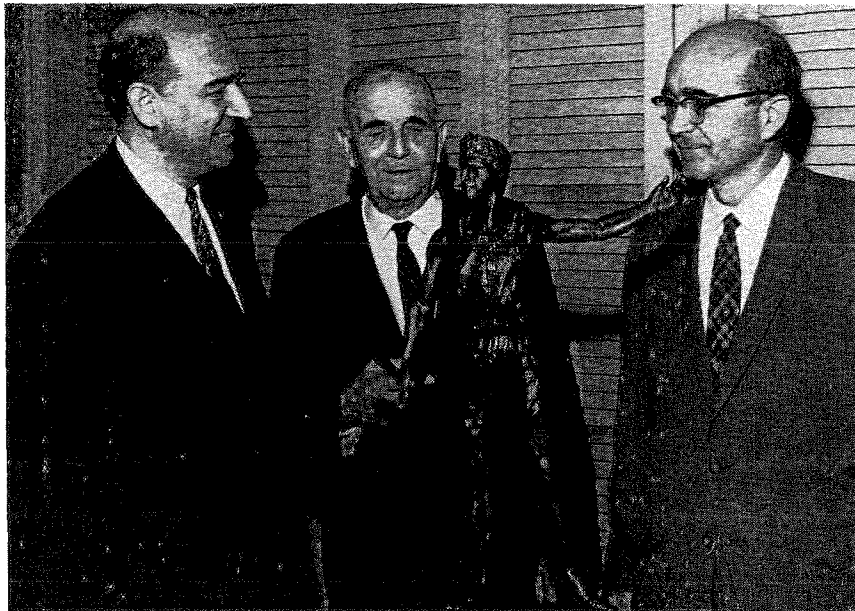


# American Fencing



Volume 14

Number 2



## N.Y.U.'s IRON MEN

Hugo, Julio and James Castello, with the Iron Man Trophy

(See story on page 17)

Official Publication of the Amateur Fencers League of America

JANUARY 1963

# AMERICAN FENCING

Official Organ of the Amateur Fencers League of America

## Management

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## DEADLINE FOR 1963 ISSUES

March .....	February 9	July .....	June 8
May .....	April 13	September .....	August 10
	November .....		October 12

## CORRECTION

The report in our September issue covering the amendments to Chapter II, Section 1 is incorrect. The Chapter and Section remain the same as appears on pages 117 and 18 of your Rules Book except for the following changes in amounts:

- (a)—Active Members \$6.00, Collegiate Members \$4.00.  
(c)—Active Members \$3.00.  
(f)—Life Membership \$150. except that.....\$75.

Please disregard all other purported changes appearing on page 3 of your September issue.

## CORRECTION

In the last issue we erroneously referred to the late Alexander Kun as a fencing master. Actually Mr. Kun was a devoted and respected amateur who spent most of his life furthering the interests of fencing both in Hungary and Canada.

## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

### Pan American Team

Mr. Charles Schmitter, nominated armorer for the Team, was obliged to withdraw because of a conflict with personal affairs that could not be resolved. The Committee will select a successor as soon as possible.

The minutes of the November 8, Board of Governors meeting contain the point system to be used in making the final team selection from among the squad. (Ed. Note: We regret we do not have a copy as yet).

### League Communications

The day to day business of the AFLA, and changes in Rules, are the concern of the Board of Governors which meets about every six weeks during the season and has its stated annual meeting in September. The minutes of the Board meetings are distributed to the members of the Board by the AFLA Secretary. Members of the Board who, because of geography or other reason, miss a meeting are thus informed of Board actions. Each division elects its own governors and they are supposed to keep their membership apprised of decisions and events that concern them. Furthermore, the most vital decisions of the Board appear in American Fencing.

In actual practice it is clear that the membership too often fails to learn of Board decisions, or is unaware of matters the Board is considering, or fails to hear of proposals that the Board has voted down. Lack of information breeds suspicion. I believe a large part of the membership feels from time to time that arbitrary decisions have been made by AFLA officials, without realizing that the matters may have been discussed openly in Board meetings for months. On such difficult items as National billing, League finances and rules for the conduct of the National Championships last year, the Board considered the question throughout most of the year. Nevertheless a number of members expressed surprise when actions were finally taken.

It is clear that our communications need improving and the following steps are in order:

1. This notice serves as a reminder to all members that their divisional governors get copies of the minutes and should keep their constituents informed.

2. I am asking each divisional secretary to notify the National Secretary immediately how many copies of the minutes are needed so that one may be posted in each major club. That number will be sent to the divisional secretary for distribution.

3. We hope before the next fencing year begins, to establish a club directory. Member clubs will then receive the minutes directly.

4. This is an official request to each division to check whether it has a Charter and By-laws. Action should be taken to comply with Chapter VIII, Section 1 of the AFLA By-laws (p. 122 of the Rules Book). If charters are needed the Secretary will arrange for them.

5. Our present Rules Book is both out of date and out of print. We have delayed a new one because the FIE Rules Book is coming out in late 1963 and we must in large part follow it. Meantime the Rules Committee (Dr. Daniel Bukantz, chairman) is reviewing our rules so as to be ready for publication. Your divisional governors should communicate with him regarding proposed Rules changes.

Dr. Paul T. Makler

## AFLA Directory

**Foreign Secretary**—Laszlo Pongo, 11 Terrace Circle, Great Neck, N.Y.

**Non Divisional**—Governor, Ralph Goldstein, 397 Concord Rd., Yonkers 2, N.Y.

**Maryland**—Chairman, Bernard Udel, 5703 Gwyn Oak Ave., Baltimore 26. Add. Gov., Richard Oles, 4803 Westparkway, Baltimore 29.

**Metropolitan**—Additional Governor, Sophronia Pierce, 746 St. Nicholas Ave., New York 31  
**No. Dakota**—Secretary, Lois Selberg, Route 2, Moorehead, Minn.

**Oregon**—Chairman, Sam P. Senior, 300 N. Sumner, Portland 17, Oregon

**Westchester**—Secretary Joan Intrator, 31 Western Drive, Ardsley, N. Y.

## Morales Wins International

An international sabre tournament was held in Mexico and Ensign Al Morales took first place over National Champion Mike Dasaro. We regret that complete results were not furnished to us.

## RIPOSTE

"Stop this before the AFLA goes broke," wrote an indignant member on the back of a mail questionnaire card. Rest easy sir, it does not cost the League one penny. Instead, the AFLA is materially benefitting the mailings which have already gone to me 800 fencers.

The Test Section of the Columbia Record Club sent out the survey cards already received by about 20 percent of the members to subscribe to **American Fencing**. The purpose of the mailings is to gather information about the effect of different methods of posting on membership service. These inquiries are part of a market research program and are in no way a solicitation. In fact, the individual fencers who do respond will receive a free record as a token of the Columbia Record Club's appreciation for their help. The only thing asked for is that they turn the questionnaire cards in the enclosed postage paid envelope.

In return for the use of the League's list, the Columbia Record Club is handling all AFLA addressing and mailing. This service is worth close to \$1,000 to the League. In addition, the Columbia Record Club's expert organization and modern facilities assures optimum service and delivery of this magazine. Many hours of work needed to maintain the League's files are done at no charge to the AFLA.

Every member can do his part to assure that this beneficial association is maintained. This can be done by filling out and returning any questionnaires that he may receive as part of the market research project from the Columbia Record Club. A large response will justify the Club's research expenditure and this depends directly on the help given by individual members. By answering the questions and returning the cards to the Test Section of the Columbia Record Club the League's members are benefitting the League. So please follow the cardinal rule of fencing — RIPOSTE!

W. J. Latzko

## COMMENTS ON 1962 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Csaba Elthes

It was right that the President of the F.I.E., Miguel de Capriles, suggest the championships be held in Buenos Aires to help promote fencing in the South American countries. The large spectator interests justified his efforts but the Latin American countries did not take full advantage of this unusual opportunity and the fencing delegations from that area were disappointingly few and of limited size.

I was not present, so my observations are based on the results and on the reports of foreign authorities. The good showing of the Poles is becoming more and more steady and it was good to see the French are getting strong again. By the same token, it is sad to note the almost complete disappearance of Italy as a major fencing power. Only one or two men in epee and sabre show any real top-level international stature. The modern Italians fence with a style that is pleasing to the eye, but produces no results. The Hungarians regained a little of their old prestige by placing first, fourth and fifth in the individual sabre, but the loss of the team title to a handicapped Polish team is proof that they are a long ways from resembling their great past masters. I believe that the four strongest sabre fencers in the world today are Pawlowski and Zablocki of Poland, France's Arabo and Italy's Calarese. In saying this I do not belittle Horvath's victory.

We can't say much good about the achievement of the U.S. team. The selected fencers left with enthusiasm but lack of preparation. The AFLA leaders seem unaware of the fact that World Championships are not training camps but a test of strength even surpassing the Olympics. Any choices but our very best with serious preparation, destroy our remaining reputation in international fencing. If we don't have an epee team, don't enter one — and under no circumstances should we field a team with fencers who have never before seriously competed in the weapon. This only makes a mockery of the championships and degrades us in the eyes of the world. Also, it was a mistake to enter Dasaro in the foil. Naturally he suffered one defeat after another which only serves to demoralize him psychologically and is extremely dangerous to a young developing fencer with his potential in sabre.

Among all the failures, sabre fared the best. It was right to send the former Hungarians, to find out just what strength they

represent internationally. Now we know that their once-in-a-while high level fencing is not sufficient for them to play an important role in international fencing. Time has passed them by. It is not their fault. Their occupations and location have reduced their chance to stay on top of their game. We can only rely on them if they have the possibility to train and prepare seriously. Our one bright hope is Dasaro. Foreign observers agree that he will be among the top internationalists if there is no break in his steady advance.

## OBSERVATIONS

by Dr. George Rozgonyi  
Directoire Technique

Officiating in general was not bad, but the selection of competent neutral judges, especially in sabre, put the Directoire Technique in a difficult situation. In addition to the officially invited Filogamo (Italy) and Worth (USA), we had available Tosti (Italy), Boitelle (France), Guse (Germany), Pawlowski, Piatkowski and Czaikowski (Poland), Sokovics and Paczery (Hungary). That is not many. The American judges we dared to use only as side judges. They displayed more good will than practical experience.

