

Photo by A. Gelder



## Universities seek fiscal resources: money for survival...

The \$7 million, state-ordered cut in Rutgers University's 1975-1976 budget goes beyond the immediate effects of academic and student service cutbacks. It raises the question of how can New Jersey deal more effectively with its educational systems.

At the present time, New Jersey is one of the few states in the nation with no state income tax. Consequently, school systems are financed largely by extremely high property taxes, along with the State Sales Tax. This system of taxation tends to distribute financial burden unfairly among residents of New Jersey.

In the last twenty years, there has been an influx of low income families to New Jersey. Many have settled in modest homes in suburbs such as Camden or Paterson. Suburbs such as these lack industrial and commercial property to broaden the tax rate, so the burden of paying for schools falls heavily on the lower-middle-income households. The affluent suburbs, on the other hand, have high property values, high property taxes and, consequently, excellent school systems.

This inequality in public education perpetuates in New Jersey's higher educational systems, such as Rutgers University. One of the possible answers to the \$7 million cut in the University's budget is a tuition increase. Although this has been prohibited by law until after January 1, 1976, it is likely that this will eventually occur.

Rutgers University continues to maintain a flat tuition rate; that is, students without financial aid pay the same tuition fee, regardless of the family's financial bracket in society. In a state without income tax, this is inherently unfair. Upper class students, paying the same tuition as lower income students at Rutgers, do not "share the wealth" with the State nor with the University. This will often result in major cuts in Rutgers' budget and has the potential to destroy Rutgers as a superior university.

In perspective, New Jersey desperately needs a state income tax in order to restore an educational system of quality and justice in the state. Without such a system, which must be offered to all New Jersey residents, many will be cheated of the education and equal opportunity which America must provide.

## ...money for profit

*Editor's note: The following is a Guest Editorial by Michael Borras, Editor-in-Chief of The Argo in 1972-1973. He is now a junior at Princeton University studying at the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs.*

One of the ideals underlying the "American Dream" (success is possible for any American who is willing to work hard enough) is the belief that the American system can educate toward various ideals of equality; at the very least, the ideal that equal opportunity will be available for individuals who can freely develop their own abilities, regardless of race, etc.

This belief in equal opportunity for education has come under indictment. The educational system in America fails to provide the kind of learning which would allow the underprivileged to compete on an equal intellectual/skill level with the more economically privileged. Moreover, there is a very real question as to whether or not this country's educational philosophy is, in fact, perpetuating the ascendancy of an already privileged elite, and thus adding to the burden of backwardness for the country's underprivileged. In analyzing this and other questions I will refer to the book *Inequality*, by Professor C. Jencks and a group of associated in educational research at Harvard.

In its quest for finances, Princeton University has raised its tuition, room and board, all of which all Freshmen must accept, to approximately \$6,500.00 per year. For the 50% of Princeton students who come from the upper 10% of society (in terms of income), \$6,500.00 may not represent much hardship. However, for the 18% of Princeton students who come from the lower 50% (economically) of society, \$6,500.00 may well represent more money than their families make in an entire year. For the remaining 32% of students, who can be broadly characterized as middle-to-low income, four years of \$6,500.00 tuition represents an incredibly heavy burden.

The university seeks to alleviate some of this burden by providing money in the form of scholarships and/or loans. Economically the university benefits by loaning the majority of its financial aid rather than to giving it away in scholarship form. The loan money must be repaid at 7% interest (up to ten years after all schooling ends) and thus, the students receive aid to get through school, while the university gets more money back than it had originally loaned out.

The university is making money and providing education for those who can't afford it - right? Not necessarily, because the university fails to answer the following question: Just what are the effects of the lives of those students who must repay many thousands of dollars as soon as they begin working for a living? The university justifies its loan policy by stating that a Princeton diploma leads to a higher paying job, therefore loan repayment is not a burden. . . . Q. E. D. However, given the present state of the economy (8% to approximately 60% unemployment depending on race, age, sex, skills and any admixture thereof) it is simply not clear that jobs are available. And, in any case, as Jencks proves in *Inequality*, there is just no correlation between where you go to school and the amount of money you make in later years.

