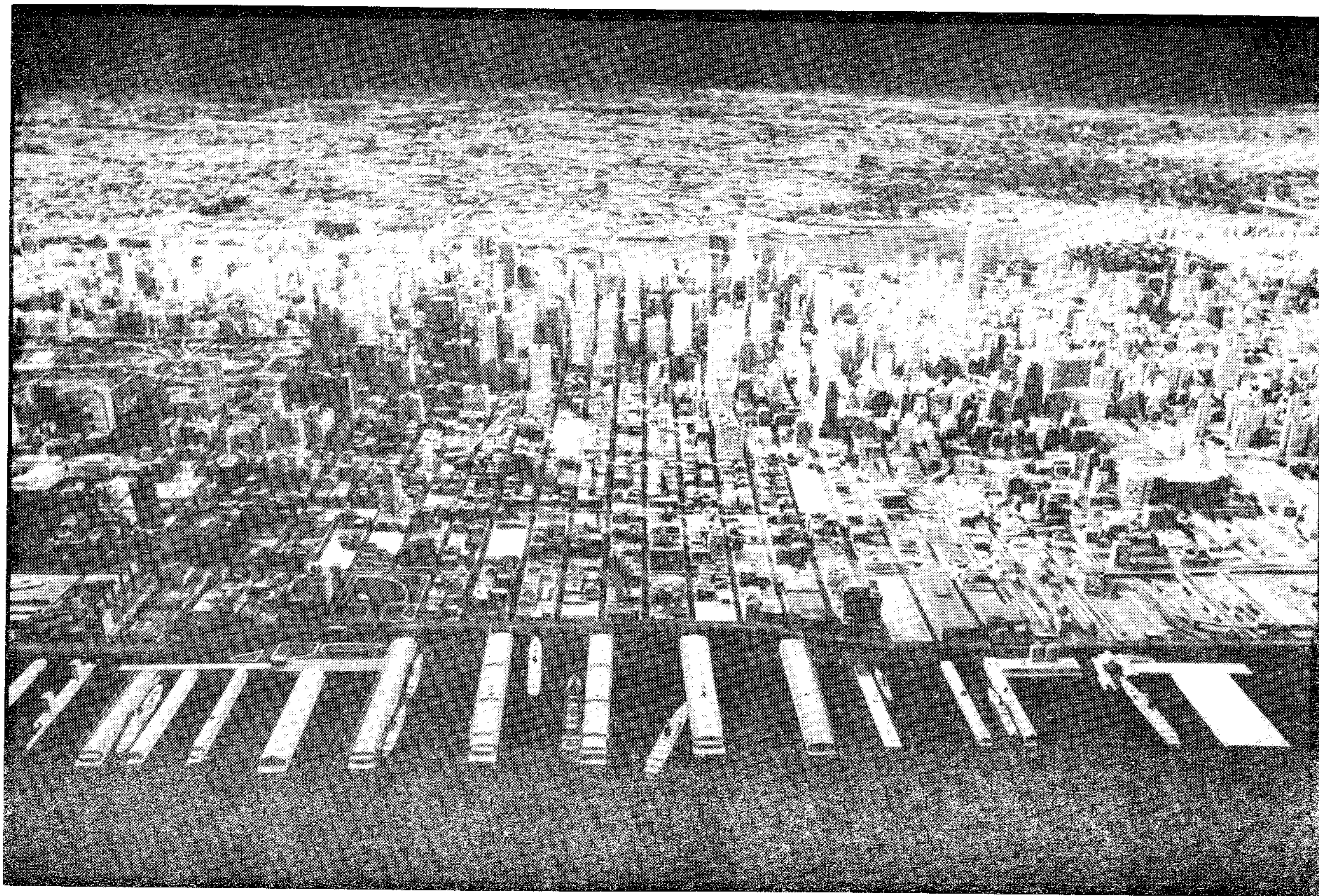
Climate-New York's climate is determined by the continental weather approaching the city from the west, and by the moderating effect of the ocean to the south. The continental influence predominates so that the city experiences a wide range of temperatures and weather conditions throughout the year: January is the coldest month, with an average temperature of 32.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and July is the warmest month, with an average temperature of 76.6 degrees Fahrenheit. During the summer, however, local sea breezes often bring down the heat; and during the winter, the city can be ten to 20 degrees warmer than its inland suburbs.

Another measure of the ocean's influence is the small average daily variations in temperatures from year to year. Precipitation is moderate and distributed evenly throughout the year. Tropical storms are rare.

How to get there-New York has always been a highly accessible city. Early on, New York's harbor made it one of the great nautical cities of the world. Today some 49 foreign and domestic airlines serve the city through its principal airport, John F. Kennedy International. No other airport in America can match this concentration of service-it makes New York the gateway to the Western Hemisphere, as well as one of the greatest travel centers on earth. About 64 percent of Transatlantic travelers (and many going to and from South America and the Orient) use JFK. Sixty percent of all passenger movements to and from other countries pass through New York each year, nearly four times as many as through Los Angeles, the city's closest rival. Virtually all of those travelers from foreign countries spend time in New York; last year 1,750,000 foreign visitors spent at least one night in New York-a record number.

Two other airports also serve the city: LaGuardia (located only eight miles from midtown Manhattan) and Newark (located in nearby New Jersey, 16 miles from midtown). These airports are primarily domestic; they connect New York with every sizable city in North America. By offering the domestic traveler so much flexibility, New York also provides the foreign traveler the best opportunity for connecting flights to his ultimate destination in North America. Last year New York's three airports served 42 million passengers.

Many travelers between New York and other American cities prefer to utilize the extensive ground transportation system that focuses on the city. This is especially true if their trip is under 300 miles. Within this distance from New York are the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston; the corridor connecting them contains a population of about 50 million. Railroad service along this corridor is excellent; there are 24 daily express trains from Washington to New York via Baltimore



New York Harbor and mid-Manhattan with the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn beyond as seen on the Panorama of N.Y. This scale model was constructed for the 1964 World's Fair and is kept up to date to reflect city changes. It contains a model of every structure, road, park and bridge in the entire city.

and Philadelphia, and ten daily trains from Boston. Many more local trains run from intermediate points. Long-distance bus service to cities across the country is also available. These modes of transportation are equipped to bring many thousands of day-visitors and overnight visitors to any event being staged in New York. In 1981, 17 million overnight visitors came to New York from home and abroad; no other city anywhere in the world came close to this total.

No other city has New York's number of major airports and their frequency of service from cities across the country and around the world; no other city can match New York's proven ability to house international events, whether they be the regular sessions of the United Nations or such intermittent events as the World's Fairs; no other city has as many people (many of them with special linguistic skills) capable of providing the services necessary to run an international exposition—from building construction and maintenance, to the comprehensive provision of security to all World's Fair facilities.

New York has another special advantage over many other American cities; it alone has the cosmopolitan atmosphere that distinguishes a world city. Like London, Paris, and Tokyo, New York sets its country's cultural and social trends; it functions as the nation's center of communications, commerce, entertainment, and finance. All of these assets give it a creative excitement that adds immeasurably to its attractiveness as a site for an International Exposition—and most particularly for the national festival of the arts that will be held concurrently with the Fair. Artists from the U. S. and elsewhere are active in New York and are continually visiting it. The city's performing arts community is highly organized and quite capable of using the many theatres, arenas, and outdoor spaces of New York for an arts festival of great merit. Such a festival should broaden the interest of the World's Fair and attract many additional people to it.

New York's role as America's capital of communications, commerce and finance is uniquely suited to the role of publicizing each of the Fairs' activities.

How to get around in the city—Within the city and its metropolitan region is a public transportation system unmatched in North America. Almost one-half of all mass transit rides in the United States occur on this system. Its subways, which connect the center to the neighborhoods of four of the city's boroughs, are characterized by both frequency of service and speed; all subway lines run 24 hours a day and many offer both express and local service on separate tracks.

Buses are the workhorses of the transit system and run on almost every main street. Some buses offer express service to the city's outlying neighborhoods and to its airports; others provide special runs on weekends to the city's cultural attractions.

