

American Fencing



Volume 16

Number 2



Photo by Louise Neill

MARCEL CABIJOS
(see page 7)

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DEADLINE FOR 1965 ISSUES

March - Feb. 12
May - April 12
July - June 12

September - Aug. 12
November - Oct. 12

SORRY AND THANKS

The November issue was late so that we could include a report on the Olympic Games. It was not delivered until December.

The many letters received late in November complaining that the issue had not been delivered makes us feel our readers are really interested. Thanks.

MAXINE MITCHELL

On short notice Maxine underwent major surgery for cancer on December 15. She is at home recovering, and all fencers anxiously await her quick recovery and return to fencing activities.

Personals

Best wishes to Anne Farnish and Jerry Cortwright, married September 12, 1964. Both are fencers from Louisville, Ky.

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Congratulations to George Worth who has received his CLU degree after five years of study and work in the insurance field.

CORRECTION

The Olympic Sabre individual should list Mavlikhanov as third and Rylskii as fourth.
3-Weapon: 1. Rick Coll, Bankuti; 2. Dick Bennett, Tampa FC; 3. John Shinner, St. Pete Y
Castello Trophy won by Tampa FC (Bennett, Barth, Barriero, Coll, Gonzalez.

ALBERT STRAUSS

A member of the AFLA continuously since 1912 to the day of his death, Albert Strauss remained young in spirit to the very end by continuing his active interest in business and sports.

Mr. Strauss was originally a member of the N.Y. Turn Verein, then of the French YMCA and later the Saltus Club. He was a member of the 1924 Olympic Team. In 1919 he placed third in sabre and in the 3-Weapon national championship, and in 1922 he won the Outdoor Epee Championship over the great Leo Nunes who then held the indoor title.

JRdeC.

OLYMPIC CRITIQUE

by Robert M. Blum

Member and Manager, U.S. Olympic Team of 1964

For American fencing the Tokyo Olympiad was a debacle. No U.S. individual reached the round of eight; only one team advanced from the preliminaries and even then had to settle for a tie for seventh place. The emergence of Germany and Rumania as fencing powers contributed to our submergence; the greater training of East European athletes is a fact of life. But these factors were not solely - or even substantially - responsible for our poor performance. How have Italy, France and England escaped similar disaster?

The disaster is of the first magnitude and it calls for a closer analysis than that contained in the November issue of this magazine. We owe a duty to the fencers in this country and to the supporters of the U.S. Olympic effort to explore candidly our failure and to offer recommendations to revitalize our sport. In recognition of that duty, and for no other reason, is this critique offered.

I. Women's Foil

The quality of women's fencing has generally declined worldwide and ours has declined still further, as the Olympic results show. Currently we have only one woman fencer of international level, Harriet King. Her divergence from the rest of the U.S. women's field is instructive: she is younger than most of her teammates; she has successfully fought during the last four years (often at her own expense) to obtain international experience; and she is spiritually tough.

Women's fencing has been neglected in the U.S. The days of international greatness for Romary and Mitchell are over, but because they have dominated the American field (King excepted) many assumed they were as ageless as Axelrod. We have not encouraged our young women. During the past eighteen years only once, I believe, has the AFLA spent money to season a woman fencer (King, in the 1962 World Championships). Efforts to introduce a greater element of youth on the 1963 Pan American Women's Team were swiftly squelched, and we paid the price in 1964.

Recommendation: (1) We must create an annual international competition for women,

as we have in the men's events. It should be held on the eastern seaboard - the most economical area for Europe's women to reach. (2) We must send three of our best - but only those with an evident future in the sport - to the World Championships each year. Unless we adopt one or both of the foregoing we should stop sending a women's team to the Olympics.

II. Men's Foil

Our men's performance in foil was adequate. The remarkable abilities of Axelrod have scarcely dimmed, and his unquenchable spirit is wonderful. The foil team's narrow win over Rumania is attributable largely to Axelrod's utterly ruthless domination of Drimba, whose spirited fencing was spearheading a drive to upset us until he faced Albie. While Cohen found the going tougher than he expected, he did manage to reach the direct elimination rounds where Okawa (one of the best foilsmen in the world, in my opinion) took his measure. Cohen can become a consistent semi-finalist or finalist in any company. Glazer capitalized on his careful training against Rumania and Anastasi fenced with stamina, coolness and maturity. With talented youth like Grafton and Gaylor in the offing, and the likes of Russell, Richards and Jones (to name a few) still in fencing prime, we have a respectable and possibly a bright foil future.

