





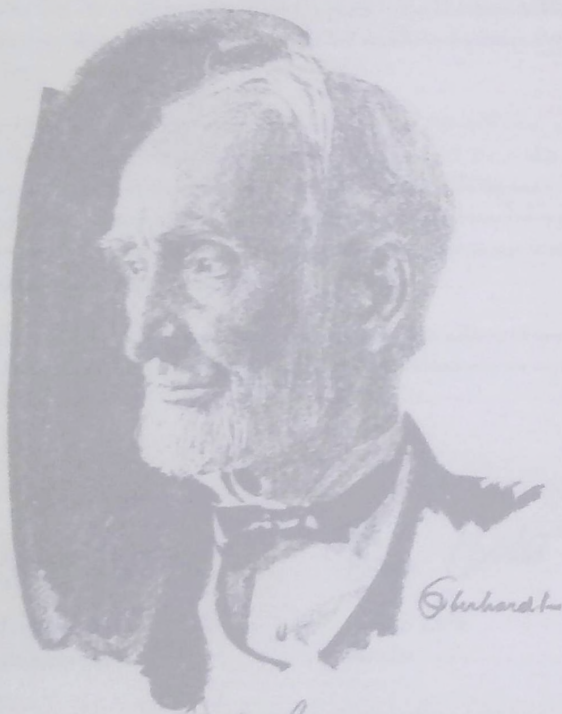
March 3, 1998
Radio City Music Hall, New York City

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

75th Anniversary Gala

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. 1, NO. 1

March 3, 1998
Radio City Music Hall, New York City

MARCH 3, 1923

TIME 75th Anniversary Gala

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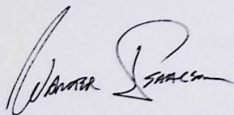
Radio City Music Hall, New York City

Welcome to Radio City Music Hall and to TIME magazine's 75th anniversary celebration.

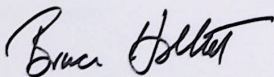
In a 1936 cover story on Marlene Dietrich, a TIME writer described this great Art Deco building—in the magazine's famously abrupt early style—as “the nation's biggest cinemansion.” Many years have passed since those words were written, but both TIME and Radio City Music Hall have flourished through the decades with vigor and élan. Both are examples of breakthrough design from the first part of the 20th century, so well crafted that they are handily adapting to the challenges of the 21st century. Both are American institutions with a storied past, whose best days lie in the future. Both were built to last.

The two men who founded TIME magazine, Henry Luce and Briton Hadden, strongly believed that history is not the product of impersonal forces, but is the residue of the struggles and triumphs of great individuals. We could think of no better way to celebrate the legacy of their magazine than by inviting some of the great achievers of our own day—from every area of life embraced in our pages—to share their thoughts with us regarding the individuals they most admire.

We're delighted that so many old friends of our magazine—and subjects of stories in its pages—could join us for this special evening of celebration. Thank you for coming!



Walter Isaacson
Managing Editor



E. Bruce Hallett
President

Program

Welcome
Gerald M. Levin

Opening Remarks
Walter Isaacson
and
E. Bruce Hallett

Salute to the Faces of TIME

Special Tributes to Extraordinary People of the Century by

Toni Morrison
Dr. James D. Watson
Steven Spielberg
President Mikhail S. Gorbachev
William A. Gates
Mary Tyler Moore
Judith Jamison and the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater
and
President William J. Clinton

Followed by Dancing Onstage to
The Eternity Band

Menu

La Salade de Crevettes de Louisianne au Celeri, Pomme et Truffe Noire
Gulf Shrimp Salad with Celeries and Apple Remoulade and Fresh Black Truffle

Saint-Véran "En Creches" 1996



Les Côtelettes d'Agneau du Colorado à la Champvallon,
Melange de Jeunes Légumes Verts
Braised Colorado Lamb Chops with Potatoes, Onions and Thyme
Medley of Young Green Vegetables

Château Mazeris "Canon-Fronsac" 1993



La Bombe au Chocolat Amer et Caramel à la Vanille
Bittersweet Chocolate Bombs with Soft Vanilla Caramel Filling



Petit-Fours

Demi-tasse

Chefs de Cuisine

Daniel Boulud Bruno Tison

GERALD M. LEVIN

Chairman and CEO

Time Warner Inc.