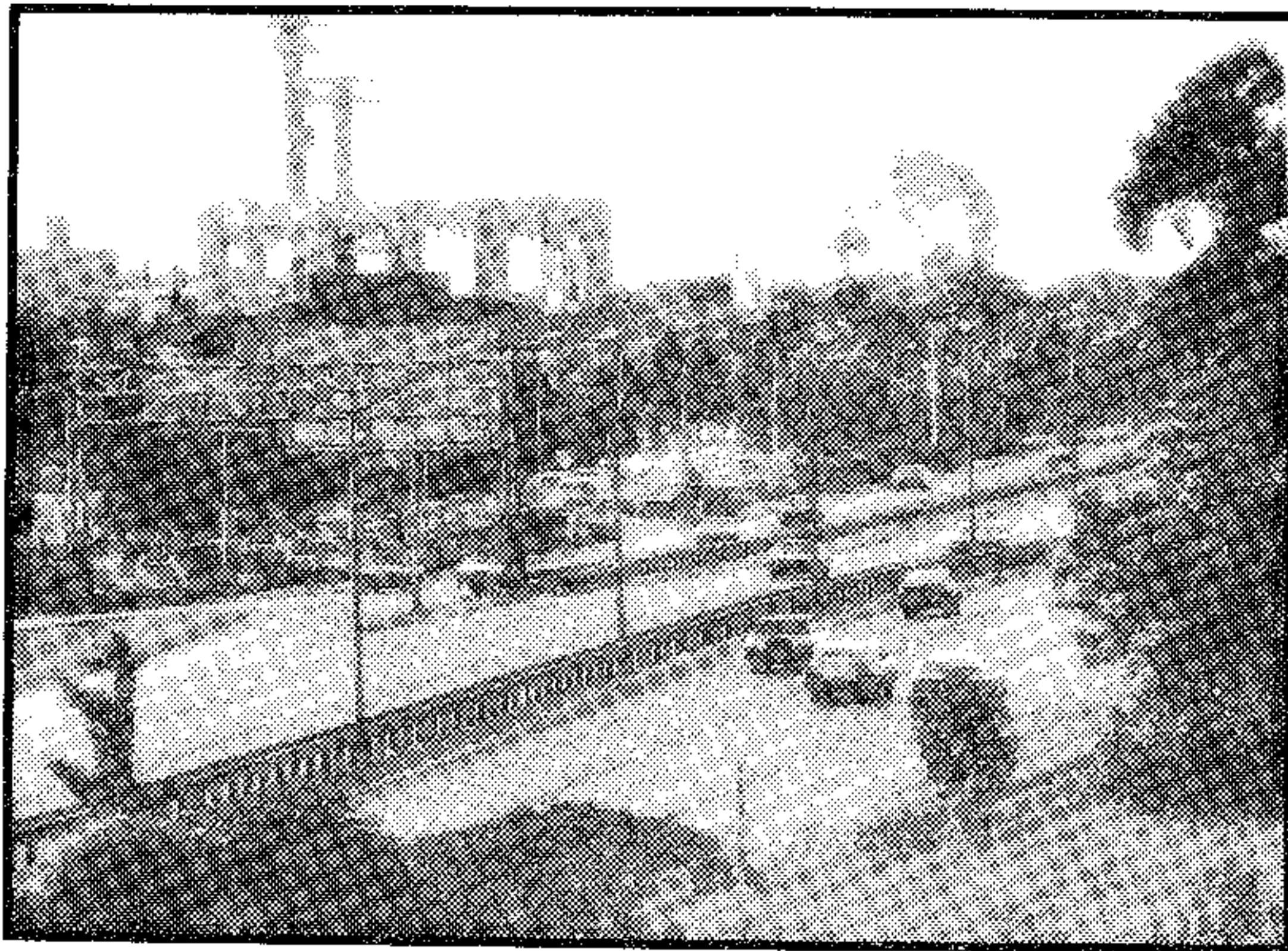
Commuter train lines radiate in all directions from two Manhattan terminals. They serve hundreds of stations in the metropolitan region's three states. Many of these stations are located near some of the nation's finest natural beaches and inland recreational areas. Comfortable, air-conditioned cars run



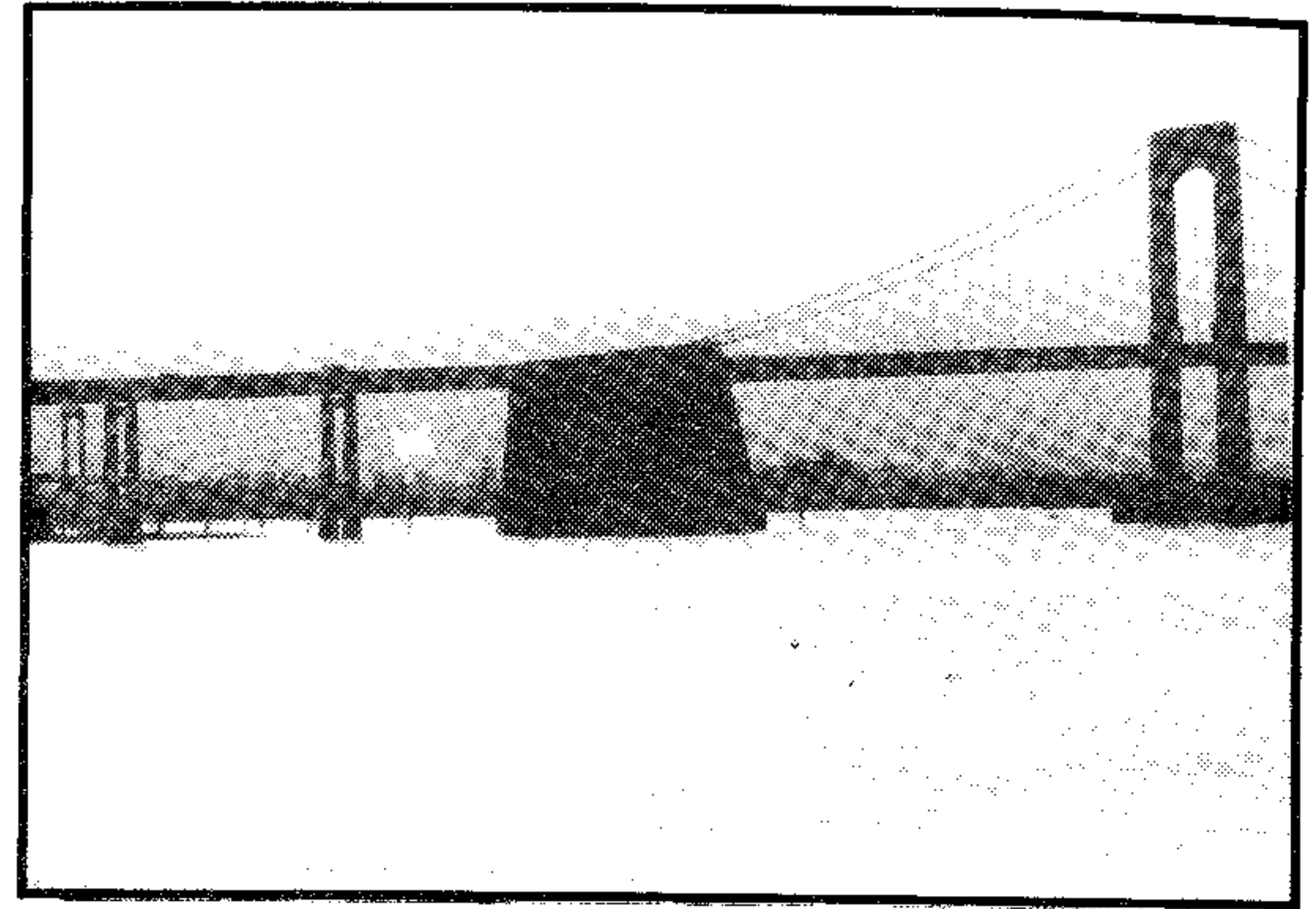
The TWA terminal at New York's Kennedy Airport.

on all routes, thanks to the acquisition of all-new rolling stock in the last few years. In addition, New York has 12,000 taxis, and there are more in the suburbs. These permit visitors to tap the city's many attractions without the expense and inconvenience of renting a car—a necessity in many other American cities.

Some people prefer to drive, though, and New York has a comprehensive network of expressways and parkways to serve them. Drivers along these highways can move swiftly from borough to borough and to the suburbs and parks beyond. Most of the highways are free, although some of the bridges and tunnels connecting them charge tolls. A wide choice of parking facilities is available in the city's business and cultural centers.



