

American Fencing



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RALPH GOLDSTEIN

(See p. 2)

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ALPH GOLDSTEIN

Alph Goldstein resigned as Foreign Secretary November 8th due to business commitments which prevent him from devoting the time the office requires.

In his past record amply demonstrating his personal prestige. Prior to becoming Foreign Secretary he served for nine years as Secretary of the League. We sincerely hope the Board of Governors will continue to benefit from his wise counsel and vast experience in AFLA matters. He continues to be a member of the Olympic Fencing Commission.

JRdeC

ARE YOU A NIXIE?

Are you not! Who wants to be a NIXIE? What are NIXIES?

A NIXIE is a person who moved and did not inform the publisher in time. As a result his mail is returned by the Post Office. NIXIES cost the League money and in addition, NIXIES generally complain that they have not received their

mail. If you are going to move, please inform the publisher before the next magazine deadline. If you are a NIXIE, please don't become a NIXIE.

PERSONALS

Gerard Poujardieu, Jr., son of the fencing master of our Pentathlon Team and Consul of France in San Antonio, married Marie Suzanne Baudon on August 31, 1962. Our best wishes.

SORRY, GENE

Due to our faulty proof reading we neglected to list Gene Glazer as a member of the Pan American squad selected after the Nationals. Our apologies.

L'ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE D'ARMES

On April 22, 1962 at Basle, Switzerland, the first world association of fencing masters was formed. The National Fencing Coaches Association of America is a member of this new Academy. Professor Adler of Germany is President, with M. Blaviel of France and M. Nigon of Switzerland as Vice Presidents. A Technical Commission was created with Sr. Mangiarotti of Italy as Chairman.

The main objective of the Academy is to produce better trained fencing masters all over the world.

M. R. Garret,
President, NFCAA

INTERNATIONAL SQUAD

The following have been added to the Epee squad: J. de Capriles, J. Melcher, E. Richards, A. Seeman.

AMERICAN FENCING

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

As is customary at the beginning of a new fencing season I would like to greet the league membership, review some of the accomplishments of the past year and draw attention to some of the new problems we face.

In 1961-62 the AFLA increased in size from almost 2500 to about 3,000 members. This has been our largest annual increase and the league is now larger than ever before. The size of the National Championship tourney keeps pace with our membership growth. The last non-Olympic year in which the tourney was in New York was 1958. Entries in the individual events that year averaged 70. This year they averaged 90.

In keeping with the spread of fencing, the Board of Governors held two of its meetings out of New York. In December 1961 the meeting was in Washington and in June 1962 the board met in Cleveland. It is hoped that this diversification gives opportunity to more divisions and individuals to participate in management of League affairs.

Communications continued to be our most pressing problem. Faulty addresses, inadequate entries and records, undelivered mail and magazines create mistakes and ill-will. In an effort to improve this and to prevent the disappearance from our records of former fencers, a centralized billing system has been instituted. It employs methods used by professional organizations in handling their communication problems and we hope it will increase our efficiency. The project is being financed at no expense to the AFLA. It will surely need modifying to meet our own personal requirements, but offers a system that is capable of expanding as we continue to grow.

The dues structure of the AFLA which was placed in effect many years ago was seen to be inadequate to meet our expenses by 1962 and an increase was made. No administration can hope to become popular by raising taxes but the change was needed, and our job is to do what is needed, not what will create popularity.

In September 1962 the AFLA became incorporated as a non-profit corporation. This action, which has been long overdue, will result in a number of tangible and financial benefits to the league and to the individual members. The details of this will be elaborated in a subsequent issue.

AMERICAN FENCING

Recognizing the fact that our large group of women fencers have not in the past been represented on the selection committee for international events, a woman's advisory committee to the International Selection Committee has been created. Its members are Helena Dow, Maria Tishman and Jaroslav Romary.

We are all aware that fencing needs increased promotion and coaching in our schools and clubs. \$6,500.00 has been obtained from the Olympic Development Committee for the purpose of holding a series of fencing and coaching clinics throughout the country. Plans are presently being made and in early 1963 there will be such clinics distributed geographically so that access will be as easy as possible. To many who are away from the large fencing centers this will be particularly valuable.

In the past season the AFLA expanded its participation in International Fencing. We sent a sabre team to Warsaw for the important seven-nation tourney in March. In July our fencers went to Buenos Aires for the World Championships, the largest and strongest representation we have had in this event except when we were hosts to it in 1955. In addition Axelrod competed brilliantly for France and Spinella, Beck and Powell competed in England. The NYAC was host to the February to the International Invitation tourney, a fine success, exceeding even the results of the previous year.

From June 2 to 17 the AFLA had its first training camp at Stroudsburg, Pa. With excellent coaches, good facilities, and a group of about 40 hard working fencers the venture was a great success. It will be repeated at the same site June 1 to 16 this year and we hope to have camps in the mid-west and Pacific coast area. The camp was held without cost to the AFLA, all services and facilities being donated. Our fencers were definitely benefitted by the training camp and as it continues the results should become apparent.

Changes as marked as those noted above cannot occur without presenting problems. The size of our organization and our national tourney is now so great that direct elimination was tried in order to finish in a reasonable time. Many fencers object to this system and it is being reviewed at present. In order to utilize a pool system with our present size it may be necessary to change the rules. (Continued)

Page Three

for qualification. Elimination of trials, limitation of courtesy inclusion of composite teams or I team events and other schemes are under consideration by the committee.

Reason the AFLA will compete again for the International tournaments. As a result of team members will be selected and some fencers will be hurt. There will be more events than before and there will be more disappointments than in the past. The selection committees will proceed with a friendly and good will. We hope the membership will act similarly when the differences of opinion occur. The AFLA may wish good fencing to be included for all for continued cooperation and in AFLA affairs.

Dr. Paul T. Makler

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The committee, at its meeting of December 1 in Washington, D.C. voted that the Pan American Team will be selected by the National, Sectional, NCAA, WFA Championships. The Committee reserves the use of discretion in making and it also emphasizes that period for the team may be replaced and not maintain training and fencing.

The Pan American Team will be selected in February, during the International tournament at the New York A.C.

CANADA

by Robert Foxcroft

Annual Canadian Heroes Tournament in London, Ontario, resulted as follows:

1. P. Wiedel, Harmonie; 2. B. Brill, C. Bond, Milwaukee; 3. G. Wiedel, Harmonie; 4. K. Widmaier, Harmonie; 5. Oesterle, Harmonie; 6. J. Andru, B. R. Berry, de Tuscan; 7. J. Andru, Toronto; 8. R. Foxcroft, Toronto; 9. P. Samek, Toronto.



CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

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PILLER'S DAUGHTER KILLED

The daughter of the late and beloved fencing master, George Piller, died in the hospital on September 30th. Hajna Piller de Kaplany, a beautiful 25-year-old, had been burned with acid by a deranged husband and passed away after a month of suffering at St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco.

The tragedy has taken its toll on the widowed mother, Ilona Piller. She collapsed after her daughter's agonizing death and is in a profound state of depression.

AMERICAN FENCING

Pesthy Wins 1962 Pentathlon

by Gerard J. Poujardieu

Paul Pesthy won the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Championship held at Fort Sam Houston from September 8 to 12 inclusive. Four Australians were included in the strong field.

Daniels, Jackson and Moore followed in that order and the four men will represent the U.S. in the World Modern Pentathlon Championships in Mexico City from October 21 to 25.

The fencing played no small part in the ultimate standings of the leaders. The scores in that event were: Pesthy 1108; Dasaro 939; Jackson 864; Daniels and Moore 819; Cox 746; Morales and Miller 722.

JONES BEACH THREE-WEAPON

by Alfred Bachner

Ralph Spinella of the NYAC won a three-way fence-off for first place in the annual All-Eastern competition held at Jones Beach. Laszlo Pongo was second and James Canvin third.

AFLA COMMITTEES, 1962-63

Executive: Dr. Paul Makler, chairman; Ralf Goldstein, Roger Jones, Jack Keane, All Kwartler, William Latzko, Leo Sobel.

Rules: Dr. Daniel Bukantz, chairman; John Baker, John Farrel, Maxwell Garret, Lawrence Silverman, Arthur Wade.

Institutional: Alan Ruben, chairman; Percy Levy, Edmond Zeisig.

Electrical Equipment: Vince Pauley, chairman; Ned Drago, Eugene Kurtz, Edwin Purdy.

Certificate of Merit: Richard Steere, chairman; James Campoli, Bonnie Linkmeyer.

Reinstatement: Herbert James, chairman; Frank Sklar, G. Witt.

Classification: Harold Goldsmith, chairman; Barbi Brill.

