HENRY KISSINGER

For immediate release

ATTENTION EDITORS: This article about Franz Beckenbauer was written for Time magazine. It is being offered as a bonus column to Henry Kissinger's clients.

(This column ends with the words "der Kaiser" — the Emperor. If the column you see below concludes any other way, you have received an incomplete version. Please contact TMS customer service at 800-346-8798 for a retransmission.)

THE EMPEROR OF SOCCER

By Henry A. Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams — including one from the U.S — the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No other soccer figure, except possibly Pele, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper, or libero, the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting with his subtle passes as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Bayern Munich team he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany, and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser" — the Emperor.

© 2006 Los Angeles Times. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International

For release Saturday, April 29, 2006

ART: One photo
Theresa Cimino

From: Koehler, Bob [BKoehler@Tribune.com]
Sent: Monday, May 01, 2006 10:30 AM
To: 'Theresa Cimino'
Subject: RE: Kissinger TIME 100 piece

Great, Theresa. Thanks!
Bob

-----Original Message-----
From: Theresa Cimino [mailto:tcimino@kmaglobal.com]
Sent: Monday, May 01, 2006 8:24 AM
To: Koehler, Bob
Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
Subject: Kissinger TIME 100 piece

Dear Bob:

Attached is the final version of Dr. Kissinger's TIME 100 piece on soccer great, Franz Beckenbauer. The TIME 100 issue was to be on newsstands beginning today. (This was the final at the time of submission. The editors may or may not have made some additional tweaks before it went to print.)

Thank you,
Theresa
201/689-1622
LESS THAN A YEAR AGO, FORD MOTOR COMPANY REDEDICATED ITSELF TO AMERICAN INNOVATION. AND BY DELIVERING TRULY INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS—MORE FUEL-EFFICIENT, SAFER FOR FAMILIES AND STYLISH IN DESIGN—WE’RE DOING JUST THAT.
FROM THE EDITOR .............................................. 10

LETTERS ......................................................... 16

NOTEBOOK
As terror again strikes an Egyptian resort, the Mubarak government seems to be out of ideas; a pundit speaks out on becoming President Bush’s new mouthpiece; the Vatican squelches talk of changing its condom policy .................................. 22

MILESTONES: Economist John Kenneth Galbraith dies .......... 27

NATION
PAIN AND THE GAIN AT THE PUMP: Skyrocketing gas prices and angry consumers are making the G.O.P. nervous about the November elections. The pressure is increasing on industry too. A guide to winners and losers as energy prices soar .................. 28

BIKER FUNERALS: A grassroots band of motorcyclists ride to shield fallen soldiers' families from gay bashers ............... 35

FORUM: Is an intel leak ever justified? Four ex-CIA officials discuss Mary McCarthy and the secret-prisons scandal .......... 37

WORLD
AL-ZARQAWI UP CLOSE: As Iraq’s al-Qaeda leader raises his public profile with a new videotape, an insurgent gives TIME an exclusive account of his encounters with the terrorist chief .... 40

FACES OF GENOCIDE: A look at the soldiers and civilians in Darfur’s killing fields as the slaughter grows worse .......... 44

SOCIETY
FIRST AID FOR FAMILIES: A Minnesota program works with troubled parents to stop child abuse before it starts .......... 181

DR. DOGLITTLE: Brian Kilcommons says the secret to happy dog ownership is learning to talk to your pooch .................. 183

ARTS
BORROWED LINES: Feel like you’ve read this somewhere before? Publishing suffers another scandal—this time it’s plagiarism. 184

AGAINST AMERICA, FOR FREEDOM: Why escaped slaves fought with the British in the American Revolution .......... 185

ABURDISTAN: A satire you can love .......................... 187

WORTH YOUR TIME: From rejuvenated Chili Peppers to a Norwegian café crooner, five albums to make your May .... 192

YOUR TIME
HEALTH: What happens when your drug is discontinued? 195

TECH: The top podcasts and how to get them ...... 196

MONEY: After 25 years, a new rush for gold .......... 198

PEOPLE: Kate Moss pirated; big stars bugged ............. 201

ESSAY: Caitlin Flanagan on the Dems vs. the Squares .... 202

TIME, MAY 8, 2006

As oil costs climb, a gas station in Brooklyn, N.Y., has some of the U.S.'s highest pump prices.