If we are excluding the bottom economic 50% in society from quality education, then we must be perpetuating the dominance of the upper economic 50%, those who can afford such education. Far from educating to equality, we seem to be educating toward inequality. Therefore, what is needed is a fundamental re-evaluation of educative priorities, beliefs, goals and policies. To do anything less is to throw those comforting equity ideals which are this country's pride into a fire, from which will emerge only social unrest, revolution and/or tyranny.

## Newcomers express impressions of Prep

Perhaps some of you long-time students have wondered how students entering our school this year feel about the campus, academics, faculty, and general school environment. The following are quotes from various new students speaking about their first impressions of our school:

**Michael Ballai, only new senior:** "The change from a fairly large public school like Franklin to a small private school like Prep is that, being there are fewer students per student advisor, the relationship is much more personal. College representatives, to my knowledge, don't go to Franklin very often to consult the students about their colleges. I believe more is done to the student's advantage here at Prep."

**Brian Drucker, junior:** "There is a contrast in academic standards between Prep and public high schools. Prep is much more of a challenge and I enjoy it. Socially the school is not that good because I find it hard to become very friendly with anyone because I'm still used to the ways of public school."

**Leslie Russ, sophomore:** "Entering a new school can be difficult. After worrying about all the studying and work, it's great to be able to end the day with tennis."

**Andy Barnett, freshman and varsity soccer goalie:** "I was surprised at the extensive sports program offered here. There is something for every student."



Bruce Springsteen, as pictured in his latest album cover *Born to Run*, smiles complacently while his fame spreads throughout the country. Is he going to be the next Rock Superstar? See story below, in Art to Heart.

## Art to Heart

with Ieva Miesnieks

If there can exist such a thing as a "rock superstar" (the Elton John fanatics, I'm sure, are convinced that E. J. has merited this title), Bruce Springsteen is undoubtedly paving his way towards this high position of rock stardom.

A rocker who began his career (the beginnings lasted about ten years) in small bars on the Jersey Coast, his home locale, Springsteen has finally emerged after years with little following as a dynamic vocalist and musician who has excited countless rock and roll devotees.

This long awaited recognition was demonstrated by the masses lining the street near *The Bottom Line* where Springsteen recently performed for ten consecutive nights. The 450-seat club was packed each night, and the shows offered a great channel for Bruce Springsteen's fame, is spreading, especially since his last recorded album, *Born to Run*.

It is a great album, like his first two, probably because it has so much of the real Bruce Springsteen in it. That is, Springsteen so genuinely conveys his awareness of what he does with his songs and band and his conviction that there is fascination in almost everything. The album is a combination of Springsteen's vocals, injected with his true emotions, and the brilliant sounds of the very talented *E Street Band*.

The band is indispensable, but Springsteen is the outstanding aspect of the group. In many of his songs we hear his tales of the boardwalk at Asbury Park, in which he often starts out in a whisper and rises to a scream, simply because he feels his soul emerging as he identifies with his typical characters: "kids on the streets and 'tween the sheets," to which refers the everlasting line, "Tramps like us, baby we were born to run."

since our childhood, creates an interested, diverse, ideologically tolerant, and heterogeneous group.

The freedom that naturally comes from a society where one can pick and choose one's own customs and beliefs facilitates individual progress, in business, and in the nation as a whole.

In conclusion, it is seen that the minorities comprising America are a real asset, and the resulting environment is really the only "Americanism" known.

—Anonymous



Rutgers students face the hardships of limited student transportation on the New Brunswick campus, enforced because of the university's \$7 million budget crunch. What else will be curtailed? Photo by A. Golden

## America: melting pot for minorities

"Americanism—custom or trait peculiar to the United States." Definition, Thorndike-Barnhart dictionary.

Nationalism in American is of a most peculiar variety. Whereas nationalism is understood to apply only to those who are bound together by living in the same area, possessing the same culture, creed, race, or lifestyle, none of these are true about America. Hawaiians, Indonesians, New Yorkers, Poles, Russians, Japanese, Blacks, Whites, Indians, Christians, Jews, and Buddhists in America all possess a peculiar type of nationalism.

In all outward appearances it seems to be non-existent, until some external threat upon the collective freedoms of these people sparks them to unified action.

What keeps us bound together is that there is no majority in this country; we are all minorities, and this staves off any rebellion which is naturally consequent of fear of a large, repressive majority.