Transportation: Al White, chairman; Michel Mamlouk.

AAU Delegate: George Worth, voting member; Dernel Every, alternate.

Modern Pentathlon Delegate: Gen. J. Grombach.

Nat'l. Championship Organizing: Fred Linmeyer, chairman.

Women's Advisory to International Selection: Helena Dow, chairman; Janice Roma Maria Tishman.

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AMERICAN FENCING

Page Five

PUBLICITY

by Mary Gehant

Why isn't given proper publicity? Consider the Sport Editor's position: he covers baseball, basketball, boxing, football and a dozen other sports—from college through collegiate, amateur and professional levels—yet he has just so much time, so many man-hours. He knows how many fans pay admission to ball games; how many attend fencing meets? Every high school basketball player follows the college how many fencers are there to be listed in national or regional results? A game lasts about 2½ hours; when does the fencing meet end? The Kentucky Derby post will be at 4:25 p.m. EST on Saturday in May; when will the big fencing meet occur?

Don't blame the poor Sports Editor now; he gives you problems . . . the least you can do is try to help solve them. That's why fencers must be our own sports editors and do the job by professional standards. Ideally, one person who knows the sport should be responsible for publication; should hand in announcements of competitions and results without delay; should give publicity a gradual process, not a sudden splash. Here are some help-

ful hints: what will be used, in the form of a story. Writing too long or too elaborate will only lead to the circular file. This is why the "fencing editor" should make it a habit to read items in the sports pages to sports broadcast . . . and write them up.

KEEP IT OUT (double-spaced) and **KEEP IT IN PERSON**. Hand in the story several days ahead of time, with the results as soon as possible. Find out the deadline. Generally, an evening paper has an 11:00 a.m. to noon deadline; a morning paper will have a 10:00 a.m. deadline. Day-old news is not good and TV material should be in the editor's hands at least one hour before broadcast time.

Use two or more outlets to be served, if possible. Try to give the second outlet a new slant or a new item on the story. But every story should contain major news.

Expand your area of interest whenever possible. Out-of-town competitors, school

affiliations, distinguished visitors and new names will all help. Don't be surprised if you get a bigger play on unclassified events (new names) or a team match with an out-of-town club than on open events. Importance and interest may not parallel each other in every case.

5. Watch for an angle—something to build a feature on, something that will make a straight news item sound bigger, more interesting to the non-fencer. Electrical weapons—husband-wife competitors—the interesting personality . . . you can find material, but it may take time to see it used. If you get one good feature every year you're doing well. Sometimes all you need to do is provide an idea for the sports-writer to develop.

6. Cover the specialized areas . . . house organs, community newspapers, church papers . . . whenever you have an applicable item. Many times the limited circulation of the house or community paper will be balanced by high readership of all items within that circulation.

7. Be honest. Don't build an event into something it isn't. If a story is going to fall through, back-track your publicity as fast as possible, even if an announcement has already been used. It may be the one time that a photographer is going to be sent out—and a "no-show" will ruin chances for future pictures. Above all, don't double-plant features or "exclusive" stories.

8. Use extra effort when they have the extra story—divisional championships, sectional championships or invitational tournaments that bring in out-of-towners. Related to this, don't try to plead for lesser stories when a big one's coming up.

9. Regarding radio or TV, remember that time is more limited than is the newspaper's space. Save your broadcast pleas for the major stories—and try to hit when you're not in competition with too many other sports. If you give a demonstration, remember to keep it simple and active.

10. Try for pictures if possible. We have two advantages: a different, recognizable uniform and equipment . . . and Sports Editors, being male, are always willing to run pictures of pretty girls. One good picture, with a short cut line, will be much bigger and more noticeable than even fairly long stories without a picture.

NATIONAL RANKINGS

(For use in 1962-63 season)

FOIL

1. Edwin Rickards, N.Y.A.C., New England
2. Martin Davis, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
3. Albert Axelrod, Fencers Club, Westchester
4. Paul Pesthy, N.Y.A.C., Harrisburg
5. Harold Goldsmith, Fencers Club Metropolitan
6. Anthony Zombolas, Calvert, Illinois
7. Marvin Grafton, N.Y.U., Metropolitan
8. Ralph Spinella, N.Y.A.C., Connecticut
9. Herbert Cohen, N.Y.U. Metropolitan
10. {Gene Glazer, Unattached, Metropolitan
Uriah Jones, Unattached, Connecticut
Allan Kwartler, Salle Santelli, Westchester

WOMEN

1. Harriet King, Pannonia A.C., No. California
2. Janice Romary, Unattached, So. California
3. Maxine Mitchell, Los Angeles FC, So. California
4. Bonnie Linkmeyer, Faulkner SF, So. California
5. Emily Johnson, Halberstadt SF, No. California
6. Louise Dyer, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
7. Tommy Angell, Halberstadt SF, No. California
8. Virginia Wade, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
9. Roslyn Culotta, Paterson STC, New Jersey
10. Prudence Schwabe, Salle Lucia, Metropolitan
11. {Carol Carter, Salle d'Escrime, W. Penn.
Betty Kolends, Unattached, Gulf Coast
Denise O'Connor, Unattached, New Jersey
Paulette Singelakis, Paterson STC, New Jersey

EPEE

1. Gil Eisner, N.Y.A.C., Metropolitan
2. Edwin Richards, N.Y.A.C., New England
3. Lawrence Anastasi, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
4. James Margolis, Fencers Club, Metropolitan
5. Paul Pesthy, N.Y.A.C., Harrisburg
6. Michael Dasaro, U.S. Pentathlon, G Coast
7. Henry Kolowrat, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
8. Robert Beck, N.Y.A.C., New England
9. Dietre Von Oppen, Calvert, Illinois
10. Stephen Muttschenbacher, SFSA, I California
11. {Jose de Capriles, Unattached, Metropolitan
Jas. Melcher, Fencers Club, Metropolitan
Aubrey Seeman, Fencers Club, Metropolitan
Ralph Spinella, N.Y.A.C., Connecticut

SABRE

1. Michael Dasaro, U.S. Pentathlon, G Coast
2. Daniel Magay, Pannonia AC, No. California
3. Eugene Hamori, Salle Csiszar, Philadelphia
4. Robert Blum, Salle Santelli, Metropolitan
5. Tomas Orley, N.Y.A.C., Non Divisional
6. Jerszey Twardokens, N.Y.A.C., Metropolitan
7. Harold Mayer, Fencers Club, Metropolitan
8. Al Morales, U.S. Pentathlon, Gulf Coast
9. Chaba Pallaghy, Metropolitan
10. Jack Keane, N.Y.A.C., Metropolitan
11. Edwin Richards, N.Y.A.C., New England
12. Romulo Garbatini, N.Y.A.C., Connecticut
13. {Walter Farber, Fencers Club, Metropolitan
Attila Keresztes, N.Y.A.C., So. California
Allan Kwartler, Salle Santelli, Westchester
Laszlo Pongo, N.Y.A.C., Long Island

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1962

Results

1. USSR; 2. Hungary; 3. Poland;

2. Sveshnikov, USSR; 2. Woyda, Poland;
3. Hamori, Germany

1. France; 2. Sweden; 3. USSR;

1. Orley, Hungary; 2. Gabor, Hungary;
3. Hamori, France

1. Poland; 2. Hungary; 3. USSR;

1. Horvath, Hungary; 2. Pawlowski,
3. Arabo, France

Team: 1. Hungary; 2. USSR; 3.
Argentina

1. Szabo, Romania; 2. Ghorokhova,
3. Juhasz, Hungary.

CAPTAIN'S REPORT

by Albert Axelrod

The World Championships at Buenos Aires led a positive upsurge in the quality of epee fencing. Sabre has attained its good quality, perhaps despite fluctuations in level, but never the depths to which the thrusting sword had fallen. Foil fencing has evolved a cycle and has now returned to a form which is almost classical in appearance.

Young athletic acrobats who made their debut with the advent of electric foil seem not to have revolutionized the game. Their aggressive "pig-sticking" cause the technicians to withdraw from them and thus, psychologically, they inflicted their own defeat. Had they held themselves for the fray, they would have held their ground. This was evident in the case of Christian D'Oriola who, after a long and approving absence from fencing, failed to win the 1956 Olympic title. It is significant to prove that he could fence electric foil at his mind to it. It is significant what has happened to the "pig-sticking" of ten years ago. They were all the sons of the World Championships. They are all ten years older, more experienced, and exhibit a clean technique. Foil is no longer a sport for young people (as

the Europeans themselves were beginning to believe). A new group of mature fencers has been developing and, because they know only the electric foil, will not be displaced en masse by young fencers.