Born in Philadelphia in 1939, Gerald Levin graduated from Haverford College and received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Time Warner Inc. embodies Mr. Levin's goal of creating the global leader in media and entertainment. He was the leading architect of the Time Warner merger, as well as the prime mover of Time Warner's agreement to merge with Turner Broadcasting.

Over the past years, Mr. Levin's leadership has enabled Time Warner to enhance its status as a world class blue-chip company by building the best corporate and divisional management in the media and entertainment industry, along with gold-standard brands in every product category. Under his direction, Time Warner has achieved the size, financial strength and disciplined strategic plan necessary to bring a superior return to its shareholders. He has provided the leadership for the strong values that infuse all of the company's activities.

Levin joined Time Inc. in 1972. He served as vice president of programming for HBO and was named its president and chief executive officer in 1973. He made the historic 1975 decision to distribute Home Box Office via satellite, which helped create the cable industry. Levin was elected a vice president of Time Inc. in 1975, and was promoted to chairman of HBO in 1976. He became Time Inc.'s chief strategist when he was named an executive president in 1984. In 1990, Levin was named vice chairman of Time Warner Inc., he became CEO in 1992 and was elected chairman in 1993.

Among his outside interests, Levin is a member of the board and treasurer of the New York Philharmonic; member of the board of the Center for Communication, the New York City Partnership, the National Cable Television Center and Museum, The Aspen Institute and A Living Memorial to the Holocaust-Museum of Jewish Heritage; trustee emeritus of Hampshire College; member of the Council on Foreign Relations and The Trilateral Commission.

WALTER ISAACSON

Managing Editor

TIME Magazine

Born in 1952, Walter Isaacson is a graduate of Harvard and of Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes scholar. He began his journalism career as a reporter for the *Sunday Times* of London, then returned to Louisiana as a reporter and City Hall columnist for the *States-Item* in his hometown of New Orleans.

Isaacson joined TIME magazine as a national affairs writer in New York in 1978, later serving as a political correspondent based in Washington. He subsequently became the Nation editor of TIME and was soon named assistant managing editor. Isaacson is the co-author of *The Wise Men: Six Friends and the World They Made*, a study of prominent American statesmen and the early days of the cold war, which was published in 1986. His 1992 best seller, *Kissinger: A Biography*, was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize.

In 1993 Isaacson was named editor of new media for Time Inc. In that capacity, he helped develop the online services for the company's magazines and the popular Time Warner Internet site, Pathfinder. In January 1996 he was named managing editor of TIME, becoming the 14th person to hold that title since the magazine's founding in 1923. Under Isaacson's direction TIME has launched the TIME 100, an ambitious, end-of-the-century joint project with CBS that will chronicle the lives of the 100 most influential men and women of the century. The project will include six special issues of the magazine and a series of television specials, culminating in TIME's designation of the most influential person of the 20th century.

In a letter to readers published on his taking the helm of TIME, Isaacson promised a magazine that would devote its efforts to "engaging in analysis rather than simply attitude, having core beliefs but not biases, following principles but not prejudices—and perhaps avoiding a bit better Henry Luce's fondness for alliteration."

E. BRUCE HALLETT

President

TIME Magazine

A 1971 graduate of Princeton University, Bruce Hallett began his career in journalism as a reporter and editor for the New York *Daily News*. He joined Time Inc. in 1980 in the financial planning department, following his graduation from Columbia University's School of Business with a master's degree in business administration.

Hallett held a variety of posts at Time Inc. in New York, including business manager of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED (1982-85), assistant to the publisher of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED (1985-86), group director of development for the magazine group (1986-87), and general manager of TIME International (1987-88).

In 1988 Hallett was assigned to Sydney, Australia, to serve as managing director of Time Inc. Magazines Pty. Ltd., with overall responsibility for Time Inc.'s magazine businesses in Australia and New Zealand. During his seven-year assignment Down Under, he grew TIME Australia into the best-selling newsmagazine in the country, overtaking longtime rival *The Bulletin*. He also launched WHO WEEKLY, based on Time Inc.'s successful U.S. title PEOPLE WEEKLY. WHO WEEKLY is now Australia's fastest growing magazine.

Hallett returned to the United States in May 1995 when he was named president of TIME magazine. In his new position, he has led the magazine through two years of record-breaking profits. He has also guided the launch of a number of successful new publications bearing the TIME name, including TIME FOR KIDS, an educational weekly designed for classroom use, and TIME DIGITAL, a technology supplement to the weekly magazine that is also published in a free-standing edition.