Discussions with the top experts prompt me to make the following observations:

In the team from the USA we found only one woman representative, Miss King. She could not follow in the footsteps of her predecessors Cerra, Craus, Romary and Mitchell. In foil and epee they fielded the same six men and could not reach the finals. Among their sabre fencers, the one-time hopefuls of Hungarian fencing — Hamori, Magay, fenced the same style as in Melbourne in spite of the fact that sabre fencing improved a great deal since. With this type of fencing it is out of the question to have any good results today. They have not improved, their knowledge did not increase. On the other hand, the non-Hungarian Dasaro was excellent. He is fast, combinative, explosive, handles the blade well and is in motion all the time. He fences the most modern sabre and, would he live in Hungary, he surely would make the first team.

The leader of the French team was Edgar Mercier who likes to argue but is always restrained by his younger brother Rene. It seems, however, that the coach, M. Cottard has the last word! (Highly improper).

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## A NEW LOOK IN MEMBERSHIP SERVICE

With the start of the 1962-1963 fencing season the League initiated some changes designed to improve membership service. The mailing and accounting functions of the AFLA were changed from an addressograph and edger system to an updated IBM system. This change has brought about improvements in record keeping and mailing of American fencing. It has also changed membership reporting so that all divisions now have a standard format.

A system of National Billing was instituted. Unfortunately it was not until the system was in effect that it was noted that the by-laws specifically direct dues be paid to the divisional Secretary (Chapter II). This factor as well as the time needed to send data and money back to the divisions caused the Board of Governors to discontinue National Billing. It should be noted that due to fortuitous arrangements no cost was incurred by the League in trying the system.

Based on the experience of the last three months, the Board approved a new plan of membership reporting and accounting as follows:

At the beginning of each new fencing season a mailing will be made to each member of the League who paid his dues in either the preceding season or the season before that, and for whom a valid address exists in the League's files. The mailing will consist of a yellow and blue membership application card, a letter from the President of the AFLA, and a list of division Secretaries. The members are requested to send their dues and card to the **division Secretary**. Non-divisional members should send their dues and application card directly to the Recording Secretary.

The division Secretary will extract from the cards any information that is needed by the division. The divisional dues thus are immediately available for the running of the division. The division Secretary then forwards the cards and the National share of dues to the Recording Secretary. All members are urged to help their divisional Secretary by using the cards sent to them. The divisional Secretary will have a supply of blank cards to use in registering new members.

The Recording Secretary turns the money over to the National Treasurer by depositing the funds. At the same time she makes the necessary accounting entries and sends membership cards to the division Secretary for distribution. She also prepares a uniform membership report for the records of the National Office and the division. The membership report will list the member's first name, last name, street address, city, division code, state, class of membership, mailing code, and serial number. Work is underway to list the member's club affiliation and will be used in the 1963-64 season. The membership report also serves as the mailing list for American Fencing. All members of the prior season will receive the September issue. However, unless the National dues are fully paid and a correct mailing address has been received by the Recording Secretary on or before October 24, the November issue will not be mailed to delinquent members. Nor can any magazine be mailed to any member whose dues and address is not in the hands of the Recording Secretary at least one week prior to the next publishing month indicated in the masthead.

As an aid to those who travel or go to school, arrangements have been made to keep alternate addresses on file and mail the magazine to that address at the time specified. To take advantage of this service drop a postcard or letter to American Fencing, P. O. Box 144, Terre Haute, Ind., giving your name (and serial number if you know it) as well as the addresses and the dates when you will be at those addresses. Include your present address so that this can be verified.

The Board of Governors and the officers of the League are anxious to do everything possible to give the best service available to the members of the Amateur Fencers League of America. They hope that the system outlined above will aid membership procedures and speed American Fencing to you.

W. J. Latzko



AMERICAN FENCING

## FENCING AND FENCING COACHES IN AMERICA

by Professor Hugo M. Castello

Fencing Coach, New York University  
Eastern Vice-President NFCAA

One recent article in these pages asserted that everything about American fencing was contemptible, and another blamed our coaches for our lack of success and prestige.

Perhaps we can excuse these exaggerations on the grounds of enthusiasm, but let's not slight our accomplishments. Some American-trained fencers have enough prestige to be internationally accredited directors and to hold the top executive posts of the F.I.E. American international competitors could do better, but the level of our best is very high. Our most successful internationalists know that the differences between what they have achieved and the first places are not great. What fencing in America really needs to improve, is quality in depth; i.e. thirty or forty competitors in each weapon as good as Axelrod, Glazer, Dasaro, Bukantz, Worth, and Mitchell, to name but a few. Any coach knows that his team, in the long haul, is as good as his "bench" — the sort of strength in depth that an Italian epee squad traditionally musters.

Producing that strength must be our goal. But we must recognize that fencing in America has problems unknown in Europe. Athletic young Americans traditionally take up basketball, football, baseball, even tennis and swimming, rather than fencing. In the past, geography has made it difficult for even our best representatives to season themselves with international competitive experience. The jet age has changed that, to some extent, but the internal problem still exists. America is wide-spread, and even in small European countries the fencing activity is usually centered on one or two cities. The good college fencer here, who does not continue in the sport, may not have been spoiled by his coach; he may simply have gone home upon graduation, to find himself a hundred (or four hundred) miles from any fencing activity, much less any up to his level. Then too, American fencers are true amateurs, business or professional people with a living to make, not the subsidized athletes of some countries we could name.

It is not fair to blame coaches alone for the state of American fencing. We have many excellent coaches from Europe — distinguished and highly skilled men bringing us the benefit of superb training and experience. Many of our college coaches hold de-

grees, often graduate degrees, in education, and have been recognized with the ranks of Assistant or Associate Professor. Many have had twenty-five years' experience in training fencers. Our high school coaches are largely amateurs, but that is not necessarily a mark of incompetence. They are growing in numbers, and that is a good sign.

Let us admit that proportionally we probably have as many inefficient fencing coaches as there are bad basketball or football coaches. There probably always will be a few. But let's look for some constructive suggestions.

A broader base for fencing and more activity will help. Starting people fencing earlier will help. Better elementary coaching will help. To insist on correct training in fencing fundamentals is a sound recommendation, and it is good to see it emphasized. Various "clinics" as part of the Olympic development program, aimed at improving the quality of fencing and fencing instruction will shortly be available to the AFLA divisions. We hope that they will take full advantage of this trial program, and enable it to continue and improve.

Despite much talk, fencing has not really changed; there are no new attacks or parries; and our best American fencers do not differ materially in style from other top international competitors. We need to develop the psychological conditioning for victory and the will to win. We will not do it by wholesale attacks on our sport and coaches. We need to know what European fencers are doing, yes, but we must not continue as slavish imitators, merely reacting to stimuli. Let's make the others worry about what we are doing.

### Under-Twenty Championship

The annual Criterium for fencers under twenty will be held at Ghent, Belgium from April 12 to 15. All U.S. entries must be made by the AFLA. Any eligible fencers who have demonstrated a fencing proficiency to represent the U.S. in this important international event, and are ready to go at their own expense, should apply immediately to the Board of Governors through the Secretary — Mr. A. Kwartler, 121 Jennifer Lane, Yonkers 2, N. Y.

## AGE AND ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

by Ernst Jokl, M.D.

**Ed. Note:** The following is an extract by Richard Gradkowski from an article appearing in the September issue of "Amateur Athlete," official publication of the AAU.

Dr. Jokl presents a statistical tabulation of the ages of all competitors in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki and discusses the probable significance of this data. As part of his survey he includes the following information about the fencing competitors:

Weapon	Ages	Average	Medalists			Ave. Age
			1st	2nd	3rd	
FOIL	20-49	30	24	32	38	31.3
SABRE	13-48	32	40	42	40	40.7
EPEE	13-49	33	32	37	39	36.0

Thus the average age of the sabre medalists is considerably greater than that of the foil or epee medalists (the over-all age in all sports was 13 to 66). Dr. Jokl says:

"Age is but one of several component parts from which athletic efficiency is synthesized. However, the significance of the relationship between age and performance is

great and their mutual dependence therefore of considerable practical importance.

"The preponderance of young performers among good high-jumpers and sprinters emphasizes the need to search for athletic talent among high school students; conversely, the traditional scarcity in the U.S. of first class long distance runners (as a group marathon runners are from 7 to 9 years older than sprinters) calls for the adoption of the European system of establishing athletic clubs so as to give men of post college age an opportunity to continue their training; the participation and success of many middle-aged and elderly competitors in the Olympic gymnastic, long distance running, shooting, weight-lifting and FENCING events indicates the special appropriateness of these sports for the age groups under consideration."

### THOMAS ORLEY WINS

Orley has just won the International Sabre Tournament of Belgium and thus joins such previous victors as Kovacs, Karpati, Pawlowsky and Rilski. The direct elimination event placed Ramez second, Roulot third. Hoskyns, Borucky, Okawa and Ballister followed.

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### PILLER MEMORIAL

Eugene Hamori defeated Walter Farber in the last bout and won the Piller Memorial sabre. Farber and Harold Mayer tied for second and Mayer took it on touches. A tie for fourth between Attila Keresztes and George Worth was resolved in favor of Keresztes by one touch. Robert Blum was the sixth finalist.

Thirty-four competed in the annual event held at the New York AC and co-sponsored by the Hungarian National Sports Association. It was the first major sabre event since the nationals and it is unfortunate that Dasaro, Magay, Orley, Richards and Morales were not able to compete. Chaba Pallaghy suffered an injured leg and had to withdraw.

JRdeC

## FOR SAFETY -- WEAPONS CONTROL

by J. R. de Capriles

The FIE Congress of 1962 adopted several rules aimed at minimizing the danger of serious injury. Most of them govern methods of combat, others involve the equipment.