The U. S. has been a country of minorities for so long, that differences in belief, custom, and nationality is the rule, not the ex-

ception, and the vast majority of people do not evince a dim thought of ethnic discrimination because of this realization.

This nation of minorities makes for an ethnic of non-bias and a culture that is richly diverse. The average American household shows an odd mixture of egg rolls, kielbasa and spaghetti in the kitchen; pan-Slavic, Oriental proverbial, and black-awareness books in the den; and soul, rock, Russian and Rumanian folk dance records in the music room. All this exposure

## THE ARGO

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Mr. Bratek





A student's view: Janet Borrus' speech basically stated the feelings of the student body. She was among many celebrating Prep's 210th anniversary.

Photo by Janet Berkowitz

## Prep honors 210th birthday with friends at all-day events

by Janet Borrus

Did you miss the big Prep party on Saturday, September 20th? What a birthday celebration! This "birthday" was that of none other than dear old Rutgers Prep, now in its 210th year. The "party" took the form of an all-day assembly, attended by about 200 parents, teachers, students, alumni, and trustees. Senator Harrison Williams, assemblyman William Hamilton and Jack Ewing and Commissioner of Education Fred Burke were also present. All these people came to discuss our school's past, its present progress and future directions.

The program commenced with a plenary session held in the new library. Master of ceremonies Stanley Kaufell, a former president of the Board of Trustees, opened that morning session by reading aloud

a telegram in which President Ford saluted Prep as an institution "that has contributed to our national vitality throughout the full course of our history."

Commissioner Burke addressed the audience on the subject of institutional re-examination and read a proclamation issued by Governor Brendan Byrne, who declared September 20th as "Rutgers Preparatory School Day."

Dr. Heinlein presented "Distinguished Alumni Awards" to two men who have greatly contributed to the welfare of Rutgers Prep, the nation and the entire world. The recipients were J. Seward Johnson, of the Johnson and Johnson corporation, and James Desher II, former director of Engelhard Industries.

The afternoon was set aside for a casual discussion of Prep's goals,

philosophy and problems. Roughly forty people assembled once again in the library for a gathering very similar in structure to the Upper School forums last year. The topics centered around how Prep could improve its image outside of and within the school community, and thereby increase its enrollment and alleviate some of its financial difficulties.

Trustees Mark Weitzen and Max Goldin reviewed with the participants possible sources of financial aid to the school, such as generous alumni, small business companies, by means of scholarship funding, and large corporations, which would supply grants for new academic programs.

Several individuals from the school's constituencies each gave their own view of Prep.

Senior Janet Borrus commented that at Prep she has become a "more intellectually-aware person." Janet also praised the school's independent study and senior project programs.

Social Studies teacher Sarah Antin said that one of Prep's "best assets" is its faculty, and urged the trustees to include teachers on the Search Committee they formed to find a qualified candidate as Dr. Heinlein's successor.

Parent Lydia Lenaghan commended Prep's "intellectual, moral, and physical" ambience. Mrs. Lenaghan called for adequate job security for the faculty and urged parents to give not only their money but their talents, attention, and thought to the school.

Mr. Walter Szymanski, current president of the Board of Trustees, announced the formation of a trustee's Search Committee to seek Dr. Heinlein's successor and "review the entire academic structure" of Rutgers Prep.



There are no props or scenery in Allan Pierce's production of 'Our Town' so actors must become accustomed to talking to the wall (as Janet Borrus is doing at left, cooking on nonexistent stoves, or riding a horse made of air).

Photo by Janet Berkowitz

## Alumni eat and let eat while reliving old times at picnic

"Hey, it's good to see ya, Yac!", said Jay as the two 1960's alumni enthusiastically shook hands and reminisced over old Prep days.

Such was the easy atmosphere on the lawn by the lower parking lot on September 13. For those who could rise and shine early enough there was a soccer game at 10 A.M.

The alumni were able to muster enough strength to look half decent on the soccer field but the varsity team still beat them by a score of 3 to 0.

Afterward, Dr. Heinlein, alumni with their wives and husbands, and teachers enjoyed a picnic of hot foods ranging from meat balls to chicken.

Some of the younger alumni that current students may remember were June Pearson, Billy Paulus ('72), Mary Lipp and Ricky Paulus ('73) Mitch Riesberg, Jerry Salamone, Laurie Phillips ('74), and Dicky Jasionowski ('75).

