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(See editorial on page three.)

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JOSE R. deCAPRILES, 1912-1969

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DEADLINE FOR 1976 ISSUES

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NATIONAL DIRECTORY FEATURES WOMEN'S FENCING

The 1976-77 edition of THE NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS (women's edition) carries an interesting feature article on the history of the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association (NIWFA), contributed by Jeffrey R. Tishman.

This booklet lists every college and junior college in the United States and Canada, enumerating the varsity sports each fields a team in, and identifying the coach. A similar format is used in the men's edition. Both are published by the Ray Franks Publishing Ranch/PO Box 7068/Amarillo, TEXAS 79109. The women's edition is \$5.00 and the men's edition is \$9.00, available from the publisher.

NOTICE

The AFLA International Committee has requested applications from persons interested in cadre position on the 1977 teams in the World Championships (Buenos Aires, Argentina) and Under-20 World Championships (Vienna, Austria). In order to initiate cadre selection in January, applications are requested by January 1, 1977. They should be sent to the Secretary of the International Committee, Carla-Mae Richards, 308 Winchester St., Newton Highlands, MA 02161 and should include relevant information on applicant's background and experience.

ZIGURDS J. KATKINS

Fencing Master Zigurds J. Katkins died on August 9, 1976 at the age of 62 in Boston. He had been active in promoting fencing in the Boston area and the New England division and had supported and taught fencing at a number of clubs.

His devotion to fencing was so deep that he continued teaching fencing at three greater Boston YMCA's until this Spring, even though his health was deteriorating.

EDITORIAL

I had a vivid dream last night. There I was, at my old fencing salle, arguing with two members of our Olympic team who had just returned from the Montreal games. They were giving me the usual excuses for their comparatively poor performance, and I was saying: "Ridiculous, its simply a matter of training. Why look, even now with my bad hip, I could beat both of you in a five touch bout", and promptly proceeded to do so. (Its amazing how well I could move in my dream.)

When I woke, in the cold light of dawn, I wondered what had caused my angry dream. Oh how I had wished for our fencers to make a come back in the Olympics. But it was not to be and although this team had trained harder than any since 1960, they were clearly outclassed.

We train as amateurs and perform as amateurs. Reports from Montreal, even in the newspapers make it clear that a great many of the medal winners are apparently "closet" professionals. They are subsidized by government and in some instances by business interests. And where some of our amateurs do outstandingly well we find that they are also were supported by their wives or family or friends. For example in the "New York Times" of Wednesday, August 4, 1976, there's an article on Bruce Jenner, the Decathlon gold medalist, where he states "We're going to slow down. I've trained very hard for ten years. Its time to dedicate myself to something else."

The article continues "Mrs. Jenner, a stewardess for United Air Lines, had supported her husband so he could train for the Olympics. Mrs. Jenner said she did not feel she had suffered a martyr's life for her husband. She said, smiling, "It was a good sacrifice".

And did you read the Times editorial of August 2, titled "The Dying Flame" which stated that "Arnie Robison of San Diego

finally earned his gold medal in the jump, 24 feet 4 and three quarter after three solid years of gruelling ation while his enthusiastic wife he two jobs to pay the bills". To quther: "One Russian fencer was cheating. As the East German wome ed the track and swimming opponen with such brutal efficiency, su arose that they had used potential gerous body developing drugs." I leaders of the German Democratic R and other nations as well, have de sports programs as instruments of i policy designed to draw favorable a to their counry's political systems".

Its possible that the United St self defense may give some suppor near future to amateur athletes w for international sports competitio perhaps we should erase the line t amateur and professional. That wou far cry from the ideal of the founde modern Olympics, Baron de Coi whose creed was so proudly displaye the Olympic torch at Wembly Stad 1948, my first Olympic experience.

"The important thing in the O Games is not winning but taking pa essential thing in life is not conqueri fighting well."

Well, that does not appear to be tl any longer. When winning becomes portant that some people will do a to win including cheat and take drug he basic question becomes "Is it wo

In the circumstances, I am no lon appointed in the performance of ou ers. They are true amateurs who c with all their strength of body and who train to the utmost considerir they must earn a living to be able so, and who fence because of their the sport, the true meaning of "ama

We should continue to support tl we have in the past and be please their performance against others w vote their entire lives to competition

N.Y.U. WOMEN'S SPORTS HALL OF FAME INDUCTS TWO

By Jeffrey R. Tishman

Julia Jones Pugliese and Sally Zacharewitz Grinch, both former intercollegiate champions for New York University, were among the eight athletes selected as the first inductees to the NYU Women's Sports Hall of Fame.

Julia Jones was one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association (IWFA) in 1929. That year she was the individual champion and a member of NYU's winning team. The IWFA has since changed its name (in 1971) to the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association; in recognition of its growth from four teams in 1929 to fifty-two teams this past year.

Turning professional shortly after graduation, Julia Jones coached NYU's team to the IWFA Team Championship in 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1938. She left coaching shortly afterward to raise a family. After joining Hunter College's physical education faculty in 1956, she began teaching their women's varsity. In 1970, Hunter won the IWFA Team Championship, their first with Julia as coach. She is one of only three coaches (along with Joe Smith and Michel Sebastiani) to win the IWFA Championship at two different schools.

In 1970, Julia was the first woman coach selected to accompany a U.S. International Team; to the World University Games in Turin, Italy. She was also a coach with the Under-20 World Championship Team in Poznan, Poland, earlier this year.

Julia has been active in many different capacities over the years for the NIWFA and the AFLA. She is currently the awards chairman of the Metropolitan Division. In addition, she is very involved in officiating and administering gymnastic meets at the local level.

Sally Zacharewitz Grinch was IWFA Champion in 1950 for NYU after being second in 1949 and third in 1948. She was a member of NYU's IWFA Championship Team in 1949 and 1950. In her senior year she



JULIA JONES PUGLIESE

was undefeated during both the regular season and the championship tournament.

Sally was nationally ranked eighth by the AFLA in 1950. In 1951, she was assistant coach (to Amanda Caldwell) of the NYU Team that again won the IWFA Championship. From 1953 to 1957, she was head coach. She left coaching for a time to raise a family, then picked it up again in 1969, this time at Barnard College. She continued at Barnard through the 1974 season. After an absence from coaching of one year, she again began teaching at NYU, and is currently starting her second year there.

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Some enthusiastic fencers at the Rohdes Fencing Academy of 169 East 86 Street in New York City. In the center is Maestro Frederick Rohdes, who has been fencing for fifty years and is strong.

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ODON NIEDERKIRCHNER AND NEW YORK TURNVEREIN HONORED IN DUAL CEREMONY

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

Odon Niederkirchner, fencing master of the New York Turnverein for nineteen years, was accorded a testimonial evening on June 18 at Goethe House in New York City, by the fencing section of the Turnverein, simultaneous with their own 125th anniversary observance. The fencing section of the Turnverein is the oldest continually established fencing organization in the United States, having been founded in 1851 by General Franz Siegal, its first fencing master. Niederkirchner, 70, is still active as fencing master of the New York Athletic Club, and has also taught fencing at different times at the Fencers Club, New York University, and Barnard College, among other clubs. His most prominent pupil currently is George Masin, the national AFLA epee champion.



General Franz Siegal.

The evening included a buffet supper and cocktails, with many of the most prominent figures in New York and American fencing present, including George Santelli, our five-time U.S. Olympic Coach; and Stephen B. Sobel, the AFLA President.

At dinner's conclusion, the AFLA Certificate of Merit was presented to Maestro Niederkirchner for his many contributions to our sport since first arriving in this country in 1949. Dave Cypel of the Turnverein — a former C.C.N.Y. sabre fencer and a pupil of Maestro Niederkirchner's — was an exuberant master of ceremonies. George Santelli delivered a colorful series of anecdotes about Odon during his years in New York.

After the presentation, special guest speaker Dr. Helmut Nickel, the curator of the Arms and Armor Division of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, spoke on medieval styles of fencing, using examples from the Museum's unparalleled collection of edged weapons to supplement his lecture.



ODON NIEDERKIRCHNER

HORIZONS FOUR CLUB

by Ron Mason

The Horizons Four fencing club was organized some years ago in the heart of Harlem U.S.A. by fencing master Roi Green. The club was conceived as a new sport experience to the underprivileged youth of Harlem, thus the name.

At first the club was funded by N.Y. State and then by the Urban League. Later, the club fell on hard times and had to fend for itself. A nucleus of members stayed together to form the current group.

During the ten years, the club has been located in various spots and is now at the beautiful Tompkins Community Center in Brooklyn. After moving there, the club merged with the St. John's Recreation Center fencing club coached by Cottrell Jones, a long time friend and colleague of Roi Green. These two now coach the club jointly.