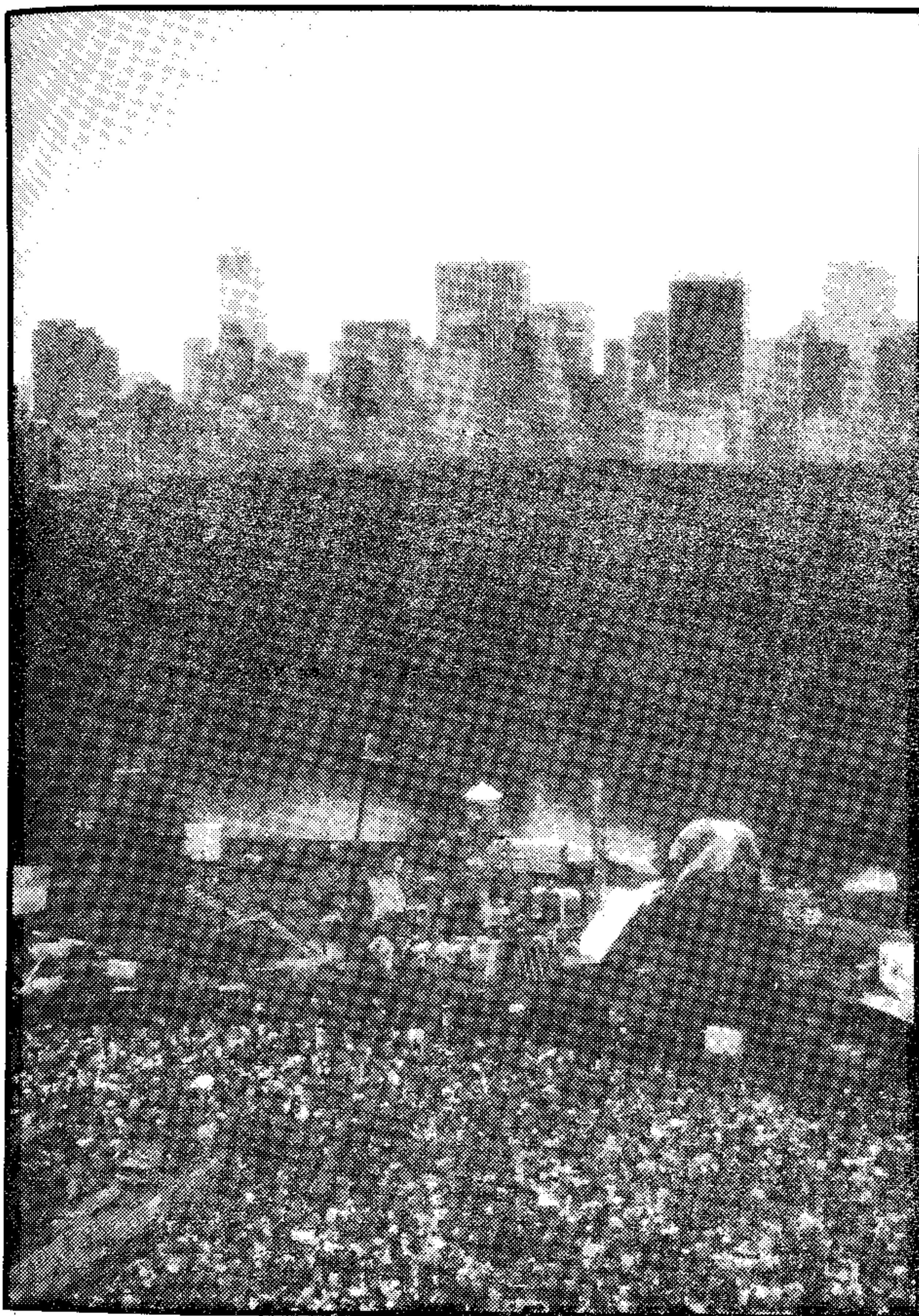
Complex of roads and highways encircling the World's Fair Grounds at Flushing Meadow.



Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges link Queens and the Bronx.

All these forms of transportation, working together, allow vast numbers of people to assemble routinely for events in the city. Crowds of 50,000 are common at sporting events, and free summer concerts and operas in Central Park have attracted many more; indeed, some have gone as high as 500,000. Yet few special measures had to be taken to transport such crowds—the available forms of public and private transportation are quite adequate, and whenever one type of transportation becomes over-burdened, people simply shift to another. More than any other city New York is used to dealing with crowds of people attending events; it has the infrastructure and the supervising expertise to meet the basic transportation needs facing any major event such as a World's Fair.

This extensive, multi-modal transportation system can provide convenient, efficient, and attractive transport services to all the Fair's sites. Virtually all of these proposed sites (as outlined in Part 3 of this report) are accessible by at least one mode of public transit as well as by highway.



Over 500,000 attended Simon and Garfunkel reunion concert at Central Park in 1981.

Accommodations-New York is better able to meet the lodging requirements of a World's Fair than any other city in the world. It has an inventory of over 100,000 first-class hotel rooms, which is more than London and Paris, or Chicago and Los Angeles, combined. Clearly, New York's hotel industry is able to provide more rooms than any other city for the following thousands of hotel users, most of whom will be from out of town:

- Television and radio technical production personnel.
- Members of the written and electronic press.
- Visitors, participating performers, exhibitors and participants.

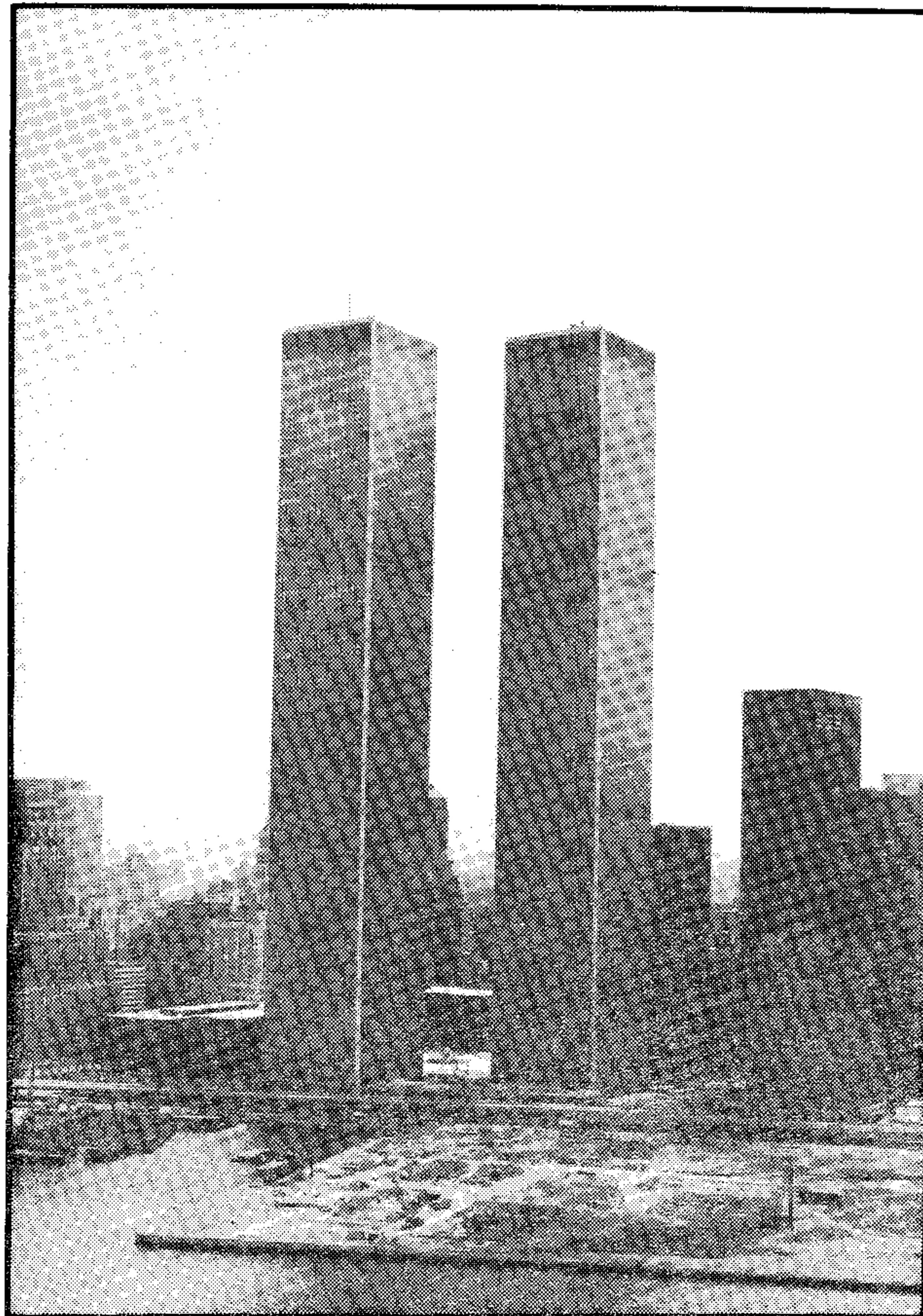
New York will be able to take these massive requirements in stride just as it did when it hosted the 1976 and 1980 Democratic Conventions, and the 1977 Shriners Convention (attended by 50,000 persons). Not only can the city provide the necessary number of rooms required for the World's Fair, but it can also supply them in a broad price range.

Some of New York's hotels are among the most elegant in the world; others are specifically designed for visiting businessmen and convention delegates, and they offer many meeting facilities and business services; and still other hotels cater to price-conscious vacationers and tour groups from home and abroad.

The following list summarizes the city's principal inventory.

Hotels	Number of Hotels
Bargain Hotels (starting at less than \$20)*	19
Moderate Price Hotels (starting at \$20-29)	16
Tourist Hotels (starting at \$30-39)	25
Luxury Hotels (starting at \$40-49)	15
Deluxe Hotels (starting at \$50 and up)	7

* Price for a single room



The World Trade Center and Battery Park City landfill site.

Nearly all of these hotels, regardless of classification, offer air-conditioning, television, and meeting and convention facilities. Many have excellent shops, restaurants, and night clubs. Parking is usually provided for in a garage on the premises, or through a reduced-rate agreement with a nearby garage. Many hotels offer special weekend or holiday package rates and can be expected to tailor special rates to meet the requirements of the fair.