Scientific studies of equipment have been going on for quite some time under the supervision of capable and experienced people. Their findings and recommendations were the basis of extensive international consultations before any specific rules were drafted. The F.I.E. is fully aware of the hardship that any change in equipment may impose on the fencer's pocketbook, and for this reason such changes are usually not made immediately mandatory. On the other hand, it must be recognized that safety overrides dollars and it would be improper to unduly delay changes that reduce or eliminate an element of danger.

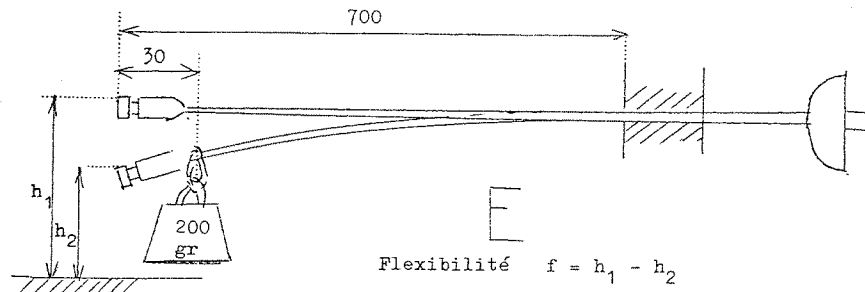
After January 1, 1964 the minimum and maximum flexibility of blades in all weapons will be strictly controlled. Samplings from all known manufacturers revealed a wide variance in rigidity of blades even of the

same make. "Ramrods" and "whips" are dangerous for different reasons but both will be outlawed from international and, it is hoped, from national competitions in 1964. The postponed effective date of the rule is a concession to the economics of the situation and to give manufacturers ample time to establish controls.

The specific F.I.E. rules are as follows:

**For foil and sabre:** "The blade must have a flexibility corresponding to an arc of 55 mm minimum and 80 mm maximum, measured under the following conditions: 1) The blade is held rigid and horizontal at a point 700 mm from the tip; 2) A weight of 200 gr. is suspended from a point 30 mm from the tip; 3) The arc is measured at the tip between the unweighted and weighted points."

**For Epee:** "The blade must have a flexibility corresponding to an arc of 45 mm minimum and 60 mm maximum, measured under the following conditions:" (same method and weight as for foil and sabre). See diagram below.



### HIGH SCHOOL INVITATION

by Larry Olvin

Howard Harmetz of Theodore Roosevelt High won the Edward Lucia gold medal with an undefeated record. Sixty-seven competed in the annual tournament held at Columbia. Michael Gaylord of Ramapo Regional was second and Barry Schwartz of Jamaica third. Other finalists, in order: Donald Sieja, Hun; Donald Motz, Ramapo; Larry Miller, Stuyvesant; Frank Emihovich, Brooklyn Tech; Paul Freeman, Forest Hills.

### Mitchell Wins International

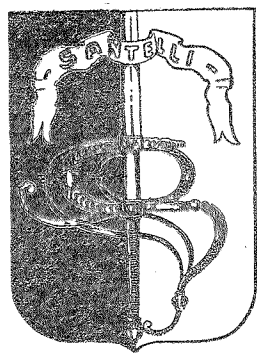
by Stella Espino de Saurer

The fourth International Tournament sponsored by the National Polytechnical Institute of Mexico attracted entries from Panama, the US and Mexico.

In the Women's event (20 entries) Maxine Mitchell was undefeated in the three rounds. Stella Saurer of Panama was second and her teammate Marlene Worthington third. Mexico's Olga Pareyon and Lourdes Roldan followed, with US entries Alice Wade, Dorothy Ichiyasu and Marietta Towry placing as named.

AMERICAN FENCING

Page Nine



**CHAMPIONSHIP  
EQUIPMENT**

by the

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# OLYMPIC AND WORLD RECORDS

(\*Indicates Olympic)

## FOIL

- 1896—Athens—1. Gravelotte, France; 2. Gallot, France; 3. Dankla, Great Britain  
 1900—Paris—1. Coste, France; 2. Masson, France; 3. Boulenger, France; 4. Debax, France  
 1904—St. Louis—1. Fonst, Cuba; 2. Van Zo Post, Cuba; 3. **Tatham, USA**; 4. Casmir, Germany  
 1906—Athens—1. Dillon-Cavanagh, France; 2. Casmir, Germany; 3. D'Hugues, France  
 1912—Stockholm—1. N. Nadi, Italy; 2. Speciale, Italy; 3. Verderber, Austria; 4. Berti, Hungary  
 1920—Antwerp—1. N. Nadi, Italy; 2. Cattiau, France; 3. Ducret, France; 4. Labattut, France  
 1924—Paris—1. Ducret, France; 2. Cattiau, France; 3. Van Damme, Belgium; 4. Coutrot, France  
 1926—Budapest—1. Chiavacci, Italy; 2. Betri, Hungary; 3. Pignotti, Italy  
 1927—Vichy—1. Puliti, Italy; 2. Cattiau, France; 3. Guaragna, Italy  
 1928—Amsterdam—1. Gaudin, France; 2. Casmir, Germany; 3. Gaudini, Italy; 4. Puliti, Italy  
 1929—Naples—1. Puliti, Italy; 2. Cattiau, France; 3. Gaudini, Italy  
 1930—Liege—1. Gaudini, Italy; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Guaragna, Italy  
 1931—Vienna—1. Lemoine, France; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Lloyd, Great Britain; 4. Guaragna, Italy  
 1932—Los Angeles—1. Marzi, Italy; 2. **Levis, USA**; 3. Guadini, Italy  
 1933—Budapest—1. Guaragna, Italy; 2. Gaudini, Italy; 3. Lloyd, Great Britain  
 1934—Warsaw—1. Gaudini, Italy; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Bacchino, Italy  
 1935—Lausanne—1. Gardere, France; 2. Bacchino, Italy; 3. Marzi, Italy  
 1936—Berlin—1. Gaudini, Italy; 2. Gardere, France; 3. Bacchino, Italy; 4. Casmir, Germany  
 1937—Paris—1. Marzi, Italy; 2. Gardere, France; 3. Lemoine, France  
 1938—Piestany—1. Guaragna, Italy; 2. Bacchino, Italy; 3. Gardere, France  
 1947—Lisbon—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. DiRosa, Italy; 3. Mangiarotti, Italy  
 1948—London—1. Buhan, France; 2. D'Oriola, France; 3. Maszlay, Hungary; 4. Lloyd, Great Britain  
 1949—Cairo—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. R. Nostini, Italy; 3. G. Nostini and E. Mangiarotti tied  
 1950—Monte Carlo—1. R. Nostini, Italy; 2. Buhan, France; 3. Lataste, France; 4. Bougnol, France  
 1951—Stockholm—1. DiRosa, Italy; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Buhan, France; 4. Lataste, France  
 1952—Helsinki—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. DiRose, Italy; 4. Lataste, France  
 1953—Brussels—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. DiRosa, Italy; 4. Tilli, Hungary  
 1954—Luxembourg—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Bergamini, Italy; 4. DiRosa, Italy  
 1955—Rome—1. Gyuricza, Hungary; 2. D'Oriola, France; 3. Lataste, France; 4. Spallino, Italy  
 1956—Melbourne—1. D'Oriola, France; 2. Bergamini, Italy; 3. Spallino, Italy; 4. Jay, Great Britain  
 1957—Paris—1. Fulop, Hungary; 2. Midler, USSR; 3. Jay, Great Britain; 4. Netter, France  
 1958—Philadelphia—1. Bergamini, Italy; 2. Czikovsky, Hungary; 3. Baudoux, France; Gyuricza, Hungary  
 1959—Budapest—1. Jay, Great Britain; 2. Nester, France; 3. Midler, USSR; 4. Jdanovich, USSR  
 1960—Rome—1. Jdanovich, USSR; 2. Sissikin, USSR; 3. **Axelrod, USA**; 4. D'Oriola, France  
 1961—Turin—1. Parulski, Poland; 2. Kamuŕi, Hungary; 3. Midler, USSR; 4. Jdanovich, USSR  
 1962—Buenos Aires—1. Sveshnikov, USSR; 2. Woyda, Poland; 3. Brecht, Germany; 4. Parulski, Poland