A beleaguered President, a globe-trotting actress, the man who wikiied the world make our list of the year's most influential people.

LEADERS & REVOLUTIONARIES ......................... 52

SCIENTISTS & THINKERS .................................. 78

HEROES & PIONEERS ........................................ 98

BUILDERS & TITANS ........................................ 126

ARTISTS & ENTERTAINERS ................................. 154

Bridging the Fido gap by learning to speak dog

An insurgent's inside look at the face of Iraqi terrorism.
TIME.com
Check out TIME’s website every day for breaking news, analysis of hot issues, blogs and opinion, photo essays and a chance to talk back to TIME journalists—plus more on this week’s magazine cover story.

Beyond the 100
You've seen the winners. Now read past stories about the TIME 100 in the TIME archive. Plus, Joel Stein weighs in with his own list of who matters—to him.

FEEDBACK
Readers of TIME.com have been voting over the past four weeks for their picks for the TIME 100. Now that we have made our selections, send us your reactions. Who made the list who shouldn't have? Whom did we miss? Rate our choices and send us your thoughts at time.com/time100

Can You Connect Oprah To the Kennedys?
According to the “six degrees of separation” theory, any two people can be linked through a short chain of connections. Try to trace the links between TIME 100 honorees at time.com/time100

POLL RESULTS: Some readers’ picks made the 2006 list. Others are in the TIME 100 Hall of Fame

Heroes & Pioneers
Bono 50% Bill Clinton 12%

Leaders & Revolutionaries
Condé Nast 21% Hugo Chávez 21%

Builders & Titans
Jobs 53% Google guys 22%

Artists & Entertainers
Ang Lee 34% Chu 28%

Scientists & Thinkers
Al Gore 18% Malcolm Gladwell 16%

What it’s like for women in prison in Iraq
time.com/iraqwomen
Photographer Yuri Kozyrev offers a rare inside look at Khadamia Women’s Prison

THE ARCHIVE
The Oil Crisis Last Time
In 1979, oil hit $21 per bbl. (sigh), and gas lines wrapped around the block. “There is no one on earth who will fail to suffer,” said President Carter
Subscribers can read this story and access the entire archive at timearchive.com

ASK DR. WEIL
In this week’s magazine, contributor Dr. Andrew Weil writes about how drugmakers have stopped producing animal insulin, a longtime treatment for diabetics. Do you have questions about diabetes? You can ask the doctor at time.com/askdrweil

Why aren’t we as happy as we could be?
Daniel Gilbert tackles that question and others in his new book, Stumbling on Happiness. Read an interview with the author

VIEWPOINTS ON TIME.COM

DAILY DISH
Ask Dr. Weil: When a dieter becomes a diabetic, are they right to blame themselves? Read or post your own advice to the doctor at time.com/askdrweil

ANthropology
D Universal Declaration of Human Rights

I LUSTRATIONS BY HARRY BULLON, TIME.COM
During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S., the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No other soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper—or libero—the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting with his subtle passes as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Bayern Munich team he captained. Beckenbauer’s abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany “der Kaiser”—the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State

He may have lost his sight as a child, but Chen Guangcheng’s legal vision has helped illuminate the plight of thousands of Chinese villagers. Last year officials initiated a forced abortion and sterilization campaign against women in Shandong province who were deemed ineligible to bear another child under China’s strict family-planning policy. Even though national regulations prohibit such brutal measures, no one except Chen was willing to confront local officials, who may have felt that lowering the number of extra births would help their political careers. By filing a lawsuit on the women’s behalf, he became a hero in Shandong and an important player in China’s nascent civil society. “Someone has to fight for people with no voice,” he said last fall. “I guess that person is me.”