TONI MORRISON

Novelist, Poet, Essayist

Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Council of the Humanities, Princeton University

Born Chloe Anthony Wofford in 1931, Toni Morrison grew up in the small Midwestern town of Lorain, Ohio. Her parents had migrated to Ohio in the early 1900s from the South, where her grandparents had been sharecroppers. Morrison's early years were saturated in the language and lore of African-American culture—and in the works of Austen and Tolstoy that she read in her adolescence. She studied English literature at Howard University, then earned a graduate degree in English at Cornell University.

Morrison began writing fiction when she returned to Howard to teach in the English department in 1957. In 1966 she began a 16-year tenure as an editor at Random House. Editing by day and writing by night, she published her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, in 1970. It was followed by *Sula* (1973), *Song of Solomon* (1977), *Tar Baby* (1981), *Beloved* (1987) and *Jazz* (1992). The novels were met with growing critical acclaim and popular success, and in 1984 she left Random House and returned to academic life at Princeton.

As Morrison's reputation grew, honors followed. *Beloved* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1988; five years later, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. In a Jan. 19, 1998, cover story, TIME called Morrison "the author who almost single-handedly gave African-American women their rightful place in American literature." Said TIME's Paul Gray of her new novel, *Paradise*: "To read Morrison as an allegorist or a sloganeer is to overlook completely the power of her art. Morrison's prose remains the marvel that it was in her earlier novels, a mélange of high literary rhetoric and plain talk. She can turn pecan shelling into poetry." Recalling the influence of her education-loving parents, Morrison told TIME: "The world back then didn't expect much from a little black girl, but my father and mother certainly did. She was still alive when I won the Nobel, although she died three months later. She was delighted—but not surprised."

JAMES D. WATSON

Director

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

Born in Chicago in 1928, James Watson graduated from the University of Chicago and received his doctorate in zoology from the University of Indiana in 1950. After researching viruses at the University of Copenhagen, he moved to the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University. There he teamed up with Francis Crick, a British physicist turned biologist, to undertake a quest that had stymied eminent scientists around the world: to determine the structure of the DNA molecule, which U.S. bacteriologist Oswald T. Avery had demonstrated in 1944 was the carrier of the human body's genetic messages.

As *TIME* later described it, Watson and Crick worked in "a shabby shack sandwiched between the imposing academic buildings on the flower-bordered lawns of Cambridge. In one corner of this laboratory (known locally as The Hut), they had a magpie's nest of old books and model molecules strung like mobiles from the ceiling." But in a triumph of scientific insight over bad decor, the two men succeeded in identifying the now famous double-helix structure of DNA within two years. In 1953 they published their discovery—which *TIME* later called "one of the great events in science, comparable to the splitting of the atom or the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*"—in an understated 900-word article in the journal *Nature*.

Watson and Crick received the Nobel Prize for their work in 1962. In 1968 Watson revealed another side to his genius when he published a compelling account of his work with Crick, *The Double Helix*, which became a best seller. Its refreshingly frank tone was established in its famous first sentence, "I have never seen Francis Crick in a modest mood." Watson went on to write widely used textbooks on molecular biology and teach at the California Institute of Technology and at Harvard University. Since 1968 he has served as director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, a leading biological research institute. He also served as founding director of the Human Genome Project, which seeks to locate and identify each of the estimated 100,000 genes in the chromosomes of the human cell.

STEVEN SPIELBERG

Movie Director and Producer

Founding Partner, DreamWorks SKG

Steven Spielberg was born in 1947 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He began making his own movies—frequently starring his sisters—at the age of 12. Five years later, while visiting Universal Studios in California on vacation, he sneaked backstage to meet film-crew members, and would continue bluffing his way onto the studio lot throughout his college years at California State University, Long Beach. When Spielberg was 20, his short feature *Amblin'*, shot for \$10,000, earned him a seven-year contract at Universal. At 21, he directed Joan Crawford for television; at 28, he directed *Jaws*, the first summer blockbuster (though the film's finned villain, not its director, made the cover of TIME). Spielberg's mastery of science fiction and adventure films continued through *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* (1977), the Indiana Jones series (1981-89) and *E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial* (1982), which became the most successful film in history—only to be eclipsed by *Jurassic Park*, Spielberg's 1993 blockbuster.