In addition, four new groups have been formed; Mini (4 to 12 years old), Teens (13 to 19 years old), Adult (20 to 40 years old) and Seniors (over 40). The club's goal is to

promote fencing for the young and old as well as to develop the whole person by help cultivate coordination of the body and mind through the sport of fencing. Club members have won many awards in competitions, the Junior Olympic Club, Junior Olympics, the Public School League and in universities. The club has produced such champions as Ed Berman, 1976 Olympic team, Craig Jackson, 1976 Olympic Champion, and George Betton. It meets on Thursday from 8 to 10 p.m. and Sunday from 11 am to 4 pm. Rates are reasonable and guests are sincerely

HORIZONS OPEN

The Horizons Four fencing club will have its first annual men's and women's Open, Saturday, February 19, 1977. The event will be held at the St. John's Recreation Center at 1251 Prospect Pk. in Brooklyn.

Entries should be mailed to Ron Mason, 5900 Arlington Ave., Riverdale, N.Y. Entry fee is \$3.00 (\$4.00 for late entries). Trophies will be awarded for the top three places. The check-in time is 9:00 a.m.

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N.Y.U. WINS TWELFTH N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIP

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

New York University, coached by Herb Cohen, won its twelfth N.C.A.A. Championship, setting a new record, by edging out defending champion Wayne State University, and the University of Notre Dame; on the strips of the University of Pennsylvania. N.Y.U. was the only team to put all three of its fencers (Tom Veljacic, foil; Hans Wiselgren, epee; and Miklos Benedek, sabre) into the semi-final round.

Greg Benko of Wayne State won his third consecutive foil individual championship, becoming only the third fencer to do so and the first in foil. At the same time he was named to his fourth All-American Team, only the second fencer ever to be so recognized.

The 1976 Coach of the Year was Stan Sieja of Princeton.

The results follow:

Team	Foil	Sabre	Epee	Total
1. New York Univ.	20	28	31	79
2. Wayne State	35	32	10	77
3. Notre Dame	17	29	30	76
4. Cornell	29	30	10	69
5. Pennsylvania	14	25	29	68
6. Princeton	25	12	30	67
7. Wm. Paterson (N.J.)	28	15	23	66
8. Rutgers	27	19	14	60
9. Navy	22	14	19	55
9. Columbia	9	31	15	55
11. Penn State	22	14	18	54
12. Maryland	15	18	19	52
13. St. John's	10	30	11	51
14. North Carolina	9	13	26	48
15. Stanford	16	8	23	47
16. Wisconsin	16	7	23	46
17. Seton Hall	14	21	10	45
18. Ohio State	15	13	15	43
19. Detroit	7	15	20	42
20. Yale	8	19	14	41
21. Clemson	9	15	15	39
22. CCNY	16	13	8	37
23. Temple	7	20	8	35
23. UCLA	25	10	0	35
25. Baruch	9	16	9	34
25. Hunter	17	7	10	34
27. Calif. St. Fullerton	17	15	0	32

27. Johns Hopkins	7	10	15	32
29. William & Mary	14	7	9	30
30. Calif. St. Long Beach	10	19	0	29
30. Drew	7	7	15	29
30. SUNY Binghamton	15	7	7	29
30. U.S. Military Acad.	11	9	9	29
34. Calif. St. Los Angeles	13	8	7	28
35. North Carolina St.	7	0	20	27
35. Yeshiva	9	11	7	27
37. Pratt	11	8	7	26
38. Air Force Academy	8	7	10	25
38. Lehman	9	9	7	25
38. Michigan St.	0	9	16	25
38. New York Poly	10	8	7	25
38. Harvard	25	0	0	25
43. Brooklyn	9	7	8	24
43. N. J. Inst. Tech.	7	10	7	24
45. San Jose	15	8	0	23
46. Case Western	7	7	7	21
47. Dartmouth	0	12	7	19
48. Brandeis	9	8	0	17
48. Pace	0	7	10	17
50. Tri-State (Ind.)	7	7	0	14
51. Oklahoma City	0	0	13	13
52. Rice	11	0	0	11
53. SUNY Buffalo	0	0	0	10
54. Lafayette	8	0	0	8
55. Stevens	7	0	0	7

FOIL INDIVIDUAL

1. Gregory Benko, Wayne State; 2. Greg Masialas, Cornell; 3. Paul Martino, W. Paterson; 4. John Corona, Penn State; 5. Phil Mathis, Rutgers; 6. Arthur Crable, UCLA; 7. Richard Petretti, Princeton; 8. Phil Bennet, Harvard.

EPEE INDIVIDUAL

1. Randy Eggleton, Penn.; 2. Hans Wiselgren, NYU; 3. Charles L. Shelley, Princeton; 4. Steve Vandenberg, Wisconsin; 5. Steve Wait, Stanford; 6. Tim Glass, Notre Dame; 7. Alan Knight, North Carolina; 8. Mark Hecht, W. Paterson.

SABRE INDIVIDUAL

1. Brian Smith, Columbia; 2. Yuri Rabinovich, Wayne State; 3. Michael Sullivan, Notre Dame; 4. Miklos Benedek, NYU; 5. Ed Majtenyi, St. John's; 6. Nilo Otero, Cornell; 7. Chan Suk Park, Penn.; 8. Michael Collouri, Seton Hall.

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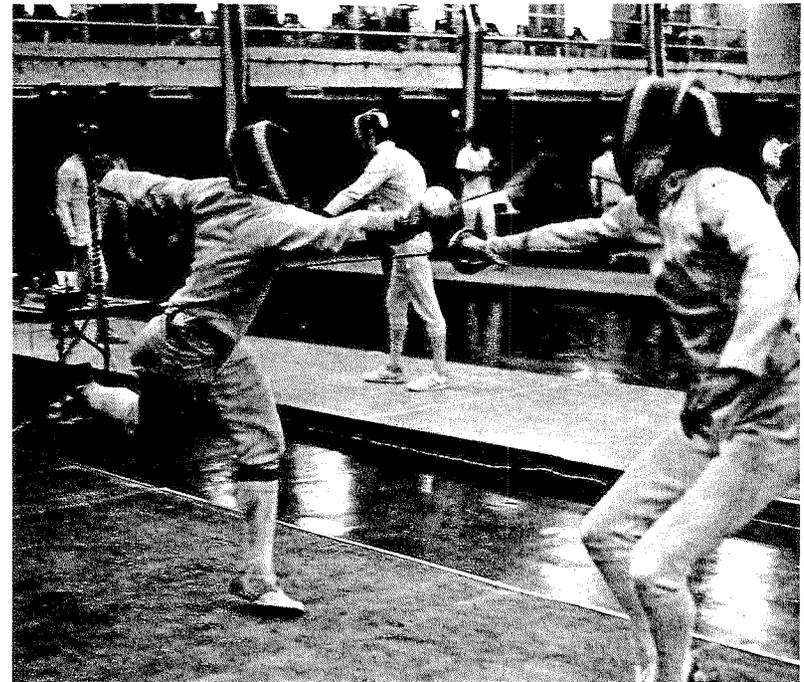


photo by

Steve Artale (left) fleches at Bob Nieman at the 1976 Modern Pentathlon Championships San Antonio, Texas. Air Force Captain Nieman was the eventual victor with a score of 5300 p

1976 PENTATHLON OLYMPIC TRIALS

by George Nelson

The 1976 U.S. Modern Pentathlon Olympic Trials were held June 17-24 at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Thirty-three athletes competed for the three-man Olympic Team. The championship was won by Air Force Captain Bob Nieman with a total of 5300 points, second was Mike Burley with 5294 points, Sgt. John Fitzgerald was third with 5284 points, Capt. Crben Greenwald was fourth with 5265 points, and Keith McCormick was fifth with 5255 points. The skill sports of fencing, shooting, and riding were conducted twice with the scores being averaged for each event.

In fencing, a complete round-robin fenced on two days. Greenwald won the touch epee event both times with a than 70 per cent winning average of



GRANDPOU

Maitre and Madame Gerard J. Pou announce the arrival of grand daughter Maria, on May 26 in Conegliano, Italy. Her parents Marie-Christine and Lt. H. Villastrigo reside.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORTS ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

by Richard J. Perry

In Section 1. of the Summary of the First Report of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports, Gerald B. Zornow says:

As a foundation of its analysis the commission states that the United States should compete in international competition to the best of its ability and should commit the necessary resources to ensure that the country is well represented in such competition.

WHY should we do so? What do we get for our money? Will there be possible better alternatives for using the same money? The above quoted statement is not, I repeat IS NOT a socio-economic axiom in the U.S.A. It is on this point that our Olympic officials have fallen flat for the past half century.

