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 in July. 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 all games will be in the evening (European time), leaving Asia sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity when the 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. He must satisfy thirty 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 a soccer figure has never reached the iconic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the towering figure of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal
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 an elegant team from the Netherlands, which paradoxically handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic audience, achieving the final score just before halftime. Afterwards the Dutch team attacked throughout the second half with mounting desperation, without being able to score again.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field because he never evaded the technical side of his game, evolving ideally suited to his special qualities as the best all-time player. But dominance is not only a question
of skill; it reflects intangible qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally asserted.

Franz 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. Beckenbauer 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, by moving forward on the attack which he distributed the ball to the most vulnerable designed so skillfully that he emerged as a significant goal scorer as

Almost all great soccer players achieve eminence because of

Though Beckenbauer did possess the latter skill, his most unusual but no other soccer team possessed individual skills equal or even superior to Beckenbauer. His skill in moving with the football or their ability to score goals

ability was distributing the football in a way that frustrated the opposing offense and paralyzed the adversary's defense. Time and
again, he would propel 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.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the World Cup, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling. 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.

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-
mindlessness required for eminence have proved difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has gone from success to success. He became coach of the national team 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 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 era, Nicknamed in Germany - The Kaiser, which means Emperor in English.
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 on 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 in July. 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 all games will be in the evening (European time), leaving Asia sleepless and Latin America with lowered economic activity when the 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. He must satisfy thirty 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 a soccer figure has never reached the iconic status of Beckenbauer who, in his lifetime, has become the towering figure of German soccer and who has planned the approaching World Cup with a combination of meticulous professionalism and personal
attention, which will further solidify his nickname as “The Kaiser” – the Emperor.

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 an elegant team from the Netherlands, which paradoxically handicapped itself when it scored a goal in the first minute, thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic audience, achieving the final score just before halftime. Afterwards the Dutch team attacked throughout the second half with mounting desperation, without being able to score again.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field – even though the Dutch team was led by Johan Cruyff, considered by many experts the best all-time player. But dominance is not only a question
of skill; it reflects intangible qualities all the more inspiring when they are not formally asserted.

Franz 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. Beckenbauer 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, by moving forward on the attack which he designed so skillfully that he emerged as a significant goal scorer as well.

Almost all great soccer players achieve eminence because of their skill in moving with the football or their ability to score goals. Though Beckenbauer did possess the latter skill, his most unusual ability was distributing the football in a way that frustrated the opposing offense and paralyzed the adversary’s defense. Time and
again, he would propel 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.

Skill was allied to inspirational determination. Thus in the semifinal of the World Cup, Beckenbauer played, despite a dislocated shoulder, with his arm in a sling. 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.

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. He became
coach of the national team 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 and meticulous in
execution. The World Cup will only solidify Beckenbauer’s mythic
status in the soccer world.
For the month of June no German figure will be able to rival the attention focused on
Willy
Franz Beckenbauer in Germany. Recognized as the best
soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will
now provide over a tournament of 32 years old,
acquaintances
begin an elimination process that has gone on for two years.

The impact on the World Cup is evident for
Americans to grasp since soccer has not yet reached
the passions like it does almost everywhere else. Round
the world it is as if the super bowl and the seventh game
of the World Series were played every day from June 9's
opening game to the final in July 6. Believers will watch
the sixty three games on television in its most directly affected
activity will stop
mountains will stop when the national teams play
- which is one reason why all games will be in Spanish
(European Time) leaving aside Latin American soccer
with lowered