Most of the hotels listed are in midtown Manhattan, close to the city's best restaurants, stores, theatres, and other entertainment and cultural attractions. They are also close to the subways and trains that will link midtown to the main site at Flushing Meadow. These same modes of transportation, together with the city's bus system, will be convenient to hotel guests wishing to attend the other Fair events to be held throughout the metropolitan region.

Communication Capital-The City of New York may very well be the media capital of the U. S. and the world. We have all the facilities that are currently available to any radio or TV network, anywhere, and we are skilled in their use.

All of the major U. S. communications industries are headquartered in New York: TV and radio networks, news magazine and book publishers, advertising agencies, and many supporting activities. New York acts as the primary U. S. receiver of information from abroad, as well as the principal transmitter of the image of America to the rest of the world. Specifically:

All of the nation's key networks are headquartered within a few blocks of each other in midtown Manhattan. In those offices are created the programs that will be viewed and heard by millions of people. Many of the broadcasts actually originate in New York. So, all of the necessary technical facilities exist in this city.

Almost every large weekly or monthly journal, whether news magazine, sports magazine, arts magazine, or woman's magazine, is edited in New York. Thus, New York has a great concentration of talented writers, illustrators, photographers, art directors, researchers, and photo libraries.

America's book publishers are heavily concentrated in New York, too. Two thirds of the publishers responsible for more than 75 titles a year are located in the city.



New York is the headquarters for many of the nation's leaders in the communications and information industries.

New York is the home of 11 daily newspapers some in foreign languages. The Daily News and the Wall Street Journal have the largest circulation in the country, the New York Post is one of the oldest newspapers, and the New York Times is America's unofficial "newspaper of record." Moreover, there are seven VHF television stations and over 50 radio stations-more than in any other American city. This means that New York has the largest and most competitive community of broadcasters and journalists operating in any U. S. city. In addition, the cabling of the city's boroughs with state-of-the-art technologies should be completed well before 1989.

Cultural Attractions

New York's soaring skyscrapers are a testament to the city's business prowess. Less noticable from afar are the famed museums and other cultural centers, the Broaway and off Broadway theatres, the shops along the avenues, the discotheques, the elegant international restaurants, and the renowned sports arenas and racetracks.

These attractions comprise one of the world's great concentrations of human knowledge and skill. Their physical presence adds glamor and excitement to a city that the world looks to for the "best of everything."

Visual Arts

Discovering-or rediscovering-the delights of New York will add an extra dimension to the World's Fair. The city has 50 major cultural institutions alone, among them the following museums:

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

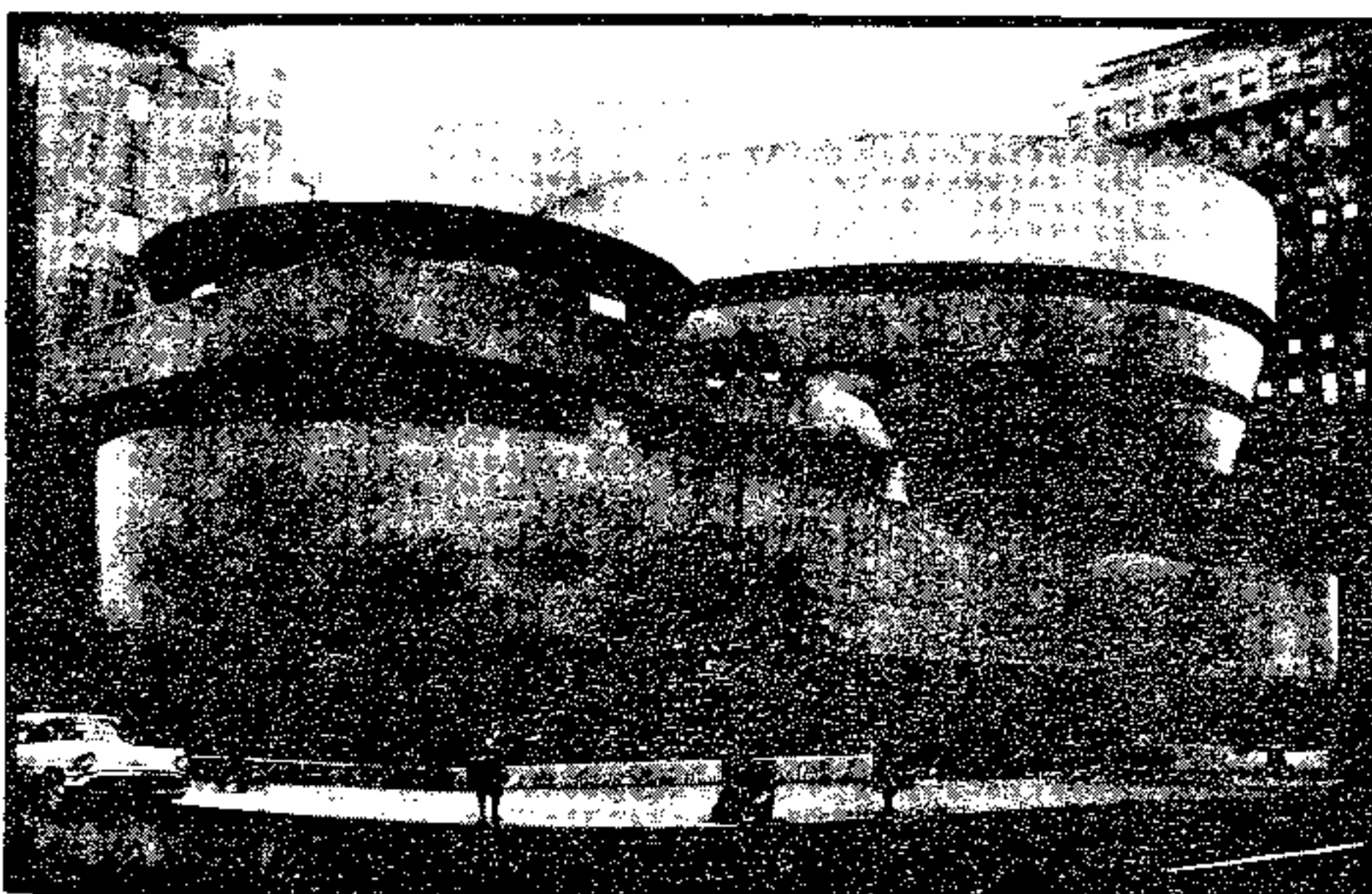
One of the world's most prestigious art museums, and the largest in the Western Hemisphere. Its remarkable collection of more than three million art objects spans the history of world art from ancient times up to the present day.

The Museum of Modern Art

The permanent collection of this museum includes many of the masterpieces of world art from 1880 to the present. On exhibit are paintings, sculpture, drawings, prints, architecture, photography, film, and industrial and graphic design.



The Metropolitan Museum of Art



The Guggenheim Museum

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

Specializing in nineteenth and twentieth century painting and sculpture, this museum's home is a striking spiral building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

The Whitney Museum

The Whitney has the largest collection of 20th century American art open to the public anywhere. The museum's building, designed by Marcel Breuer, is a landmark of modern architecture.

The American Museum of Natural History

This gigantic and lively museum tells the story of man and his place in nature. Throughout its 35 halls and galleries are dioramas showing man and animals in their natural habitats. It also contains the world renowned Hayden Planetarium.

The Museum of The City of New York

A museum that traces New York's development from a small Dutch trading post to America's largest city. There are furnished "period rooms," dioramas, ship models, costumes, theatrical memorabilia, and a splendid dollhouse and doll collection.

The South Street Seaport Museum

This outdoor "museum" is located on the waterfront of Lower Manhattan, close to Wall Street. Its shops, piers, and anchored vessels are a restoration of the port at its commercial zenith during the nineteenth century. The Seaport Museum sponsors free outdoor concerts on the pier itself nearly every night of the week in the summer.

New York has 31 other museums, too. Those of special importance in conveying America's artistic heritage to visitors to a World's Fair would be the Brooklyn Museum, the Museum of the American Indian, the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design, the Museum of American Folk Art, the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, the Queens Museum, and the New York Hall of Science, the latter two located at the Flushing Meadow Fairgrounds.

Among the other principal attractions which the city offers are the New York Aquarium at Coney Island, the Bronx Zoo and the New York Botanical Gardens, the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, and the Queens Botanical Gardens.

New York is also the most active art market in the world—each year \$1 billion worth of art changes hands in the city. The center for these transactions are nearly 500 private art galleries and two of the world's most prestigious art auction houses.

