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
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 a technically 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 - partly because his game evolved ideally suited to his team. Although 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 distributed the ball to the most vulnerable designed so skillfully that he emerged as a significant goal scorer as penalty of defenders. Thus in the final well. Beckenbauer multi-talented as an offensive and in the second the most comprehended in striking. Almost all great soccer players achieve eminence because of their skill in moving with the football or their ability to score goals. But Beckenbauer did possess the latter skill, his most unusual. His 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 and continue his role as one of the dominant figures of his era, known as Der Kaiser in Germany.

His nickname is Emperor in English.
TIME 100 piece

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For the month of June no German figure will be able to avoid the attention focused on Frany Beckenbauer in Germany. Considered the best soccer player ever produced by Germany, he will now provide over a tournament of 32 years to sell the nation. The elimination process, which has gone on for two years, will cause players to group since soccer has met its need in the previous but 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 June 9, opening game to the final on July 16. Believers and wild will be sixty three games on television in the most direct effects of the activities will stop, countries would stop when the national team plays which is the reason why all games will be in Latin American time (European time) running against Latin American soccer. With lowered economic activity when the national teams play, Presidential Elections have been affected by
The clear facts have a certain victory over defeat generals. The question of the decision of the opening
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is of a nature beyond the reach of these passions.
Including
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Franz Beckenbauer was the dominant player in the field of
economy, though the Dutch team was led by the
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right midfielder, highly regarded as the leader of
all times.
But dominance is not only the question of skill. It reflects intangible qualities of leadership, all the more intense when they are not formally asserted. Lead, just as

players. Few mere baseball players with better statistics than Joe Di Maggio would fill a third baseman's shoes. Frank Buckenham played the position of shortstop or third baseman - the extra man in a defensive formation assigned to filling whatever holes the attacking team has managed to pry open. Buckenham 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 the field, he provided a new dimension of fielding possibilities. He encouraged his team to be more aggressive and accountable, emphasizing the importance of a strong performance for each individual. Almost all good sports players achieve

eminence because of their skill in moving with
This on the semifinal of the World Cup he returned to play despite a fractured shoulder and his arm in a sling.
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Later career, few stars professional athletes to pay comparable efforts, men bore against life post late life; even concentration & single-mindedness required for eminence have proved too hard. Difficult to apply to other fields.

Beckenbauer has done many services He became head of the national team's training & reached World Cup finals with to success. He managed the German national football cubes for three national teams, also coached, winning the second in 1990. At universities

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

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renewed interest in Germany the future the conquer. Many the stars in the world.
He could also reference Beckenbauer’s influence on the game as a player, coach and soccer executive.

> From: Jessee LePorin
> Sent: Wednesday, April 5, 2006 3:37 PM
> To: Saporito, Bill - Time U.S. <bill_saporito@timemagazine.com>
> Subject: RE: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser
>
> So, the piece would purely be Dr. Kissinger’s impressions of Beckenbauer and how he was influential in bringing the World Cup to Germany this year?
>
> 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
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> 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?

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-----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

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

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FYI...

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Subject: RE: Dr. Kissinger on der Kaiser

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