Despite his pioneering legal efforts, Chen, 34, holds no law degree. When he was younger, the blind were prohibited from pursuing college degrees in China, so Chen could only audit law classes. But he learned enough to advise fellow villagers. Distraught citizens asked him last year if he could do anything about the coerced abortions and sterilizations. At least two women had been forced to abort their babies just days before their due dates. Chen traveled to Beijing to see what he could do. His drumbeat advocacy prompted the usually reticent State Family Planning Commission to call for the arrest of any officials who break the law. Yet three hours after meeting with Time in Beijing to discuss the issue, Chen was shoved into an unmarked vehicle by public-security agents from his hometown. They bundled him back to his village, where he was held under house arrest for months. Despite the commission’s vow, only one official has been detained. Meanwhile, thugs routinely showed up at Chen’s home to rough him up. In March several dozen police arrived to take Chen away, and he hasn’t been seen since. But the people of Shandong haven’t forgotten the blind man who let the world see their tragedies. —By Hannah Beech
“I Knew That He Was Genuine”

Bono

BY JESSE HELMS

When I was first told in 2000 that Bono wanted to meet with me to talk about boosting U.S. aid to Africa, I didn’t know who he was. But my Senate staff certainly did. After so many years in Washington, I had met enough people to quickly figure out who is genuine and who is there for show. I knew as soon as I met Bono that he was genuine. He had his facts in hand and didn’t have any agenda other than doing all he could to help people in desperate need.

Along with Franklin Graham, Bono, 45, helped me understand the scope of the tragedy in Africa, especially the pain it is bringing to infants and children and their families. Once I understood, I made both men a promise that I would do all I could to help. Senator Bill Frist and I were allies in creating and passing a bill to commit $200 million to fight AIDS in Africa. The challenges are still enormous, but I think there can be a very good future for Africa if the cycles of death, poverty and armed conflict can be overcome.

I admire Bono’s dedication and his willingness to make decisions. There is no pretense about him. In fact, he has opened himself up to criticism because he has been willing to work with anyone to find help for these children. After our first meeting, he invited me to be his guest at a U2 concert. My grandchildren were only too happy to come along. Bono enjoys telling people that I said watching the audience swaying to the music reminded me of a cornfield rustling in the wind. It was also a reminder of the millions he manages to touch every day with his music and his heart.

Helms is a former Senator from North Carolina
Great! We can certainly accommodate the additional edit; thanks SO much for all your help; and please thank Dr. Kissinger on our behalf as well. Again, sincerest thanks.

> ------------
> From: Theresa Cimino
> Sent: Thursday, April 27, 2006 4:13 PM
> To: Wulf, Bambi - Time U.S. <bambi_wulf@timemagazine.com>; tcimino@kmaglobal.com
> Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com; mhalley@kmaglobal.com
> Subject: Re: KISSINGER'S PIECE FOR TIME
> 
> Dear Bambi:
> 
> Dr. Kissinger has approved the latest draft, including incorporating the change "for the Bayern Munich team he captained." There is one additional edit he would like to make. In the middle of the piece, in the sentence that begins, "He gave the position a new dimension...", I have typed in his slight additions to that sentence in CAPS below.
> 
> Could you let us know if this is acceptable?
> 
> Thank you very much,
> Theresa
> 201/689-1622
> 
> ---- <bambi_wulf@timemagazine.com> wrote:
> >
> > Theresa:
> > Many thanks. Here is the final, final copy (we added an A. so it reads by Henry A. Kissinger).
> > One note; we are wondering if we could make it read ..."for the Bayern Munich team he captained" as opposed to ..."the Munich teams he captained" (down there near the end);
> > and we can handle any other tweaks Dr. Kissinger might want to make.
> > Again, sincerest thanks for all your help. I will look forward to hearing back from you.
> > Best, Bambi
> 
> > > Franz Beckenbauer
> > > The Emperor of Soccer
> > > by Henry A. Kissinger
> > >
> > > During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32

teams, including one from the U.S., the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No other soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

> I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting WITH=HIS=SUBTLE=PASSES as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Munich teams he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany, and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State

From: Theresa Cimino
Sent: Wednesday, April 26, 2006 10:04 PM
To: Wulf, Bambi - Time U.S.
Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
Subject: Re: AGAIN: KISSINGER'S PIECE FOR TIME

Dear Theresa:

Thank you for your email. Dr. Kissinger returns to the office tomorrow (Thursday) after having been abroad. So we will get back to you just as soon as he has had an opportunity to review your latest proof.

Thank you,
Theresa
201/689-1622

---- <bambi_wulf@timemagazine.com> wrote:

Dear Theresa:
The editors made a few tweaks to get the story to fit the layout. Could you possibly run this by Dr. Kissinger one more time? We still have an opportunity to make changes. Again, many thanks for all your help.