age Ten

AMERICAN FENCING

## EPEE

- \*1900—Paris—1. Fonst, Cuba; 2. Perree, France; 3. See, France; 4. de laFalaise, France.  
 \*1904—St. Louis—1. Fonst, Cuba; 2. **Tatham, USA**; 3. Van Zo Post, Cuba; 4. Casmir, Germany  
 1906—Athens—1. de la Falaise, France; 2. Dillon-Cavanagh, France 3. Van Blyenburgh, Holland; 4. Montgomery, Gr. Britain.  
 \*1908—London—1. Alibert, France; 2. Lippmann, France; 3. Anspach, Belgium; 4. Oliver, France.  
 \*1912—Stockholm—1. Anspach, Belgium; 2. Osier, Denmark; 3. deBeaulieu, Belgium; 4. Boin, Belgium.  
 \*1920—Antwerp—1. Massard, France; 2. Lippmann, France, 3. Gevers, Belgium; 4. Buchard, France.  
 1921—Paris—1. Gaudin, France; 2. Cornereau, France; 3. Daniels, Holland.  
 1922—Paris—1. Heide, Norway; 2. Liottel, France; 3. Cornereau, France.  
 1923—The Hague—1. Brouver, Holland; 2. deJong, Holland; 3. Ducret, France.  
 \*1924—Paris—1. Delport, Belgium; 2. Ducret, France; 3. Hellsten, Sweden; 4. Cornereau, France.  
 1926—Ostend—1. Tainturier, France; 2. deMontigny, Belgium; 3. Tom, Belgium.  
 1927—Vichy—1. Bouchard, France; 2. Jourdin, France; 3. deBeukelaer, Belgium.  
 \*1928—Amsterdam—1. Gaudin, France; 2. Buchard, France; 3. **Calnan, USA**; 4. Tom.  
 1929—Naples—1. Cattiau, France; 2. Riccardi, Italy; 3. Bertinetti, Italy.  
 1930—Liege—1. Cattiau, France; 2. Pezzana, Italy; 3. Rossignol, France.  
 1931—Vienna—1. Buchard, France; 2. Schmetz, France; 3. Rousset, France.  
 \*1932—Los Angeles—1. Cornaggia Medici, Italy; 2. Buchard, France; 3. Agostoni, Italy; 4. Ragno, Italy.  
 1933—Budapest—1. Buchard, France; 2. Ragno, Italy; 3. Schmetz, France.  
 1934—Warsaw—1. Dunay, France; 2. Dryssen, Sweden; 3. Drackenber, Sweden.  
 1935—Lausanne—1. Drakenberg, Sweden; 2. Deydier, France; 3. Ragno, Italy.  
 \*1936—Berlin—1. Riccardi, Italy; 2. Ragno, Italy; 3. Cornaggia Medici, Italy; 4. Drakenberg, Sweden.  
 1937—Paris—1. Shmetz, France; 2. Coutrot, France; 3. Stasse, Belgium.  
 1938—Piestany—1. Pecheux, France; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Schmetz, France.  
 1947—Lisbon—1. Artigas, France; 2. Lungquist, Sweden; 3. Henkart, Belgium.  
 \*1948—London—1. Cantone, Italy; 2. Zapelli, Switzerland; 3. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 4. Guerin, France.  
 1949—Cairo—1. D. Mangiarotti, Italy; 2. Bougnol, France; 3. Carlson, Sweden; 4. Pecjeix, France.  
 1950—Monte Carlo—1. Luchow, Denmark; 2. D. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Forsell, Sweden; 4. Rufenacht, Switzerland.  
 1951—Stockholm—1. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 2. Paresi, Italy; 3. Fohlman, Sweden; 4. Carlson, Sweden.  
 \*1952—Helsinki—1. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 2. D. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Zapelli, Switzerland; 4. Buck, Luxembourg.  
 1953—Brussels—1. Sakovics, Hungary; 2. Berzsény, Hungary; 3. Marini, Italy; 4. Mouyal, France.  
 1954—Luxembourg—1. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 2. Pavesi, Italy; 3. Bertinetti, Italy; 4. Huet, France.  
 1955—Rome—1. Anglesio, Italy; 2. Bertinetti, Italy; 3. Pavesi, Italy; 4. Balthazar, Hungary.  
 \*1956—Melbourne—1. Pavesi, Italy; 2. Delfino, Italy; 3. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 4. **Pew, USA**.  
 1957—Paris—1. Mouyal, France; 2. Barany, Hungary; 3. Bertinetti, Italy; 4. Delfino, Italy.  
 1958—Philadelphia—1. Hoskyns, Great Britain; 2. E. Mangiarotti, Italy; 3. Chernusevics, USSR; 4. Pellegrino, Italy.  
 1959—Budapest—1. Khabarov, USSR; 2. Jay, Great Britain; 3. Delfino, Italy; 4. Glos, Poland.  
 \*1960—Rome—1. Delfino, Italy; 2. Jay, Great Britain; 3. Khabarov, USSR; 4. Breda, Italy.  
 1961—Turin—1. Guittet, France; 2. Lagervall, Sweden; 3. Gabor, Hungary; 4. Khabarov.  
 1962—Buenos Aires—1. Kausz, Hungary; 2. Gabor, Hungary; 3. Dreyfus, France; 4. Parulski, Poland.

AMERICAN FENCING

Page Eleven



SABRE

- \*1896—Athens—1. Giorgiades, Gr. Britain; 2. Karakalos, Gr. Britain; 3. Nielsen, Denmark; 4. Schmall, Austria.
- \*1900—Paris—1. dela Falaise, France; 2. Thiebaud, France; 3. Fleisch, Austria; 4. Gregorich, Hungary.
- \*1904—St. Louis—1. DeDiaz, Cuba; 2. **Grebe, USA**; 3. Van Zo Post, Cuba.
- 1906—Athens—1. Giorgiades, Gr. Britain; 2. Vasimir, Denmark; 3. Ceserano, Italy.
- \*1908—London—1. Fuchs, Hungary; 2. Zulawski, Hungary; 3. Gappold, Czechoslovakia; 4. Szantay, Hungary.
- \*1912—Stockholm—1. Fuchs, Hungary; 2. Bekessy, Hungary; 3. Meszaros, Hungary; 4. Schenker, Hungary.
- 1922—Ostend—1. deJong, Holland; 2. Taillandier, France; 3. Tom, Belgium.
- 1923—The Hague—1. deJong, Holland; 2. Perrodon, France; 3. Daniels, Holland.
- \*1924—Paris—1. Posta, Hungary; 2. Dueret, France; 3. Garay, Hungary; 4. Schenker.
- 1925—Ostend—1. Garay, Hungary; 2. Uhlyarick, Hungary; 3. Petschauer, Hungary.
- 1926—Budapest—1. Gombos, Hungary; 2. Petschauer, Hungary; 3. Bini, Italy.
- 1927—Vichy—1. Gombos, Hungary; 2. Tersztianski, Hungary; 3. Petschauer, Hungary.
- \*1928—Amsterdam—1. Tersztianski, Hungary; 2. Petschauer, Hungary; 3. Bini, Italy; 4. Marzi, Italy.
- 1929—Naples—1. Glyckais, Hungary; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Petschauer, Hungary.
- 1930—Liege—1. Piller, Hungary; 2. Petschauer, Hungary; 3. Doros, Hungary.
- 1931—Vienna—1. Piller, Hungary; 2. Kabos, Hungary; 3. Petschauer, Hungary.
- \*1932—Los Angeles—1. Piller, Hungary; 2. Gaudini, Italy; 3. Kabos, Hungary; 4. Casmir, Germany.
- 1933—Budapest—1. Kabos, Hungary; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Gaudini, Italy.
- 1934—Warsaw—1. Kabos, Hungary; 2. Gaudini, Italy; 3. Rajcsanyi, Hungary.
- 1935—Lausanne—1. Gerevich, Hungary; 2. Rajczy, Hungary; 3. Rajcsanyi, Hungary.
- \*1936—Berlin—1. Kabos, Hungary; 2. Marzi, Italy; 3. Gerevich, Hungary; 4. Rajcsanyi, Hungary.
- 1937—Paris—1. Kovacs, Hungary; 2. Bercelli, Hungary; 3. Rajcsanyi, Hungary.
- 1938—Piestany—1. Montano, Italy; 2. Masciotta, Italy; 3. Perenno, Italy.
- 1947—Lisbon—1. Montano, Italy; 2. deBourguignon, Belgium; 3. Dare, Italy.
- \*1948—London—1. Gerevich, Hungary; 2. Pinton, Italy; 3. Kovacs, Hungary; 4. Lefevre, France.
- 1949—Cairo—1. Dare, Italy; 2. Pellini, Italy; 3. Stagni, Italy; 4. Pinton, Italy.
- 1950—Monte Carlo—1. Levavasseur, France; 2. Pinton, Italy; 3. Dare, Italy; 4. Lefevre.
- 1951—Stockholm—1. Gerevich, Hungary; 2. Kovacs, Hungary; 3. Dare, Italy; 4. R. Nostini, Italy.
- \*1952—Helsinki—1. Kovacs, Hungary; 2. Gerevich, Hungary; 3. Bercelli, Hungary; 4. Dare, Italy.
- 1953—Brussels—1. Kovacs, Hungary; 2. Gerevich, Hungary; 3. Karpati, Hungary; 4. Mikla, Stateless.
- 1954—Luxembourg—1. Karpati, Hungary; 2. Kovacs, Hungary; 3. Bercelli, Hungary; 4. Pawlowski, Poland.
- 1955—Rome—1. Gerevich, Hungary; 2. Karpati, Hungary; 3. R. Nostini, Italy; 4. Zabolcki, Poland.
- \*1956—Melbourne—1. Karpati, Hungary; 2. Pawlowski, Poland; 3. Kouzenetsov, USSR; 4. Lefevre, France.
- 1957—Paris—1. Pawlowski, Poland; 2. Karpati, Hungary; 3. Mendelenyi, Hungary; 4. Lefevre, France.
- 1958—Philadelphia—1. Rylskii, USSR; 2. Tychler, USSR; 3. Twardokens, Poland; 4. Lefevre, France.
- 1959—Budapest—1. Karpeti, Hungary; 2. Mendelenyi, Hungary; 3. Pawlowski, Poland; 4. Calarese, Italy.
- \*1960—Rome—1. Larpati, Hungary; 2. Horvath, Hungary; 3. Calarese, Italy; 4. Arabo, France.
- 1961—Turin—1. Rylskii, USSR; 2. Ochyra, Poland; 3. Zablocki, Poland; 4. Pawloski.
- 1962—Buenos Aires—1. Horvath, Hungary; 2. Pawlowski, Poland; Arabo, France; 4. Pezsa, Hungary.