The foil fencing was characterized by phenomenal speed. Distance was carefully maintained, yet was invariably close. Any preparation which included a hesitation provoked a generally successful counterattack. The day of "take the blade so, and see what happens" is gone. The counterattack lands on the "o" of the "so." If the all-out attack is parried, as it will be if the opponent has synthesized false responses for your benefit, then you must rely on second intention, reflexes and technique for continuing the phrase. And these are possessed by all of this year's finalists.

The epee produced the most beautiful epee fencing I ever saw. The French, with a light classical attitude, defeated every opponent. As in foil, the attitude of the aggressor was predominant. There was an almost callous disregard for the attack, yet when the counterattack was executed there was no double hit. This is closely related to a characteristic of the foil fencing — the uncanny ability to sense a false attack, a hesitation, or an attack executed without complete conviction.

The sabre requires no comment. It was of high quality, not differing from what we have seen in recent years.

The results of the U.S. team are not impressive and it is difficult to evaluate performances since so few bouts were fenced.

The foil team was eliminated in the first round, losing to Germany and Poland. The results: Axelrod 5/2, Davis 2/5, Richards 2/6, Anastasi 1/7. Our epee team suffered a similar fate. Dasaro and Richards were simultaneously competing in the sabre individuals and Axelrod fenced until he could be replaced by Richards in the match with France. We lost to Poland and France, with the following results: Anastasi 3/4, Axelrod 1/3, Eisner 1/7, Richards 0/4, Davis 0/4. In sabre, we passed the first round with a 12/4 victory over Japan. Dasaro, Hamori, Orley and Richards each had a 3/1 record. In the quarter-final we lost to Hungary and Russia. The first match, with Hungary, was beset with bad judging, always at 4.4. Our men fought hard and well. Richards, who had fenced well in the individuals, was not yet a match for the Hungarians. Against

the Russians we placed our strongest team and lost on touches. Orley impressed me most vividly although all our men fought with the tenacity and aggressiveness one expects from a spirited competitor. Orley, who fenced almost lackadaisically in the individuals, and who lost his first two bouts to the Russians, somehow seemed to awake to the fact his team was losing. In a Jekyll-Hyde transformation he won his last two bouts as though possessed by a demon. I have never seen anyone so exhausted. This ability to "put out" and fight with every ounce of strength was particularly absent in many members of the U.S. team and I feel Orley's performance, whatever the motivation, should serve as an example and inspiration for all the younger members of our team. The quarter-final records were: Dasaro 4/4, Hamori 4/4, Orley 2/2, Magay 3/5, Richards 0/4.

Ed Richards turned in the best over-all individual performance. He made the foil and epee quarter-finals and, with Hamori and Dasaro, the sabre semi-final. Ed fenced with a quality and strength which was a credit to the U.S. team. Selected by others on his strips as an easy victory, he moved up through the individual events in all weapons with a grim determination. Ultimately he reached a round where he was decidedly out of his class, but this does not detract from his performance. I have no doubt that his drive, motivation and dedication will take him far, and in retrospect his performance is not surprising. His rise in fencing has not been easy. He fought his way slowly but deliberately to his present position as a ranking fencer. This is the background which has produced another worthy international representative for our country. Ed is one of the few whose performance this year was the culmination of a strong past record rather than just a flash performance in a recent competition.

Harriet King fenced very well. It is unfortunate that her second round pool of six (with 3 up) contained Szabo, Ghorokhova and Juhasz who went on to place first, second and third in the championship.

Miss King derived more from this competition than perhaps any of the men on the team. All our new fencers learned and will benefit from the trip, but Miss King put on her sweat suit daily and sought out people with whom to fence, even after her event was over. She was one of the few members of the team who was aware of an obligation to American Fencing.

We received cheer, comfort and support from an unexpected source. George Worth was there as an official. With amazing stamina he always seemed available. Although directing all day and every day he somehow managed to be on the spot whenever a member of our team was competing. He donned a uniform, warmed up the men, and took care of many of our minor needs (it was too much to expect him to pay the hotel bills). George's contribution to the team warrants a sincere thanks from all of us.

Commentary by M. A. de Capriles

The great gymnasium of the host club — the "Gimnasia Esgrima" of Buenos Aires — was a fitting place for the opening ceremonies and the elimination rounds. The finals of each event, however, were held in the club's fencing room on a single strip. Seating arrangements on the fencing floor and in the upstairs gallery accommodated about 2,000 persons — but the crowds that jammed every inch of standing room swelled the number of spectators well above that figure and several thousands were turned away for each and every final. Dr. Ricardo Levene, president of the host federation, surmounted many last-minute obstacles and, with his associates, deserves the credit for an excellent tournament.

—0—

The Russian team was late due to delays in flight. A wire arrived on Sunday requesting a postponement of the opening pools from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Monday. The Bout Committee scheduled four preliminary pools in foil for Monday afternoon and five other pools for the evening. Actually, the Soviets arrived at nearly 5 P.M. but by a curious coincidence only one Russian entry appeared on the first four pools (the 6th ranking Soviet fencer who actually never made the trip). German Sveshnikov had difficulty in getting started after the long plane ride. He lost his first three bouts, but managed to avoid elimination by getting into and winning a fence-off. He then went on to win the individual foil title.

Sveshnikov's performance was warmly applauded even though the crowd's favorite was France's Magnan. Albert Axelrod performed indifferently in the individual foil but was the strongest U.S. competitor in the team event. He also competed in the epee.

AMERICAN FENCING

AMERICAN FENCING

Page Nine



ians were well received in the ent but their prestige suffered a en Ghorokhova in the women's ued to shield her target with the lespite repeated warnings from the inally, with the score at 3-all, she h her long left arm and scored a asz. The hit was annulled after fference but the Russian girl never- the bout on the next exchange. the audience was consistently — es unfairly — antagonistic to the ers.

ularity of Olga Orban Szabo's vic- individual, after a three-way with Ghorokhova and Juhasz, was art due to the fact that it kept way from the four Soviet finalists. nian girl fenced well and clearly o win. She has been a contender she lost a fence-off for the Olympic ion Sheen of Great Britain in 1956. she was outclassed in the quarter- s King performed well.

's ability to beat the Russians in events foreshadowed the return of Rainier Cup to Budapest. Hungary he Soviet Union on touches in the team final, but the Russians had nched the title. The women's in- ormance, however, made short shift et team despite the fact that the placed four of its members in the final.

's 1-2 finish in the epee individual t surprise. All of the favored com- ll by the wayside before the finals ausz-Gabor combination was cor- ist for that one evening. Gabor is he placed 3rd at Turin last year. renchmen in the final, Dreyfus and , were technically competent but their tactics. Poland's Parulski, under his inability to retain the made a good bid for the epee crown. ical and temperamental similarity Britain's Hoskyns was the subject omment by American observers.

nch team was by far the best in ield. Guittet, the defending cham- d to reach the individual final but a strong team competitor. Actualy ination of Guittet, Queyroux, Le- eyfus and Bouquard showed re- balance and reminded expert ob- the great Italian team of the

The performance of the U.S. epeeists was well below the European standard. Before being stopped, the score of the France-U.S. match went to 15-0. There was a time when the epee was the best U.S. weapon.

On the opening day I predicted that the Japanese fencers, relative newcomers, might prove the surprise of the tournament. Actually, there were no Japanese finalists but —

1. Olympic foil champion Jdanovitch was eliminated on a fence-off by Okawa; 2. Alympic epee champion Delfino was eliminated on a fence-off by Tabuchi; 3. The Italian foil team was eliminated in the first round by a 9-7 loss to Japan.

The disintegration of Italy's great epee team of the 1950's was complete at Buenos Aires. None of the six individuals reached the quarter-finals. The team made the final but lost all its matches at that point.

The six semi-finalist sabre teams were very evenly matched. The United States and the Soviet Union also tied in bouts, but the touch score went against the U.S. this time. The Soviets had a perfect tie with Poland, and Poland retained its team title when it won over Hungary on touches. Italy's sabre team squeezed into the final on touches over France, largely because the French star Arabo was below par due to a sore thumb. Once in the final, however, the Italians could not win despite their good showing in dual meets with Hungary earlier this year.

Both the individual and team sabre came down to the final bout between Horvath of Hungary and Pawlowski of Poland. Horvath won the individual by a good score, and had to win his last bout in the team event because Hungary was behind on touches. However, Pawlowski came back from a 4-2 deficit to tie at 4-all, so that the team title in the last event of the tournament hinged on one touch. Horvath attacked with a chest cut; Pawlowski parried quarte and riposted. There were many in the audience who thought the attack had landed because the blade whipped over the defensive guard. Both judges correctly called the attack parried and Poland had its second consecutive sabre team title. The Polish victory was all the more surprising in that it was accomplished without its veteran star, Zablocki, who suffered a serious wound in his sword hand — of all things, by strightening out a bent blade with his fingers. Zablocki tried to fence in the last match, but after scoring the first touch had to call on Zub to substitute.