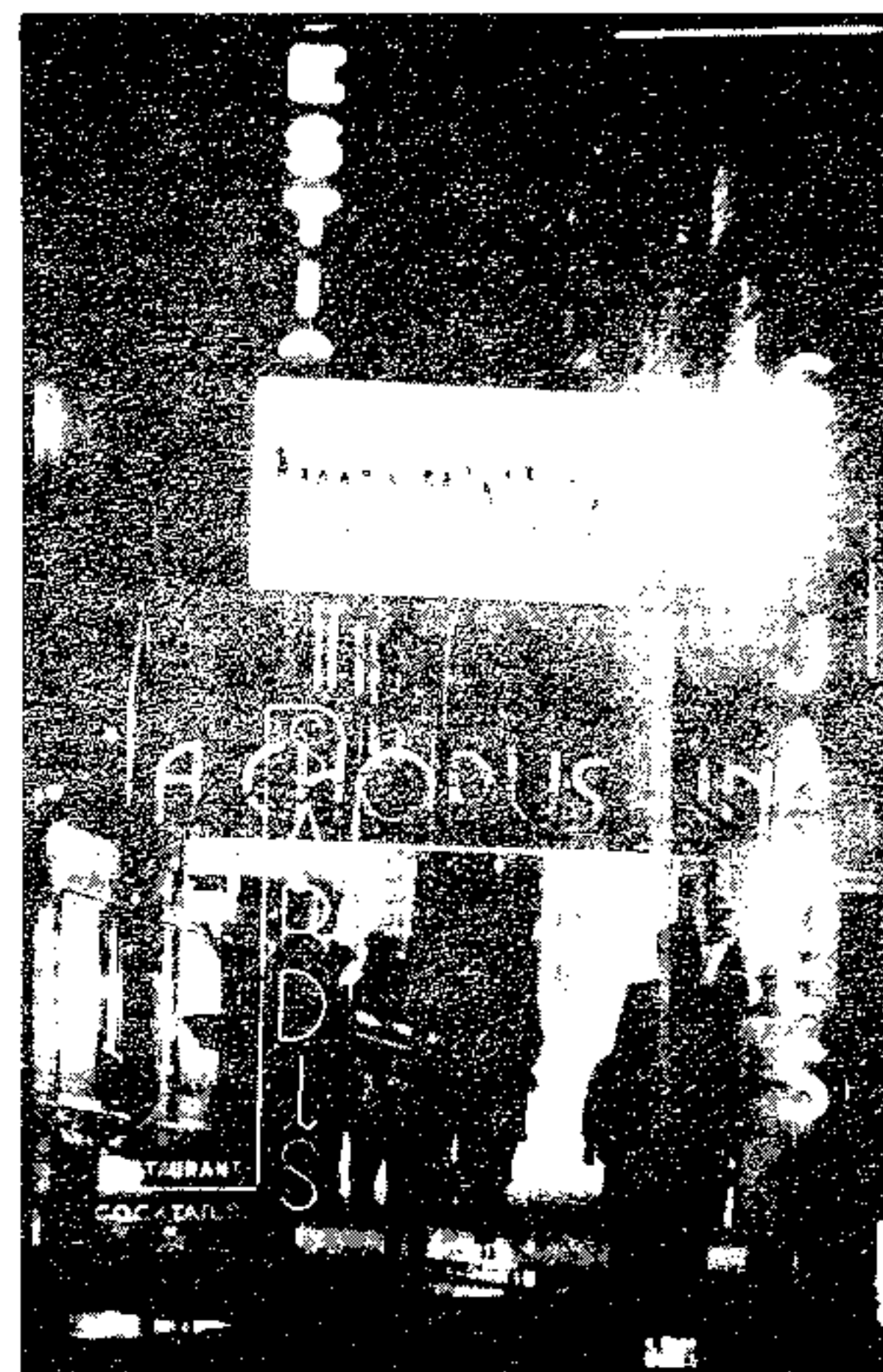
The more formal and expensive galleries are located uptown, on and near Madison Avenue, and others resembling them are more centrally located galleries around 57th Street in midtown. Very different in their relaxed atmosphere and emphasis on experimental art are the galleries located downtown in New York's most popular new artist's quarter, SoHo. All of these galleries — and their many special shows — are open to public browsing.

Performing Arts

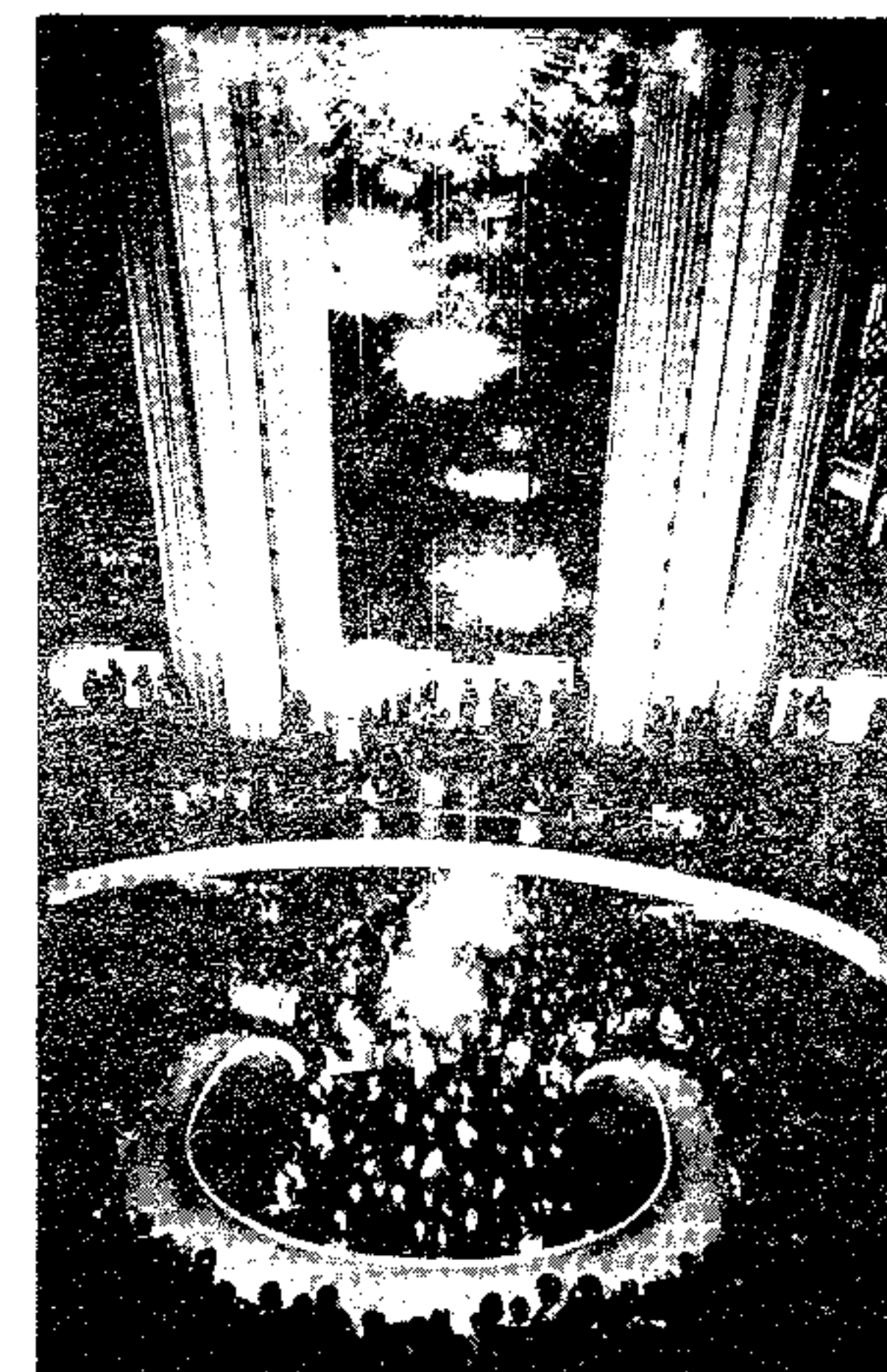
Just as lively are New York's performing arts: the word "Broadway" has long symbolized the theatre to America and much of the world. For generations, the glamor and excitement of "The Great White Way" has drawn theatre-lovers to Times Square 38 playhouses. Dozens of new shows open every year, and many become hits. In recent years, a new "golden era" has dawned on Broadway: young playwrights, budding acting talents, and many ethnic and black plays have revived the interest in the theatre—and have broadened its audience as a result. Plans are undergoin for a massive renovation of the Times Square area. The 42nd Street Reconstruction Project could become a "Rockefeller Center West." Famed Radio City Music Hall is now a major entertainment complex, recently the site of Alexander Cohen's remarkable "Night of 100 Stars." Also such world famous show places as Carnegie Hall and Town Hall offer the best in cultural attractions.

For the past twenty years, the smaller and innovative playhouses "off-Broadway" have been staging classic plays, revivals of past Broadway plays, and works by new playwrights. Among the most productive off Broadway institutions is the New York Shakespeare Festival, which has been the launching point for a whole new generation of theatre talent.