In the 1980s, Spielberg formed a production company, Amblin Entertainment, that released a wide number of films, including the *Back to the Future* series; in 1994 he folded Amblin into an ambitious new venture, DreamWorks SKG, with fellow entertainment veterans David Geffen and Jeffrey Katzenberg. Long acclaimed as the master of escapist fantasies, Spielberg tackled serious subjects with *The Color Purple* (1985) and *Empire of the Sun* (1989). His mastery of all aspects of his medium was confirmed in 1993, when the fantasy *Jurassic Park* was followed by his shattering portrayal of the Holocaust, *Schindler's List*. Said TIME: "In a single year Spielberg had strung together an unparalleled two-reeler, first crowning his achievements as the master of pop movies, then abandoning the throne to find fulfillment as a serious artist." Spielberg repeated the feat in 1997, when his Jurassic sequel *The Lost World* was followed by *Amistad*, a harrowing study of slavery. Naming *Amistad* one of its 10 best films of the year, TIME said: "Once again [Spielberg] creates a gripping portrait of human decency mobilized to help an inhumanly abused minority."

MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV

President

International Green Cross

Born in 1931 into a peasant family in the village of Privolnoye, near Stavropol in southern Russia, Mikhail Gorbachev grew up in the countryside; he was 11 when German troops occupied Stavropol during World War II. In 1950 he entered law school at the University of Moscow, where he joined the Communist Party and met his future wife, fellow student Raisa Maximovna Titorenko; they married in 1954.

After graduation Gorbachev returned to Stavropol as an organizer for the Komsomol (Young Communist League) and began a successful career as a party administrator and regional leader. He rose through party ranks to become First Secretary of the Stavropol Territorial Party Committee, a position that proved a stepping stone to membership in the party's Central Committee and brought him national prominence. In 1978 party leader Leonid Brezhnev brought Gorbachev to Moscow as secretary of agriculture, and he became a member of the Politburo in 1980. Following the death of Brezhnev in 1980 and the short terms of Gorbachev's reform-minded mentor Yuri Andropov and the old-guard Konstantin Chernenko, Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985—and the youngest person to lead the Soviet Union since Stalin succeeded Lenin in the 1920s. Weeks after taking power, Gorbachev invited the editors of TIME to fly to Moscow for a historic interview in which the Soviet leader declared his desire to construct a new paradigm for East-West relations. He soon launched the two reforms, *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring), that would radically alter the politics and economy of the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev's reforms earned him TIME's designation as Man of the Year for 1987; after he presided over the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe, Gorbachev was named Man of the Decade by the magazine. He relinquished his power in the chaotic final days of the Soviet Union in 1991. Gorbachev now devotes the majority of his time to improving the global environment, under the aegis of the organization he helped found, the International Green Cross.

WILLIAM A. GATES

Chairman and CEO

Microsoft Corporation

Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Seattle. Bright and energetic from an early age, he was first exposed to computers at Seattle's Lakeside School, where he would also befriend Paul Allen, his future Microsoft partner. By the age of 14, Gates and a group of friends had formed a company called Traf-O-Data, which sold a computerized traffic-counting system to municipalities. Gates enrolled at Harvard University in 1973, but he became the school's most famous dropout when he left after his sophomore year to work with Allen. Together they created software for the world's first commercially available microcomputer, the Altair 8800. Their BASIC program became an industry standard that dominated the market for the next six years.

Gates and Allen founded Microsoft in 1975; in 1980 they devised MS-DOS, an operating system for IBM's new personal computer that quickly became the standard operating system for the industry. Under Gates' guidance, Microsoft unveiled powerful new software that made the company a leader in word processing, accounting, and other widely used application programs—and brought Gates to the cover of TIME in 1984, when he was only 28. In the 1990s Microsoft released Windows, a more user-friendly operating system, and its Microsoft Explorer has become one of the most popular browsers for searching the Internet.

In 1995 Gates' book on the future, *The Road Ahead*, was a best seller. His large holdings in Microsoft stock have made him the world's richest person. Often celebrated, Gates has also been criticized for aggressive business tactics—but even his critics would probably agree with the analysis offered by Walter Isaacson in a 1997 TIME cover story: “[Gates] is the Edison and Ford of our age. A technologist turned entrepreneur, he embodies the digital era.” The same story also revealed that Gates' “vacation reading” during a trip to Brazil was James Watson's 1,100-page textbook, *Molecular Biology of the Gene*.