One of the men responsible for the successful event was Charles Collard, a Prep graduate of 1963 and the alumni President. He had already begun the reunion project last October, when he researched all the student lists from the past fifteen years.

Memories were renewed once again and as Mr. Collard put it, "there's that certain exciting feeling you have when you haven't seen one close for a long time."



Spence Willard, Barry Chamberlain, alumni Johanna Throm, and John Schmidt ('61), reminisce about old days at the alumni picnic, while Mr. Daviot guards the beer.

Photo by Gene Bratek

## Play shows life in 'Our Town'

Janet Borrus is making bacon and eggs. She wakes up Marilyn Howarth, who complains of always going to school "dressed like a sick turkey." Soon, Charlie Daniels drops by to deliver the milk, keeping a tight rein on his stubborn horse Bessie.

This is a typical afternoon in the all-purpose room of the Middle School, where the cast of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town* is rehearsing in preparation for performances November 21 and 22.

The play deals with life in a small New England town at the turn of the century, but its theme that all life is beautiful universally applies. Everyday events like feeding the chickens and doing algebra are as important to the playwright as the larger events like birth, marriage, and death.

Rehearsals tend to be relaxed. A steady stream of jokes doesn't seem to hamper the early stages of work. During one rehearsal, when the considerable 'height dif-

ference between Chris Combest and Merle Witkin (who play boyfriend and girlfriend) become apparent, one of the many Monty Python fans in the cast called out, "Chris, you're going to have to act in a trench!"

But as the performance dates loom closer, rehearsals will become completely serious and disciplined, culminating in a final week or two of concentrated rehearsals every afternoon and evening.

One segment of the play already in intense rehearsal is the pivotal role of the stage manager, shared by Janet Berkowitz and Doug Stahl. The stage manager has been variously interpreted as being God, a Greek chorus, or a resident of the town.

Others in the play include Lisa Gibbs, Winslow Bronson, Phil Kosnett, Lucie Poirier, Danny Green, Walter H. Placzek, Bruce Baldinger, Dave Giamo, Susan Schwartz, Helen Lesnick, and Robin Vinik.



## BIOS: Trash masher users or abusers?

Welcome back to another year of BIOS. For those new students who have never before had the pleasure of reading this column and for those old students who have made the mistake of reading a past column, but may have forgotten what it is all about, we would like to explain the purpose of BIOS.

BIOS is sponsored by the Environmental Committee. Each issue is a different environmentally concerned topic is discussed. The idea is to try to raise the conscience of the Prep community in regards to ecology and life in general.

Many of the new students having the good luck never to have met him, may be wondering who Robert Murray is. (Those of you who are not wondering can skip this rather silly paragraph and go on to the next one.) Robert Murray is a purely fictitious character very similar to Francis Schwartz although Bob is a bit taller and has a slightly lower academic average.

Rumors of his existence as a cowpoke in the outer regions of Montana are highly erroneous. He is temporarily living in the central regions of Montana. The wonders of the "Pony Express" allow him to combine his half-wit with another half-wit's half-wit to produce this column.

The real topic of this column is not Bob Murray but the trash compactor. The trash compactor is sold under many aliases: the Trash Masher, the Trash Compactor, the Rubbish Stomper etc. But basically it's Modus Operandi remains the same. A week's worth of bottles, cans, leftover left-overs and occasionally the family cat (see April 1975 Bios concerning the problems of pets) are placed in the machine. The door to the monster is closed. After a few moments and some strange noises the garbage is reduced to about one third its original volume.

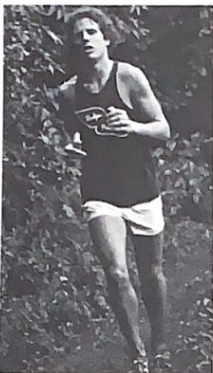
This is all very nifty and one may wonder what could possibly be the matter with the concept. One problem that arises is that most of the refuse has its surface area decreased. Because of this most biodegradable materials decompose more slowly. But this is not the main thing wrong with the trash compactor. The major problem stems not from the machine but from the people who use it. There is a tendency to throw everything into the compactor. This includes many items which if kept separated can be recycled. The glass bottles and tin cans should be taken to recycling centers instead of being mashed up with styrofoam cups.