"Off-off Broadway" is even more experimental than "off Broadway." Its playhouses are very small and are scattered throughout lower Manhattan. Many of these plays are actually "works in progress" that may appear in more established theatres later. Off-off Broadway is a vital leading edge in American performing arts.

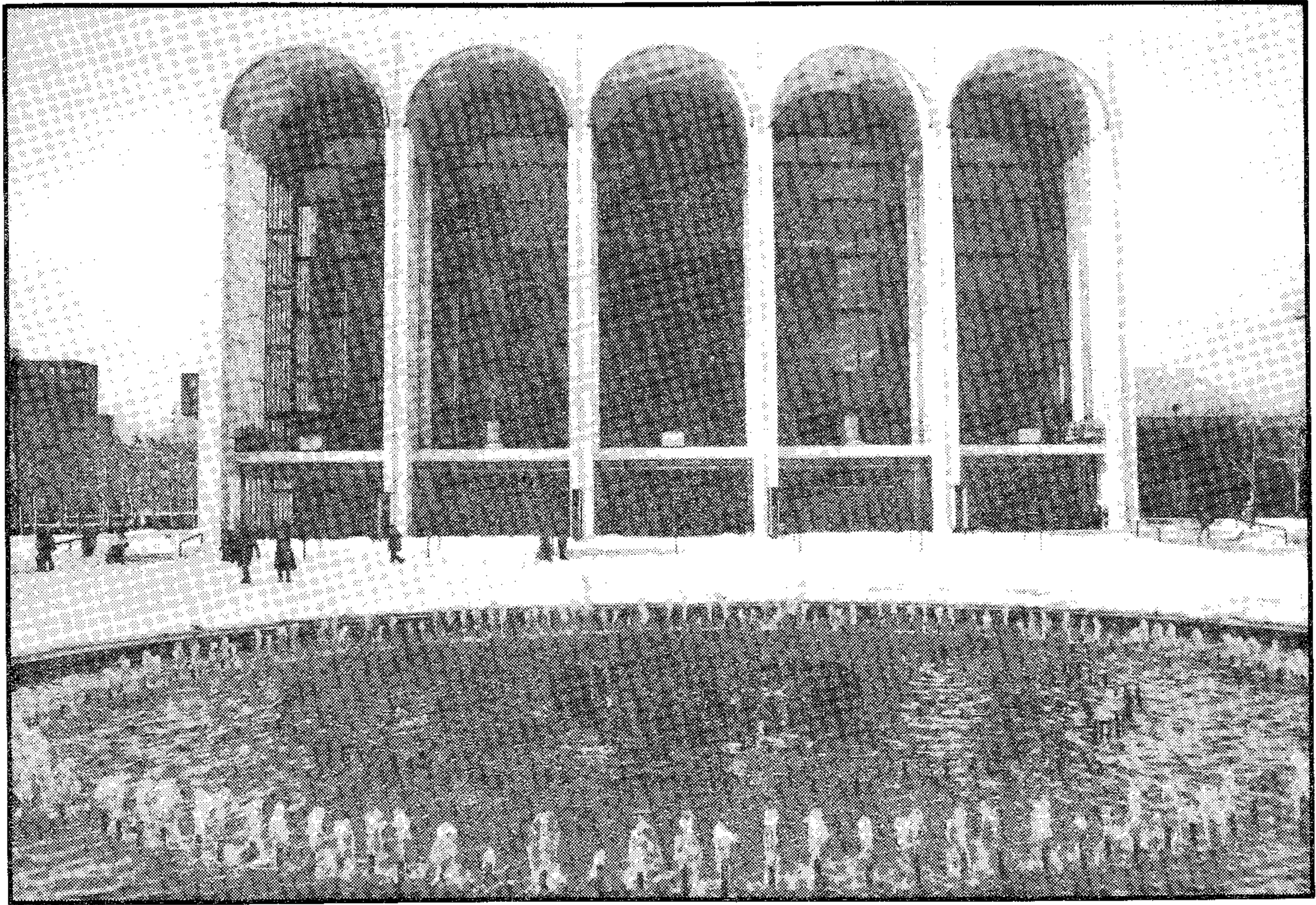


Broadway

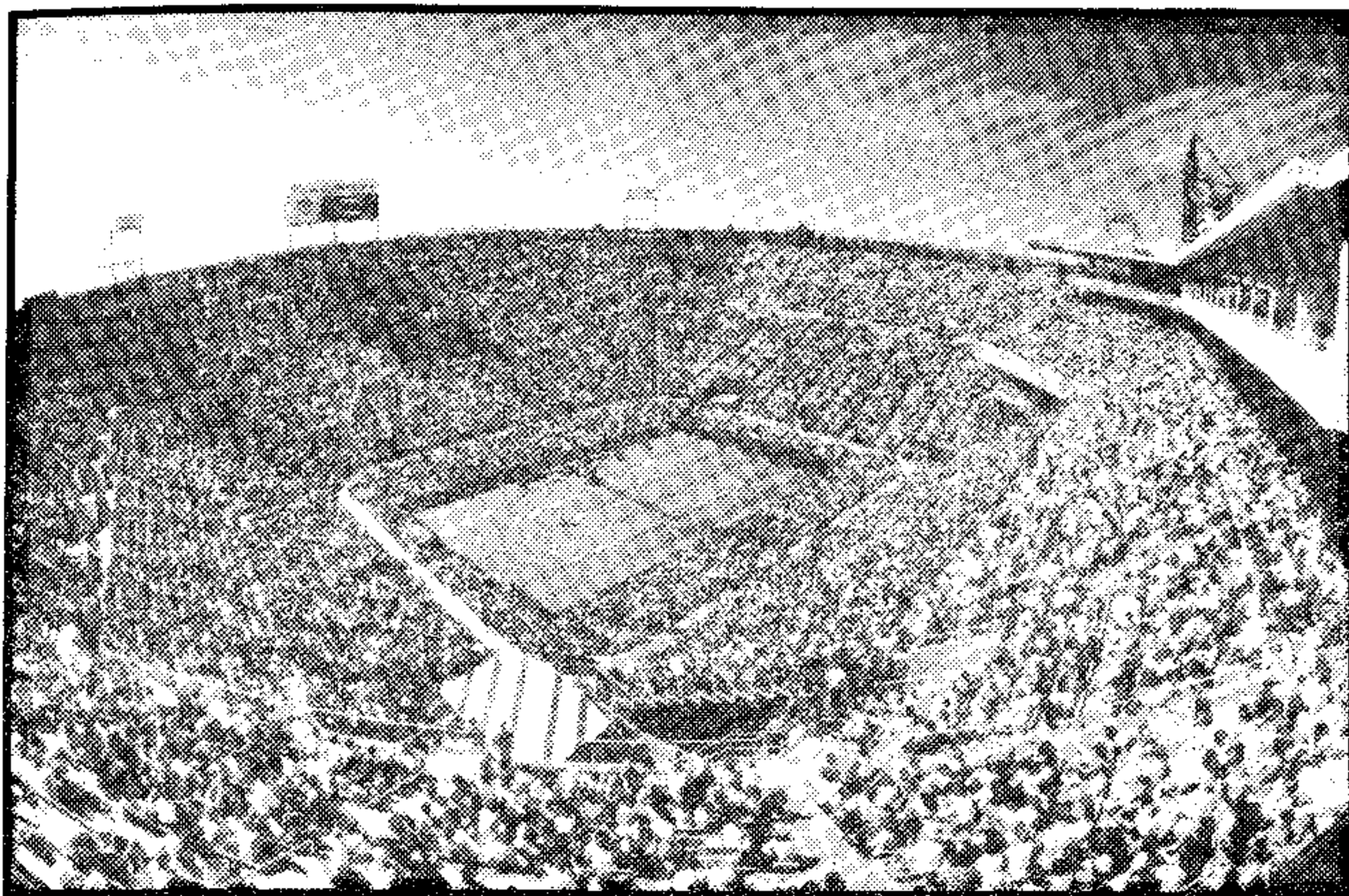


The Metropolitan Opera House

In addition to being a splendid theatre town, New York is also a great center of music and dance. Many of its world famous companies are housed at the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, located along Broadway, not far from the theatre district. This magnificent complex is organized around a broad plaza with an illuminated fountain; its primary buildings are the Metropolitan Opera House, Avery Fisher Hall (the home of the New York Philharmonic), the New York State Theatre (the home of the New York City Ballet and the New York City Opera), and the Vivian Beaumont Theatre. Also located at Lincoln Center is the renowned Julliard School of Music: many performances are given there each season. Some of these companies, like the Metropolitan Opera and the Philharmonic, give free concerts in New York's parks during the spring, summer and fall.



Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts



The U.S. Tennis Open at the Louis Armstrong Stadium (USTA National Tennis Center). The stadium, built originally for the 1964 World's Fair is named after jazz great Louis Armstrong, who lived next to the Fairgrounds for over 30 years.



A New York Jazz Club.