MARY TYLER MOORE

Actress

Mary Tyler Moore was born in Brooklyn and raised in Flushing, New York; she moved with her family to Los Angeles when she was in high school. As she told *TIME* in a 1974 cover story, she broke into television the day after she completed high school, playing Happy Hotpoint, an androgynous elf in appliance commercials. Her next role was a small step up the ladder, and decidedly not androgynous: she was cast as the secretary in TV's *Richard Diamond, Private Eye*, in which only her legs were seen on camera.

Ms. Moore's big break arrived in 1961 when she was cast as Laura Petrie, wife to Rob Petrie (Dick Van Dyke) on *The Dick Van Dyke Show*, which ran until 1966. In 1970 she began a seven-year run as Mary Richards on *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*, which *ENTERTAINMENT WEEKLY* recently described as "arguably the most beloved sitcom in history." Moore has demonstrated her range and versatility by starring in Hollywood films such as *Thoroughly Modern Millicent* (1967), *Ordinary People* (1980)—for which she received an Oscar nomination as Best Actress—and *Flirting with Disaster* (1996). She has starred in a number of television movies and miniseries, including *Stolen Babies* (1993), for which she received the most recent of her collection of Emmy Awards. Completing the show-business hat trick of television, film and live theater, she starred on Broadway in 1980 in *Whose Life Is It, Anyway?*

Behind the beret-tossing esprit of the character she portrayed in her most famous role, Mary Tyler Moore endured years of family tragedy and personal hardships, as she recounted in her best-selling 1995 memoir *After All*. A diabetic, she has devoted many hours to raising funds to fight the disease. She credits her 1983 marriage to Dr. Robert Levine with bringing her the happiness she was always so adept at conveying, if not feeling. She even admits she can now indulge in a pleasure long regarded as an inalienable right by most Americans: watching and enjoying classic episodes of *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*.

JUDITH JAMISON

Dancer, Artistic Director

The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater

Judith Jamison was born in Philadelphia in 1944, where she began taking dance lessons at age 6. Her childhood interests also included piano and the theater. After high school, she enrolled at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. But a career in dance beckoned, and she transferred to the Philadelphia Dance Academy (now the University of the Arts). In 1964 Jamison was invited by Agnes de Mille to dance in the premiere of a new ballet for American Ballet Theater, *The Four Marys*, at New York City's Lincoln Center. In 1965 she made her debut with the Alvin Ailey company; in 1991 she told TIME that she first met the gifted choreographer when she stumbled over Ailey while rushing off-stage after a failed audition for a television special. Despite the unusual meeting, Ailey soon recognized her as a special talent and kindred spirit and invited her to join his company.

Their partnership flourished, with Jamison adding her incandescent spirit to such Ailey classics as *Revelations*. In 1971 Ailey created a signature solo work for Jamison called *Cry*. Said TIME: "Elegant of long limb, eloquent of stride and poise, Jamison epitomizes Alvin Ailey's ideal of the total dance. Ailey has created a work that has become for Jamison the kind of showpiece that *The Dying Swan* was for Pavlova. *Cry* embodies the pain and pride of black women everywhere."

In 1980 Jamison made her Broadway debut opposite Gregory Hines in *Sophisticated Ladies*; TIME hailed her as "the most sophisticated of sophisticated ladies." Jamison premiered her first work of choreography, *Divining*, in 1984. In 1988 she formed her own company, the Jamison Project, but in 1989, when the seriously ill Ailey invited her to accompany him on what would be his last tour, she quickly agreed. In between rehearsals, performances and travel time, Ailey prepared her to carry on his legacy. Less than three weeks after his death, Jamison assumed the position of artistic director of the company.

Special Thanks

Philip Baloun Designs

Daniel Boulud - Restaurant Daniel

Paul Costello

Joseph E. Johnson

Office of the Mayor of the City of New York

PGI

Plaza Caterers

Radio City Productions

The Research Center and Corporate Archives of Time Inc.

Susan Magrino Agency

Bruno Tison - The Plaza Hotel

George Trescher Associates

John Ford Tribute

Richard Schickel, Producer

Doug Freeman, Co-Producer

Bryan McKenzie, Editor

TIME

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TIME

75TH ANNIVERSARY ★★★ ISSUE ★★★



75 YEARS

have tears in his eyes, too. They were a strange couple. They fought like mad—needless to say, Pauline always started the fights ... He said to me when I departed: "You have seen a lot which you will find strange in this house. But believe me, all the praises in the world are not as refreshing as my wife's out-breaks of temperament."