AMERICAN FENCING

Ed Richards was the most popular U.S. fencer, and also the one with the best all-around record; quarter-finalist in both foil and epee, and semi-finalist in sabre. European sabre experts watched with great interest the showing of the three newly naturalized Americans of Hungarian origin. Hamori, after a shaky start, made the best showing; he missed the final by a slim margin. However, all observers agreed that Mike Dasaro was far and away the top U.S. sabreman and perhaps the only one with true world championship possibilities. For the first time since he has been in top-flight competition, Mike's ability to dominate the choice of time and distance seemed to equal that of the best European competitors.

As in Philadelphia, the Hungarian and Polish colonies of Buenos Aires turned out in great numbers to cheer their teams. The Hungarians set a colorful pattern when they sang their national anthem at the victory ceremony. The popularity of the French victory in the epee team was perhaps best evidenced by the fact that about 90% of the spectators, of all nationalities, chimed in when the Marseillaise was played.

The Bout Committee, headed by Rene Mercier with customary skill and authority, had to contend with three "rhubarbs." Edoardo Mangiarotti protested an award made on a remise by director Magay in epee against an Italian who had stepped off the side of the strip. The award was sustained because the action had started before the command of "halt." The second was a vociferous complaint by the USSR trainer Saitchouk on the judges' calls in the Soviet-Polish sabre match, which was quieted down only after the Bout Committee threatened to expel Saitchouk. The third was the disagreeable behavior of Italy's Calarese in the Italy-USSR match in the sabre team final, involving an insult to the Hungarian director. The match was held up more than half an hour before Calarese apologized and the Soviets won.



AMERICAN FENCING

EPEE IN 1962

by Raul Martinez

1955 Pan-American Champion

The World Championships this year showed that the evolution in fencing is not limited to the conventional weapons. We now see the effect of the flat point on the epee game, despite the assurances to the contrary by our technical experts.

The flat point, either in fact or in imagination, has made touches to the hand and lower arm more difficult. The risk of failing to register on these advanced targets encourages attacks to the body and the abandonment of actions requiring finesse and precision. The game is thus purely athletic and requires, as in the other weapons, excellent legs and physical conditioning which are not attainable except by devoting more time to the sport than most of us are able to give.

JR. OLYMPIC INVITATION

by Alfred Bachner

Long Island was host to members of Junior Olympic Squads from New Jersey and the greater New York Metropolitan area. Don Sieja of the Hun School won the tournament after a fence-off with Gaylor of Ramapo High. Third place was decided on touches, with Harmetz of Roosevelt outscoring Nord of Newfield. There were 29 competitors. Final round scores:

Sieja, Hun School, 7/1; Gaylor, Ramapo, 7/1; Harmetz, Roosevelt, 5/3, 23 t.r.; Nord, Newfield, 5/3, 25 t.r.; Friedman, Wheatley, 4/4; Russo, Roosevelt, 3/5; Catapano, Huntington, 2/6, 36 t.r., 25 t.s.; Boutsikaris, Essex, 2/6, 36 t.r., 18 t.s.; Miller, Stuyvesant, 1/7.

ALEXANDER KUN MEMORIAL

An international invitation sabre tournament was held at the University Settlement in Toronto this past summer, to honor the memory of a beloved fencing master and father of Eva Kun.

The results: 1. Hamori; 2. Kwartler; 3. Worth; 4. Goering; 5. Simo; 6. P. Samek; 7. Andru; 8. Foxcroft.

It was noted with interest that the American fencers set the tone by acknowledging hits against themselves. The prizes were presented by Mr. Cassells, American Consul.

Page Eleven

FENCING PATENTS

by Arthur L. Wade

Chairman, Oklahoma Division

who are also patent attorneys are. I know of only one other fencer famous one by the name of Norman who is my professional colleague. I have never taken time out, as I have, to go to the Patent Office to find out what is in the files related to fencing.

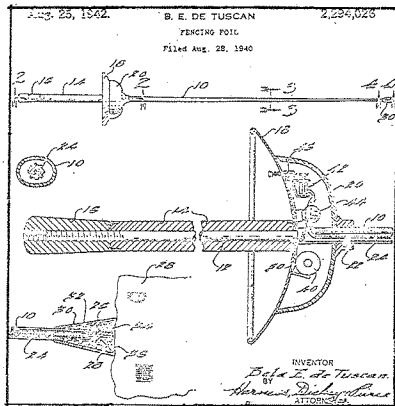
From a technical viewpoint, there are many common uses for fencing equipment that could have, but never have, been used at least in the United States. The economic aspect of patents is expensive to obtain and difficult to defend. Where the profit is small and the profit marginal, as in the case of fencing equipment, patents are often impractical. Nevertheless five U.S. patents (two of which are herewith) may be of interest to you.

On the lighter side are two patents issued for "fencing games." U.S. Patent No. 838,105 issued December 1, 1906 to Edwin J. Harter, Los Angeles for a "fencing game" in which the target, for safety was a disc attached upright to the

front foot. Fifty-five years later, September 5, 1961, U.S. Patent No. 2,998,974 was issued to J. K. Stafford of Glens Falls, N. Y., for another "fencing game," where the target was attached by a magnet to a harness worn around the waist, and the object of the game was to dislodge the target with a broad-tipped poking weapon.

Two other patents reflect the early development of the "De Tuscan" electrical foil in this country. The first is U.S. Patent No. 2,206,697, issued July 2, 1940 to Clair M. Harter, and assigned by him to Bela de Tuscan. The second, actually filed by Mr. de Tuscan, was issued August 28, 1942 (Fig. 1). In both, the basic idea was to register touches through shorting by the metallic jacket across two contacts at the foil tip. The circuit from these contacts went to a light, either inside the bell guard or mounted on top of the mask. The second patent was designed to eliminate bell touches registered in the Harter system, and also to claim the hollow oval blade as part of the De Tuscan system.

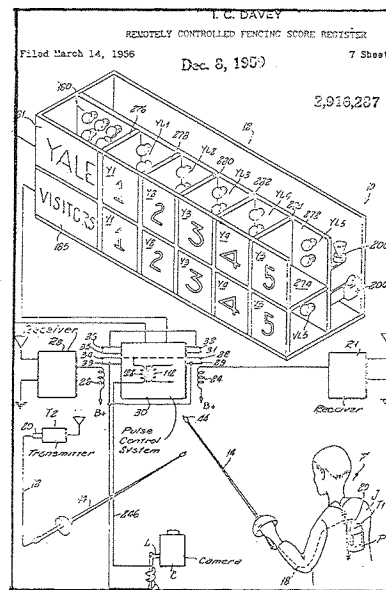
I had occasion to work with a set of these foils circa 1955. Although the tubular blades had a very odd, oiled feeling in contact with each other, the electrical system worked fairly well. For one reason or another, however, the De Tuscan patents were never exploited.



The F.I.E. rules for some years left open the possibility of using tubular blades in foil, but the De Tuscan system did not receive official approval, and an entirely different principle was eventually developed into the foil circuit

we accept today. This circuit has not been patented in this country.

Finally, there is U.S. Patent No. 2,916,287—an enormous piece of patent literature, including seven sheets of drawings (the first of which is reproduced here as Fig. 2) and fifteen pages of small-print description for a most intricate circuit. The patent was issued December 8, 1959 to Ira C. Davey, covering a system for transmitting radio frequency signals by equipment carried by the fencers, and for receiving these signals at an automatic scoreboard. I heard something of this system when it was tried out, apparently with success, at a dual meet at Yale, but nothing more came of it. The project must now be classified as a one-shot "stunt"—exciting but impractical.



One simple conclusion remains: No one has become rich from fencing patents—but the same can be said about other aspects of our sport.

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LETTERS National Billing

Con

"Inasmuch as Central Billing is in violation of the AFLA By-Laws, we demand it cease, now... If you can do this unofficially then why can't anything be done unofficially that would suit the whims of any particular faction of the League... In this we are supported by other Divisions... I know Jack Baker has written to Dr. Makler expressing the Northern California position..."

We don't claim that our thinking on this subject may not be infallible, but we're sure that continuing with Central Billing now is wrong and certainly our thinking and opinions should carry just as much weight as other groups.

Fred Linkmeyer
So. California"

—0—

Ed. Note: As of October 10 there were over 500 paid up members in the League through national billing.