depenses... economic activity when the national
teams play. Presidential Elections have been affected by
The result of the last war, victorious or defeat general. The position of the Chancellor of the opening committee is particularly delicate. He must satisfy thirty national passions all but one of which will be disappointed to a greater or lesser degree. Fortunately for Germany Bismarck is of a nature beyond the reach of these passions. Including the nursery public in Germany is passionate if fickle. But once possessing himself and the iron hand of Bismarck the role in his lifetime has become a turning point planned. A German novel and not has approached the appending word cap with a combination of meticulous perfectionism and personal attention which will further solidify his nickname as the Kaiser - the Emperor.
I saw Franz Beckenbauer play for the first time as captain of the German national team in the World Cup Final of 1974. A German team with strong fighting qualities defeated an elegant team from the Netherlands, which paradoxically had disappeared itself when it needed a goal in the first minute thereby being tempted to abandon its intricate attacking style in favor of holding its lead. This enabled the German team to launch a furious assault in front of an enthusiastic audience, achieving the first score just before the half-time.

Afterwards the Dutch team attacked throughout the second half with mounting desperation, but being unable to score again.

Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player on the field, his leadership and determination respected by many experts as the cornerstone of German football.
But dominance is not only a question of skill. It reflects intangible qualities of leadership. When more在一个网络或系统中存在更多people are not primarily assisted by their numbers, players. Few more baseball players with better statistics than Joe DiMaggio would fail to their contribution. Many Beckenbauer played their 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. Beckenbauer gave the position a new dimension by transforming it into a dual purpose role: of organizing the defense and acting as a quarterback in American football. By moving forward on a booting the attack which is designed to skillfully exploit that emergence as a body of goal scorer. Before it appeared on the scene, it was a simple as inconceivable achievement. Before it appeared on the scene, it was a simple as inconceivable achievement. The introduction of this sweeper position has considered a contradiction of its position almost all good soccer players achieve admiration because of their skill in moving with
This was the semifinal of the World Cup, when the winner played despite a shattered shoulder. A poet put his arm in a sling. But
the football in their ability to move forward. Though
Bekemahmets skill was less with the ball, his
most unusual ability was distributing the football
in a way that prevented the opposing defense and
penalized the adversary's defense. Time and again,
he would propel the ball with a barely noticeable kick
of his foot into an empty space close to his team.'s
player, thus denying adversary and from which his team
would magnify its opportunities. If that, in which
twenty players are moving all the time, suit me time out
and only two substitutions and elements reflected
as rare combinations of athleticism and intelli
Flawless qualities enabled Bekemahmets
shrewd intelligence and sound team work.
These qualities produced four
to ten players Bekemahmets quality as a player
German championship for the team, he captained
for four seasons. Two World Cup victories, three European championships,
participation in 103 national games. Above all
these playing qualities foretold Bekemahmets
Later career, few star professional athletes to pay comparable income. In later life, post-later life, some concentration & single-mindedness required for eminence have found the best difficult to apply to other fields.

He became head of the national team, climbed to success. He coached the German national football team, three national teams, in a successful manner.

In 1990, he became chairman of Bayern Munich, the most successful club in Germany.

Beckenbauer's elimination 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 and Beckenbauer tells me it will

metastasis in operation. The world cup will only solidify Beckenbauer's

role in Germany, the Kaiser the Emperor, may his status in the soccer world.
He could also reference Beckenbauer's influence on the game as a player, coach and soccer executive.

Terrific. He does not have to refer to Beckenbauer as a nominee in the article. How about Thursday April 13th for a deadline?
Dr. Kissinger would be happy to write a piece about Franz Beckenbauer to run in the TIME 100 edition of the magazine. Could you kindly advise us of the exact date on which you will need his contribution?

Also, should he refer to Beckenbauer as a nominee for the TIME 100 in the piece?

Thank you,
Jessee

Jessica P. LePorin
Office of Henry A. Kissinger
Kissinger Associates, Inc.
350 Park Avenue, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10022
TF (212) 759-7919
Fax (212) 759-0042

---Original Message---
From: bill_saporito@timemagazine.com
[mailto:bill_saporito@timemagazine.com]
Sent: Monday, April 03, 2006 4:17 PM
To: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
Subject: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

Jesse:

I am writing to see if I can enlist Dr. Kissinger as an author of a short piece on Franz Beckenbauer, head of Germany's World Cup organizing committee, to run in the TIME 100 edition. Beckenbauer, AKA der Kaiser, was instrumental in bringing the World Cup to Germany (as was Dr. Kissinger in bringing the Cup to the U.S. in 1994.) Beckenbauer is the most influential person in the game this year, and thus a nominee for the TIME 100. I think Dr. Kissinger would have fun with this one, and it's only 350 words, due in two weeks or so.