He was so accustomed to meeting people who adored him, bowed before him in reverence. He did not like it; he was a thoroughly straightforward man—and his Pauline was like a draft of fresh water ...

*Lotte Lehmann
Santa Barbara, Calif.*

Aug. 30, 1954

YOU INFORM YOUR READERS THAT IN MY last book [*The Doors of Perception*], I "prescribe mescaline, a derivative of peyote, for all mankind as an alternative to cocktails." Snappiness, alas, is apt to be in inverse ratio to accuracy. In actual fact, I did not prescribe mescaline for all mankind. I merely suggested that it might be a good thing if psychologists, sociologists and pharmacologists were to get together and discuss the problem of a satisfactory drug for general consumption. Mescaline, I said, would not do. But a chemical possessing the merits of mescaline without its drawbacks would certainly be preferable to alcohol.

*Aldous Huxley
Hampstead, London*

April 23, 1956

IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH ... I GAVE AN interview to a representative of the London *Sunday Times*, who (with my agreement) passed it on to the *Reporter*. I did not see the interview before it went into print. If I had, quotations from it which have appeared in *TIME* could never have been imputed to me, since they contain opinions which I have never held, and statements which no sober man would make and, it seems to me, no sane man believe. That statement that I or anyone else in his right mind would choose any one state against the whole remaining Union of States, down to the ultimate price of shooting other human beings in the streets, is not only foolish but dangerous. Foolish, because no sane man is going to make that choice today even if he had the chance. A hundred years ago, yes, but not in 1956. And dangerous, because the idea can further

inflammate those few people who might still believe such a situation possible.

*William Faulkner
Oxford, Miss.*

Says Correspondent Russell Warren Howe, New York correspondent for the London *Sunday Times*: "If Mr. Faulkner no longer agrees with the more Dixiecratic of his statements I, for one, am very glad, but that is what he said." —ED.

May 26, 1958

I'D LIKE TO GIVE MY OPINION OF THE Kokoschka picture of my sister. I think it's a hideous mess. As great an artist as this man may be today, he certainly goofed in 1926. My sister is a very pretty girl.

*Fred Astaire
Beverly Hills*



Lotte Lehmann
Aug. 17, 1953



William Faulkner
April 23, 1956



Fred Astaire
May 26, 1958



Frank Sinatra
Feb. 24, 1961

Feb. 29, 1960

THERE WAS A SLIGHT ERROR, WHICH I DO not think you will mind my calling attention to. It concerns my African name. I would like to spell it correctly for you:

Zenzile Makeba Qgwashu Nguvama Yiketheli Nxgowa Bantana Balomzi Ka Ufun Ubajabulisa Ubaphekeli, Mbiza Yotshwala Sithi Xa Saku Qgiba Ukutja Sithathe Izitsha Sizi Khabe Singama Lawu Singama Qgwashu Singama Ngamla Nggithi.

The reason for its length is that every child takes the first name of all his male ancestors. Often following the first name is a descriptive word or two, telling about the character of the person, making a true African name somewhat like a story.

*Miriam Makeba
New York City*

Feb. 24, 1961

I AM GLAD TO SEE YOU ARE STILL BATTLING 1,000 regarding any information concerning me. As usual your information stinks. I need a house and a nightclub in Palm Beach like you need a tumor.

*Frank Sinatra
Beverly Hills, Calif.*

TIME reported: "Word appeared in the columns that Sinatra was about to buy a Palm Beach pad and a nightclub, too, so he could wage war with an established nightclub owner who had refused to offer Frankie \$5,000 for a one-shot appearance."

April 6, 1962

POEM TO THE BOOK REVIEW AT *TIME*:

You will keep hiring
picadors
from the back row
and pic the bull back
far along his spine
you will slam sandbags
to the kidneys
and pass a wine
poisoned on the vine
you will saw the horns off
and murmur
the bulls are
ah
the bulls are not
what once they were
The corrida will end
with Russians in the plaza
Swine, some of you will say
what did we wrong?
And go forth to kiss
the conquerors

*Norman Mailer
New York City*

Sept. 13, 1963

I MYSELF NEVER CALLED MY FATHER A "coward." He often sighs: "To live in peace, cowardice is sometimes necessary." But right or wrong, he is my father, and I never came to calling him names.