PRO

"Your nifty new bill has just arrived and been paid. I think the exchange of our mailing list for the mailing service and possibly some accounting assistance is a giant step in the right direction. The success of the AFLA as it grows can hang on so fragile a thread as good record keeping and to mechanize it now is a splendid idea.

David Thorndike
New England

"Just a note of commendation to the AFLA for the idea of national billing. I received my membership card in record time.

Frank Pardo
Metropolitan"

"National billing is an excellent solution to a difficult problem.

Richard W. Pew
Michigan"

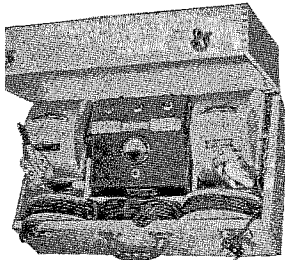
"Think the national billing is a fine arrangement.

William Goering
Michigan"

"I do hope the new system will be fully exploited and be a helpful means to greater efficiency..."

Theodore Jerome
Santa Barbara

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AMERICAN FENCING

AMERICAN FENCING

Page Thirteen

MEMBERSHIP FOR 1961-62

	STUDENT	COLLEGE	ACTIVE	ASSOC.	LIFE	TOTAL
	24	15	15	—	—	54
		No Report				
Ariz.	59	27	88	26	1	201
Ariz.	31	42	126	12	—	211
	1	26	18	—	—	45
	2	13	1	1	—	17
Calif.	14	11	25	4	—	54
	3	—	8	1	—	12
		No Report				
Calif.	19	3	22	2	—	46
Calif.	12	—	17	—	—	29
Calif. Coast	12	10	24	4	—	50
	17	7	22	1	—	47
Calif.	4	23	28	2	—	57
Calif.	4	3	11	—	—	18
Calif. Berkshire	1	3	11	—	—	15
	44	22	37	12	1	116
Illinois	5	11	2	1	—	19
Illinois	10	5	5	—	—	20
	18	33	6	—	—	57
	3	24	9	—	—	36
	23	3	19	—	—	45
Ind.	54	10	20	22	1	107
	22	32	26	7	—	87
Ind.	119	79	108	13	5	324
	10	26	35	1	—	72
	7	10	14	1	1	33
	—	—	17	—	—	17
Ind.	44	48	34	9	—	135
Ind.	131	95	41	18	8	293
New York	42	28	14	21	4	109
North Carolina	12	9	17	7	—	45
Ohio	6	23	54	9	3	95
Ohio	14	17	24	2	—	57
Ohio	1	2	13	—	—	16
Ohio	5	—	5	1	—	11
	9	7	26	1	—	43
		No Report				
Pa.	46	28	26	37	7	144
Pa.	1	4	10	1	—	16
	9	4	5	2	1	21
	7	3	18	—	—	28
	—	—	5	—	—	5
Pa., D. C.	3	7	28	2	1	41
Pa.	1	—	5	2	—	8
Pa.	2	6	10	—	—	18
	11	20	16	—	2	49
Pa.	2	2	16	—	9	29
Pa./1/62	843	742	1075	228	43	2952

Last Year's total, 9/1/61 was 2421

IX CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GAMES

by Virgilio E. de Leon

Chairman, Bout Committee

Legendary Jamaica was host to a thousand athletes from fifteen countries, seven of which entered the fencing events. A preliminary meeting of delegations held under the chairmanship of Jose de Capriles, Deputy President of the F.I.E., approved a round-robin form of competition combining the team and individual events, due to the extraordinary shortage of neutral juries in the three weapons... The Bout Committee was composed of Christian Engels (Netherlands West Indies), Emilio Echeverri (Colombia), Aristides Martinez (Cuba), Ruy Fajardo (Mexico), Orlando Suarez (Venezuela), Raymond Jackson (Jamaica), and Virgilio de Leon (Panama), Chairman.

Mr. de Capriles served ex-officio as President of the Jury of Appeal, but his great personal prestige and the prevailing spirit of friendship and cooperation among the competitors resolved quickly and without formal protests or appeals the few problems that arose.

Epee was fenced first because the new electrical foil equipment arrived late. Escobedo of Mexico became the first individual champion when he beat Gutierrez of Venezuela 5-1 on a fence-off after both had finished with 19 victories. The team scores showed a decisive margin for Mexico, in a competition where three matches were decided on touches: Venezuela over Cuba 56-58; Colombia over Netherlands West Indies 62-63; and Panama over Netherlands West Indies 65-73.

In the women's foil, Panama won the team but failed to place in the individuals. Behind the new champion, Mireya Rodriguez of Cuba, came Pilar Roldan of Mexico, by the margin of one touch (32-33) over Norma Santini of Venezuela after both had scored 19 victories.

Colombia won the men's individual foil with Echeverri and took the team event with 54 victories to Cuba's 51 and Mexico's 46, when the three leading teams beat each other.

The sabre competition ran true to form, as the Netherlands West Indies dominated both the individual (Boutmy) and team events.

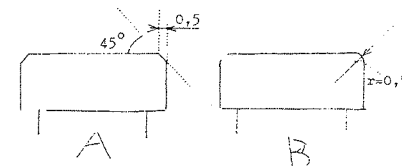
RESULTS

Individuals	Team
Epee	
1. Sergio Escobedo, Mexico	1. Mexico
2. Jose Gutierrez, Venezuela	2. Venezuela
3. Jose Perez-Mier, Mexico	3. Colombia
Women	
1. Mireya Rodriguez, Cuba	1. Panama
2. Pilar Roldan, Mexico	2. Mexico
3. Norma Santini, Venezuela	3. Venezuela
Foil	
1. Emilio Echeverri, Colombia	1. Colombia
2. Rigoberto Garcia, Venezuela	2. Cuba
3. Ruy Fajardo, Mexico	3. Mexico
Sabre	
1. J.A. Boutmy, Netherlands W.I.	1. Netherlands, W.I.
2. Luis Moreno, Venezuela	2. Colombia
3. Benito Ramos, Mexico	3. Cuba

FOR SAFETY -- MANUFACTURERS NOTE

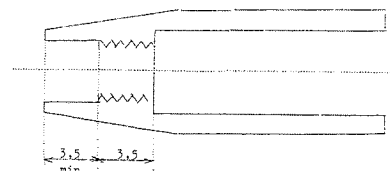
While dangerous tactics are responsible for most injuries, world-wide studies reveal that hazards can be reduced by some changes in the specifications for weapons.

The epee point must now have its edge angled or rounded as shown below.



Formes de pointes d'arrêt

An important factor in epee accidents has been the breaking of the blade near the point. The new rules require: "That part of the blade on which the button is attached must have a length of 7mm to 8 mm completely covered by the button. The threading should not extend more than 1/2 this length from the tip and the sleeve of the button, of 4 mm diameter, should cover the other half and fit with some pressure."



Tests to control the rigidity and flexibility of blades will be explained in the next issue.
J.R.deC.

ELECTRIC FOIL, DIRECT ELIMINATION, UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS

by Roger F. Jones
Chairman, Rules Committee

es of American Fencing during the have contained a number of pleas to correct particular difficulties. A summary of some of the prob-ave studied and the answers pro-he Rules Committee:
Electric Foil. The problem of analysing rise vs. parry-riposte when the tar-bscured has been cited. Although y appear simultaneous, often there ence in time and assistance is re-cognize it. The use of extension rongly recommended. Most mach- be adjusted as to the time interval ouches which will permit both to This interval may be reduced as a f, but not below one second.
Direct Elimination. Fencers and officials l experience in this form of compe-ll divisions should schedule one or t elimination event per weapon. The mmittee also recommends including ss elimination events on a trial e would like to have comments on veness of this system. Under double ation, the losers' bracket from the

first round does not drop out but continues to fence off, parallel to the winners' bracket, from the first round. The winners of each bracket meet for the first place. Thus two losses instead of one are required for elimination, yet the time saving over round robin is still substantial.

3. **Unnecessary Roughness.** Requested stif-fening of the rules has been tabled for the present but will be studied during the season. It is considered that Articles 394, 581 and 582 cover the situation adequately and that the main problem is one of enforcement. If a fencer systematically causes body contact, he is guilty of dangerous play and should be excluded from the competition, regardless of intent. Two repetitions of body contact after a warning should be considered sufficient evidence to invoke exclusion. If a fencer has such poor control of his actions that he is continually jostling his opponent, it must be assumed that his actions are at least intentionally negligent. More than one exclusion for unnecessary roughness or dangerous play during the season should be grounds for disciplinary action entailing suspension for a fixed period. Unnecessary roughness has no place in fencing. Officials must enforce strict compliance with the rules.