By assuming that the intrinsic goodness of international amateur athletics is obvious to everyone, Mr. Zornow followed his predecessors in neatly side stepping the problem which must be overcome BEFORE any government or private agency can be persuaded to direct funds toward his objective. If the intrinsic goodness of amateur sports were, in fact, obvious to the multitudes in the U.S.A. we would not be in our present position in world amateur sports, among them fencing.

It is necessary that the decision makers be sold on the idea that there is viable social, economic and political benefit to be gained by the people of the United States through expenditure of some of its limited resources in international amateur athletic competition. It is naive to believe that political, economic and social leaders in Canada, the U.S.S.R., France, Hungary and Italy simply "saw the light". They were persuaded by someone, they were sold on the idea that there would be some return on the investment in international amateur athletic competition.

What can international amateur sports do for the U.S.A. that is not already being done? This is the question which must be answered, not, "What can it do for me?"

Those who will decide how government or private funds will be allocated want answers to the first, not the second question.

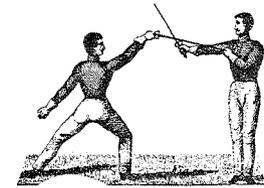
I believe that the countries named above are using international amateur athletics as an instrument of foreign policy one of whose purposes may be to foster national pride. Is there anything wrong with that? Could a similar objective for the U.S.A. be formulated by us and presented to the federal decision makers? Why not? Successful international athletic competition is a far more economical builder of national pride and morale than is successful international military competition. The social value of improved morale among 214 million Americans is not easily quantifiable, though it is perceptible. And, in this country we have generally found it difficult to favorably affect public morale in peace time. With public morale and national pride through successful international athletic competition as one defined objective, we can now turn to other socio-economic objectives.

Development of a broadbased program in amateur athletics focused on Olympic sports would greatly increase opportunities for school boys and girls to follow their natural interests and inclinations, particularly in individual sports. It would overcome the socio-economic limitations now imposed on young athletes by the existing financial pyramids in football, basketball and baseball, pyramids whose apexes are in the professional leagues. The development of greater numbers of vigorous healthy men and women in this country through participation in amateur athletics is a clearly quantifiable socio-economic benefit for the entire population. There may be other general benefits which I have missed.

To whom must these benefits, objectives and programs be sold? The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of HEW, 100 U.S. Senators, 300-400 Congressmen comprise the majority.

Heads of the name foundations must be approached. President Ford, Justice Byron White and Congressmen Bob Mathias and Jack Kemp are former star amateur athletes who are already familiar with this subject.

Remember, the intrinsic goodness of organized amateur athletics IS NOT obvious to the people of this country and their representatives in government. If the leaders of the amateur Olympic sports are sincere, then they must demonstrate readiness to deliver some value in exchange for the resources they seek. If they desire something for nothing, then they, and we, will remain at square one.



"The gentleman will, for honour's sake one bout with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it"

Act III Scene IV
Twelfth Night

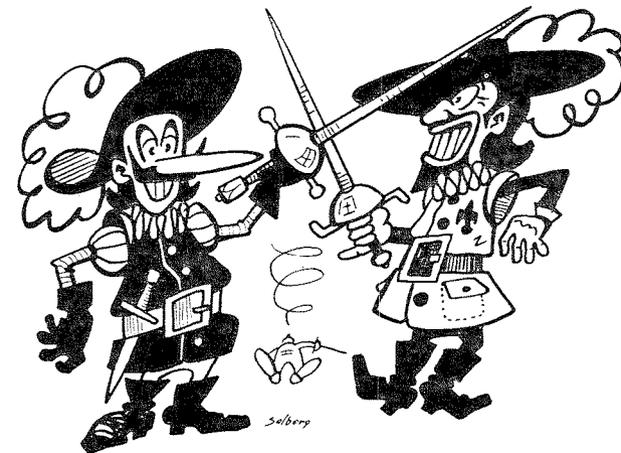
— culled by Lou Shaf

NEWSLETTERS

Does your division have its own letter? Each division should publish a newsletter, including local news, competition schedules, results, and other of interest to members of the division. An annual directory of officers and a financial report should also be included.

QUICKIE QUIZ

May a fencer score a hit after falling to his knee during the execution of his attack? (See Paragraph 28, page 24 of the 1974 Rules Book.)



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From The President

by Irwin Bernstein



In every Olympic year, the worldwide attention focused on the Games leads to renewed interest in the state of amateur sports. In our country, the President's Commission on Olympic Sports is concluding its study and preparing a final report. Meanwhile, the United States Olympic Committee is reviewing the role of the individual sports governing bodies (such as the AFLA) in the Olympic Program. With all of this activity at the highest policy levels of sports, there might be a tendency to sit by and await developments. This would be a serious error, because whatever emerges in the re-organization or funding of amateur sports in the United States, we must assume that the sports governing bodies and their individual members must continue to help themselves if they expect to advance their sports.

In 1974 the AFLA Board of Directors had to ask the membership to raise dues in order to maintain the basic services of the league. With the understanding and cooperation of our members this change was accomplished and today we are able to provide proper service to our members and to seek new programs to advance our sport. As our horizons expand, however, so do the demands on our resources.

Our international program must build on the foundation laid by our training, tryout, and preparation system for the recent Pan American and Olympic Games. We must identify potential olympic fencers for 1980 or 1984 and accelerate their progress by assisting them to get the best available coaching and competitive experience, including regular competition overseas. At the same time we must enlarge the base of fencing in the United States in order to increase the probabilities of finding the outstanding athlete while broadening the pool of members that provide dues, contri-

butions, and volunteer help. In future columns I will discuss the programs that the Board of Directors will be directing towards these goals but first I want to point out how each of our members can play a vital role in the overall effort.

For the past few years our membership has ranged about 6,000 to 7,000. This is impressive when we compare it to the size of the AFLA 20 years ago; when we realize how the sport has spread throughout most of the country, however, and when we see statistics on equipment purchases and participation in school programs, we must conclude that only a small minority of potential members are presently officially part of the AFLA. If we retained all members in our rolls at the end of last season and each one of us recruited just one more member, within two years we would have about 25,000 members. This would not only produce significant direct revenue in the form of dues but would also increase the potential donations of parents and organizations related to our members and would qualify our magazine for certain consumer advertising in addition to the present fencing related advertising.

Mounting a drive to quadruple membership sounds like an overwhelming task. When we break it down into individual elements, it really isn't that impossible. Step one is for each member to renew promptly. Step two is for each fencer to think AFLA when talking fencing. Fencers who compete in schools and colleges must be educated about the bigger world of fencing. Even as they develop basic skills in order to cope with local dual meet opponents they should gain a perspective about the sport that extends to AFLA division, section, national, and international areas. Participants in clinics, recreation programs, summer camp fencing activities, etc, should be

given literature about the AFLA and encouraged to join. Our Associate class of membership, with dues that start at a modest \$5.00, is designed for non-competitors, including parents or friends of fencers. It provides our magazine and through it the opportunity to learn about the world of fencing beyond the initial activity that produced the initial contact with the sport. The national secretary has brochures about the AFLA to aid in educating potential members but the best recruiting medium is personal salesmanship. Be proud of your participation in fencing and share it with others; you will increase your own enjoyment of the sport while helping to promote its future growth.

If we all become recruiters for the AFLA as part of our regular fencing activities, we can achieve the kind of growth from within that is ultimately more important than any outside support that might be forthcoming. Let us continue to seek assistance wherever it might become available but at the same time, let us all resolve to help ourselves.

UNITED STATES DEFEATS BRITAIN IN THOMPSON CUP RENEWAL

by Jack Keane, Captain

After a lapse of twenty eight years, the Thompson Cup Challenge was renewed in the pre-Olympic period of Montreal. Through the offices of Gillian Sheen, Ralph Goldstein and Peter Tishman, the Trophy was refurbished and put into contention once again.

The United States saber team of Apostol. Kaplan and Orban defeated Oldcorn, Hoskyns and Deanfield, 6-3. Kaplan had three wins, Apostol had two and Orban had one. Hoskyns had two for the losers.

The British ladies defeated our team, 8-8, 66-60, as their team came on strongly in the final stages of the match. Nikki Franke had four victories, Denise O'Connor, Ann O'Donnell, Sheila Armstrong and Gay Dasaro had one each.

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The U.S. foil team won 9-7. Ed Dono won three and Ballinger, Lang and Wri two each. Graham Paul had three for losers, Barry Paul, two, and Nick Bell Robert Bruniges, the junior world champions one each.

The U.S. epeeists prevailed 9-7. Ger Masin won three, and Scott Bozek, Br Mackler and Paul Pesthy, two each. R. son of the British had four wins, Beev one, Bourne, two and Johnson, none.