III. Epee

The team was the youngest of our four teams in Tokyo. Its training period appeared sound and its enthusiasm good. The team's chances, however, were hampered by the inclusion of a modern pentathlete, Pesthy. Few who have not experienced it can imagine the intensity of the emotional strains imposed by the Olympic atmosphere and the Olympic competitions. Modern Pentathlon involves five consecutive days of strenuous competition. Pesthy and his team-mates won the silver medal for the U.S., a superb achievement. But then with only two days' rest, Pesthy fenced both individual and team epee! He may have the physical equipment for such an ordeal, but only an idiot or a saint

could survive such a trial with emotional stamina unimpaired - and Pesthy is neither.

In my opinion Pesthy should not have been retained as a team member when he qualified for modern pentathlon; and certainly his selection to fence in the individuals was, in Mark Twain's phrase, "sound sentiment, but bad judgment". The ill effect of early elimination in the individuals was doubly felt: the rules for seeding a team are based entirely upon results in the individual event.

A word should be said about Bleamaster, who had no chance to fence. He accepted his Captain's judgment like a gentleman, despite his deep disappointment. His effort in 1964 was admirable and should bear fruit in future international competitions.

Recommendation: The rules of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Committee must be changed so as to prohibit the selection, or require the dismissal, of anyone picked to compete in another sport in the Games unless that person declines selection in such other sport.

ANOTHER INNOVATION

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IV. Sabre

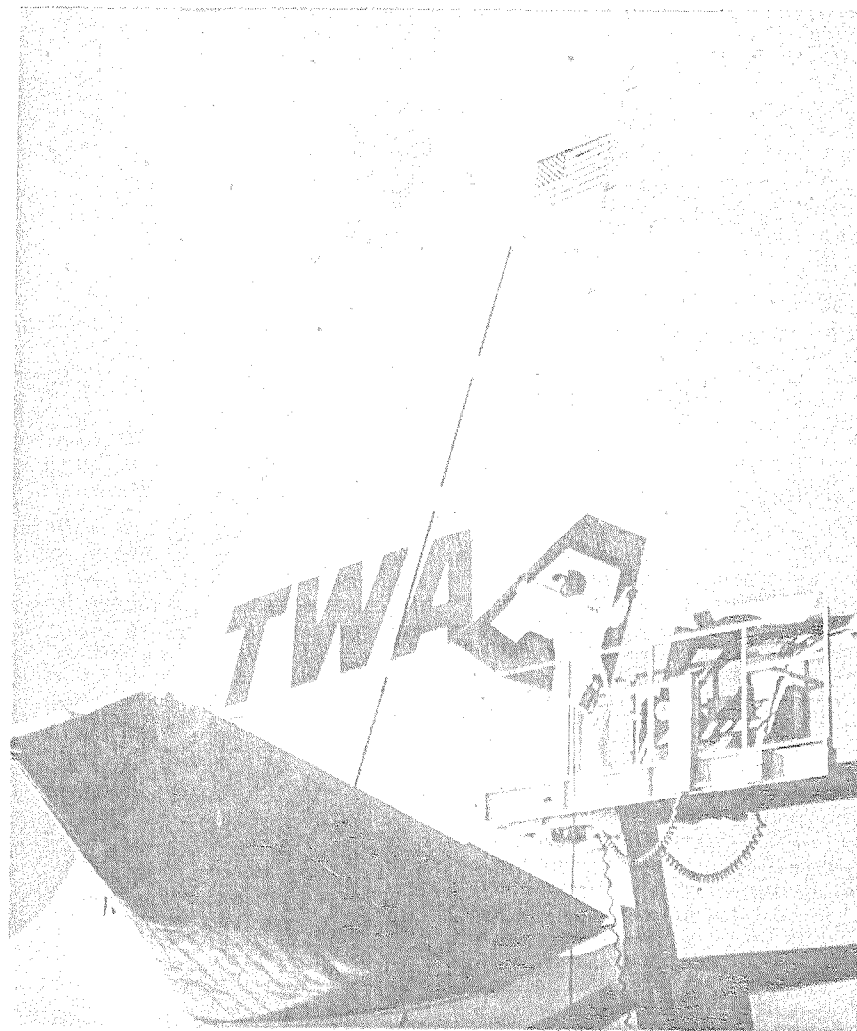
Only last spring, Andre Palocs the Hungarian veteran, reported after the Martini & Rossi - NYAC International that our greatest strength lay in sabre. Why did we fail?