WOMEN

- \*1924—Paris—1. Ossier, Denmark; 2. Davis, Great Britain; 3. Heckscher, Denmark; 4. Freeman, Great Britain.
- \*1928—Amsterdam—1. Mayer, Germany; 2. Freeman, Great Britain; 3. Oelkers, Germany; 4. Sondheim, Denmark.
- 1929—Naples—1. Mayer, Germany; 2. DeBoer, Holland; 3. Dany, Hungary.
- 1930—Liege—1. Addams, Belgium; 2. Schwaiger, Italy; 3. Venables, Great Britain.
- 1931—Vienna—1. Mayer, Germany; 2. Bogathy, Hungary; 3. Preiss, Austria.
- \*1932—Los Angeles—1. Preiss, Austria; 2. Guinness, Great Britain; 3. Bogathy, Hungary; 4. Addams, Belgium.
- 1933—Budapest—1. Neligan, Great Britain; 2. Bogathy, Hungary; 3. With, Denmark.
- 1934—Warsaw—1. I. Elek, Hungary; 2. M. Elek, Hungary; 3. Hass, Germany.
- 1935—Lausanne—1. I. Elek, Hungary; 2. Preiss, Austria; 3. Addams, Belgium.
- \*1936—Berlin—1. I. Elek, Hungary; 2. Mayer, Germany; 3. Preiss, Austria; 4. Hass, Germany.
- 1937—Paris—1. Mayer, Germany; 2. I. Elek, Hungary; 3. Preiss, Austria.
- 1938—Piestany—1. Sediva, Czechoslovakia; 2. Slabochova, Czechoslovakia; 3. Addams, Belgium.
- 1947—Lisbon—1. Preiss, Austria; 2. Strukel, Italy; 3. Malherbaud, France.
- \*1948—London—1. I. Elek, Hungary; 2. Lachmann, Denmark; 3. Preiss, Austria; 4. **Cerra, USA**.
- 1949—Cairo—1. Preiss, Austria; 2. Lachmann, Denmark; 3. Garilhe, France; 4. Boisson, France.
- 1950—Monte Carlo—1. Preiss, Austria and Garilhe, France tied; 3. Filz, Austria; 4. Glen-Haig, Gr. Britain.
- 1951—Stockholm—1. I. Elek, Hungary; 2. Lachmann, Denmark; 3. Nyari, Hungary; 4. Filz, Austria.
- \*1952—Helsinki—1. Camber, Italy; 2. I. Elek, Hungary; 3. Lachmann, Denmark; 4. **York USA**.
- 1953—Brussels—1. Camber, Italy; 2. Garilhe, France; 3. Keydel, Germany; 4. I. Elek, Hungary.
- 1954—Luxemburg—1. Lachmann, Denmark; 2. I. Elek, Hungary; 3. Garilhe, France; 4. Camber, Italy.
- 1955—Rome—1. Domolki, Hungary; 2. Colombetti, Italy; 3. I. Elek, Hungary; 4. Delbarre, France.
- \*1956—Melbourne—1. Sheen, Great Britain; 2. Orban, Rumania; 3. Garilhe, France; 4. **Romary, USA**.
- 1957—Paris—1. Zabelina, USSR; 2. Schmid, Germany; 3. Camber, Italy; 4. Kisselena, USSR.
- 1958—Philadelphia—1. Kiszzeleva, USSR; 2. Zsitnykova, USSR; 3. Rejto, Hungary; 4. Colombetti, Italy.
- \*1960—Rome—1. Schmid, Germany; 2. Rostvorova, USSR; 3. Vicol, Rumania; 4. Gorokova, USSR.
- 1961—Turin—1. Schmid, Germany; 2. Zabelina, USSR; 3. Rostvorova, USSR; 4. Gorokova, USSR.
- 1962—Buenos Aires—1. Orban Szabo, Rumania; 2. Gorokhova, USSR; 3. Juhasz, Hungary; 4. Proudskova, USSR.



## FOIL TEAM

- 1920—Antwerp—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. USA, 4. Denmark.  
 1924—Paris—1. France, 2. Belgium, 3. Hungary, 4. Italy.  
 1928—Amsterdam—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Argentina, 4. Belgium.  
 1929—Naples—1. Italy, 2. Belgium, 3. Hungary.  
 1930—Liege—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Belgium.  
 1931—Vienna—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. Austria.  
 1932—Los Angeles—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. USA, 4. Denmark.  
 1933—Budapest—1. Italy, 2. Austria-Hungary.  
 1934—Warsaw—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Germany.  
 1935—Lausanne—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Hungary.  
 1936—Berlin—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Germany, 4. Austria.  
 1937—Paris—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Austria.  
 1938—Piestany—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Czechoslovakia.  
 1947—Lisbon—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Belgium.  
 1948—London—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Belgium, 4. USA.  
 1949—Cairo—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Egypt, 4. Belgium.  
 1950—Monte Carlo—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Egypt, 4. Belgium.  
 1951—Stockholm—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Egypt, 4. Belgium.  
 1952—Helsinki—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Hungary, 4. Egypt.  
 1953—Brussels—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Hungary, 4. Belgium.  
 1954—Luxembourg—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Hungary, 4. Belgium.  
 1955—Rome—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. Great Britain, 4. Poland.  
 1956—Melbourne—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Hungary, 4. USA.  
 1957—Paris—1. Hungary, 2. France, 3. Italy, 4. USSR.  
 1958—Philadelphia—1. France, 2. USSR, 3. Italy, 4. Hungary.  
 1959—Budapest—1. USSR, 2. West Germany, 3. Hungary, 4. France.  
 1960—Rome—1. USSR, 2. Italy, 3. Germany, 4. Hungary.  
 1961—Turin—1. USSR, 2. Hungary, 3. Poland, 4. West Germany.  
 1962—Buenos Aires—1. USSR, 2. Hungary, 3. Poland, 4. France.

## WOMEN'S TEAM

- 1932—Copenhagen—1. Denmark, 2. Austria, 3. Germany  
 1933—Budapest—1. Hungary, 2. Great Britain, 3. Austria  
 1934—Warsaw—1. Hungary, 2. Germany, 3. Great Britain and Italy  
 1935—Lausanne—1. Hungary, 2. Austria, 3. Germany  
 1936—San Remo—1. Germany, 2. Hungary, 3. Austria  
 1937—Paris—1. Hungary, 2. Germany, 3. Denmark  
 1947—Lisbon—1. Denmark, 2. France, 3. Italy  
 1948—The Hague—1. Denmark, 2. Hungary, 3. France  
 1950—Monte Carlo—1. France, 2. Denmark, 3. Great Britain, 4. Italy  
 1951—Stockholm—1. France, 2. Hungary, 3. Denmark, 4. Italy  
 1952—Copenhagen—1. Hungary, 2. France, 3. Italy, 4. Denmark  
 1953—Brussels—1. Hungary, 2. France, 3. Italy, 4. Germany  
 1954—Luxembourg—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. France, 4. Germany  
 1955—Rome—1. Hungary, 2. France, 3. Italy, 4. USSR  
 1956—London—1. USSR, 2. France, 3. Hungary, 4. Italy  
 1957—Paris—1. Italy, 2. Germany, 3. Austria, 4. Romania  
 1958—Philadelphia—1. USSR, 2. West Germany, 3. France, 4. Hungary  
 1959—Budapest—1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. West Germany, 4. France  
 1960—Rome—1. USSR, 2. Hungary, 3. Italy, 4. Germany  
 1961—Turin—1. USSR, 2. Hungary, 3. Romania, 4. Italy  
 1962—Buenos Aires—1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. Italy, 4. Argentina

## EPEE TEAM

- 1906—Athens—1. France, 2. Great Britain, 3. Germany, 4. Belgium.  
 \*1908—London—1. France, 2. Great Britain, 3. Belgium, 4. Italy.  
 \*1912—Stockholm—1. Belgium, 2. Great Britain, 3. Low Countries, 4. Sweden.  
 \*1920—Antwerp—1. Italy, 2. Belgium, 3. France, 4. Portugal.  
 \*1924—Paris—1. France, 2. Belgium, 3. Italy, 4. Portugal.  
 \*1928—Amsterdam—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Portugal, 4. Belgium.  
 1930—liege—1. Belgium, 2. Italy, 3. France.  
 1931—Vienna—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Sweden.  
 \*1932—Los Angeles—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. USA, 4. Belgium.  
 1933—Budapest—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Sweden.  
 1934—Warsaw—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Sweden.  
 1935—Lausanne—1. France, 2. Sweden, 3. Germany.  
 \*1936—Berlin—1. Italy, 2. Sweden, 3. France, 4. Germany.  
 1937—Paris—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Sweden.  
 1938—Piestany—1. France, 2. Sweden, 3. Italy.  
 1947—Lisbon—1. France, 2. Sweden, 3. Italy.  
 \*1948—London—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Sweden, 4. Denmark.  
 1949—Cairo—1. Italy, 2. Sweden, 3. Egypt, 4. France.  
 1950—Monte Carlo—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Sweden, 4. Belgium.  
 1951—Stockholm—1. France, 2. Italy, 3. Sweden, 4. Denmark.  
 \*1952—Helsinki—1. Italy, 2. Sweden, 3. Switzerland, 4. Luxembourg.  
 1953—Brussels—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Switzerland, 4. Sweden.  
 1954—Luxembourg—1. Italy, 2. Sweden, 3. France, 4. Switzerland.  
 1955—Rome—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Hungary, 4. Sweden.  
 \*1956—Melbourne—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. France, 4. Great Britain.  
 1957—Paris—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. Great Britain, 4. Luxembourg.  
 1958—Philadelphia—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. France, 4. USSR.  
 1959—Budapest—1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. France, 4. Italy.  
 \*1960—Rome—1. Italy, 2. Great Britain, 3. USSR, 4. Hungary  
 1961—Turin—1. USSR, 2. France, 3. Sweden, 4. Italy.  
 1962—Buenos Aires—1. France, 2. Sweden, 3. USSR, 4. Italy.

## A FULFILLMENT

by John W. Stanley

**Introductory Note:** At San Francisco State College students who take up fencing have to hand in two papers. At the beginning of the semester they write "Why I take up fencing and what I expect to get out of it." At the end of the semester they write "What I get out of fencing and my own observation of the sport." This is one of the papers.

Erich Funke d'Egnuff

My motivation for taking fencing originated from two desires: (1) to improve on the instruction I had previously received and (2) to supply myself with an activity that would require some physical exercise (I have not forgotten that 85% of fencing is brainwork).

During the course of the semester I satisfied these two desires. But this is not all I have acquired from your instructions. After what I saw recently at a tournament I have decided that form is more important right

now than to defeat an opponent. At this recent match I saw no form, to put it bluntly. The emphasis was on winning, and nobody cared how they did win, whether with **fleche** attacks or a series of jabs back and forth that demonstrated no skill in fencing whatsoever. For the skilled and experienced fencer this lack of fencing form might be permissible and valid. But for the student, form should be foremost in their concern for the sport. Another important point of interest is the roughness with which students attempt to jab their foe. Again the emphasis seems to be on the traditional American materialism in sports: to win. To win, the student believes he must disregard all the little points he has been taught and reminded of countless times, and he charges forward like a bull charges toward the matador, jabbing aimlessly and pathetically.

I intend to continue to learn the sport of fencing.