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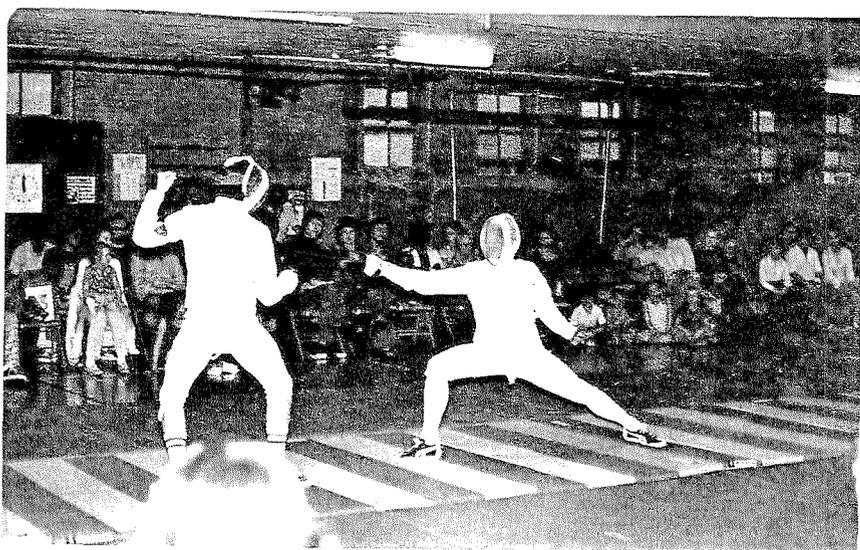


photo by Wong

John DeNatale (left) and Harry Dill perform a fencing demonstration at the All Sports night at the McBurney YMCA in New York. John and Harry are students at Stuyvesant High School and are enthusiastic fencers at the Saltus fencing club.

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RULES UPDATE

The special supplement to the Rules Book, bringing it completely up to date, has been prepared by Irwin Bernstein, Dr. Joseph Byrnes, and Richard Gradkowski.

The supplement is in the form of a booklet, the same size as the 1974 Rules Book and is 32 pages long. Beside a completely indexed update of all the fencing rules, the supplement has sections on all revised AFLA By Laws and changes in the Operations Manual. The booklet will be distributed in bulk to all AFLA members and will be included in all new Rules Book purchases. An order form will be included in the next issue of American Fencing.



AMERICAN FENCING

WORLD KENDO CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Valerie Eads

Whatever problems Britain may be having with the economy they were not in evidence as the British Kendo Federation hosted the 1976 World Kendo Championships at the Bletchley Leisure Center over the Easter weekend. The facilities for the matches were first class. The playing floors were smooth and springy, showers and lockers were ample and hospitality overflowed. Every player went home with a toby jug, a typically British artifact, and head scarf which is uniquely a kendo item. The Japanese delegation presented every player with a neatly embroidered name apron and the Canadians handed out t-shirts. Hawaii brought bright red flowers and pineapples.

After all the festivities and greetings were taken care of the contestants were marched onto the playing floor accompanied by the appropriately martial music of the pipes and drums. There were twenty nations entered. There were few surprises in the early rounds of the team play except the early elimination of West Germany. The second round eliminated most of Europe except France and Great Britain and these teams lost in the third round leaving the semi finals to Canada, the USA, China (Taiwan) and Japan,

Unfortunately, the USA drew Japan in the semis and never got a chance at Canada which defeated China 4-1 and went on to face Japan. The Japanese team had rolled over Morocco, Hong Kong, France, and the USA without giving up a point. Canada's Yasuo Ohara took an early point from the formidable Kazumi Akashi who had played all-Japan Champion Tetsuo Kawazoe through three overtimes in this year's championships. Akashi quickly recovered the point and went on to win 2-1.

The second match had Tsunemoto Yamada efficiently shutting out S. Kamata 2-0. Then it was Kawazo's turn. His style is un-orthodox in that he usually plays from the overhead guard position. Although it has brought him two all-Japan Championships Kawazo's style is still criticized. Kiy-

oshi Hao was his strongest opponent day, but Kawazoe took the offensive immediately and forced his opponent to cautiously circle to the right in a crooked defensive posture. Kawazo took his first win with two clean arm cuts. Koki went up against the all-Police champion of Japan, M. Ono and suffered the defeat as his team mates.

With Japan ahead 4-0 Canada had one chance left to save even a single point as Mori Tsumura went up against Tetsuo Sato Instructor of the Tokyo Department dojo. Sato is considered the finest exponent of pure, orthodox kendo although the All-Japan Championshi eluded him. The match had all the makings of a fine exhibition. Tsumura is a man who barely reaches Sato's shoulder and Canada had been fighting to the point. If Tsumura was determined to lead a totally defeated team back to Canada Sato was equally determined not to suffer the only defeat of the day.

Finally Tsumura scored a *kote* and the crowd went wild. There was not going to be a David and Goliath victory, however. Seconds later Tsumura was sprawled on the floor with a torn Achilles and, according to the rules, forfeited the match since he had not been fouled. The final score will be Japan 5-Canada 0.

In the individual matches the following day only one American, Shigeo Yamada made it to the third round. It was his last; he died of a heart attack shortly afterward. The incredible C.T. Wu, of Taiwan went into the semi finals where he was finally stopped by E. Yokoo, the eventual winner. Yokoo is a former all-Japan Champion.

(See photo on next page.)



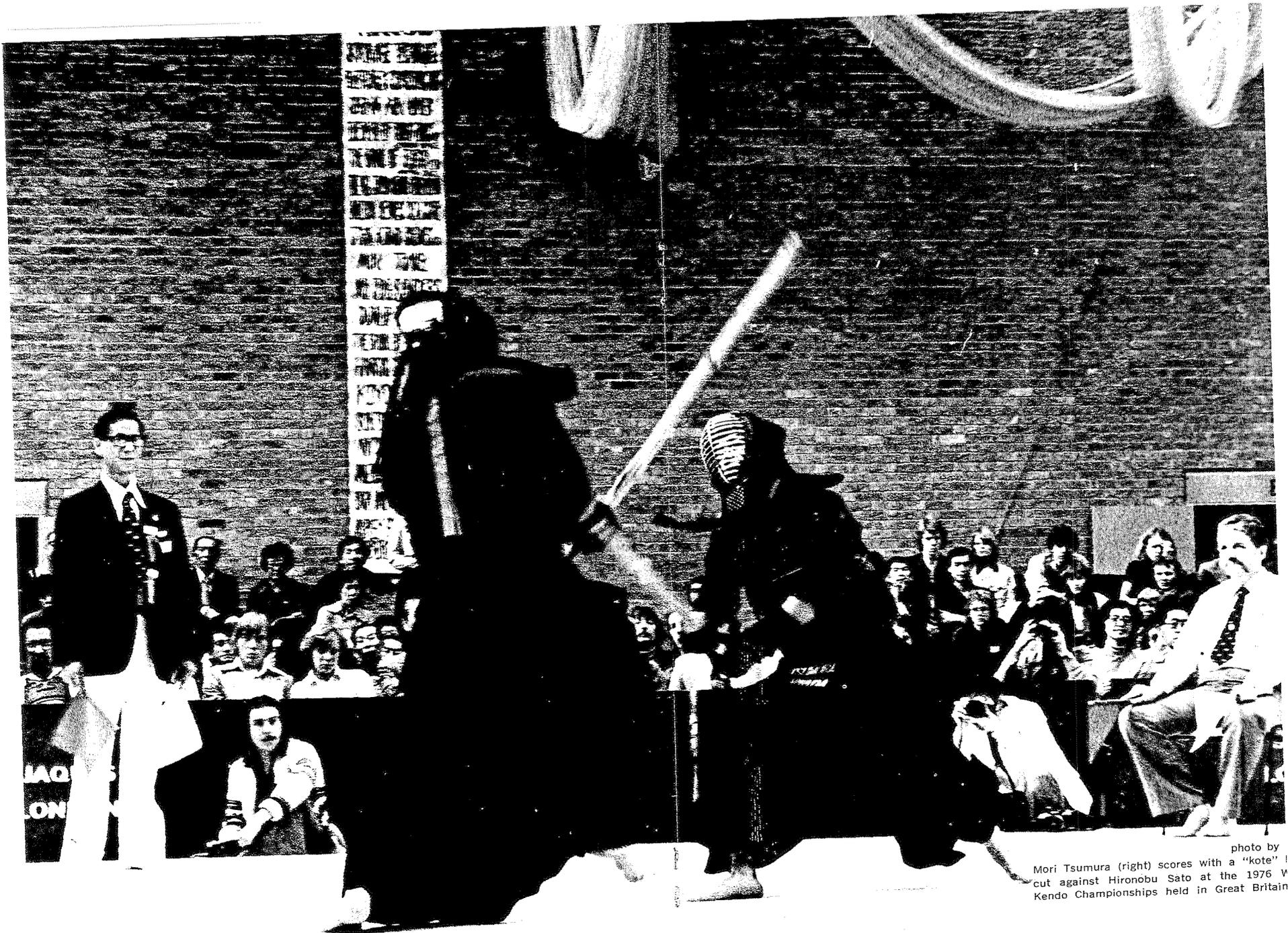


photo by
Mori Tsumura (right) scores with a "kote" I
cut against Hironobu Sato at the 1976 Y
Kendo Championships held in Great Britain