In his Captain's Report, Dr. Makler attributed our poor results to lack of preparation. He is completely correct, as far as sabre is concerned, but he does not explore the meaning of the word nor does he tell us who was unprepared and why.

The proper preparation of a fencer requires three things: (1) careful physical conditioning; (2) constant practice against high quality opponents; (3) continual instruction from a competent fencing master. No other country entitled to expect good results would send a man into Olympic competition without such preparation. The opportunity for such preparation was available to all members of the sabre team. With just such preparation the Italians placed second and the French fourth.

The top three men on our sabre team were Keresztes, Hamori and Orley according to the selection system, and were more talented than the other two members of the team. The selection was announced on July 14th and the team was scheduled to assemble in Los Angeles on September 26th.

But Keresztes, who then resided in New York, a sabre center, moved on July 16th to Los Angeles where it was impossible for him to find top-level opponents or sabre instruction. Hamori had resided in Philadelphia, another sabre center, until the end of June. He then moved to Ithaca, N.Y., where he could not get adequate competition or instruction although it is true he conditioned himself excellently by calisthenics and running. (Anger, it should be noted, also lived in Ithaca last summer. He is the most talented epeeist in the U.S., I believe; and it may fairly be asked whether his failure to train where the opportunity was best adversely affected his performance.) Orley lived in Paris. Following his selection, he returned there and fenced with quality competition. His physical condition and combative spirit were good as a result; but it had been some time since he received systematic instruction, and he did not expose himself to it between mid-July and the end of September.



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Morales and I, the other two sabreurs, trained in New York City by fencing not less than five times a week, and sometimes more. We had the benefit of Maestro Elthes' instruction and of practice with able opponents. The result was that in Tokyo he and I fenced at the limit of our capabilities (such as they may be) while the others did not. Amor's fencing had improved considerably by the last day of competition; but Morales was clearly the outstanding U.S. sabre fencer here and many foreign competitors told me that he would surely have reached the direct elimination round if he had fenced in the individual.

American fencing had a heavy investment in its sabre team. Development of a sabre squad had been the principal international effort of the AFLA during the previous four years. Competitors as able as Magay, Dasaro, Irber, Mayer and Keane, all of whom had been sent to one or more major international events since 1960, were pushed aside by the one who were selected. Making an Olympic team imposes a responsibility which admits of no interference, and any fencer whose other commitments will seriously compromise his commitment to give the Olympics his very best should resign.

Recommendation: (1) The captain and selected coaches should closely supervise team training and preparation. (2) The rules of the Fencing Games Committee should provide authority vested in a subcommittee of the captain and the two coaches for the immediate dismissal of any team member who does not maintain preparation norms. (It is an interesting irony that Maestro Csiszar was eliminated from consideration as Olympic coach this year because he could not be available during the summer months to train the team.)

V. Structure of Competitions.

We have had three full seasons now of direct elimination in the individual events of the World Championships and Olympic Games. In my opinion this is enough. Probably Axelrod (and possibly Cohen) would have advanced in round-robins. I doubt that many

believe Koestner is a better sabreur than Pawlowski, or Wellman than Kovacs, or Gerresheim than Okawa (in foil). The round-robin is the most desirable competitive form for proving out a champion, and fencing is ideally suited for the round-robin.

Recommendation: The AFLA should urge the FIE to restore the round-robin in individual championships.

V. Team Selection

I believe the point system used to select this Olympic team was an improvement over those used for previous Olympiads. Its adoption was one of Dr. Makler's many significant contributions to fencing since he became President of the AFLA. But further improvement is necessary.

Recommendation: (1) Points should be awarded for significant results in important international events. Under the present system it is conceivable that a World Championship finalist in 1967 may not make the Olympic team in 1968; and international results in major competitions are surely a safer indicium of an international competitor than local results. (2) The Selection Committee should pick no more than eight persons in each weapon as an Olympic Squad, and such selections should be made a full year before the Games. The rules should require that the five to constitute the team be picked only from the eight. Further, the selection of other international teams during the year preceding the Games will be only from the eight. That precious intangible - team spirit - can thus be developed.

We have been taught a lesson. Let us learn!