**SABRE TEAM**

- 904—St. Louis—1. Cuba, 2. **USA**
- 906—Athens—1. Germany, 2. Greece, 3. Low Countries
- 908—London—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Czechoslovakia, 4. France
- 912—Stockholm—1. Hungary, 2. Austria, 3. Low Countries, 4. Bohemia
- 920—Antwerp—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Low Countries, 4. Denmark
- 924—Paris—1. Italy, 2. Hungary, 3. Low Countries, 4. Czechoslovakia
- 928—Amsterdam—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Poland, 4. Germany
- 930—Liege—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Poland
- 931—Vienna—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Germany
- 932—Los Angeles—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Poland, 4. **USA**
- 933—Budapest—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Great Britain
- 934—Warsaw—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Poland
- 935—Lausanne—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Germany
- 936—Berlin—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Germany, 4. Poland
- 937—Paris—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Germany
- 938—Piestany—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Low Countries
- 947—Lisbon—1. Italy, 2. Belgium, 3. Egypt
- 948—London—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. **USA**, 4. Belgium
- 949—Cairo—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Egypt, 4. Belgium
- 950—Monte Carlo—1. Italy, 2. France, 3. Egypt, 4. Belgium
- 951—Stockholm—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Belgium, 4. Egypt
- 952—Helsinki—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. France, 4. **USA**
- 953—Brussels—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. Poland, 4. France
- 954—Luxembourg—1. Hungary, 2. Poland, 3. France, 4. Italy
- 955—Rome—1. Hungary, 2. Italy, 3. USSR, 4. Poland
- 956—Melbourne—1. Hungary, 2. Poland, 3. USSR, 4. France
- 957—Paris—1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. Poland, 4. France
- 958—Philadelphia—1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. Poland, 4. Italy
- 959—Budapest—1. Poland, 2. Hungary, 3. USSR, 4. Italy
- 960—Rome—1. Hungary, 2. Poland, 3. Italy, 4. **USA**
- 961—Turin—1. Poland, 2. USSR, 3. Hungary, 4. Italy
- 962—Buenos Aires—1. Poland, 2. Hungary, 3. USSR, 4. Italy

**NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS**

June 29 - July 6, 1963



**LOS ANGELES STATLER-HILTON HOTEL**

930 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles 17

**N.Y.U.'s IRON MEN**

"Papa" Castello was honored by fencers who represented NYU in varsity competition from 1926 to 1961. The occasion was the 35th anniversary of the famed fencing master's arrival at the University. When he retired in 1947 he was succeeded by his sons, Hugo and James.

Under the Castelllos, NYU has won or shared the Iron Man Trophy 15 times — more than any other college. "Papa" Castello's teams won it seven times and Hugo's eight, including each of the past six years. The Iron Man is the oldest intercollegiate athletic team trophy in competition and is emblematic of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association Foil Team Championship. NYU has had 10 undefeated seasons in the 35 years and has won the IFA three weapon crown 14 times and the NCAA 5 times.

Julio Martinez Castello, 82, is enjoying his retirement in Tampa, Florida.

JRdeC



**SUPERIOR  
Fencing Equipment**



IMPORTED

BY

**HANS HALBERSTADT**

3145 Fillmore Street

San Francisco 23, California

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF American Fencing, published Bi-monthly at Terre Haute, Ind., for October 1, 1962

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Managing Editor—J. R. de Capriles	601 Douglas Rd., Chappaqua, N. Y.
Business Manager—W. L. Osborn	310 E. 49 St., N. Y. 17

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Name	Address
W. L. Osborn	Box 144, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. R. de Capriles	601 Douglas Rd., Chappaqua, N. Y.

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 3000

Jose R. de Capriles, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1962.

SEAL

Richard D. Lalanee  
Notary Public, State of New York #30-7407140  
(My commission expires March 30, 1964)

# DIVISIONS

## Western New York

by Sidney Schwartz

The Niagara Frontier Invitation Tournament was held at the University of Buffalo and resulted as follows:

**Foil** (20 entries): 1. Frank Anger, Cornell; 2. Vito Mannino, CCNY; 3. Ethan Intrater, U. of Buffalo. Other finalists, in order—Ronald Schwartz, Davis Bohacket, Jerry Weidel, Alan Turner, Joseph Fersch, Richard Floyd.

**Epee** (19 entries): 1. Dave Jordan, Cornell; 2. William Wilkenson, U. of Buffalo; 3. Jim Dooley, Mich. Other finalists, in order—Bob Foxcroft, Art Plouffe, Frank Anger, Jerry Weidel, Marshall Pastorino, Stan Lefkowitz.

**Sabre** (21 entries): 1. Bob Foxcroft, Canada; 2. Leon Agaronian, CCNY; 3. Art Plouffe, Rochester. Other finalists, in order—Tony Buzzelli, Marshal Pastorino, Bob Kao, Ethan Intrater, Armand Hanson, Richard Floyd.

**Women:** 1. Isobel Von Hellberg, Toronto; 2. Marcia Richmond, Buffalo; 3. Lydien Gibbs, Rochester. Others, in order—Annette Noodams, Terry Pipitone, Odessa Flunker. Novice events at Rochester:

**Foil:** 1. Joseph Fersch, UB; 2. Mike Geissinger, RIT; 3. Robert Scott, BJC.

**Women:** 1. Joy Fels, BJC; 2. Kathy Wrobel, BHC; 3. Virginia Barons, BHC.

## Central Florida

by Hazel Shinner

**Foil Open:** 1. Bob Colwell, 2. James Vaughan, 3. John Shinner

**Sabre:** 1. Ralph Brooks, 2. Bob Warren, 3. William Fox, Jr.

**Epee:** 1. John Shinner, 2. James Vaughan, 3. Bob Colwell

**Castello Foil Trophy** won by St. Petersburg FC (Shinner, Law, Vaughan, Warren, Brooks)

**Colwell Women's Team Trophy** won by St. Petersburg FC (Edwards, Shinner, Freidman)

## New Jersey

by Mary Ellen Flynn

**Epee 'B':** 1. J. Melcher, NYFC; Robert White, Princeton; 3. Jay Paul Boris, Princeton

**Women's Unclass:** 1. Cindy Jones, PSC; 2. Jacqueline Roden, Rutgers; 3. Sandy Jurgan, FDU-T

## Metropolitan

by Pru Schwabe

**Epee 'C' Team** was won by the Fencers Club, undefeated in a 7-team round-robin.

**Women's 'B':** 1. Schwabe, Lucia; 2. Hesperheide, Csiszar; 3. Breitkopf, Fencers Club.

**Foil 'B':** 1. Brandeis, FC; 2. Checks, NYU; 3. Geraci, FC.

## North Dakota

by Lois Selberg

**Foil Unclass:** 1. Steve Werra, 2. Walter Selberg, 3. Allan Hanna

**Women's Unclass:** 1. Jan Anderson, 2. Mimi Hanna, 3. Lois Selberg

**Epee Unclass:** 1. Walter Selberg, 2. Allan Hanna, 3. Mike Vorrias

**Sabre Unclass:** 1. Steve Werra, 2. Blaine Amidon, 3. John Gibb

**Foil 'C':** 1. Mike Vorrias, 2. Allan Hanna, 3. Steve Werra

**Women's 'C':** 1. Jan Anderson, 2. Julie Moore, 3. Lois Selberg

**Epee 'C':** 1. John Gibb, 2. Steve Werra, 3. Mike Vorrias

**Sabre 'C':** 1. Steve Werra, 2. Walter Selberg, 3. Clark Johnson

**Women:** 1. Diana Amidon, 2. Jan Anderson, 3. Julie Moore

## Fla. Gold Coast

by Sy Eisenfeld

**Epee Open:** 1. McMahon, DeTuscan; 2. Bart, Gables; 3. Morgan, DeTuscan

**Sabre Open:** 1. Morgan, DeTuscan; 2. Karcher, Gables; 3. H. Eisenfeld, Gables

## Gulf Coast

by Jean Thompson

**Sabre Open:** 1. Reed, FCH; 2. Shelby, FCH; 3. Sklar, FCH.

**Epee Open:** 1. Sklar, FCH; 2. Finger, FCH; 3. Baird, Buca.

## Florida Gateway

by Fay Huppert

**Novice:** 1. Peter Van Gunst; 2. Norman Martin; 3. Chester Lapeza.

## Northern Ohio

by Madison H. Dods

**Epee Open:** 1. Bud Shaw; 2. Herb James; 3. Doug Phillips.

**Women's Novice:** 1. R. Rogers, 2. J. Durica, 3. S. Rice

**Women's Junior:** 1. R. Rogers, 2. J. Durica, 3. E. Heeson

**Women's Open:** 1. O. Fluker, 2. A. Vigh, 3. C. Simpson

**Sabre Junior:** J. deLannoy, 2. R. Floyd, 3. J. Durica

**Foil Open:** 1. Herb James, 2. Frank Aprily, 3. Leroy Jones

**Epee Open:** 1. Herb James, 2. Bud Shaw, 3. Leroy Jones

**Epee Junior:** 1. R. Floyd, 2. R. Puccetti, 3. J. Durica

**Gilman Trophy:** 1. Herb James, 2. Howard Fried; 3. G. Bullert

**Cleveland Women's Invitation:** 1. Cynthia Parker, 2. Odessa Fluker, 3. Gigi Ivone

**Boys Under 9:** 1. E. Williams, 2. H. Kleckley, 3. A. McCaskill

**Boys 9-14:** 1. J. Ivan, 2. J. Hart, 3. A. Westfield

**Girls:** 1. L. Koskela, 2. N. Novaks

**Sabre Novice:** 1. B. Smith, 2. T. Horvath, 3. R. Puccetti

## Southern California

by Fred Linkmeyer

**Foil Unclass:** 1. Dean Kunicki, LAFC; 2. Friedrich Winter, FSF; 3. Michael Dmytryk, SdN

**Sabre Unclass:** 1. Friedrich Winter, FSF; 2. Al Coururier, Vince; 3. Carl Dempwolf, FSF

**Epee Otudoor:** 1. Halton Arp, FSF; 2. Fred Linkmeyer, LAAC; 3. Julius Szidak, CLFC

**Epee Team Unclass** won by Faulkner SF (Dempwolf, Reveles, Wiggins)

**Sabre Team Unclass** won by Faulkner SF (Winter, Missler, Dempwolf)

**Epee 'C':** 1. Friedrich Winter, FSF; 2. Ronald Frazzini, Cav.; 3. Joe Elliott, SdN

**Mixed Doubles** won by Robert Crawford and Maxwell Lockie

**Sabre 'C':** 1. Fritz Winter, FSF; 2. Gerald Romary, Vince; 3. Carl Milletaire, Vince

**Women's Outdoor:** 1. Alice Gerakin, FSF; 2. Bonnie Linkmeyer, FSF; 3. Bettie Drago, FSF

**Women's Unclass:** 1. Sherry Rose, Vince; 2. Edna Mencher, SdN; 3. Ann Sillman, FSF

**Women's 'C':** 1. Terry LaMont, HFC; 2. Edna Mencher, SdN; 3. Sherry Rose, Vince



## Northern California

by Elizabeth Ferrari

Helmuth Resch has joined the Pannonia A.C. Norbert Brami, formerly of the Tunisian Olympic Team, and Carl Christe from Germany are also active in the Division. Our fall Opens were held by direct elimination.