RAMON FONST AND NEDO NADI

by Miguel de Capriles

My first article in this series suggested that Aladar Gerevich of Hungary and Edoardo Mangiarotti of Italy must be rated as the greatest "names" in Olympic fencing history because they won the largest number of medals over a long span of time. However, there are several ways of rating athletic achievement, and different criteria will lead to different conclusions. For example, we might look at gold medals only, as Aldo Nadi argued, or at individual medals only (on the theory that fencing is an individual sport), or at all-around fencing skill, or at proficiency in a single weapon, or at the quality of the competition encountered, or at the length of time that a fencer remained at Olympic medal level. I propose to explore some of these criteria in this and subsequent articles, drawing again upon the basic data in Erich Kamper's "Lexikon der 12,000 Olympioniken" (Who's Who at the Olympics). (Incidentally, my friend Curtis T. Ettinger tells me that Mr. Kamper is a most friendly correspondent. In case any of our readers would like to write him, his home address is Postfach 328, A-8010 GRAZ, Austria.)

In this article, I suggest we take a look at fencers who have won **more than one** individual Olympic championship, the "creme de la creme" of Olympic gold medalists. It should be understood that I do not intend to downgrade the value of the team events, which in fencing are analogous to the relays in track and swimming. After all, James Cleveland ("Jesse") Owens' fabulous four gold medals in 1936 included the 4x100 meter relay, and Mark Spitz's record-breaking seven gold medals in 1972 included three swimming relays. I am also aware that the psychology of team fencing is quite different from that of individual fencing — but in the last analysis we have to concede that not all competitors have the same chance to win team or relay medals at the Olympic Games, so that there is considerable logic to an emphasis upon the individual championships.

The first striking fact is that, even though fencers are reputed to be long-lived athletes, we have no one to compare with the great American jumper, Ray C. Ewry (mentioned in my first article), who won 10 Olympic gold medals in individual events over a period of eight years (there in 1900, three in 1904, two in 1906, and two in 1908). Of course, we could take out the 1906 medals, as Guinness' Book of Olympic Records does, on the ground that the Games that year were a Greek promotion and not official; but Kamper and other writers recognize the 1906 Games, and in any case, even if we eliminate them, this is still a marvelous achievement. Neither do we have a fencer who can match the modern miracle performed by Alfred A. Oerter, also of the United States, in winning the discus four times over a twelve-year span: 1956, 1960, 1964, and 1968. In fact the records show that no fencer has won more than two Olympic individual gold medals in any single weapon, nor won Olympic individual titles in more than two different weapons — and that only two fencers have won as many as three individual gold medals altogether.

The list of double champions in a single weapon consists of the following: In men's foil, Nedo Nadi of Italy (1912 and 1920) and Christian d'Oriola of France (1952 and 1956); in women's foil, Ilona Elek of Hungary (1936 and 1948); in epee, Ramon Fonst of Cuba (1900 and 1904); and in sabre, Jean Georgiadis of Greece (1896 and 1906), Jenő Fuchs of Hungary (1908 and 1912), and Rudolf Karpáti of Hungary (1956 and 1960). Winners of two individual gold medals in the same Olympics are Ramon Fonst (foil and epee, 1904), Nedo Nadi (foil and sabre, 1920), and Lucien Gaudin of France (foil and epee, 1928). There is also the unusual case of George de la Falaise of France, who won the sabre in 1900 and the epee in 1906. But all of this adds up to the fact that only two fencers have ever won three Olympic individual titles: Ramon Fonst and Nedo Nadi.

Fonst and Nadi belong to different generations, and I plan to write about them chronologically. Their careers are not strictly comparable, but they share a unique place in Olympic fencing history.

Ramon Fonst's credentials for top ranking are difficult to evaluate in modern terms. The strongest competitive fencers of his time were likely to be fencing masters rather than amateurs. In fact fencing matches for purses were fairly frequent in Europe, and there were competitions for fencing masters in all three weapons at the 1896, 1900 and 1906 Olympic Games. Among the latter, the 1900 tournaments in Paris attracted the best talent in the world. That year, the winner of the master's competition in epee was Albert Ayat, Fonst's teacher, over two other famous Frenchmen. Fonst, at age 17, won the amateur title and then placed second to Ayat in the special event open to both professors and amateurs. Thus, there is no reasonable doubt that Fonst's first gold medal was an authentic achievement. It is also clear that his retention of the epee championship in 1904 has not been duplicated by any other Olympic epee champion.

All of this is positive. Mr. Kamper's book also shows that Ramon Fonst won gold medals in foil, both individual and team, in 1904 at St. Louis (there being no epee team event that year). But these later victories are hard to accept at full face value, for reasons that have nothing to do with his personal performance — nor with my own prejudice in his favor.

It should be remembered that amateur fencing was not governed by an international federation until the F.I.E. was founded in 1913, and that no uniform international rules were drawn for our sport until the International Congress of National Olympic Committees held in Paris in June 1914, on the eve of World War I. Up to that time, most international competition was in the form of matches between two countries, conducted on the basis of a special protocol. There were significant differences between the rules advocated by the French and those preferred by the Italians, and

often a match would be called off agreement was reached. There was a generally accepted formula for world tournaments, such as the Olympic Games. Whether for this reason or for reasons of distance, the fact is that the French and Italians, and most of the strong European fencers simply did not travel to St. Louis for the 1904 Olympic fencing events. A medals were won by Cuba and the United States — although neither country lay claim to distinction (except for the world-class level).

Another factor to be considered is the 1904 fencing competitions were very informally. Cuba won the foil title on the basis of a single match team, composed of Fonst, Albertson Post, and Manuel Diaz (the sabre champion that year), defeated an "international" team of two Americans (C. Townsend and Arthur Fox) and one (Charles Tatham). An interesting side note is that all these men with English-sounding surnames were regular competitors in L.A. events in New York. It is perhaps significant that the Guinness Book of Olympic Records refuses to list this as an Olympic foil team championship, although the book recognizes it in its list.

Finally, there is a curious discrepancy in the records: Both Mr. Kamper and the Guinness Book give the results of the individual foil as: 1. Fonst, 2. Post, 3. Tatham — all of Cuba. The F.I.E.'s by-laws, however, list Post as first, as second, and Tatham (identified as an American) third. For a variety of reasons, I believe the F.I.E. is wrong; principles of fairness dictate that we should think, because its files were destroyed during the occupation of Belgium in World War II, and it is likely that its records were reconstructed on the basis of imperfect collections. Thus, I am reasonably certain that Fonst did win his three individual Olympic gold medals (regardless of the merit of the foil team competitions) and the only question is addressed to their accuracy, and on this every reader is referred to his own conclusions.

It has always been a source of regret to me that I never saw Ramon Fonst fence, and that I know so little of his life. I had heard about him ever since I first picked up a foil to take a lesson from "Papa" Castello, and I also heard about him from my dear friend and adversary, Carlos Lamar Schweyer, who for years had trained with Fonst. I learned that Fonst was the son of a wealthy Cuban physical-fitness fiend, who put him through the most Spartan discipline from the earliest years, and then shipped him off in his early 'teens to France to learn a variety of sports, including fencing. I understand that in his middle years he fenced a little, occasionally representing Cuba in the team events of the Central American and Caribbean Games (where reputedly he never lost a bout); but by the time I met him — at the Cuba-U.S.A. matches in Havana during the Christmas recess in 1938 and 1939 — he had long since retired. Of course, the slender left-hander with the phenomenal lunge was even then a living legend in Cuba, revered by young and old with the same kind of adoration that Jose Raul Capablanca enjoyed in chess. The current Cuban government organized a great tournament in his memory (he died in 1959); and elsewhere in this hemisphere, he is generally considered as the greatest fencer ever to represent a Latin American country. But, when all of this is said and done, these sidelights do not clarify his position in Olympic history.

By contrast, Nedo Nadi's claim to top place among Olympic fencing champions is thoroughly documented. He won the individual foil at the of 18 in 1912, to give Italy its first Olympic victory in that weapon over fencers of the French school; and eight years later (due to the suspension of the Games during World War I), fencing under the newly enacted international rules, he confirmed his superiority over two great French foilsmen, Philippe Cattiau and Roger Ducret. Further, he led Italy to team victories in all three weapons, and wound up his amateur career with a victory in the individual sabre for his third individual

Olympic title. Nedo Nadi's record of five gold fencing medals in a single Olympics is far and away the best in history — clearly superior to Edoardo Mangiarotti's magnificent effort in 1952 — and probably will never be matched.