CHANGE IN CONNECTICUT TROPHY AWARD

ne last issue we announced that New Jersey had been awarded the Connecticut r. Linkmeyer, chairman of the Southern California division, correctly objected that ations did not include reports received after August 15th whereas the 1961-62 ded officially on August 31. At the Board's request, the results have been com-clude all reports received prior to September 1 and are reported below. Under the les, which are to be revised, the Metropolitan division is not eligible for the award fore the Trophy goes to the Southern California division. Points are for first five embership column and percentage increase does not include Student members.

Mrs. W. J. Latzko

	Membership		Increase		Competitions		Competitors		Standing at Hq.	Tot.
	No.	Pts.	%	Pts.	No.	Pts.	No.	Pts.		
tan	213	5	2	0	47	4	1519	5	0	14
rnia	180	4	14	0	49	5	1095	4	0	13
y	162	3	45	2	21	0	447	2	5	12
ornia	142	2	41	1	35	3	503	3	0	9
st	38	0	73	4	34	2	315	0	0	6
rd	53	0	152	5	15	0	186	0	1	6
	72	0	58	3	32	1	388	1	0	5
ia	98	1	25	0	25	0	303	0	4	5
t	53	0	0	0	16	0	257	0	3	3
N.Y.	67	0	0	0	19	0	147	0	2	2

AMERICAN FENCING

MITCHELL ON SQUAD

The Pan American Committee unanimously reversed itself and selected Maxine Mitchell to the Pan American Squad, which was named on Gala Night and published in the last issue. It is a tribute to the Committee that when it recognized a mistake had been made in the application of the Olympic policy noted below, it acted promptly to admit and correct it.

Although "How Can It Be" in the last issue was written after asking two members whether the omission had been an oversight, there apparently is some resentment that the Committee was not apprised of the article and given an opportunity to defend its position in the same issue. Such procedure probably would have been mis-interpreted as very crude and improper pressure on the Committee by one individual.

We must rely on the impartiality and good will of this very important Committee, and it is essential to understand how or why the error was made. The problem obviously was a confusion of the policies governing the Pan American and the AFLA Selections Committees.

1. The AFLA Committee of six members operates under the Board of Governors' 1961 policy which provides that 1964 is our goal. All AFLA selections to international events should be regarded in terms of 1964 utility, and results in such "minor" events may be sacrificed to future results in the "major" event in Tokyo. This Committee made the selections for the World Championships immediately after the Nationals. Its selection of Dyer over Romary is based on its exercise of judgment and in furtherance of the Board's policy. It is pointed out that Dyer was eliminated from the finals only because she happened to draw King, who then went on to defeat both Romary and Mitchell when she met them.

We must admit there is merit to the position that the close question thus presented by the direct elimination system gave the Committee the right to exercise its judgment, and we doubt there has ever been a Committee whose entire list of selections was immune from some criticism.

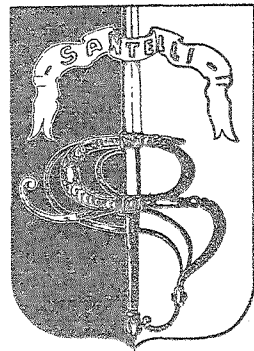
2. The Pan American Committee includes the six members of the AFLA Selections Committee, six members appointed by the NCAA and one member from the Armed Forces. The selections it made were based on the knowledge that the U.S. would do well in the Pan

American games with whatever team was selected from our better fencers. It therefore selected a Squad with a view towards encouraging, training and seasoning some of the promising younger talent that may be ready by 1964. In its opinion Mitchell could not be expected to make an important contribution to our strength in Tokyo.

With the overlapping membership in the two Committees it is not surprising that there was confusion as to policies. The Pan American Committee apparently did not know, or forgot, that it must comply with the Olympic policy that athletes selected by them must be the best available at the time and that the Pan American and Olympic Games are not to be used as training events to develop future talents.

Differences of opinion are inevitable when the record among several fencers is comparable. In this case the mistake in policy produced an unfortunate result, but it is comforting to note that the Committee reconsidered its decision and made the necessary change when it found that a large and respected body of opinion felt an injustice had been done.

Jose de Capriles



**CHAMPIONSHIP
EQUIPMENT**

by the
Maker of Champions

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AMERICAN FENCING

Page Seventeen

WE NEED BETTER COACHING

by Csaba Elthes

There undoubtedly are many other factors which have to be considered in any sport. It is hoped this article will disturb but not offend.

—O—

In this magazine published a letter from a great professional fencer of another country which criticized everything about fencing in the United States — leaders, competitors. While I admire the opinion of the editor in publishing it with a courteous tone of the letter keeping with the gentlemanly tradition of our sport. Yet the writer was crossing his voice, because his comments were not timely. There are serious reasons for American fencing that must be corrected if we are to attain a position of prestige in the sport.

In my opinion our lack of consistent international success cannot be blamed on the coaches. I speak as a fencer and I say that the coaches, and the fencer alone, must be held responsible for the inability to train first-class fencers. I face up to this fact, for teaching is our vocation and it is not good enough for others for our shortcomings.

I apologize in advance to my colleagues: what I say seems unduly harsh. So acknowledge that there are no exceptions. The aged Maestro's estimate: 98% of American coaches are no more than greatly exaggerated, points up that the great majority have never been properly trained, and those with good technique have often failed to keep up with developments. They are somewhat of a general practitioner, living in the province after graduation from medical school, fuses to follow the progress of

It is not need is proper training for coaches. I can only see the difference in this respect between Hungary and the U.S. There are too many "coaches" here who have not the least idea about fencing. Many are amateurs, but not all. They do not know the sport because they do not know how to provide the correct basic training for their pupils. Youngsters with great talent are spoiled forever. With a

defective technical foundation, they cannot rise above mediocrity and eventually lose interest. It is a well-known phenomenon that a very large percentage of talented college fencers disappear from the sport after graduation — and this is a game which provides one of the longest athletic lifetimes. This is a severe indictment of our college coaches.

The primary objective of coach-training courses should be to teach correctly the basic elements of fencing. Many experts will say this is "precious little." It is, but it is also everything — and the most difficult task of all. Any structure with a bad foundation will collapse; the sport of fencing will stand or fall depending on the quality of basic training.

The coaches must have the will and the opportunity to improve themselves. A coach cannot give perfunctory, mechanical lessons and expect miracles from his pupil. I have seen even high-ranking fencers train without masks, as if we were still in the Dark Ages before the mask was invented. How can there be proper training in attack and defense if "imitation" thrusts and cuts have to be executed to avoid the grave danger of injury? Sometimes these masters of imitation use a wonder-weapon to make the pupil feel that he has done something: the balestra, done over and over again, so that after ten or twelve minutes the pupil is reduced to a shaky-legged, stiff, tired sportsman who mistakenly believes he has had a "jolly good lesson."

It is a tragic truth that even some of our most renowned coaches do not know how to teach modern, contemporary fencing. All branches of the sport have undergone important changes in the past decades. Electrification of the foil revolutionized the weapon. Of course it takes additional work to keep up; but this is to be expected in a living, growing sport. Some will say: We were never given the opportunity to go to Europe to study modern fencing. No well known coach will be financially ruined by a trip to Europe; quite the contrary, if he learns and improves, the cost of the trip will be a profitable investment. This is a point that involves the leaders of the sport as well. They should realize that the coaches who train international fencers should be helped to attend the world championships, to observe

their pupils and to keep abreast of international developments. The Hungarian Association, for instance, sent seven coaches to Rome in 1960 to observe and to study. The fencing standard of a country is always set by the standard of fencing coaches.

Let me conclude by quoting the words of my late master, teacher and friend, Dr. Laszlo Gerentser:

"A good fencing coach must excel by his wide knowledge and by physical, mental and character excellence. He must know the body, its anatomy, its kinematic and biological characteristics. He must also be familiar with psychology, so as to be able to know his pupil's moods, disposition, spirit and reactions, and so as to apply his teaching accordingly. In this way, his teaching will never become monotonous or boring. He must also be trained in pedagogy, as his educational role is important and covers not only physical but psychological and moral fields as well. He must also be familiar with the science of hygiene and all rules of training. He must counsel his pupils as to how to live in order to coordinate work and training, and to avoid harmful effects. Innumerable are the qualities and knowledge that a good coach must have, so as to make it easier for his pupil, to make his system comprehensible, to prove it, and above all to gain the pupil's respect."

FROM DR. ZOLD

"I wish to thank your kindness in printing Mr. Hamori's article concerning me. Although I was very flattered, I must say that what I do here and now is much more important than anything of the past. I shall try to deserve the praise I received.