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S., the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, B> Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Munich teams he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.
2/ He did slightly change one sentence, in the last third of the piece, that begins, "Those qualities..." I have typed in his additions to that sentence in CAPS in the piece below.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions. Also, I would appreciate your confirming receipt of this email.

Thank you,
Theresa Amantea
201/689-1622

Franz Beckenbauer
The Emperor of Soccer
by Henry Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years.

Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities PROOVED DECISIVE IN THE 1974 WORLD CUP FINAL AND LATER produced four German championships and three European Cups for the MUNICH teams he captained, not to mention two World Cup wins, as captain and coach FOR THE NATIONAL TEAM. Above all, his playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State
Theresa:
Many thanks. Here is the final, final copy (we added an A. so it reads by
Henry A. Kissinger).
One note; we are wondering if we could make it read ..."for the Bayern
Munich team he captained" as opposed to ..."the Munich teams he captained"
(down there near the end);
and we can handle any other tweaks Dr. Kissinger might want to make.
Again, sincerest thanks for all your help. I will look forward to hearing
back from you.
Best, Bambi

> Franz Beckenbauer
> The Emperor of Soccer
> by Henry A. Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention
focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever
produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams,
including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process
involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being
president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly
delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but
one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60,
is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No other soccer figure,
except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of
Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous
professionalism and personal attention.
I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the
first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in
the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from
the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime.
Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal
who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave
the position a new dimension by
transforming it into a dual-purpose role:
organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in
American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final
and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the
Bayern Munich team he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the
national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later
career. Few pro athletes, even stars,
enjoy comparable success in later
life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany,
and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his
role as a dominant figure of his country. Nor for nothing is Beckenbauer's...
nickname in Germany "der Kaiser" - the Emperor.

> Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State
> ---------
> From: Theresa Cimino
> Sent: Wednesday, April 26, 2006 10:04 PM
> To: Wulf, Bambi - Time U.S. <bambi_wulf@timemagazine.com>
> tcimino@kmaglobal.com
> Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
> Subject: Re: AGAIN: KISSINGER'S PIECE FOR TIME
>
> Dear Bambi:
>
> Thank you for your email. Dr. Kissinger returns to the office tomorrow (Thursday) after having been abroad. So we will get back to you just as soon as he has had an opportunity to review your latest proof.
>
> Thank you,
> Theresa
> 201/689-1622
>
> ---- <bambi_wulf@timemagazine.com> wrote:

> Dear Theresa:
>
> The editors made a few tweaks to get the story to fit the layout. Could you possibly run this by Dr. Kissinger one more time? We still have an opportunity to make changes. Again, many thanks for all your help.

> Best, Bambi

> During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, B> eckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

> I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four
German championships and three European Cups for the Munich teams he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser" - the Emperor.

---

> > > 1/ Regarding the '74 World Cup, Dr. Kissinger said he prefers to leave the references to the German team as they are. He said changing them will just create confusion (and the East German team was eliminated at that point anyway).

> > > 2/ He did slightly change one sentence, in the last third of the piece, that begins, "Those qualities..." I have typed in his additions to that sentence in CAPS in the piece below.

> > > Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions. Also, I would appreciate your confirming receipt of this email.

> > > Thank you,

> > > Theresa Amantea

> > > 201/689-1622

> > >

> > >

> > >> Franz Beckenbauer

> > >> The Emperor of Soccer

> > >> by Henry Kissinger

> > >> During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years.

> > >> Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.
I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities PROVED DECISIVE IN THE 1974 WORLD CUP FINAL AND LATER produced four German championships and three European Cups for the MUNICH teams he captained, not to mention two World Cup wins, as captain and coach FOR THE NATIONAL TEAM. Above all, his playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State
Dear Theresa:

The editors made a few tweaks to get the story to fit the layout. Could you possibly run this by Dr. Kissinger one more time? We still have an opportunity to make changes. Again, many thanks for all your help.

Best, Bambi

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in that World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Munich teams he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Sir:

Welcome home. Following is a second proof from *TIME*. They have had to make some slight changes in order to accommodate the layout and wanted to run this revised final by you before going to print.

I have indicated where edits were made to the last version (which included the changes you gave me) by circling their new wording and writing in the original text that was edited.

Could you let us know if this new version is okay? (The piece goes to print on Friday.)

Thank you,

Theresa
Dear Theresa:

The editors made a few tweaks to get the story to fit the layout. Could you possibly run this by Dr. Kissinger one more time? We still have an opportunity to make changes. Again, many thanks for all your help.