Entertainment

At night, New York's cultural life is supplemented by a vast number of night clubs (with dinner, dancing, and a show), discotheques, jazz clubs, supper clubs, and piano bars. Some are very stylish and feature well-known entertainers; others are neighborhood gathering places where the entertainment is improvised. Of special interest are New York's 16 jazz clubs, where some of the world's best jazz can be heard.

And then there is film. The city's hundreds of movie theatres offer viewers a greater variety of choice than may be found anywhere else in the world. Available are the most popular new Hollywood films, imports from abroad and revivals of old films. Unofficial film festivals of one sort or another are held throughout the year. And in the fall, the internationally prestigious New York Film Festival premieres new domestic and foreign art films.

Sports

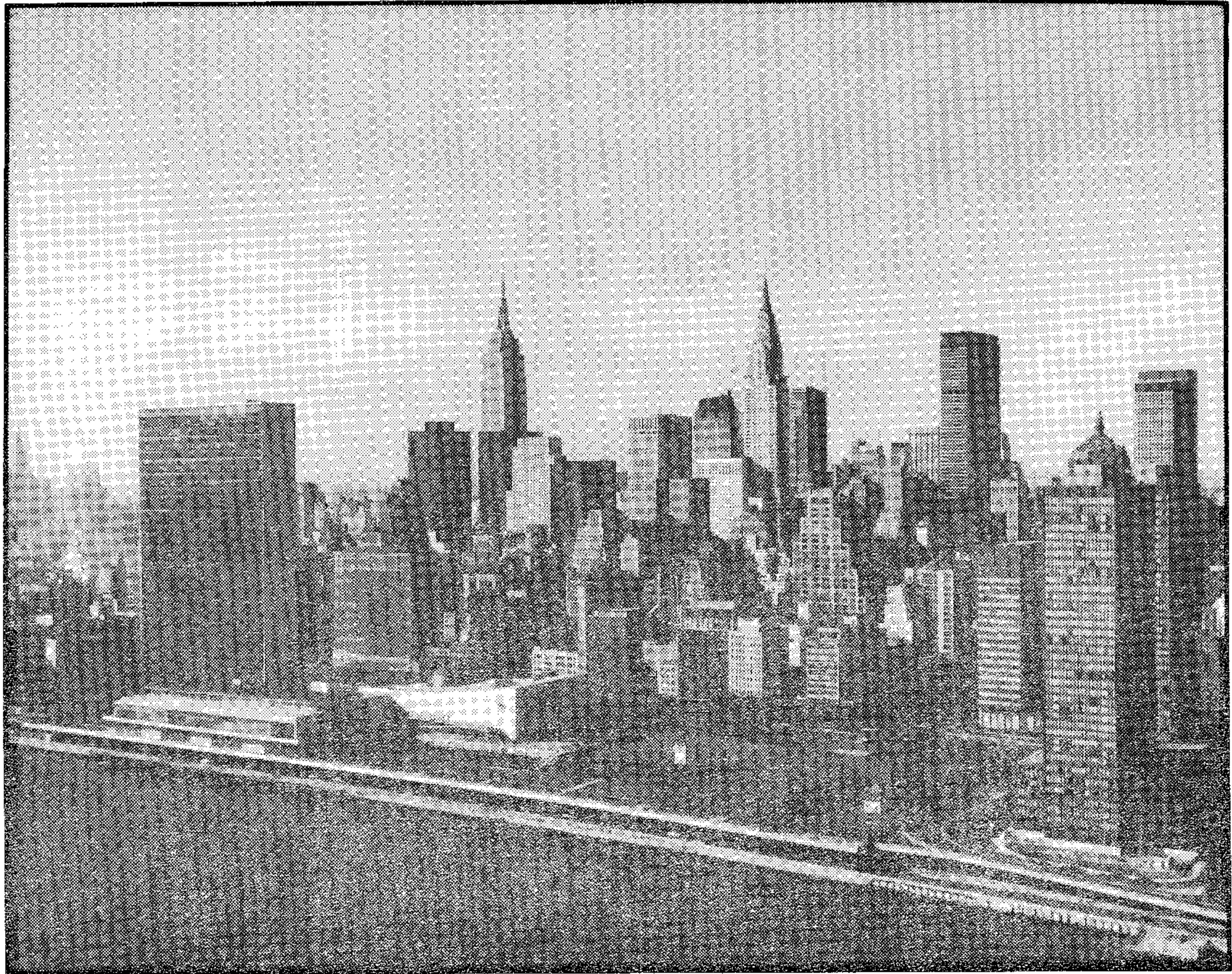
New York is a sports capital as well. The region has traditionally supported active competition in virtually every major sport. Shea and Yankee Stadiums and Madison Square Garden are among the giant recreational facilities in the city. The Louis Armstrong Stadium at Flushing Meadow is the site of the U. S. Open Tennis Championship each year.

Shopping

Someone has said that "if you can't buy it in New York, it probably doesn't exist." True enough. The largest stores with the best quality of merchandise are located in midtown Manhattan, on or close to Fifth Avenue. That elegant avenue has the home stores of many of America's most fashionable department store chains; it also has branches of many of Europe's most prestigious clothiers. This midtown Manhattan shopping center is located in close proximity to most major hotels.

Restaurants

Amidst these famous shopping areas and thickly interspersed in the theatre district is New York's amazing array of restaurants. Every world cuisine imaginable is represented, either with a restaurant of its own or as a featured specialty at one of the city's many "international" restaurants. Whatever one's eating mood—a French bistro, a Japanese hibachi house, an Italian trattoria, a Greek taverna, a Hawaiian lual—it can be satisfied in New York. And the quality of the food in the best restaurants is on a level with the finest in the country of the cuisine's origin.



The skyline of mid-Manhattan and the United Nations complex along the East River, with the Empire State and Chrysler buildings in the background.

Experience

More than any other American city, New York is a seasoned host of international events. Some of these events are annual affairs, like the New York Film Festival; others are intermittent, like the World's Fairs of 1939-40 and 1964-65. In each case, though, New York has shown that it can house and host the events-and their participants-with ease and efficiency.

A good part of the city's skill comes from its role as one of America's key convention centers. Each year over 800 conventions are held in the city, attracting 3.5 million delegates. The city's hotels and meeting facilities learned long ago how to cater to the requirements of such an influx. On top of this, they have also learned to serve an even larger number of non-convention visitors each year: over 11.3 million other domestic visitors and 1.7 million foreign visitors. In order to meet these enormous demands, New York has developed a tourist infrastructure that is the envy of the world. Its hotels are well organized to deal with large groups of visitors, and its transportation system is geared to their requirements.

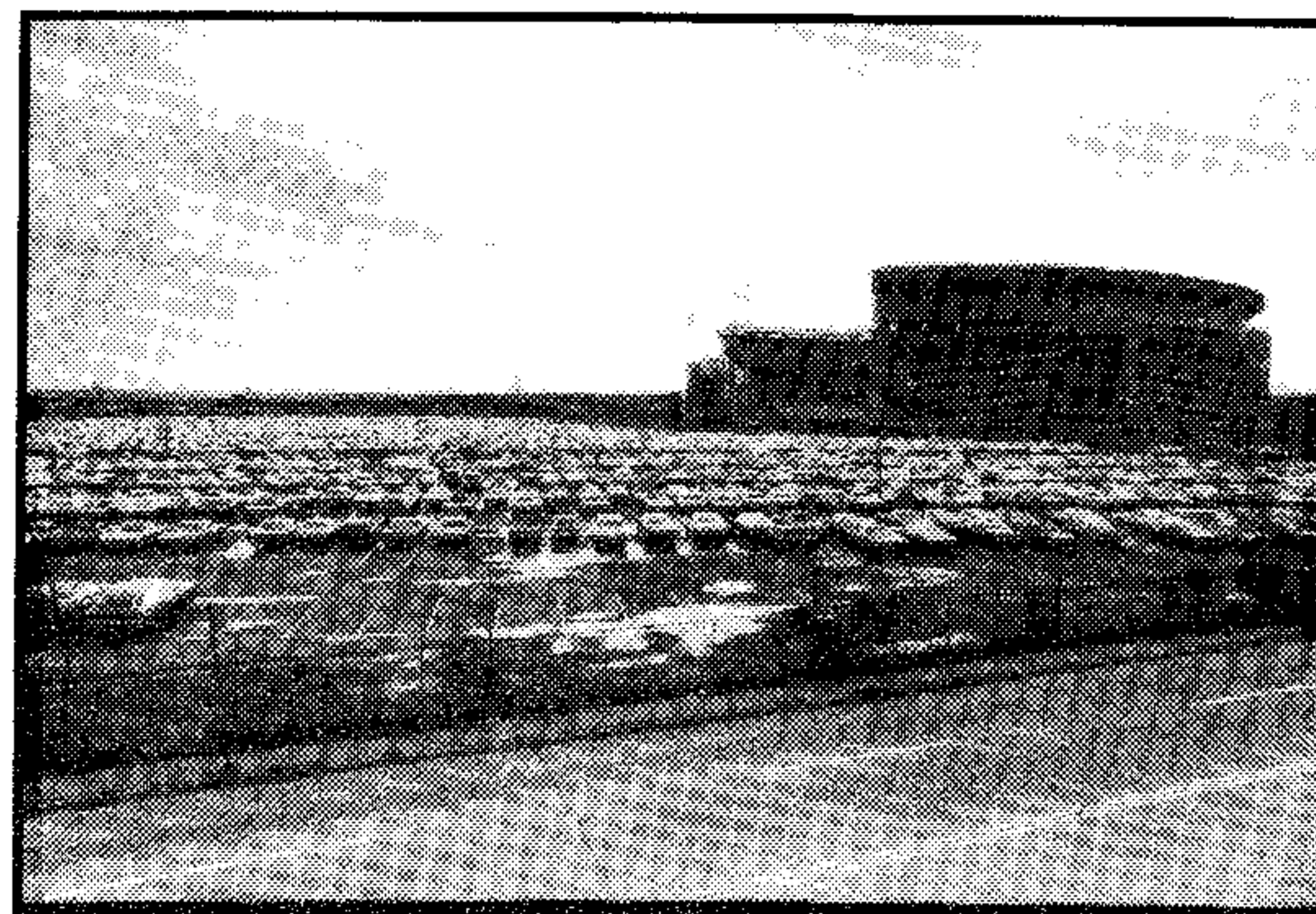
One measure of New York's hosting ability is that it was the site of one of the largest "official" World's Fairs ever held: the 1939-40 exposition held on Flushing Meadow in Queens. During the Fair's two six-month seasons 40 million persons were admitted.