Regards.
Sir:

We have heard back from Bob Koehler at TMS regarding the TIME 100 piece. They would like to distribute the piece as a bonus, he said.

Is there anything further you would like me to do at this point (i.e., notifying TIME)?

tc

Normally, his syndicate doesn't allow it.
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
Koehler's response.
TA - can you handle giving this response to HK tomorrow and asking him if you should speak to TIME about this? I have to leave in 5-minutes, so I don't expect to talk to him again tonight.

Thanks,
Jessee

-----Original Message-----
From: Koehler, Bob [mailto:BKoehler@Tribune.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2006 4:55 PM
To: 'Jessee LePorin'
Subject: RE: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

Jessee,
TMS is OK with Dr. Kissinger's request and would, indeed, be interested in distributing the piece as a bonus. Thanks.

Bob

-----Original Message-----
From: Jessee LePorin [mailto:jleporin@kmaglobal.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2006 1:04 PM
To: Koehler, Bob
Subject: FW: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

Hi Bob:

Dr. Kissinger received the following request from TIME. He asked me to check with you if it is a problem for him to give them 400-500 words re Franz Beckenbauer, a German soccer player, to run in the TIME 100 edition. Also, would the syndicate would like the right to distribute such a piece? Could you let me know?

Thank you,
Jessee

Jessica P. LePorin
Office of Henry A. Kissinger
Kissinger Associates, Inc.
350 Park Avenue, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10022
TF (212) 759-7919
I am writing to see if I can enlist Dr. Kissinger as an author of a short piece on Franz Beckenbauer, head of Germany's World Cup organizing committee, to run in the TIME 100 edition. Beckenbauer, AKA der Kaiser, was instrumental in bringing the World Cup to Germany (as was Dr. Kissinger in bringing the Cup to the U.S. in 1994.) Beckenbauer is the most influential person in the game this year, and thus a nominee for the TIME 100. I think Dr. Kissinger would have fun with this one, and it's only 350 words, due in two weeks or so. Regards.
FYI...

-----Original Message-----
From:.bill_saporito@timemagazine.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 05, 2006 3:42 PM
To: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
Subject: RE: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

> He could also reference Beckenbauer's influence on the game as a player, coach and soccer executive.

> Terrific. He does not have to refer to Beckenbauer as a nominee in the article. How about Thursday April 13th for a deadline?

>
Dr. Kissinger would be happy to write a piece about Franz Beckenbauer to run in the TIME 100 edition of the magazine. Could you kindly advise us of the exact date on which you will need his contribution? Also, should he refer to Beckenbauer as a nominee for the TIME 100 in the piece?

Thank you,
Jessee

Jessica P. LePorin
Office of Henry A. Kissinger
Kissinger Associates, Inc.
350 Park Avenue, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10022
TF (212) 759-7919
Fax (212) 759-0042

-----Original Message-----
From: bill_saporito@timemagazine.com
Sent: Monday, April 03, 2006 4:17 PM
To: jleporin@kmaglobal.com
Subject: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

I am writing to see if I can enlist Dr. Kissinger as an author of a short piece on Franz Beckenbauer, head of Germany's World Cup organizing committee, to run in the TIME 100 edition. Beckenbauer, AKA der Kaiser, was instrumental in bringing the World Cup to Germany (as was Dr. Kissinger in bringing the Cup to the U.S. in 1994.) Beckenbauer is the most influential person in the game this year, and thus a nominee for the TIME 100. I think Dr. Kissinger would have fun with this one, and it's only 350 words, due in two weeks or so.
Regards.