Yet there are those who find a flaw in this extraordinary performance. It is said that the brilliance of Nedo Nadi's individual sabre victory over his brother Aldo and A.E.W. de Jong of Holland was dimmed by the absence of the Hungarians from the field. Being on the losing side of World War I, Hungary was not invited to Antwerp for the 1920 Olympics — and the record clearly shows that, beginning in 1906 and ending in 1964, every individual Olympic sabre champion (save in 1920) was a Hungarian.

In all fairness, however, it should be pointed out that this argument has its own flaws. In the next following Olympics, it is true that a Hungarian won the individual sabre (the Nadi brothers, by then professionals, not competing); but in the sabre team event, fencing without the Nadis, Italy retained its championship by defeating Hungary, 8-8 in bouts, 50-46 in touches. Thus the evidence does not support the facile assumption that the 1920 sabre results at the gold medal level would have been different if a full complement of Hungarians had been present.

The sum and substance of all this is that a rather strong case can be made for Aldo Nadi's basic thesis — that his brother Nedo was the greatest of the Olympic fencing champions. In this connection, we may note that there is evidence that Nedo was the favorite son of his famous father, Maestro Beppe Nadi of Livorno, and that much of Aldo's mercurial and controversial personality can be attributed to the fact that he was five years younger and had grown up in his brother's shadow, moreover, there are still some of us around who saw Nedo's three-weapon exhibition at the New York Athletic Club about 45 years ago. To paraphrase W. S. Gilbert, Nedo was the "very model" of the classical fencer of his time — poised, elegant, efficient.

Unfortunately, my personal acquaintance with Nedo Nadi was very limited, and I cannot write much about him. What I know came mostly from Aldo and from Leo Nunes, who grew up with Nedo and was Beppe Nadi's pupil. One story, told by Leo about his own expertise in epee: Beppe Nadi had forbidden fencing with the epee (an undisciplined weapon) in his salle, but both Leo and Nedo liked to fool around with it, and often managed to sneak out to enjoy their bouts and improve their technique by mutual critique. I admit this story is not much, and I hope someone will write for AMERICAN FENCING a more comprehensive piece on Nedo Nadi that will do justice to this great champion.

For my part, I must also play the advocate: I must note that Nedo's Olympic record, outstanding, as it undoubtedly was, does not automatically exclude challenge from other champions who competed in more Olympics (as partly indicated in my first article) — or from the champion who fenced a single weapon, as I plan to show in a subsequent article on Elek and Christian d'Oriola. As in the case of Fonst, I hope to give our readers the facts, so that each may arrive at his independent judgment.



Reproduced above is a 1921 photo taken at the University of Pennsylvania and recently published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, showing some women fencers in the garb used at the time. Presic Professor Leonardo F. Terrone who taught in the Philadelphia area for many years. Prof. Terrone noted for his method of teaching fencing to pupils, requiring them to use both hands, and to bouts alternately changing left and right hands. The Italian born fencing master developed a theory that, in order to achieve correct physical development, both sides of the body and hemispheres of the brain should receive equal cultivation. Prof Terrone's work was described in his book "Right and Left Hand Fencing" published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1959. The above photo was printed through the courtesy of the University Archives.

FENCING AS A SPECTATOR SPORT With some notes on Publicity by William Nyden

"What if they gave a National Championships and nobody came? If you asked a fencer, he'd probably answer: "So what else is new?" The only television coverage of the U.S. National Fencing Championships that I could find was on Channel 2 in Los Angeles, the home of the 1975 Nationals. The story continued with about five minutes of interviews with two nationally prominent fencers and some excellent footage of the Sabre semi-finals. The interviews were basically very sound explanations of why "nobody came," i.e.: "Fencing is not a spectator sport."

Poppycock! Fencing is one of the most exciting and stimulating sports in the world to watch. But why does fencing have this poor reputation? Primarily, I suspect, because the top fencers believe it and pass it on any chance they get. As when they are interviewed on television or in newspapers.

There are many supposed explanations of why fencing isn't a spectator sport: The action is too small and can't be unless you're right on top of it. The rules are too complex and confusing. The action is too fast, etc.

I disagree:

I was watching the semi-finals of the 1975 Sabre Championship when two little old ladies (they were at least seventy) sat down next to me. They were, they informed me, staying in the hotel and had accidentally gotten off the elevator on the wrong floor. Since they had nothing better to do, they came in to observe "for a few minutes." This was their first exposure to fencing and naturally they were unable to comprehend what was happening. I therefore was subjected to a barrage of questions and I spent the rest of the evening explaining.

Through the semi-finals and during the break before the final round these two learned, with the help of graphic demonstrations by the competitors and jury, what the target is, how to score in sabre and how to avoid being scored upon; what con-

stitutes a parry, what a riposte is and what right-of-way is; and how a jury works and what the director's job is.

When the finals came around the questions slowed to a trickle. Now the ladies were commenting to each other and to me on the action: "That was a nice attack." "Parry . . . and riposte!" "Est la!" "Wasn't that a nice point action?" "Yes. Did you see how he deceived that parry?"

I knew that fencing was definitely a spectator sport when one of those sweet little old ladies said vehemently: "Those judges are blind! That attack was clearly parried! That young man was robbed!"

The only explanation of why fencing may not be a spectator sport that has any validity is this: To the American public "fencing" means Errol Flynn, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and the Three Musketeers leaping over tables and running the villains through and not the sport that we know. A person with this unfortunate preconception is unlikely to react to his first exposure to competitive fencing the way my friends did. He is more likely to feel disappointed, being unprepared to accept fencing as a sport, and we have lost another potential fan. This is especially likely if he doesn't find someone to explain.

There is a solution to this problem. Publicity. Publicity means telling the public that we exist, educating them to what fencing really is, and telling them what we are doing. This should be done on a national level, and, more importantly, on a local level. (See Article II of the AFLA Corporate By-laws.)

Telling the public what we are doing is the easiest of the three tasks in publicity. It's the job of newspapers and radio and television stations to publicize upcoming events and the results (if you let them know. For the best reporting, give them all the information; event, time, place, etc. **typed out** before the meet; and give them all the information event, place, time, turn-out, results, **typed out** after the meet. Get your results to the papers and broadcasters as soon as you have them. That way the

fencer who wins a tournament Saturday night can read about himself Sunday morning. Go meet the reporters who will be handling your stories and find out what they want and tell them what you want.

The other aspects of publicity aren't much more difficult. Use your imagination. Have fun and get the word out.

PARADISE FENCING

Any hot and weary travellers from the "Mainland" that want to escape to paradise should bring along their fencing gear. The Hawaii Division of the A.F.L.A. is more than happy to extend a warm Aloha to our fencing visitors. Our group is small but interesting. There are no floor fees and the pace is relaxed. So if you are visiting the Islands soon contact: Lew Murphy, 95-318 Kaloapau St. #172, Mililani, Hawaii 76789 phone 623-1874. Mahalo.

FENCING RESEARCH

Miss Anne Van Enis of the Institut d'Education Physique of the Universite d'Etat de Louvain, Belgium, has completed and published her license thesis "Etude Experimentale sur la Vitesse de Precision du Deplacement de la Pointe de l'Epee en Escrime" (An Experimental Study of the Speed and Precision of the Point of the Foil in Fencing). An article from American Fencing Fleche, February 1961, by Richard J. Kowski was used as one of the references for the study.

The July 1976 issue of "Sportowy", a publication of the Polish Fencing Federation, features an article by Dr. Czapkowski titled "Taktyka Zwalczania Z Innymi Czynnosciami Trenowania Walki Szermierczej" (Tactics and Union with other Factors in Fencing and Combat). Dr. Czapkowski, Olympic coach, discusses the tactical combat with special emphasis on mental processes and psychological traits.

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Technical Talks

by

Joseph Byrnes



I've had occasion before this to suggest that the wise fencer should have at least the minimum equipment necessary to verify the working order of foils, epee, and body cords. Unless you want to go all-out technical and invest in an ohmmeter, you will probably be able to do all you need to do with one of the simple battery-powered lamp signal models. The simplest version of this sort of tester has been available from equipment supply houses for years in a number of models. It is usually a small plastic box with two lamps and the 3-socket connector visible. The lamps may or may not be colored. Inside, there is an ordinary flashlight battery, or sometimes more than one, plus the wiring. The weapon, attached to its body cord, is tested by simply plugging it in. With a good foil plugged in, one lamp should light at once and stay lit without flickering. When you press the point, the lamp goes out; release the point and it comes back on. With a 500-gram foil weight in place, the lamp should stay lit, even when you shake the blade. Press down on the weight, and the lamp should go out; it must come right back on again as soon as you release the weight.