**Sabre Unclass:** 1. Frank Dollard, Unatt; 2. William Stenwick, Funke; 3. Tom Arnold, Halberstadt.

**Women's Open:** 1. Patricia Barkdull, Halberstadt; 2. Bonnie Linkmeyer, Faulkner; 3. Tommy Angell, HSF; 4. Margaret Jessep, HSF.

**Foil Open:** 1. Mario Ferpozzi, Letterman; 2. James Green, Pannonia; 3. Bob Lawrence, City College; 4. Halton Arp, Faulkner.

**Women's Unclass:** 1. Elizabeth Ferrari, HSF; 2. Frances Bellman, PAC; 3. Dr. Emily Lutz, HSF.

**Foil Unclass:** 1. William Lindo, Unatt; 2. Lee Sentman, Menlo PK FC; 3. Carlos Ciudad-Real, Balboa HS.

**Epee Open:** 1. Fred Linkmeyer, LAAC; 2. Stephen Mutschenbacher, Unatt; 3. Carl Christe, Unatt; 4. Peter Schwartz, Letterman.

**Sabre Open:** 1. Daniel Magay, PAC; 2. Helmuth Resch, PAC; 3. Jack Baker, PAC; 4. Gerard Biagini, PAC.

**Epee Unclass:** 1. William Harwood, State College; 2. David Kehrl, Funke; 3. Attila Pavlath, Unatt.

## New England

by Carla Mae Festa

**Women 'C':** 1. Carla Mae Festa, BFC; 2. Sue Billings, Un; 3. Lillian Aylward, BFC

**Sabre 'C':** 1. Phil Craig, Elde; 2. Steve Reznak, MIT; 3. Allan Weil, MIT

**Sabre Novice:** 1. Dan Kirsch, Harv; 2. Peter Busch, Harv; 3. Sam Rich, MIT

**Sabre Handicap:** 1. Steve Nagy, Un; 2. John Kennedy, Harv; 3. Sam Rich, MIT

**Women's Novice:** 1. Jean Miller, PFC; 2. Beverly McLernon, NSFC; 3. Paula Drake, PFC

**Epee 'C':** 1. Dan Kirsch, Harv; 2. Dave Juncker, MIT; 3. Steve Khinoy, Harv.

**Foil Handicap:** 1. Phil Craig, Elde; 2. Dan Kirsch, Harv; 3. Ed Richards, NYAC

**Women's Handicap:** 1. Eleanor Spinella, Conn; 2. Carla Mae Festa, BFC; 3. Lillian Aylward, BFC

**Foil Open:** 1. Ed Richards, NYAC; 2. Ralph Spinella, NYAC; 3. Ed Sanchez, NYAC, Phil Craig, Elde

**Foil Novice:** 1. Steve Chalmers, BFC; 2. Ben Bova, YMCA; 3. Ansis Helmanis, YMCA

**Foil 'C':** 1. Phil Craig, Elde; 2. Louis Crompton, YMCA; 3. Uldis Kaktins, YMCA

**Women's Open:** 1. Carla Mae Festa, BFC; 2. Lillian Aylward, BFC; 3. Dorothy Brightman, BFC

**Sabre Open:** 1. Ed Richards, NYAC; 2. Gus Witt, MIT; 3. Steve Nagy, Un.

## Colorado

by Patricia Gibbons

**Women's Open:** 1. J. Nelson, Colorado FC; 2. I. Lucero, Colorado FC; 3. P. Gibbons, Colorado U.  
**Men's Open:** 1. Cdt. J. Skoro, AF Acad.; 2. Cdt. J. Prenz, AF Acad.; 3. Mike Fain, Colorado U.  
**U. Class:** 1. R. Schopp, Colorado FC; 2. Cdt. W. Ebert, AF Acad.; 3. Cdt. S. Alton, AF Acad.  
**Women's Open:** 1. Cdt. Reynolds, AF Acad.; 2. Cdt. G. McKinney, AF Acad.; 3. Cdt. Ward, AF Acad.  
**Weapon Team** won by the Colorado FC (Wakefield, Lindsay, Schopp)

## Long Island

by Alfred Bachner

**Women's Doubles (Women-sabre):** 1. Edson-Bachner; 2. McGee-Gall; 3. Patiky-Keresztes.  
**Women's 'C':** 1. Carol Abby, Lucia; 2. Ann Rogers, Sag Harbor; 3. Selma Satran, LIS.  
**Men's Open (26 competitors):** 1. L. Pongo, NYAC; 2. J. Farrell, NYAC; 3. J. Canvin, FC.  
Other finalists, in order: Brodeth, Friedman, Walfells, Woodworth, Zeltner, Mooney.

## College Coaches Needed

Mr. Richard W. Tews, Director, Montclair State College, Montclair, N. J. is interested in getting a coach for their fencing team.

Professor Charles R. Smith, Jr. of Gannon College, Erie, Pa. is looking for a part-time fencing coach.

Norman L. Martin, 2064 Mills Rd., Jacksonville 16, Florida, writes that they are anxious to welcome a good coach to their sunny climate. Since the group cannot presently sustain a full-time professional, they will help him get established in whatever other line of work he is trained.

Please contact these gentlemen directly, or Hugo M. Castello, Eastern Vice President of the NFCAA, 30 E. 10 St., N. Y. 3.

## COLORADO CLINIC

The Department of Physical Education for Women at the U. of Colorado is planning a fencing clinic in February. Those interested in further information should write to Miss Ilene Martin, Dept. Phys. Ed. for Women, U. of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

## NO ELITE IN THE NORTHWEST

by Albert Manley

The recent announcement of increased AFLA dues is not in the best interests of promoting our sport, which we might assume is the basic purpose of the AFLA. One of our oldest aims was to encourage the widest possible activity, especially among beginners, the great majority of whom are in the "Collegiate" age bracket.

There are undoubtedly many colleges with long-established Fencing programs, that pay the membership fees of their teams. There are undoubtedly many individuals around the top fencing centers to whom the new assessments do not seem excessive. But in areas in which the sport is just starting to gain notice, or to revive after long dormancy, the effect of higher dues can only be to discourage prospective young members, as well as the dedicated few who have tried to continue fencing in isolated and adverse conditions for many years. High dues can only create an elite, not simply of those who can easily afford the assessment, but of the long established centers where the organization runs more smoothly, where there is an abundance of stimulating activity, where it is comparatively easy to arrange a large schedule of competitions, where it is easy for fencers to attend, and where many schools and clubs feel it worthwhile to subsidize the youngsters.

Communications between the national organization and the smaller Divisions have been very poor. There must be many (quickly becoming ex-members) who have never received a copy of **American Fencing**, many who have paid their initiation fees without getting the Rules. When a member has received NOTHING for the lower dues, what assurance does he have of receiving ANYTHING at a higher cost?

Has there ever been a letter of instruction to Divisional Chairmen, prior to the recent demand for higher dues, so that these volunteer officers would know how to get the magazine and Rules for their members? This accounts for a large proportion of the delays in submitting reports to national headquarters, since it is not easy to discover who is in charge of what.

A good deal of work has been done by the Seattle and Oregon Divisions to arouse interest and get the youngsters to turn out. These students, for the most part, are not breezing through college without financial worries: many are working part-time; many have given up a Saturday or Sunday of paid labor to attend tournaments; it is too much to expect them to pay \$7 to join the AFLA.

At the same time, the growth of the sport has attracted a number of older people who suddenly face a demand for \$11 when they want to go into competition. And when they ask what they get for that money, the truthful answer is, "You're supposed to get a magazine every other month, but few people around here have been getting it lately, and you're supposed to get a Rule book, but nobody has received one for years. You're also entitled to enter competitions — upon payment of an entry fee, of course."

In the AFLA we have numerous lawyers, businessmen, advertising executives. Is it impossible for such people to devise ways and means of soliciting funds to transport qualifiers from one coast to the other for National Championships, to help Pan American and Olympic squad members to train without tremendous financial burdens, to send entries to the World Championships and other international events, and even to send along chosen masters as coaches and observers? Must all the members pay an excessive rate just to send a handful abroad — and then not hear about the results, because they don't get **American Fencing**?

The alternative, I think, is a sickness in United States fencing. It will not be sudden and dramatic, for those who are already deeply committed will go on, somehow. It will be a slow poison. As the years pass, fewer young fencers will continue in competition after graduation; there will be fewer small, or even medium-sized, Divisions. Equipment manufacturers and importers will feel the pinch. The fishing for talent, a risky enterprise at best, will be confined to megalopolitan areas. The support of scattered, isolated groups will be lost, and they, cut off completely, persisting for a time in their queer "hobby" will eventually die. Then fencing in the United States will again be as in earlier decades, the exclusive possession of a favored few, the elite.