Concerning "provocateurs in monks' robes," my term "beat them three times harder" comes from my deep feeling of *noblesse oblige*. In Viet Nam, the religious, because of the respect due to their state of presumed holiness, cannot indulge as easily as others in wrongs of humanity and must be treated harder if they do.

Concerning the term "monk barbeque show," Viet Nam is a strange country where people often commit spectacular suicides before the gates of people whom they wish to curse. I find that custom barbaric. My aim was to

COVERING HISTORY

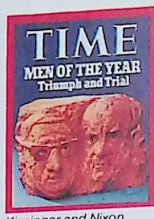


TIME Magazine Covers 1923-1997



1973

50 years after the Harding administration disgrace, the White House was again bogged in scandal. Agnew resigned under pressure. Cabinet officers and high officials were under indictment. Nixon himself, his credibility under attack, faced his seventh crisis—possible impeachment or resignation. Overshadowed were the fourth Arab-Israeli war in 25 years, Secretariat's romps, Hank Aaron's homers, inflation, the energy crisis, a seagull named Jonathan Livingston.



Kissinger and Nixon
Men of the Year



The Bombing Question



Crisis in Congress



Marlon Brando



Nixon's Second Term



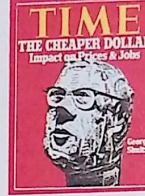
Viet Nam Cease-fire



Pop Records



P.O.W. Families



George Shultz



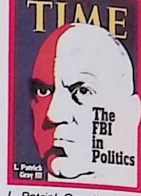
Carlos Castaneda



Europe



Robert Good



L. Patrick Gray III



Col. Muammar Gaddafi



Food Prices



Senator Sam Ervin



Jesuit Pedro Arrupe



The Watergate Scandal



Georg Solti



President Nixon



John Mitchell



Watergate Revelations



Richard Nixon



Secretariat



The U.S. Economy



Leonid Brezhnev



John Dean



John Dean



Marilyn Monroe and Norman Mailer



John Mitchell



President Nixon and Senator Sam Ervin



Constitutional Challenge



Gov. Wendell Anderson



Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon



Nixon's Problems



Henry Kissinger



Bobby Riggs



McDonald's



Salvador Allende



Spiro Agnew



Spiro Agnew



Middle East War



Gerald Ford



Cox and Nixon



President Nixon



Public Opinion



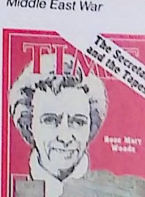
King Faisal



Peter Falk



U.S. Energy Crisis



Rose Mary Woods



The Ford Family



Children



Automobiles

TIME

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

y News-Magazine

"...At last, after a year of preparation and frustrations, the first issue of TIME, dated March 3, 1923, was going to press... until dawn, we stood around the 'stones' [tables] of the composing room. Under Hadden's direction, we wrote new copy to fill holes, we rewrote and cut to fit, and everyone tried his hand at captions.

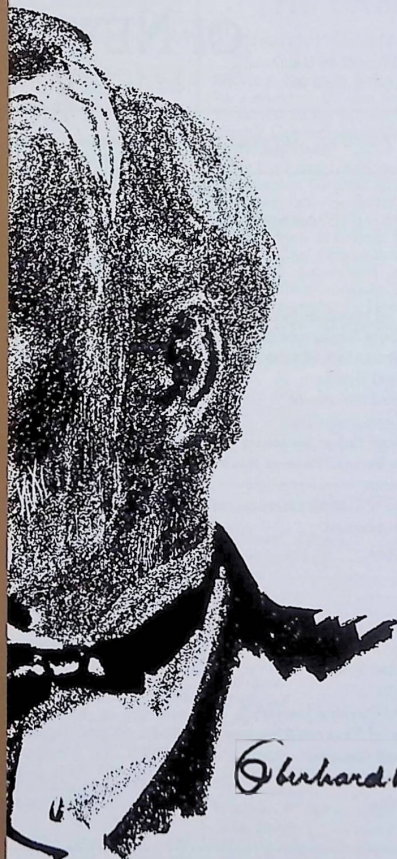
It was daylight when I got home and went to sleep. That afternoon, I found an uncut copy of the little magazine in my room. I picked it up and began to turn through its meager 32 pages... What I had been reading wasn't bad at all. In fact, it was quite good. Somehow it all held together—it made sense, it was interesting."

Henry Luce

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MARCH 3, 1923

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