For epee, nothing should happen when you plug in (if either or both of the lamps light at once, you have trouble — some kind of short circuit). Press down the point and a lamp (the other one, not the one that lit for foil) will light. If both lamps should light when your epee point is down, again you have a short circuit — and no touches at all out on the strip. Naturally, the epee shim tests work perfectly with this tester.

At present, so far as I know, this simple type of tester is made by Uhlmann and by Leon Paul in Europe, and by at least one American outfit, Unitec.

A somewhat more complicated type that you would have to construct yourself, or have a friendly hi-fi or electrical hobbyist put together for you, was described (with schematic) in an article by Manny Forrest published in *American Fencing* some years ago (the September-October issue of 1972). That one has some direct body cord checking capability as well. Of course you can check a body cord alone with the simple tester, too, but, since you have to hold something metallic across the contacts at the weapon end to produce the lights, it is a little more difficult to flex and tug at the wires and connectors, as you should when checking body cords, to smoke out weak conditions.

One of the more ingenious devices of this sort that I have seen is a new model from Leon Paul (their model C-118). In a remarkably compact case, smaller than a 3x5 filing card in width and length and under 1½" deep, this tester incorporates the usual two lamps, color coded, a socket for the reel end of the body cord, plus sockets for the weapon end of an epee cord and two of the most popular types of foil connector (Paul bayonet and 2-pin continental). There is also a metal stud for hooking up the foil body cord clip, plus two switches: a slide switch for mode selection, and a push button for a battery and lamp test. That latter provision is frosting on this cookie: there is nothing so frustrating as checking a bunch of weapons and body cords and getting all bad readings, only to find out that it's the tester that's defective. Pressing this test button on this model lights both lamps when battery and bulbs are OK, and thus shows that any readings you're getting are the real McCoy. Yet another interesting feature is the practically wordless instruction panel mounted on the back of the case. This shows the slide switch position for each test, whether the point is depressed, and just what the meaning is of any possible combination of lit or unlit lamps. All in all, this is a good idea, well produced.

While we're on ingenious ideas, a word of commendation is due the folks at Unitec, who produce one of the basic testers noted above. Their model ordinarily comes as part of a convenient kit, packaged in a plastic pouch that will fit easily into a fencing bag, without crowding out anything useful. The complete kit includes a small screwdriver for point screws, a little plastic container for spare screws, springs, etc. (not included), a pair of test shims (0.5 and 1.0 mm. — use them together for 1.5 mm), and a very good idea in test weights that chops over a pound off what you'd have to lug around otherwise. This is a combination model, a 500-gram foil weight, with a 250-gram increment that fits securely into the other to make the 750 grams for epee. The weight(s) are fully insulated and bear a local Bureau of Weights certification. I haven't put them on a laboratory balance, but I can report that the couple of sets of Unitec shims that I have checked on metric micrometers are absolutely accurate. The FIE

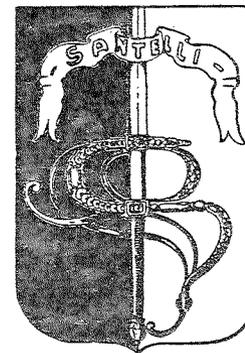
allows a plus or minus 0.05 mm but these don't need it — which, I with sorrow, is more than could be said of some of the shims that we were imported from the continent a few years ago.

TEXAS TOURNAMENT

by David Ladyman

The University of Texas capture Texas Intercollegiate Fencing Tour Championship this past year over Rice University placed third, with 36 points.

Over 125 entries from these and other schools marked the '76 championship as the most successful in recent years. **W. FOIL** — Cindy Scarr, U. of Houston. **FOIL** — David Ladyman, Rice U. **EPEE** — Robert Walker, U. of Texas. **SABER** — Ted Sarosdy, Southern Methodist U.



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ANDREI SPITZER MEMORIAL

by Maxwell R. Garret

The annual international fencing camp and competition was held in memory of the late Andrei Spitzer, Israeli National Fencing Trainer, who was murdered in Munich during the Games of the 20th Olympiad (1972). It brought together many young (under 18 years of age) champions from many nations into the special camp setting established for this program. One illustrative example of a previous participant is R. Bruniges of Great Britain who won the first men's annual Andrei Spitzer tournament in 1973, and who this year was a member of Great Britain's Olympic Team.

This year the camp was held at Wingate Institute, the National School for Physical Education and Coaching in Israel. The excellent gymnasium, Olympic-sized swimming pool, outdoor playfields and courts, hotel, dining and other facilities were made available to all of us. Travel and miscellaneous expenses were borne personally by each member of the delegation. The State of Israel absorbed all other expenses for the participants — hotel and training accommodations, meals, linens, medical service, airport limousine service, plus touring costs for sight-seeing.

The U.S. delegation consisted of Maxwell R. Garret, chef de mission; fencers Lori Sobel, Lisa Vienna, Eric Kullman and Eric Goldberg; and Marie Koch and Pat Florio, coaches and officials. Nine countries were represented: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Israel, Scotland, South Africa, West Germany and the United States with a total of 36 men and 23 women.

The fencers, generally speaking, were of fine calibre. Our American youth require greater stress on basic fundamentals and mobility training plus participation in scheduled higher level competitions.

Lori Sobel, who placed seventh, deserves much praise for her performance. She arrived late at Wingate being delayed by her entry into the U.S. Nationals and in the Under-19 Championships held at Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Jet lag and limited time



The U.S. fencers at the Spitzer competition. (left to right) Eric Kullman, Lori Sobel, Eric Goldberg, Mac Garret, Pat Florio, Lisa Vienna.

for adjustment were factors impossible not only for Lori but for the rest of the squad to overcome. Eric Kullman displayed great fencing potential.

Lisa Vienna and Eric Goldberg, though lacking much experience, surprised several competitors with their determination and performance. In our few discussions it was noted that our fencers, generally speaking, only "train" a minimal amount. The obstacles, it appears from these discussions, for achieving excellent performance by this squad, were two-fold: **time for training and opportunities to compete.**

It was the opinion of the entire delegation that all fencing masters, coaches, teachers and fencers should make a concerted effort to strive for the development of an continuing fencing program for the youth of America starting with the upper elementary school grades. It was further felt that a broad nation-wide program be established for the conditioning, training and motivation of fencers at selected regional sites.

1977 EVENTS

The 1977 Junior Olympics will be held in San Francisco, California, and the 1977 National Championships will be held in Portland, Oregon.

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PENNSYLVANIA RECAPTURES I.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

The University of Pennsylvania, coached by Dave Micahnik, won the Three Weapon Team Championship of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association; defeating New York University, champion for the last three years, by a single point. The close finale resulted when N.Y.U. edged out Penn by one point in the epee team; N.Y.U. and Penn tied for the foil team; and Penn tied Columbia for the sabre team, two points ahead of N.Y.U.

This was Penn's second Three Weapon triumph in the I.F.A., the strongest and oldest collegiate conference. Penn first won the I.F.A. in 1967, also by one point over N.Y.U. This year's epee championship was N.Y.U.'s fourth straight, and Columbia's current streak in sabre stands at five, one short of the I.F.A. record.

This year, the individual final was expanded to nine places from the six slot final that has been traditional since 1948.

Dartmouth University, coached by Dale Rodgers, was welcomed back into the I.F.A. after an absence of many years. Two retiring coaches, Edo Marion of Harvard, and Silvio Vitale of M.I.T., were saluted for their long affiliation with collegiate fencing and with the I.F.A.

The results follow:



photo by Navy

Saber champions at the 1976 I.F.A. (l. to r.) Miklos Benedek, NYU; Brian Smith, Columbia; Nick Karangelen, Navy. Captain James W. Blanchard Jr. Deputy Athletic Director, U.S.N.A.

TEAM RESULTS

Team	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total
Pennsylvania	25	27	26	78
New York University	26	27	24	77
U.S. Naval Academy	21	23	24	68
Columbia	20	21	26	67
Cornell	22	20	24	66
Princeton	23	22	21	66
Rutgers	24	19	21	64
Harvard	17	24	12	53
Yale	17	10	11	38
M.I.T.	7	23	6	36
U.S. Military Academy	11	7	15	33
C.C.N.Y.	10	11	9	30
Dartmouth	11	0	7	18

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

SABRE

1. Brian Smith 7-1, Columbia; 2. Michlos Benedek 6-2, N.Y.U.; 3. N. Darangelen 6-2, Navy; 4. A. T. Sarikas 5-3, Cornell; 5. Charles Donges 4-4, N.Y.U.; 6. G. Fitzmorris 3-5, Pennsylvania; 7. Jay Avelino 3-5, Rutgers; 8. J. Comparo 1-7, Columbia; 9. Chan-suk Park 1-7, Pennsylvania.