Best, Bambi

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S., the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities proved decisive in the 1974 World Cup final and also produced four German championships and three European Cups for the Munich teams he captained. Beckenbauer's abilities also helped him coach the national team to victory in the 1990 World Cup and foreshadowed his later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany and that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as a dominant figure of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.
Dear Bambi:

Thank you for sending us the proof of Dr. Kissinger's piece.

1/ Regarding the '74 World Cup, Dr. Kissinger said he prefers to leave the references to the German team as they are. He said changing them will just create confusion (and the East German team was eliminated at that point anyway).

2/ He did slightly change one sentence, in the last third of the piece, that begins, "Those qualities..." I have typed in his additions to that sentence in CAPS in the piece below.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions. Also, I would appreciate your confirming receipt of this email.

Thank you,
Theresa Amantea
201/689-1622

Franz Beckenbauer
The Emperor of Soccer
by Henry Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities PROOVED DECISIVE IN THE 1974 WORLD CUP FINAL AND LATER produced four German championships and three European Cups for the MUNICH teams he captained, not to mention two World Cup wins, as captain and coach FOR THE NATIONAL TEAM. Above all, his playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State

http://by113fd.bay113.hotmail.msn.com/cgi-bin/getmsg?curmbox=00000000%2d0000%2d... 4/24/2006
Here is the final version as it now reads. Please advise if any changes are to be made. We are wondering if we need to differentiate between West Germany and Germany at any point, or is all okay as written? (i.e. the 1974 World Cup team was won by West Germany; East Germany did have a team as well; Perhaps we should say,"West Germany scored the decisive goal..." and in first reference, is German national team okay? all else seems to read okay).

You can get back to me via email; my direct number is 212 522-2673.
Many, many thanks.
Bambi Wulf, Time

Franz Beckenbauer
The Emperor of Soccer
by Henry Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper—or libero—the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities produced four German championships and three European Cups for the teams he captained, not to mention two World Cup wins, as captain and coach. Above all, his playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"—the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State
Sir:

Following is the proof from TIME on your Beckenbauer piece:

1/ On the top is a question from the editor about how to refer to the German team in the '74 World Cup final (since there were West and East German teams at that time). I marked the proof where this is relevant.

2/ TIME has made significant cuts. To simplify, I have faxed a copy of what we submitted and marked on that what they cut. (I did not mark all of the stylistic edits they made as there were too many.)

3/ The editor knows that you are abroad but would like to have your approval, and any changes you want made, by Monday if possible (Tuesday at the latest). The TIME 100 issue will be on newsstands Sunday, April 30. (Assume we should send the final to the syndicate at that point and not beforehand.)

Thank you,

Theresa
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays – which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be left sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure – except possibly Pelé – has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become an icon and who has planned the approaching World Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich to a 2:1 victory over the technically superior side from the Netherlands, scoring the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because
the game evolved in a way which became a metaphor for his special qualities.

Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football by moving forward and distributing the ball to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half of the championship game, Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed. Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance; in that sense, he was comparable to Joe DiMaggio in baseball. He would distribute the ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy the concentration and single-mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach
of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the finals in the two World Cups he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing the games for Germany and cut his meticulously executed matches. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s 'Kaiser' status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
לא ניתןقرأ את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
Hi. Here is the final version as it now reads. Please advise if any changes are to be made. We are wondering if we need to differentiate between West Germany and Germany at any point, or is all okay as written? (i.e. the 1974 World Cup team was won by West Germany; East Germany did have a team as well; Perhaps we should say, "West Germany scored the decisive goal..." and in first reference, is German national team okay? all else seems to read okay). You can get back to me via email; my direct number is 212 522-2673.

Many, many thanks.

Bambi Wulf, Time

Franz Beckenbauer
The Emperor of Soccer
by Henry Kissinger

During the month of June, no sportsman will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will preside over a tournament of 32 teams, including one from the U.S, the survivors of an elimination process involving 194 teams, that has gone on for more than two years. Being president of the organizing committee of the World Cup is a particularly delicate and complicated job. He must satisfy 32 national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed. Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer, 60, is of a stature beyond the reach of those passions. No soccer figure, except possibly Pelé, has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer, who has planned the Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team to a 2-1 victory in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Germany scored the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper-or libero-the defensive marshal who fills whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football. Those qualities produced four German championships and three European Cups for the teams he captained, not to mention two World Cup wins, as captain and coach. Above all, his playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few pro athletes, even stars, enjoy comparable success in later life. But he was instrumental in securing the 2006 World Cup for Germany; that will solidify his status in the soccer world and perpetuate his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer's nickname in Germany "der Kaiser"-the Emperor.