The Fair helped to "internationalize" New York, in part because some exhibitions and restaurants decided to stay in New York rather than return to war-torn Europe.

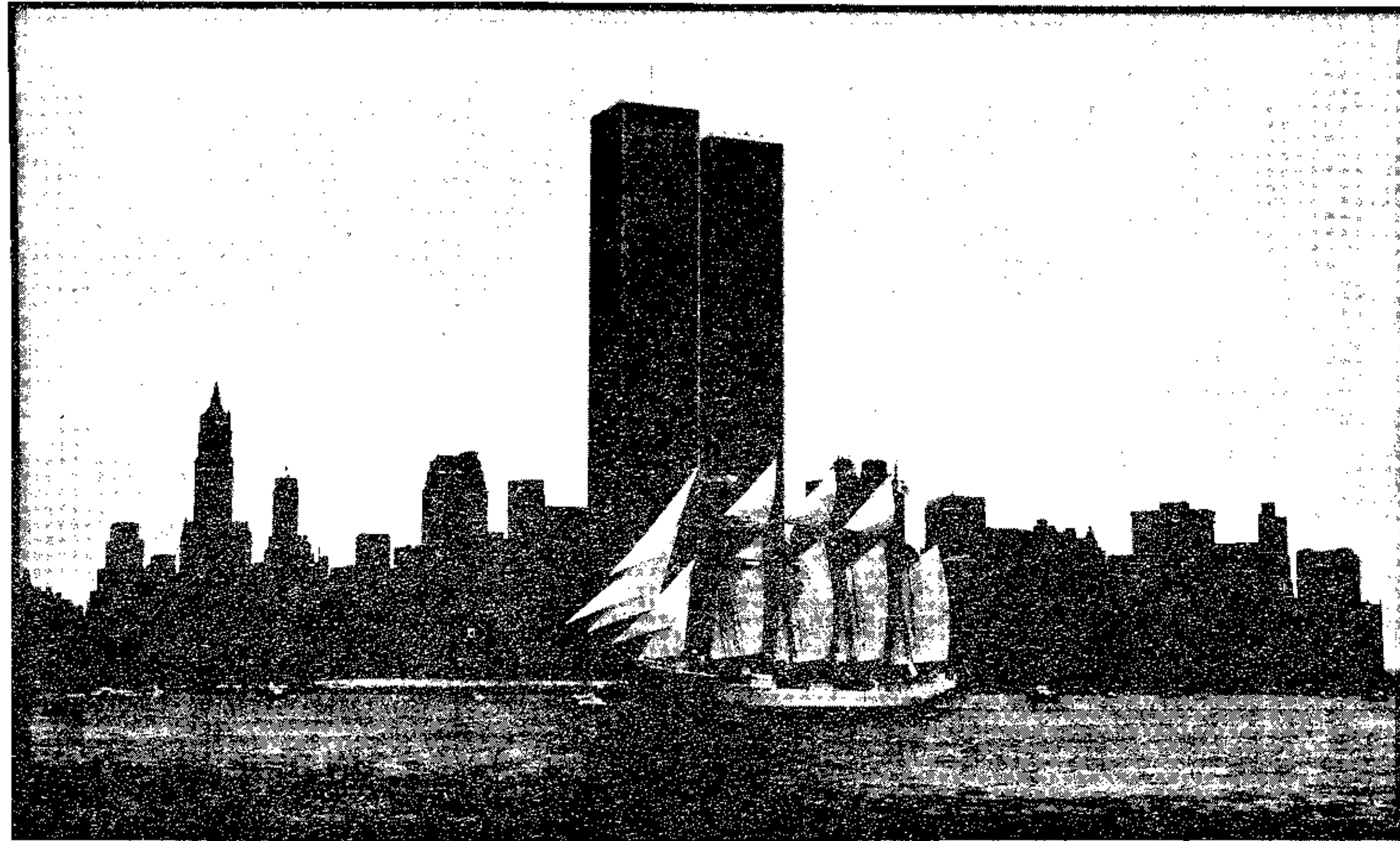
Twenty-four years later, another World's Fair was held in Flushing Meadow. All but two of its buildings were new, and it boasted over 200 pavilions in all. Many of these pavilions were sponsored by states of the Union or by industrial companies, and a number of foreign countries built pavilions representative of their local architecture.

With all these attractions, plus the environment of general affluence in which it was held, the second Fair broke the attendance records of the first. By the end of its second six-month season, fully 51 million paid admissions were registered. (Since the Fair was not technically an "official" World's Fair, though, the record of the earlier Fair still stands.)

This second Fair brought a number of benefits: First, it greatly expanded the city's supply of hotel rooms. Second, valuable improvements were made to the transportation system linking Queens and Manhattan. Large capacity railroad stations were developed at Flushing Meadow on both the New York subway system and the Long Island Railroad commuter line from Penn Station in Manhattan; and vast highway improvements were made around Flushing Meadow, including upgraded interchanges, a whole new expressway link between the fairgrounds and Kennedy Airport, and large parking facilities at Flushing Meadow with direct connections to these new and improved roads. All of these transportation improvements are still in place



Shea Stadium, built for the 1964 World's Fair and its adjacent parking fields (which are located next to mass transit facilities).



The Tall Ships in New York Harbor on July 4, 1976 became the highlight of the nation's Bicentennial celebration.

and make possible the assemblage of great numbers of people there for an exposition. And third, the two fairs together transformed Flushing Meadow from landfill into an attractive park of 1200 acres (see next chapter). Many of the trees and shrubs are now mature. The fairs created a paved pathway system for the park, as well as an underground infrastructure of services. And most important, many permanent buildings were left for public use: Shea Stadium, the Louis Armstrong Stadium, the Queens Museum, and several others.

In addition to the World's Fairs, many other special international events have been held in New York. In 1976, was Operation Sail, the nautical celebration of America's Bicentennial in which more than 200 hundred sailing vessels from all parts of the globe participated. Operation Sail was witnessed by an estimated five million people, many of whom were visitors to the city, and it became the very centerpiece of the nation's Bicentennial celebration and the beginning of a renewal of pride in New York City following the town's economic problems of the 1970's.

Last, but not least, are the many meetings that take place at the United Nations. Representatives from the 147 member nations meet at the General Assembly each fall to discuss the most pressing issues of world diplomacy. And since the Secretariat is headquartered in New York, too, there are many meetings related to the U. N.'s worldwide missions of assistance in health, education, housing, and other basic human needs. The U. N. Complex is a great tourist attraction: every year about 1 million visitors come to the U. N. to tour its facilities, to attend its periodic exhibitions and holiday concerts, and to see its handsome gardens. No other institution has done more to enhance New York's world prominence than the U. N. By 1989, the spectacular new Convention Center on the West Side will be one of the city's major attractions. An International Science Fiction Fair is already planned for the Convention Center for 1989.

All of the international events we have summarized are large and famous. But each year the city hosts many, many others

that escape broad public notice. Some may be exhibitions by world-famous artists and others may be international conferences of scholars. The common denominator is that they have found New York to be a hospitable meeting place for international events.

It is the belief of the New York World's Fair 1989 Corporation that only an event of international significance can appropriately mark the two anniversaries which have been described in this section of the report. And only New York, as the site of those events, and as a proven host to the world, can adequately do them justice. On April 30, 1989, the city can once again throw its arms open to the entire world to experience the beginnings of a new era.