NATIONALS

June 19-26, 1965

Los Angeles

AMERICAN FENCING

IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep sadness that we learn of the passing of our dear friend, Marcel Cabijos, on November 21, 1964. His great devotion to fencing gained him the respect and lasting friendship of many. He will be remembered as the indestructible spirit behind the old French YMCA and Saltus Club where many national champions took their first steps on the strip.

His modesty, allied to a great understanding of human nature, kept him out of the limelight. Like all great men, he was a humble man.

American fencing has suffered a great loss. He leaves a brother and sister. May they find in our sincere condolences and deepest sympathy a comforting thought for their personal loss.

Michel Alaux

Marcel Cabijos was born near Dijon, France, in 1893. He began fencing at the age of twelve. In World War I he served in the French navy and during the long war years became the unquestioned champion of the navy, the only field of competition open to him. He became a professional and it was during this time that he first began his connection with the YMCA which was to be so much a part of his life thereafter. He began training young fencers at the "Y" during his brief hours of liberty in port. After the war he perfected his skills and received the diploma of the Syndicat de Maitre d'Armes de France and of the Academie d'Epee de Paris.

In 1922 he was asked by the YMCA to come to the U.S. to help popularize the sport in this country. His association with the Saltus Fencing Club began in 1924 at the French YMCA as assistant to Prof. Martin Capdeville. Upon M. Capdeville's death he became the Maitre d'Armes and many of today's best fencing coaches will gladly speak of their early contact with him at the Saltus Club. In addition to his duties at the club he taught at a great many other schools, colleges and private clubs.

AMERICAN FENCING

Among his many exhibitions, perhaps the best remembered was with Mr. Leo Nunes, then national epee champion, in which he proved his technique of defense with dagger alone against the epee. He was also a Judo instructor and could teach "La Savate" boxing. During the second World War he taught French to American troops and gave them an appreciation of his native country.

It may seem strange that a man of his many talents was not more widely known throughout the country, but anyone who has known Mr. Cabijos knows that he was a man of great humility with an aversion to any sort of publicity. The many friends and fencing enthusiasts he developed are his monument.

As his career progressed he gave his attention to humanitarian interests. He became very active in the field of mental health, sacrificing most of his time to help those suffering from mental illness. He was always "on duty" for advice and loving understanding when people were in trouble.

The world is a poorer place for his leaving it, but everyone who ever came to know Marcel Cabijos has been enriched. He left us with the unforgettable memory of a man who was just, good and charitable to a degree that few men reach. We can only repay him now by keeping alive in ourselves that spirit of kindness and brotherhood which was so alive in him.

Louise W. Neill

Oregon

We had a built-in international meet on November 7th. The Women's Unclassified event was won by a girl of German birth and training and the Unclassified foil by a former Belgian, with a student from Japan second. **Women's Unclass:** 1. Traudi Campbell, Fencibles; 2. Colleen Marx, Portland FC; 3. Sherri Lindell, Roseburg HS.

Foil Unclass: 1. Jacques Formatin, Sutherland 2. Ikuo Kiyokawa, Lewis & Clark; 3. Simon Hernandez, Fencibles.

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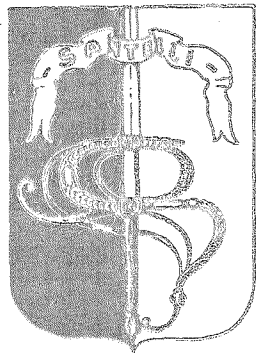
PROPOSAL FOR CERTIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

by Mary Churchill and James Castello

There are not sufficient qualified directors for our competitions. Very often we use directors without knowledge of their qualifications and competency, else we wouldn't have anyone to direct at all. People are interested in learning to direct, but do not know how to begin, as they certainly don't want to be thrown into a competition cold; some are reluctant after seeing the endurance tests directors go through during long competitions.

Rather than complain about our lack of directors, we should create new and competent ones. If a program were established for certification of directors many people would be willing to participate in it. The program should be similar to those of other sports, and Certification should be renewed at regular intervals.

Certification would have to be done on two uniform levels, divisional and national, and should encourage the certification of directors who are not now involved in AFLA competitions, such as high school and college officials. We propose the following process



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1. A written examination, based on the rule book, to show knowledge of rules. The exam should include questions regarding the director's knowledge of electrical equipment, as to detection of malfunctions, and checking the legality of equipment. The written exam could be an open book exam, as often directors are challenged and must show verification of their decisions by referring to the rule book.
2. An oral examination.
3. Supervised practical directing. Under the supervision of a committee of three certified directors. The supervised directing should take place during a practice bout and during actual competition. This would help correct a budding director's misunderstanding regarding terms, tempo, rules.
4. Required to direct in four competitions per year, as follows: two Group II, two Group III. Objection might be raised that certain divisions do not have these competitions, as they are small, but a director should not be considered competent if he is unable to direct on these levels.
5. Required to attend three seminars for discussion of rules and practical directing.