Dr. Francis Zold



A STITCH IN TIME

by Archie Simonson

Secretary-Treasurer, NFAA

The possibility of a lawsuit against coach and school for injury to a fencer is a matter of concern to this writer.

The time is ripe to deal with the problem being created by coaches, officials and fencers who are treating too lightheartedly the inherent dangers in the current style of fencing.

At the 1962 NCAA meet this writer observed an epeeist execute low-line binds and land on the neck of the opponent. We also saw many fencers in foil and epee who fail to relax their grip after landing with a fleche attack. In another instance a highly ranked sabreman unmercifully struck his opponent on the mask and neck several times after the call of halt. Yet, not in one single instance was the offender even warned.

Suppose the epeeist was run through the neck, the foil hit and broke on the fleche, or the sabreman was injured about the head. Who would be to blame? The coach for improper training? The director for permitting such conduct? The fencer for careless and wanton disregard for the safety of his opponent? The school for sponsoring the sport?

The coach should teach his pupils to fleche properly and should correct dangerous styles. The director should bar the wrong-doer after notice of a fencer's rough-house tactics. The fencer must keep himself under control and not permit the heat of battle to endanger his opponent. The failure of any or all of the parties to live up to their obligations may expose the school to legal action or at best to unsavory publicity. In either case the sport could suffer serious damage.

I hope all of you will take a second look at our competitive sport, not only for the safety of our fencers, but also for the continued growth of fencing in this country.

—O—

Ed. Note: The standard defense in a lawsuit would be the plaintiff's assumption of risk, but no one knows for sure where a court or jury would draw the line between negligence and assumption of risk.

DRING APPARATUS

by Maxwell R. Garret

athletic events it is not too difficult to appreciate and understand governing play, but in fencing the person is lost when it comes to how has been hit and what the

first time in sixteen years of NCAA championships, an electrical scoring was especially designed for the used in the 1960 tournament. Specifiable to see by the lights that above the school name, which was hit and what the score was at in each of the ten strips during of the bouts.

Each school name there were five a fencer was hit, a bulb would over his school's name.

Recommended, as a result of the popular piece of equipment, that future championships as well as other fencers employ similar electrical apparatus if anyone wishes a circuit diagram, contact Maxwell Garret, 104 George Washington, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

TWO-WAY SWORD?

by Alex Solomon

The rather unusual ending to the recent A.A.U. track and field championships could possibly be meaningful even to such dissimilar a sport as fencing.

What happened, believe it or not, was that a month after the Los Angeles Striders had won, another club was declared to be national champion because the Striders had used a runner who attends Texas Southern University and had not lived in Los Angeles the required four months. Now, conceivably, this could happen also in fencing. Conceivably, some Metropolitan club during the Nationals could put its emblem on a fencer from California or Boston or Texas or Connecticut and claim consequently he was on its team. This would seemingly be just as unfair to other fencing clubs as it was to the team the A.A.U. officials finally declared the true winner and national champion — The New York A.C.

It goes without saying — to learn from the experience of others, if it is helpful, is the most economical and efficient form of progress.

DIRECT ELIMINATION FORMULAS

by J. R. de Capriles

With the increased use of direct elimination in major competitions it becomes important to establish formulas to determine placings in the elimination brackets. The use of such formulas, announced in advance, eliminates the fear that the Bout Committee may abuse its power. In some instances the application of the formula will place too many club-mates in the same bracket. If any changes are made, they should be made at comparable levels—i.e.—a No. 2 for a No. 2 or a No. 3 for a No. 3, separation of clubs taking precedence over separation of qualifiers from the same pool.

For a round of 8 when there are 2 pools from which each qualifies 4 to the direct elimination bracket, qualifiers are ranked from 1 to 4 on their performance in each pool and are placed as follows: (See Rule 365)

TOP BRACKET		LOWER BRACKET	
1. - A No. 1	} —	3. - A No. 2	} —
8. - B No. 4		6. - B No. 3	
5. - A No. 3	} —	7. - A No. 4	} —
4. - B No. 2		2. - B No. 1	

For a round of 16 when there are 4 pools from which each qualifies 4 to the direct elimination bracket: (See Rule 365)

TOP BRACKET		LOWER BRACKET	
1. - A No. 1	} —	3. - C No. 1	} —
16. - D No. 4		14. - B No. 4	
9. - B No. 3	} —	11. - D No. 3	} —
8. - C No. 2		6. - A No. 2	
5. - B No. 2	} —	7. - D No. 2	} —
12. - C No. 3		10. - A No. 3	
13. - A No. 4	} —	15. - C No. 4	} —
4. - D No. 1		2. - B No. 1	

For a round of 32 for which 8 pools each qualifies 4, place as follows: (See Rule 365)

TOP BRACKET		LOWER BRACKET	
1. - A No. 1	} —	3. - C No. 1	} —
32. - F No. 4		30. - G No. 4	
17. - E No. 3	} —	19. - B No. 3	} —
16. - B No. 2		14. - H No. 2	
9. - G No. 2	} —	11. - E No. 2	} —
24. - D No. 3		22. - A No. 3	
25. - C No. 4	} —	27. - D No. 4	} —
8. - H No. 1		6. - F No. 1	
5. - E No. 1	} —	7. - G No. 1	} —
28. - A No. 4		26. - E No. 4	
21. - G No. 3	} —	23. - C No. 3	} —
12. - F No. 2		10. - D No. 2	
13. - C No. 2	} —	15. - A No. 2	} —
20. - H No. 3		18. - F No. 3	
29. - B No. 4	} —	31. - H No. 4	} —
4. - D No. 1		2. - B No. 1	

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SCHEDULES

November

lif.—Epee Team Unclass., Women's Team Unclass., No. Torrence HS, 7:40 PM	
olitan—Epee 'B', NYAC, 12 noon,	\$1.00
sland—Mixed Doubles (Sabre, Women)	
lif.—Handicap Foil, Letterman G.H., 2 PM	\$1.00
io—Open Foil, Epee (10 touch D. E. Finals), Fairfax Rec., 1:30 PM	
olitan—Women's Team 'C', F.C., 11 AM	\$8.25
ngland—Foil Open, Women's Handicap, MIT, 1 PM	
ikota—Foil 'C', Selberg FA, 2 PM	\$2.00
lif.—Sabre 'C', Letterman G.H., 8 PM	\$1.00
if.—Women's 'C', Sabre Team Unclass., LA Valley College, 7:45 PM	
olitan—H.S. Invitation, Columbia, 9 AM	
lif.—Women's 'C', S.F. State College, 2 PM	\$1.00
ikota—Women's 'C', Selberg FA, 8 PM	\$2.00
io—Foil-Epee Gilman, Woodland Rec., 9 AM	
olitan—Sabre Team Open, NYAC, 11 AM	\$5.25
ngland—Sabre "C," MIT, 1 PM	
io—Women's Invitational, Woodland Rec., 9 AM	
olitan—Foil Prep., NYAC, 12 noon	\$1.25
io—Epee Junior, Akron YMCA, 1:30 PM	
olitan—Mixed Doubles (Women, Sabre), F.C., 11 AM	\$4.50
ikota—Epee 'C', Selberg FA, 8 PM	\$2.00
olitan—Women's Prep. Hunter, 6 PM	\$1.25
if.—Epee 'C', LAFC, 7:45 PM	\$2.00

December

olitan—Epee Team Open, NYAC, 12 noon	\$8.25
lif.—Open Sabre Team, Pannonia AC, 2 PM	\$2.00
io—Sabre Novice, Clark Rec., 1:30 PM	
olitan—Women's Team Open, F.C., 11 AM	\$8.25
ngland—Sabre & Women's Open, Brandeis, 1 PM	
lif.—Foil 'C', Letterman G.H., 2 PM	\$1.00
kota—Sabre 'C', Selberg FA, 8 PM	\$2.00
if.—Women's Team 'C', Sabre 'C', LA Valley College, 7:45 PM	\$2.00
olitan—Sabre Open, NYAC, 12 noon	\$1.75
—Foil, Men & Women, Atlanta Y, 1 PM	
land—Open Foil	
lif.—Sabre 'C', Pannonia AC, 2 PM	\$1.50
io—Novice Foil, B'way Rec., 1:30 PM	
olitan—Foil Team Open, FC, 11 AM	\$8.25
ngland—Epee Handicap, Y.M.C.U., 1 PM	
lif.—Women's 'B', Letterman G.H., 2 PM	\$1.50
if.—Women's Open, LA Valley College, 7:45 PM	\$2.50
olitan—Women's Collegiate Invitation	
land—Epee "C"	
lif.—Women's Handicap, Letterman G.H., 2 PM	\$1.00
io—Team match vs. Michigan, Estabrook Rec., 9 AM	
olitan—Epee Open, NYAC, 11 AM	\$2.75
ngland—Epee Open, Y.M.C.U., 1 PM	
lif.—Epee 'C', Funke FA, 2 PM	\$1.00
kota—Foil Open (Pro-Am), Selberg FA, 2 PM	\$2.00
olitan—Intercollegiate Foil Invitation, NYAC, 10 AM	
lif.—Foil 'B', Pannonia AC, 2 PM	\$1.50