Kissinger is a former U.S. Secretary of State
Thanks much. I'll send the edit as soon as it's available.

> ---------
> From: Theresa Cimino
> Sent: Friday, April 14, 2006 9:32 AM
> To: Saporito, Bill - Time U.S. <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com>
> Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com; tamantea@kmaglobal.com
> Subject: RE: Kissinger piece for TIME100
> > <<File: TIME100-Kissinger FINAL.doc>>
> > Dear Bill:
> > Thank you for your response. TIME can use the piece for reprints or compendiums, as it does for other articles.
> > Attached is Dr. Kissinger's piece. There is a blank in the first paragraph where we ask that you fill in the correct figure. Also, if you make any changes to Dr. Kissinger's text, he would appreciate seeing the changes in advance of publication, in the form of a proof.
> > I am working from home, reachable at 201/689-1622 if I can be of further assistance.
> > Thank you,
> > Theresa
> >
> > ---- <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com> wrote:
> > >
> > > We're fine with this arrangement, assuming that we can still use Dr. Kissinger's piece for TIME 100 reprints or compendiums, as we would with any other article.
> > >
> > > From: Theresa Cimino
> > > Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2006 4:48 PM
> > > To: Saporito, Bill - Time U.S. <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com>
> > > Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com; 'Theresa Cimino'
> > > Subject: Kissinger piece for TIME100
> > > Dear Bill:
> > > As we discussed, this is to reiterate that Dr. Kissinger has been permitted by the syndicate which distributes his columns to write the piece on Franz Beckenbauer for the TIME 100 edition. In return, the syndicate would like to distribute Dr. Kissinger's piece after TIME has published it. Normally, his syndicate does not allow him to write for
outside publications.

Thank you,
Theresa L. Amantea
Executive Assistant
212/759-7919
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving ____ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays – which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be left sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure – except possibly Pelé – has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become an icon and who has planned the approaching World Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich to a 2:1 victory over the technically superior side from the Netherlands, scoring the decisive goal just before halftime. Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because
the game evolved in a way which became a metaphor for his special qualities.

Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football, by moving forward and distributing the ball to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half of the championship game, Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed. Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his superior as a scorer, Pêle was more dramatic, Maradona more vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance; in that sense, he was comparable to Joe DiMaggio in baseball. He would distribute the ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach
of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the finals in the two World Cups he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing the games for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
Dear Bill:

Thank you for your response. TIME can use the piece for reprints or compendiums, as it does for other articles.

Attached is Dr. Kissinger's piece. There is a blank in the first paragraph where we ask that you fill in the correct figure. Also, if you make any changes to Dr. Kissinger's text, he would appreciate seeing the changes in advance of publication, in the form of a proof.

I am working from home, reachable at 201/689-1622 if I can be of further assistance.

Thank you,
Theresa

---- <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com> wrote:
>
> We're fine with this arrangement, assuming that we can still use Dr. Kissinger's piece for TIME 100 reprints or compendiums, as we would with any other article.
> >
> > From: Theresa Cimino
> > Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2006 4:48 PM
> > To: Saporito, Bill - Time U.S.
> > <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com>
> > Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com; 'Theresa Cimino'
> > Subject: Kissinger piece for TIME100
> >
> > Dear Bill:
> >
> > As we discussed, this is to reiterate that Dr. Kissinger has been permitted by the syndicate which distributes his columns to write the piece on Franz Beckenbauer for the TIME 100 edition. In return, the syndicate would like to distribute Dr. Kissinger's piece after TIME has published it. Normally, his syndicate does not allow him to write for outside publications.
> >
> > Thank you,
> > Theresa L. Amantea
> > Executive Assistant
> > 212/759-7919
>

Thanks. This should not be a problem. But I will double-check with our legal folks tomorrow just to make sure. Saporito