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## SCHEDULES

### JANUARY

13—Colorado—Epee 10 AM DFC, Lowry	\$2.00
Fla. Gold Coast—Mixed Doubles Coral Gables Youth Center	
Metropolitan—Women's Open 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New Eng.—Sabre Open 1 PM MIT	\$1.50
18—North Dakota—Pro-Amateur Epee 8 PM Selberg FA, Fargo	\$2.00
Phila.—Sabre Unclass. 7:30 PM U of P	\$ .75
So. California—Women's 'B' and Sabre Open 7:45 PM LA Valley College	\$2.50
19—Long Island—Women's 'C' 9:30 AM Willets Rd. School, Roslyn Hts.	\$3.00
Maryland—Women's Open 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$1.50
No. California—Epee 'B' 2 PM Pannonia AC	\$1.50
Oklahoma—Foil & Women Intermediate, Junior Oklahoma City	
20—Maryland—Foil Novice 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$1.00
Metropolitan—Foil 'B' 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New England—Women, Epee Unclass. 2 PM Brandeis	\$1.75
No. California—D'Egnuff Women's 2 PM Funke FA	\$1.50
North Dakota—Epee 'B' 2 PM Selberg FA, Fargo	\$2.00
25—North Dakota—Foil Team Open 8 PM Selberg FA, Fargo	\$2.00
Phila.—Epee Unclass. 7:30 PM U of P	\$ .75
26—Central Fla.—4-Weapon Team 1 PM Tampa Y	\$3.00
Kansas—Wichita vs. Air Force Academy USA FA	
Long Island—Epee Open 9:30 AM Willets Rd. School, Roslyn Hts.	\$3.00
No. California—Epee Team 'B' 2 PM Pannonia AC	\$1.50
Phila.—Epee Open 9 AM U of P	\$1.75
27—Colorado—Women and Sabre 10 AM, 3 PM Colorado U	\$2.00
Fla. Gold Coast—Women's Team, Sabre Team Miami	
Maryland—Sabre Team 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$4.50
So. California—Epee - 1 touch 1 PM LAAC	\$2.00

### FEBRUARY

1—Phila.—Women Open 7:30 PM U of P	\$1.75
So. California—Foil Open 7:45 PM LAFC	\$2.50
2—Metropolitan—Sabre Open 12 Noon NYAC	\$1.75
No. California—Foil Team 'B' 2 PM Pannonia AC	\$1.50
Oklahoma—Open Foil, Women, Epee Tulsa	
3—Maryland—Sabre Novice, Women's Handicap 1:15 PM Parkville HS	
Metropolitan—Foil Open 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New Eng.—Sabre, Women 2 PM Brandeis	
New Jersey—State Women's Intercollegiate 10 AM F. Dickinson, Teaneck	\$2.50
No. California—Helene Meyer Women's 1 PM Millberry Union	\$2.00
5—New Jersey—Epee Team Open 7:30 PM PSC	\$6.00
8—So. California—Epee Open 7:45 PM LAFC	\$2.50
9—Colorado—Women's Unclass. 10 AM CSC	\$2.00
Long Island—Sabre Open 9:30 AM Willets Rd. School, Roslyn Hts.	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Epee Open 12 Noon NYAC	\$2.75
Phila.—Sabre Open 9 AM U of P	\$1.75
10—Maryland—Foil (Md.DC) 1:15 PM USNA	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Mixed Doubles (Women, Sabre) 11 AM Fencers Club	\$4.50
New Eng.—Epee 1 PM YMCU	\$1.75
New Jersey—Women's Prep 10 AM F. Dickinson, Teaneck	\$2.00
No. California—Women 'B' Team 2 PM Letterman	\$1.50
13—New Jersey—Three Weapon Individual 7:30 PM Verona RL	\$2.50
15—No. California—Sabre Team 'B' 8 PM Letterman	\$1.50
So. California—Sabre Open, Women's 'B' Team 7:45 PM LAVC	\$2.50
16—Central Fla.—Foil and Women, Novice 1 PM St. Pete Y	\$ .75
Metropolitan—3-Weapon Team Championship 12 Noon NYAC	\$7.25
Metropolitan—NYU High School Team 9 AM NYU	
Phila.—Foil Open 9 AM U of P	\$1.75
17—Colorado—3-Weapon 10 AM DFC	\$2.00
Maryland—Epee (Md.DC) 1:15 PM USNA	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Women's Open 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
No. California—Halberstadt Women's 1 PM HSF	\$2.00
So. California—Foil Sr. 1 PM LA Valley College	\$2.00
18—Fla. Gold Coast—Women's & 3-Weapon Invitation Miami	
22—Metropolitan—Epee Team Open 10 AM NYAC	\$8.25
23-25—Metropolitan—International NYAC, Martini & Rossi NYAC	

23—Oklahoma—Tri-City Teams (Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Wichita) Tulsa  
 24—Fla. Gold Coast—Women & Foil Handicap Miami  
 Maryland—Women's Team, Epee Novice 1:15 PM Parkville HS

### MARCH

2—Long Island—Women's Open 9:30 AM Willets Rr. School, Roslyn Hts.	\$3.00
No. California—Introductory Foil 2 PM State College	\$1.00
3—Maryland—Sabre (Md.DC) 1:15 PM USNA	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Foil Team Championship 11 AM Fencers Club	\$8.25
No. California—Epee - 1 touch 2 PM Halberstadt	\$1.00
New England—Sabre, Women Novice 2 PM Brandeis	
4—Kansas—Divisional Championships Kansas University	
5—New Jersey—Epee Open - Qual. Sec't & Nat'l 7:30 PM PSC	\$2.00
8—Metropolitan—Women's Prep 6 PM Hunter	\$1.25
9—Central Fla.—Sabre Team 1 PM Tampa Y	\$3.00
Colorado—Sabre, Epee 10 AM CFC	\$2.00
Long Island—Sabre Championship 9:30 AM Willets Rd. School, Roslyn Hts.	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Epee 'B' 12 Noon NYAC	\$2.75
New Jersey—High School Championships	
Oklahoma—Divisional Championships—Women & Sabre Oklahoma City	
Phila.—Sabre Open 9 AM U of P	\$1.75
10—Fla. Gold Coast—Foil & Women Coral Gables Youth Center	
Maryland—Epee Team 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$4.50
Metropolitan—Women's Team Championship 11 AM Fencers Club	\$8.25
No. California—Women's Introductory 2 PM Letterman	\$1.00
15-16—Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships Philadelphia	
15—Western Intercollegiate Fencing Conference Championships SF State College	

## EDITORIAL

by Madison H. Dods

(Reprinted from "Sword and Mask")

How often have you herd comments like this?

"I don't want — directing any of my bouts," OR

"He judges with one eye on the score sheet," OR

"Why can't you use impartial judges?" OR

"We should use directors who know how to direct," OR

"Why should I put up with this kind of judging?" OR

"I'd rather not officiate — one of my group is involved," OR

— ad infinitum

Most of this sort of thing makes me see red. A lot of criticism of the available officials can be answered by asking simply "Why haven't you learned something about directing and tried to improve the situation by helping instead of just criticizing?"

But the thing that makes me boil more than anything else is the accusation, implied or direct, that other fencers are biased in their officiating.

Whether the chronic accuser realizes it or not, and perhaps he is the exception that proves the rule, fencers are a breed of fine people. The very great majority are quite intelligent and they have integrity. The sport seems to attract such people. They do their best to win and do it within the rules.

When their turn comes to judge or direct, they do so to the best of their ability. Unfortunately, being human, they can make mistakes. But to interpret mistakes as being deliberate is not only silly, it undermines the whole structure of sportsmanship and fair play that must exist if amateur athletics, and particularly fencing, are to continue and grow.

If I can't fence without worrying about whether or not some of the judges are from another club, or perhaps related to one of the competitors, then I don't want to fence very much. If I can't adjust my tactics to suit the interpretations of any director, I have no business in the tournament. And if my manners toward my opponent or the officials leave anything to be desired, then I deserve to be disciplined or even excluded.

If you imply that another fencer is biased in his officiating, you might as well accuse him of cheating or stealing. Why be coy about it? And remember, when you accuse someone else, you are immediately suspect yourself, otherwise you wouldn't be so concerned about it all or so quick to suspect the worst in others.

And finally, when you refuse to officiate where members of your own club are involved, you immediately raise questions about the integrity of the whole group.

Forget it! Get in and do your best — and maybe we'll get over this pettiness.

## OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

by Hugo M. Castello, U.S. Olympic Fencing Committee

For the first time Olympic funds have been made available to fencing for educational purposes. Tentative plans envision a series of intensive clinics for new teachers of fencing, especially those interested in young people. We also realize that local conditions may give other requirements a higher priority and therefore propose a flexible program to include:

(a) Demonstration-lecture on an individual weapon — offered at different levels. For example, in a division needing improvement in sabre, a visit by Olympic sabre squad members would be beneficial. In areas where stimulating general interest is more important, a public session in foil — including electrically scored bouts — could be offered.

(b) Demonstration-lecture on methods of teaching beginners (one or more sessions).

(c) Demonstration-lecture on problems of directing foil or sabre.

(d) Lecture-demonstration on physical training for fencers.

(e) Demonstration-lecture on electrical fencing equipment — inspection and maintenance.

We request divisional Chairmen, from their experience with local problems, to inform us

of what else might be done.

Funds available are limited and the Committee can do no more than pay expenses for lecturers and demonstrators. All local preparations and notices will be the responsibility of the local membership.

We realize some such programs as we suggest have been in operation in several divisions. The Committee does not intend to usurp local direction of existing programs.

In requesting a particular program, the divisional Chairman should write to the appropriate committeeman (listed below). Details as to the amount of time and nature of facilities available etc. should be part of the first request. Also the estimated type of audience — experienced fencers, beginners — and the qualifications of local talent available to assist in demonstrations, etc.

Estimates of funds to defray expenses of visiting lecturers should accompany the request.

### Committeemen:

**East:** Prof. H. M. Castello, 30 E. 10 St., N.Y. 3

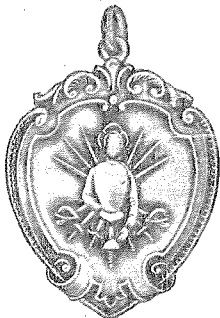
**Midwest:** Prof. M. R. Garret, U. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

**West:** Mr. Jack Baker, 52 Grenard Terrace, San Francisco, Calif.

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