For national certification, perhaps during our National Competition, directors should be required to attend a national seminar, and pass an oral and practical test, as outlined above.

Kentucky

by Bobbie Robinson

Open Foil: 1. Scott Moore, Huntington; 2. Paul Rose, Lex.; 3. Carl Burge Louisville.

Women's Open: 1. Mary Gehant, Louisville; 2. Bobbie Robinson, Lex.; 3. Polly Ross, Lex.

Open Epee: 1. Albert Wolff, Louisville; 2. Gary Stone, Lex.; 3. Francis Wolff, Louisville.

Open Sabre: 1. Jim Gilchrist, Cincinnati; 2. Scott Moore, Huntington; 3. Carl Burge, Louisville.

Women's Open: 1. Mary Gehant, Louisville; 2. Shyrl Emhoff, Cincinnati; 3. Polly Ross, Lex.

Kendo

by Jose R. de Capriles

The Olympic fencers were treated to an exhibition of Kendo at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

There is much in common between Fencing and Kendo in addition to the art of handling a sword. Both sports build self-command and the ability to analyze an opponent, to develop quick judgment and instant reactions. Both develop character and demand good manners (although Kendo surpasses us in ritual and decorum). The combat phase is fast and exciting.

When the exhibition was over, Italy's veteran sabreman Calarese took on a Japanese in a wild free-for-all.

The following introduction to Kendo may prove interesting to our readers.

The Kendo Outfit

A heavy cotton shirt and a "Hakama" skirt (or loose trousers) are worn under the protective garments which consist of the "Men" (mask), "Kote" (gloves), "Do" (heavy plastron) and "Tare" (lower extensions of the plastron).

The "Shinai" is a bamboo sword up to 45.27 inches long and weighing from 10.5 to 14.1 ounces. It is made of four split pieces of bamboo tied by a band about 1/4 the length from the point. The point is covered with leather, as is the hilt which is about 12" long and ends at a small guard. The "Shinai" is treated with respect. For instance, it would violate Kendo etiquette to walk over it.

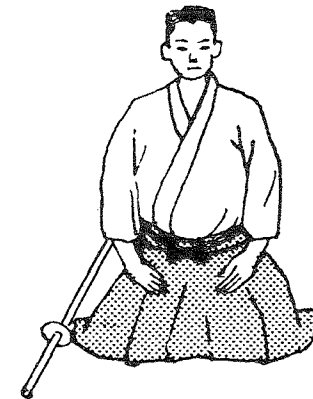
Kendo Ritual

Kendo begins with manners and ends with manners.

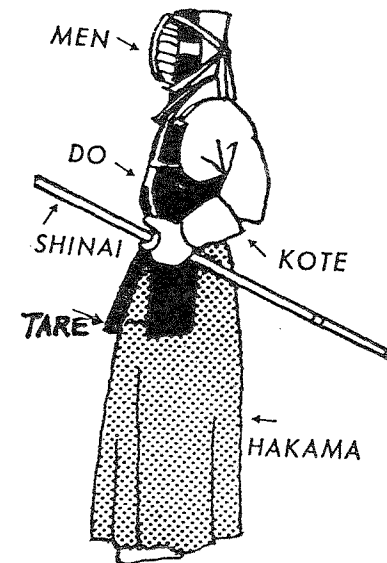
The opponents first kneel with the knees apart and sit on their feet. The back is kept straight and the chest out. The hands are on the lap. The Shinai is put on the ground to the right, with the hilt near the knee. From this position a bow is made by lowering the head to one or two inches from the floor. The competitors then stand and the protective equipment is put on.

When ready to compete, blade is held by the left hand with the hilt up and at a 45° angle.

Straight Sitting



It is required to make two standing bows to the instructor before and after each practice session. Similar respect is paid to any elders and is mutually exchanged between opponents.



Drawing the Shinai is also subject to ritual. Before drawing the weapon you go into a short lunge called the "Son-kyo". You then grab the hilt with the right hand and pull the sword out in a big circular motion, topping when the fist comes to waist level. The left hand is then placed at the end of the hilt several inches from the right hand. The process is reversed in putting back the hinal.