If you already have a trash compactor use it wisely. Keep easily recycled things out of it. If you are considering buying a compactor think about the disadvantages listed above and the fact that the compactor is an unnecessary user of electricity first.

Anyone who has any suggestions for future BIOS topics should relay them to his friendly neighborhood Environmental Committee member or even better still, become a friendly neighborhood EC member.

Robert Murray and Andy Golden





Tony Sciallaba and Peter Weprinsky run to number one and two positions, respectively, in Prep's win over Neumann Prep.



Photo by J. Berkowitz

## Argonaut booters 'putting out 100%'

In sports today, the athlete can receive two rewards, whether you are a pro or an amateur, male or female. The first "reward" is a hard fought victory after many enduring practices and the second reward is a large fan turnout to cheer you on.

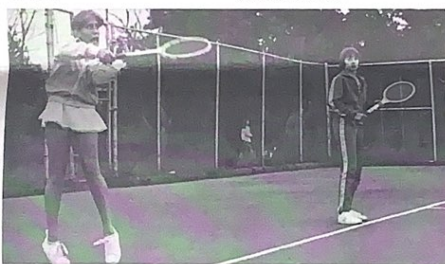
Both these rewards were fulfilled when our varsity soccer team defeated Neuman Prep 4-1 before a large audience on our home soccer field, Saturday the 20th.

Leading the attack for the Argonauts was Rob Weiss who is entertainment enough by himself. Rob scored two goals and had an assist to Roman Bukachevsky. Johnny O'Connell accounted for the fourth goal. Ed James consistently controlled the ball well and made several key passes, one of which enabled Rob to score. Coach Spurduto felt Ed, Joe Yurcin, and Artie Wilmot played fine games at halfback. At fullback, Howie Maltz also played well and was a major link in the defensive chain. Joel Baker, the young sophomore goalie, did an outstanding job and had many saves.

Coach Spurduto attributes the

win to "a more experienced defense." This is true. The only defensive players missing from last year are Alec Chanin and Scott Rutter. The remainder of the defense has returned.

Both Coaches Spurduto and Willard agree that the team has an exceptionally good morale, shows great enthusiasm and is putting out 100%.



Second-doubles player, Jackie Weitzen, hits the ball as teammate Ellen Farben anticipates. They won their match against Roselle Park and added to the team's 4-1 success.

Photo by C. Berkowitz

## Winning cross country team comprised of 'small group of dedicated runners'

by Vicky Neiner

"Our team is lacking in numbers; they're a small group of experienced, dedicated runners who should lead us to the best season we've ever had," remarks Coach Fenstermaker when describing this year's varsity cross country team.

The team is indeed lacking in numbers; it's composed of six runners, five of whom are returning from last year. Captain Peter "Whip" Weprinsky (Senior) and top runner Tony Sciallaba (Junior) lead the team physically and enthusiastically in practices as well as in meets. Their dedication and efforts for team improvement are shared by their teammates, seniors Eric Johnson, and Charlie Daniels, junior Joe aFraci and sophomore Kevin "Killer" Kane.

The team's first victory was in their opening meet against Neuman Prep, on September 20th. In this meet Tony placed first, with Peter just seconds behind and taking second place.

This 21 to 34 victory was a great

achievement since it was the first time the team defeated Neuman Prep in six years, as well as the first time the team won their opening meet in three years.

Looking further ahead, Coach Fenstermaker has very high hopes for the team in the State Meet for private schools, which will be held at Blair on November 12th.

The girls' team is also lacking in numbers and is looking forward to the first meet. The team had doubts

## Girls' gymnastic team begun

Rutgers Prep has a new addition to their sports schedule for fall this year, a jay vee girls' gymnastic team, coached by Lisa Spencer. The team consists of six girls: freshman Kathy Klein, eighth graders Cheryl Relles, Paula Holder, Debbie Sirkin and Danna Stahl, and seventh grader Tara O'Connell. Three of the scheduled meets are jay-vee, but the remaining three are varsity, in which the girls will be competing at a high-

## Girl racqueteers show great depth

Depth is the key to this year's girls' tennis team. Sixteen girls have come out for the team, and among them three returning singles letter winners. They are number one — Ieva Miesnieks, number two — Elizabeth Pickar and number three — Susan Ungerleider.