FOIL

1. Philip Mathis 6-2, Rutgers; 2. Jack Tichacek 6-2, Pennsylvania; 3. Thomas Veljacic 5-3, N.Y.U.; 4. P. Bennett 5-3, Harvard; 5. Robert Wolfson 4-4, Pennsylvania; 6. F. Deneffee 4-4, Columbia; 7. R. Petretti 3-5, Princeton; 8. James Powers 2-6, N.Y.U.; 9. Arlie Sterling 1-7, M.I.T.

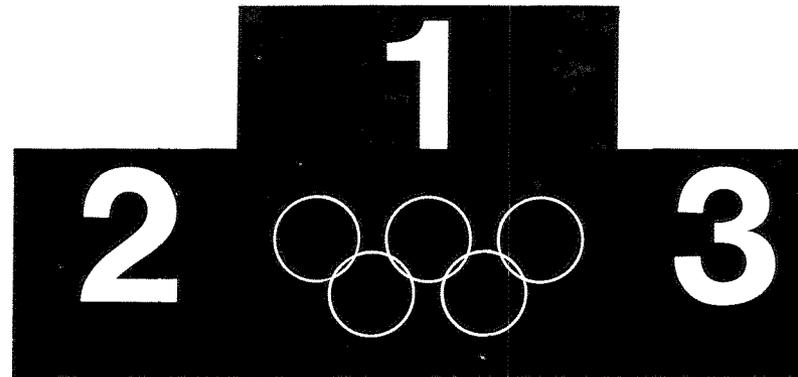
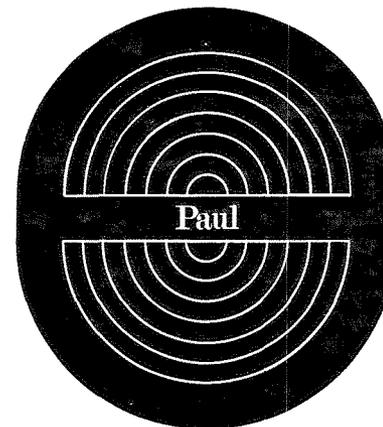
EPEE

1. Randy Eggleton 7-1, Pennsylvania; 2. Robert Frenson 6-2, Rutgers; 3. Lee Shelley 5-3, Princeton; 4. G. Massialas 5-3, Cornell; 5. R. Feldman 4-4, Columbia; 6. Robert Hupp 4-4, Cornell; 7. R. Washington 3-5, Rutgers; 8. Leonid Drvobinsky 1-7, N.Y.U.



DANGER

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AFLA MEMBERSHIP TOTALS FOR SEASON ENDING July 31, 1976

Division	Sec	Active	Assoc.	Coll.	Stu.	Life	Total
03 Arizona	RM	13	2	13	2	1	31
04 Central Calif.	P	49	10	74	23	2	158
05 Northern Calif.	P	110	27	73	60	2	272
06 Southern Calif.	P	110	37	72	81	2	302
07 Colorado	RM	49	7	51	5	0	112
08 Columbus (Ohio)	MW	4	3	11	1	1	20
09 Connecticut	NA	52	7	42	66	0	167
12 Central Florida	SE	14	4	24	17	0	59
13 Gateway Florida	SE	11	0	17	8	0	36
14 Gold Coast Fla.	SE	23	8	19	12	1	63
15 Georgia	SE	25	1	26	4	0	56
16 Gulf Coast Texas	MA	22	2	33	15	0	72
17 Harrisburg	MA	4	2	15	5	2	28
18 Hudson-Berkshire	NA	14	4	29	4	0	51
19 Illinois	MW	40	11	29	98	1	179
20 Central Illinois	MW	2	1	4	5	0	12
21 Indiana	MW	28	2	35	46	0	111
22 Iowa	MW	6	1	15	1	1	24
23 Kansas	MW	40	4	55	31	0	130
24 Kentucky	MW	22	2	27	42	0	93
25 Long Island	NA	43	19	40	97	1	200
26 Maryland	MA	35	24	55	67	1	182
27 Metropolitan	—	138	66	196	101	18	519
29 Michigan	MW	62	24	76	48	0	210
30 Minnesota	MW	20	10	45	37	3	115
31 New England	NA	80	31	94	80	4	289
32 New Jersey	MA	69	31	124	436	15	675
33 New Mexico	RM	17	1	10	9	1	38
34 South Jersey	MA	28	7	48	15	2	100
35 Northern Ohio	MW	29	7	43	32	2	113
36 Southwest Ohio	MW	21	1	13	3	0	38
37 Oklahoma	SW	22	1	13	8	0	44
38 Oregon	P	14	3	28	20	5	70
39 Philadelphia	MA	51	21	65	52	8	197
40 Western Wash.	P	60	13	19	33	2	127
41 St. Louis	MW	45	4	6	22	0	77
42 Tennessee	SE	8	2	31	8	0	49
44 North Texas	SW	32	5	29	25	0	91
45 Washington, DC	MA	79	11	33	21	1	145
46 Westchester	NA	6	10	2	12	0	30
47 Western, NY	NA	33	15	39	12	5	104
48 Western Penna.	MA	32	7	25	21	0	85
49 West Virginia	MW	7	1	8	2	0	18
50 Wisconsin	MW	40	7	66	62	2	177
51 National	—	17	13	4	1	13	48
52 West Point	NA	7	2	12	21	0	42
53 North Carolina	SE	10	1	23	2	1	37
54 Border	RM	12	0	2	3	0	17

55 Hawaii	P	3	0	1	0	1
56 South Texas	SW	40	5	27	14	0
57 Virginia	MA	29	8	57	24	3
58 Alabama	SE	14	0	9	8	0
59 Orange Coast	P	33	8	35	12	0
60 Louisiana	SW	32	1	20	0	0
61 Nevada	P	8	5	4	0	0
62 Piedmont, SC	SE	5	1	26	5	3
63 San Joaquin	P	5	4	2	2	0
64 Central NY	NA	5	1	33	5	0
TOTALS		1829	505	2027	1846	104

* = Effective 8/1/76 renamed Lewis and Clark
(P) = Probationary

Section Summary

Section	No. of					
	Div.	Active	Assoc.	Coll.	Stu.	Life
NA North Atlantic	8	240	89	291	297	10
MA Mid Atlantic	8	327	111	422	641	32
SE Southeast	8	110	17	175	64	5
MW Midwest	14	366	78	433	430	10
RM Rocky Mountain	4	91	10	76	19	2
SW Southwest	5	148	14	122	62	0
P Pacific	9	392	107	308	231	14
— No Section	2	155	79	200	102	31
TOTALS	58	1829	505	2027	1846	104



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LEWIS AND CLARK DIVISION

by Donna M. Schier

On August 1, the Western Washington Division officially became the LEWIS AND CLARK DIVISION. In honor of this long-awaited event, the Division held its annual Seafair Tournament the weekend of July 31-August 1 in Seattle, WA. Host club for the 2-day tournament was the Silver Stein Fencing Club of Seattle. A total of 61 entries was recorded with many coming from as far away as Vancouver, British Columbia and Portland, Oregon. Competition was held in both men and women's foil and epee.

The overall team competition was won by the team of Pierre DesGeorges and Debbie Waples.

The officers of the Lewis and Clark Division wish to thank all those participants and spectators who helped make this year's Seafair Tournament a success.

Results

Women's Foil

1. Linda Waples, SAO; 2. Debbie Waples, SAO; 3. Sue Osborn, SAO; 4. Collen Olney, SAO; 5. Barbara Bell, Vancouver YMCA; 6. Diana Peterson, SS.

Foil

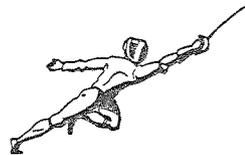
1. Russ Redding, SS; 2. Eric Kullman, DMC; 3. Pierre DesGeorges, SAO; 4. Tim Taylor, SS; 5. Jiardini, SAO; 6. Jim Kojima, U. of W.

Women's Epee

1. Debbie Waples, SAO; 2. Linda Waples, SAO; 3. Ann Bretthauer, SAW; 4. Barbara Bell, Vancouver, YMCA; 5. Collen Olney, SAO; 6. Marylea Roberts, SS.

Epee

1. Pat Muir, SS; 2. Bill Kullman, DMC; 3. Russ Redding, SS; 4. Bruce Roberts, SS; 5. Greg Mitchell, SAO; 6. Pierre DesGeorges, SAO.



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