> From: Theresa Cimino
> Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2006 4:48 PM
> To: Saporito, Bill - Time U.S. <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com>
> Cc: jleporin@kmaglobal.com; 'Theresa Cimino'
> Subject: Kissinger piece for TIME100
>
> Dear Bill:
>
> As we discussed, this is to reiterate that Dr. Kissinger has been permitted by the syndicate which distributes his columns to write the piece on Franz Beckenbauer for the TIME 100 edition. In return, the syndicate would like to distribute Dr. Kissinger's piece after TIME has published it. Normally, his syndicate does not allow him to write for outside publications.
>
> Thank you,
> Theresa L. Amantea
> Executive Assistant
> 212/759-7919
>
Dear Bill:

As we discussed, this is to reiterate that Dr. Kissinger has been permitted by the syndicate which distributes his columns to write the piece on Franz Beckenbauer for the TIME 100 edition. In return, the syndicate would like to distribute Dr. Kissinger’s piece after TIME has published it. Normally, his syndicate does not allow him to write for outside publications.

Thank you,
Theresa L. Amantea
Executive Assistant
212/759-7919
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving ___ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays – which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be [left] sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure – except possibly Péle – has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become an icon and who has planned the approaching
World Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich to a 2:1 victory over the technically superior side from the Netherlands, scoring the decisive goal just before halftime.

Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way which became a metaphor for his special qualities.

Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback does in American football, by moving forward and distributing the ball
to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half of
the championship game, Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out
offense and, in the second, a stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible
qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed.

Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to
Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his
superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more
vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or
matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance; in that sense, he was
comparable to Joe DiMaggio in baseball. He would distribute the ball
with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer to
his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his
team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty
players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two
substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.
Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the finals in the two World Cups he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing the games for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving ____ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected...
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays—which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be left sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity when their national teams play. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public—including Germany—is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the icon of German soccer, and who has planned the approaching World Cup
with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich to a 2:1 victory over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way which became a metaphor for his special qualities. Paradoxically, the Dutch team handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, tempting it to abandon its intricate and insinuating attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team – whose forte was fighting spirit – to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic home audience, achieving the final score just before halftime.

Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes
the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a
new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of
organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback
does in American football, by moving forward and distributing the ball
to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half,
Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a
stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible
qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed.
Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to
Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his
superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more
vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or
matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance. He would distribute the
ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer
to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-
mindfulness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the finals in the two World Cups he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing it for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the dominant
figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving _____ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays –
which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening
(European time), Asia will be [left] sleepless and Latin America with
lowered economic activity when their national teams play. Elections
have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is
particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two
national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater
or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the
reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is
passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure has ever reached the
mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the icon
of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup
with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich to a 2:1 victory over the technically superior side from the Netherlands. Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way which became a metaphor for his special qualities. Paradoxically, the Dutch team handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, tempting it to abandon its intricate and insinuating attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team – whose forte was fighting spirit – to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic home audience, achieving the final score just before halftime.

Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes
the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a
new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of
organizing the defense and, on the attack, acting as a quarterback
does in American football, by moving forward and distributing the ball
to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half,
Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a
stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible
qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed.
Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to
Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his
superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more
vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or
matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance. He would distribute the
ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer
to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-
mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the finals in the two World Cups he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing it for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the dominant
figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving ___ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from [the] June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays – which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be [left] sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity when their national teams play. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the icon of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup
with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich. A German team with strong fighting qualities defeated a technically superior side from the Netherlands, which paradoxically handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate and insinuating attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic home audience, achieving the final score just before halftime.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way ideally suited to his special qualities. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes
the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a
new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of
organizing the defense and acting as a quarterback does in American
football, on the attack by moving forward and distributing the ball to
the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half,
Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a
stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible
qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed.

Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to
Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his
superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more
vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or
matched Beckenbauer's insouciant elegance. He would distribute the
ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer
to his team's player than to any adversary and to a spot from which his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games. Above all, the playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer's later career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-
mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach of the national team in 1984 when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the World Cup finals with the two national teams he coached, winning in 1990.

Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career by becoming chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing it for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer's mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the
dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving ____ teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from [the] June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays –

which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening

(European time), Asia will be [left] sleepless and Latin America with

lowered economic activity when their national teams play. Elections

have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is

particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two

national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater

or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the

reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is

passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure has ever reached the

mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the icon

of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup
with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich. A German team with strong fighting qualities defeated a technically superior side from the Netherlands, which paradoxically handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate and insinuating attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic home audience, achieving the final score just before halftime.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way ideally suited to his special qualities. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes
the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a
new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of
organizing the defense and acting as a quarterback does in American
football, on the attack by moving forward and distributing the ball to
the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half,
Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a
stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible
qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed.
Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to
Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his
superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more
vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or
matched Beckenbauer's insouciant elegance. He would distribute the
ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer
to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which
his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty
players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two
substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of
athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the
semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played,
despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost
inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the
teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three
European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games.

Above all, these playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later
career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy
comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-
mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to
other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a
personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach
of the national team when it was declining and instilled the relentless
perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the World
Cup finals with the two national teams he coached, winning in 1990.
Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most
successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career by becoming chairman
of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany
this year. He was instrumental in securing it for Germany and
meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer’s
mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the
dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”
TIME 100 piece

For the month of June, no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Widely considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now preside over a tournament of thirty-two teams, the survivors of an elimination process involving two teams, that has gone on for over two years.

The impact of the World Cup is difficult for Americans to grasp, since soccer has not yet evoked the passions here it does almost everywhere else. Around the world, it is as if the Super Bowl and the seventh game of the World Series were played every day from the June 9 opening game to the final on July 9. Billions will watch the sixty-three games on television and, in the most directly affected
countries, other activities will stop when the national team plays – which is one reason why, since all games will be played in the evening (European time), Asia will be left sleepless and Latin America will have lowered economic activity when their national teams play. Elections have been affected by the mood that victory or defeat generates.

The position of the chairman of the Organizing Committee is particularly delicate and complicated. He must satisfy thirty-two national passions, all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree.

Fortunately for Germany, Beckenbauer is of a stature beyond the reach of these passions. The soccer public – including Germany – is passionate and fickle. But no soccer figure has ever reached the mythic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the icon of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup
with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal attention.

I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time when he captained the German national team in the 1974 World Cup final in Munich. A German team with strong fighting qualities defeated a technically superior side from the Netherlands, which paradoxically handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate and insinuating attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic home audience, achieving the final score just before halftime.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – partly because the game evolved in a way ideally suited to his special qualities. Beckenbauer played the position of sweeper – or libero – the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes
the attacking team has managed to pry open. He gave this position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual-purpose role: of organizing the defense and acting as a quarterback does in American football, on the attack by moving forward and distributing the ball to the most vulnerable points of the defender. Thus, in the first half, Beckenbauer masterminded an all-out offense and, in the second, a stifling defense.

Dominance is not only a question of skill; it reflects intangible qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally claimed. Other soccer icons possessed individual skills equal or even superior to Beckenbauer. Zidane was his equal in directing an attack, Platini his superior as a scorer, Péle was more dramatic, Maradona more vehement. But no other player possessed such a broad mix of skills or matched Beckenbauer’s insouciant elegance. He would distribute the ball with a barely noticeable flick of his foot into an empty space closer
to his team’s player than to any adversary and to a spot from which
his team could magnify its opportunities. In a sport in which twenty
players are moving all the time, with no time-outs and only two
substitutions, such dominance reflected a rare combination of
athleticism and intellect.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the
semifinal of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, Beckenbauer played,
despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling – an almost
inconceivable feat in a contact sport.

These qualities produced four German championships for the
teams he captained, four Cup wins, two World Cup victories, three
European championships in a row, participation in 103 national games.

Above all, these playing qualities foreshadowed Beckenbauer’s later
career. Few professional athletes – even star athletes – enjoy
comparable success in later life; the concentration and single-
mindedness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success, aided by a personality which combines charm with steeliness. He became coach of the national team when it was declining and instilled the relentless perfectionism that marked his playing career. He reached the World Cup finals with the two national teams he coached, winning in 1990. Afterwards he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer has culminated this career by becoming chairman of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup to be held in Germany this year. He was instrumental in securing it for Germany and meticulous in execution. The World Cup will solidify Beckenbauer's mythic status in the soccer world and continue his role as one of the
dominant figures of his country. Not for nothing is Beckenbauer’s nickname in Germany, the “Kaiser”, in English, the “Emperor.”