These three girls form a solid foundation, however the performance of the two doubles teams is vital if the team wishes to have a successful season. More girls are out this year than ever before, which is creating a great deal of competition for the open positions. This, in turn, has switched what used to be team weakness in first and second singles, into strengths, and solidifies the team.

This year's team is being coached by the coach of the boys' varsity team, Mr. Barry Chamberlain. This is a new experience for him, and when asked how it felt to coach a girls' team he replied, "Different, but very enjoyable. The girls are very eager to learn and participate."

The girls have played three matches, defeating Roselle Park 4-1 and North Plainfield 5-0, before dropping a difficult match to Bridgewater West 2-3.

In these matches the doubles teams of Ellen Sandles — Arlene Ungerleider and Jackie Weitzen — Ellen Farben won four of a possible six matches.

## SPORTSVIEW

By Rob Weiss

In most countries of the world, national pride rises and falls in near total accordance with the result of a simple ninety minute game called soccer. The United States is one of the few countries in the world where a hundred thousand and more fans do not turn out for national soccer finals and where cities are not nearly destroyed by happy or unhappy soccer fans. Estimates of nearly one billion people watched the 1974 soccer World Cup Finals on their television sets, but in the U. S., fans could only see it after paying ten to fifteen dollars at too few selected movie theatres across the country.

Soccer in the U. S. has always been a minor sport played by immigrants and their children on teams usually supported by ethnic societies or commercial firms. Most of the early soccer in this country did take place near major cities on the northeast coast, with other large areas of play in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

After World War II, soccer began to make steady progress, especially in schools and colleges, despite the lack of major publicity. The professional National Association Soccer League, formed in 1968, has made steady progress in growing and stabilizing itself.

### Pele has not revolutionized soccer

A few months ago, a man named Pele signed with the N. Y. Cosmos soccer team. A few U. S. soccer officials and coaches felt that this one player from Brazil, who is considered by many to be the greatest soccer player ever, would change the position of soccer in the U.S. overnight.

This radical change could not and never did occur, although the event did draw tremendous professional soccer publicity. The change of the American to accept soccer has been an extremely slow process. One great event will not throw soccer into its deserved glory, but the change must come on the play grounds, in the backyards, and on the school fields.

The change among young Americans to accept soccer as a major sport has greatly increased over the past five years.

This change is apparent in Central New Jersey, where many scholastic teams, as well as new leagues have been formed. A soccer player can now play throughout the year as indoor leagues during the winter and summer leagues are being introduced in the area.

One of the spring leagues, the N. J. Soccer Football Association, with four divisions, has grown from eighteen league teams in 1972 to eighty-seven league teams in 1975. Another dimension in the growth of soccer is that of the increase in number of girls' scholastic teams in the area. This growth is an important to the girls as it is to the sport of soccer.

Despite all these changes in the area, soccer is still very far from being recognized as a major American sport, and even further from equaling foreign soccer activity.

There are few schools in Central Jersey who do not have boys' soccer teams. Highland Park High School began intramural soccer in their Middle School about five years ago. This program grew steadily and three years ago Highland Park joined the N.J.S.F.A. This fall, through the true dedication to the sport by the players, their parents and friends as well as by the coach, and despite economic troubles with the school budget, Highland Park incorporated a sub-varsity soccer team in their athletic department.

Another example of the devotion to the sport is that of the players and coach of this year's Franklin team. For various reasons, the coach is unpaid and every game the team plays within their conference will count as a loss on their record. The team does, although, continue to play every game enthusiastically.



Rob Weiss gains position to control the ball in the 4-1 victory over Neuman Prep.

Photo by J. Berkowitz

### Dedicated people must continue to play

Soccer will not become a major sport in the U. S. until the large group of seriously dedicated young people playing the sport today, become older spectators and more importantly become parents. These American pioneers of the most popular sport in the world must keep playing solely for the love of the game.

Although soccer is a "foreign country" sport and does not have the tremendous amount of scoring and hitting which today's American society loves so much, it does have true intrinsic beauty. The movement of an excellent player can give one the same exhilarating feeling of the beauty of man's body in motion as does the movement of a ballet dancer. There is also beauty in the choreography of an excellent international team, as the players weave in and out and dart down the field. Until people in the U. S. realize the tremendous beauty and excitement of this sport, the individual player must go on for his or her own personal fulfillment.