January

if.—Foil Open (semi score to finals), LA Valley College, 7:45 PM	\$2.50
land—Foil "C"	
if.—Women's Piller Memorial, Pannonia AC, 10 AM	\$1.50
lif.—Epee Piller Memorial, Pannonia AC, 3 PM	\$1.50
olitan—Foil Open, F.C., 11 AM	\$2.75
kota—Foil 'B', Selberg FA, 2 PM	\$2.00
if.—Epee, 1 touch ink., LA Valley College, 1 PM	\$2.00
if.—Epee Open (semi score to finals), LAFC, 7:45 PM	\$2.50
land—Foil Open	
lif.—Sabre Piller Memorial, Pannonia AC, 10 AM	\$1.50
lif.—Foil Piller Memorial, Pannonia AC, 3 PM	\$1.50
kota—Women's 'B', Selberg FA, 8 PM	\$2.00
olitan—Women's Open, FC, 11 AM	\$2.00

nty-two

AMERICAN FENCING

Erich Funke is one of our great teachers and promoters of fencing and his enthusiasm will bear fruit for many years to come.

Mr. Funke settled in San Francisco 26 years ago after leaving the New York competitive scene. At that time the AFLA Division had 35 members. Since then he has devoted most of his time to the promotion of high school and collegiate fencing with notable success, and from the start sought to organize training programs to fill the great need for qualified fencing instructors. His opportunity finally came in 1948 when he became Fencing Master at San Francisco State College. The Physical Education department approved a special course for fencing instructors which requires four years of fencing with the three weapons and two years of competitive experience in intercollegiate or AFLA events. Two years are spent as assistant fencing instructors under the supervision of Mr. Funke. The program has shown excellent results, with over a dozen graduates teaching fencing at High Schools, Junior Colleges and Colleges of the West Coast alone.

Recently the Cavaliers of Los Angeles presented their "Coach of the Year" award to Mr. Funke—an award made only twice before in the twenty-two year history of the club. In expressing his congratulations, the head of physical education at the State College said: "Your work has always been of a very high caliber and your contribution to the education of young people has been outstanding. This has been shown by the many fine students who have been under your instruction and have gone into teacher education programs. These students have reflected your excellent teaching, sympathetic understanding of young people, and your sincere efforts to promote fencing in California."

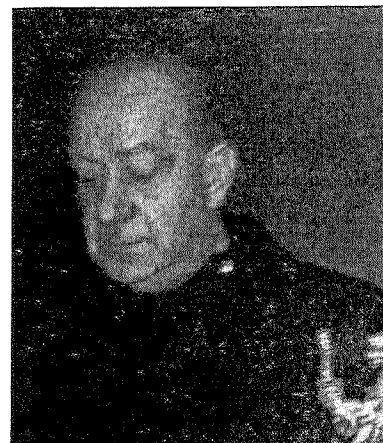
Mr. Funke has his own salle, but the extent of his contribution to fencing on the West Coast is best indicated by the list of organizations he has helped to establish and of which he is Chairman: The Western Intercollegiate Fencing Conference; The Inter-scholastic and Intercollegiate Fencing Association; The Women's Collegiate Fencing Association; The Northern California Junior Olympic Committee.

The training and polishing of champions is important, but developing new young talents and preparing young teachers to spread interest in the sport is basic to our future growth. Mr. Funke has earned the gratitude of all who love fencing.

Jose R. de Capriles

AMERICAN FENCING

ERICH FUNKE-D'EGNUFF



So. California

by Fred Linkmeyer

Women's Prep: 1. Pat Etter, Vince; 2. Patricia Cogen, Vince; 3. Terry La Mont, Hawthorne HS.
4-Woman Team won by Faulkner (Linkmeyer, Drago, Gerakin, Sillman).
Epee Unclass: 1. Rudy Martinez, LAVC; 2. James Glass, LAFC; Ronald Frazini, Cavaliers.

Northern Ohio

by Nan L. Hanlin

Foil: 1. Joseph Kitson, Akron Turners; 2. Herbert James, Kadar; 3. Joseph Durica, Estabrook.
Women: 1. Odessa Fluker; 2. Elizabeth Heeson, Akron Turners; 3. Ruth Rogers, Akron Turners.
Sabre: 1. Joseph Huszar, Kadar; 2. Richard Floyd, Fairfax; 3. Joseph Kitson, Akron Turners.

Colorado

by Patricia Gibbons

Open Foil: 1. Mike Fain, CUFC; 2. Charles Wakefield, Denver FC; 3. John Sotomayor, Ent. Sabres.

Long Island

by Alfred Bachner

High School Boys: 1. Fred Kaye, Wheatley; 2. Barry Schwartz, Jamaica; 3. Norman Nord, Neufield. Fifty competed and Kaye was undefeated in 17 bouts.

Page Twenty-three

INDEX TO VOL. 13 (Numbers indicate Issue and Page in that order)

FEATURE ARTICLES

Accidents Require Rule Changes, by Ralph Faulkner — 2-9; Advice for Beginner Instructors, by Bela Csajaghy — 1-19; A New Point in an Old Art, by Michel Alaux — 1-4; Comments on Electric Equipment, by Charles Debeur — 3-6; Doom of Hungarian Fencing Hegemony, by Csaba Elthes — 2-14; Fencing vs. Pigsticking, by Erich Funke d'Egnuff — 4-4; F.I.E. 1962 Congress, by Jose de Capriles — 5-7; For More and Better Coaching, by Dr. Emeric de Gail — 3-9; Function of the Coach in Competition, by Dr. Francis Zold — 4-24; How Can It Be?, by Jose de Capriles — 6-19; Is There Any Choice?, by Michel Alaux — 4-22; Mccanica Della Spada, by Ferdinando Masiello — 5-19; Modern Pentathlon Fencing, by Col. Donald Hull — 2-10; Olympic Training Camp, by Hugo Castello — 6-17; On Electric Foil, by Lajos Csiszar — 2-6; On Electric Foil, by Richard Oles — 1-8; On International Teams, by Abram Cohen — 2-11; On the 1962 Nationals, by Eugene Blanc — 6-21; Physical Fitness, by Julius Alpar — 3-18; Random Thoughts, by George Leon — 5-23; Today's International Fencing, by Dr. Francis Zold — 3-16; What's Happened to Sabre Fencing?, by Julius Alpar — 5-8; Why Have Eyes Alone Control Your Fencing?, by Joseph Waffa — 1-11.

PERSONALITIES

Robert M. Grasson*, 5-3; Ferenc Marki, 3-7; Elliot L. Miller*, 5-24; Maria Tishman, 5-3; Dr. Francis Zold, 5-4.

* Obituary

GENERAL

AFLA — Annual (1961) Meeting, 6-3; Committees (1961-62), 1-3; Connecticut Trophy (1960-61), 1-7; (1961-62), 6-2; Directory (1961-62), 1-22; (1962-63), 6-22; National Rankings (1961-62), 1-7; New Rules, 4-18. Pan American Squad, 6-18; U.S. Olympic Fencing Committee, 2-20.

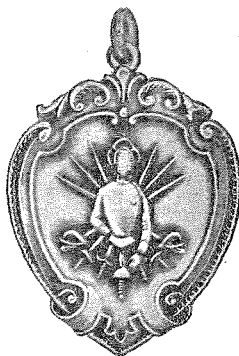
MAJOR COMPETITIONS

IFA 1962 Championships, 4-10; IWFA 1962 Championships, 6-3; Maccabeah Games, 2-8; Martini Foil Challenge, 3-15; Martini & Rossi Sabre and NYAC International, 3-10 and 4-6; Metropolitan Championships (1961), 2-8; (1962), 5-18; Midwest 1962 Championships, 5-17; National 1962 Championships, 6-6; NCAA 1962 Championships, 4-11; North Atlantic 1962 Championships, 5-16; Pacific Coast Championships (1961), 2-16; (1962), 5-17; Piller Memorial Sabre, 2-7; Southwest 1962 Championships, 5-18; Warsaw International Sabre, 4-8.

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