The "Son-kyo" is deeper than our short lunge in that it is a crouching position on the ball of the feet with the body resting on the ankles. The knees are spread as much as possible to keep the body in balance.

Kendo Positions

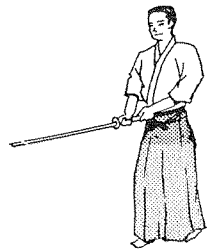
1. Natural Posture (Shizen-Tai) is the basic principle. It is a state of the body where all muscles are relaxed. As in fencing, they have found that tense muscles limit the speed of reactions.

2. Middle Posture (Sei-Gan) is the most used. The Shinai is held in front of the body, midway between the shoulders with the hands at waist level. The arms are not stretched out, so that the elbows are not vulnerable. The Shinai points at the opponent's throat. This position is ideal for defense and attack. The right foot is advanced and points to the opponent. The left foot should also point forward. The body weight is balanced and the knees are kept relaxed.

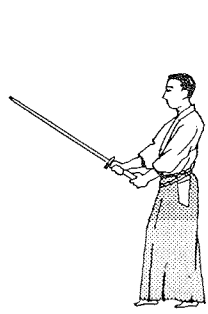
3. Overhead Posture (Jo-Dan) is taken by raising the Shinai over the head as the left foot is stepped forward.



JO-DAN (overhead) Posture



SEI-GAN (low) Posture



SEI-GAN (middle) Posture

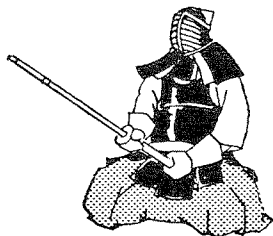


HASSO (eight phased) Posture



WAKI-GAMAE (side) Posture

"Sonkyo" Crouching Posture



4. Low Posture (Ge-Dan) is a defensive position, the Shinai pointing at the opponent's right leg.

5. The Eighth Position (Hasso) is with the Shinai held pointing up, with the hands at right shoulder level. This position is used to draw an opponent into action.

6. The Side Posture (Waki-Gamae) is also used to draw an opponent. The Shinai is held to the right with the point slanting down and backward.

Cuts and Thrusts

Valid cuts are scored only on the front and sides of the mask, the right glove and both sides of the plastron. A cut on the left glove is valid only when the opponent is going to or from the overhead position.

A thrust is valid only on the opponent's throat.

The cut to the front of the head is made with the arms fully extended and elbows at shoulder level, the right foot advanced a step forward. The Shinai is raised straight up and the hit is made with all force behind the stretched arms.

To cut the side of the head, the Shinai is circled overhead to the right, or left, to strike the face at the temple.

To cut the glove, the Shinai is swung as for a straight head cut, in a smaller action, and the blow is brought down to the right glove.

For body cuts to the right or left, the Shinai is raised a little as the right foot is advanced, and the cut is made diagonally to the left or right with both elbows straight.

The thrusts with the point is made with the hands together and the arms straight.

Shouting

Kendo actually calls for shouting. It is used to work yourself to a pitch and disturb the opponent. The shouting is limited to calls as to where the hit is being made ("Men.", "Do", "Kote") or to random "Yeah" and "Ei". Of course vulgar or coarse shouting is prohibited.

The Bout

The basic tactics and psychology are the same as for fencing. The game itself is more spectacular because the loud shouts and the heavy whacks (hits are made with full force and there is no penalty for hitting too hard) lend interest to the unskilled audience. But, as in fencing, you have to know the game in order to understand the skill involved.

Distance and timing ("Ma-Ai") play an important role, as does secondary intention. Kendo, too, is a series of offensive and defensive actions requiring uninterrupted concentration.

Kendo is a life-long course of training, often extending into the late years of life and actually practiced by men well beyond their 65th year.

No. Dakota

by Lois Selberg

Foil 'C': 1. Blaine Amidon; 2. Steve Werre; 3. Carroll Penley

3-Weapon (Pro-Am): 1. Charges Selberg; 2. Don Berge; 3. Steve Werre

Foil (Pro-Am): 1. Steve Werre; 2. Charles Selberg; 3. Carroll Penley

Foil: 1. Don Berge; 2. Steve Werre; 3. Blaine Amidon
Epee: 1. Don Berge; 2. Blaine Amidon; 3. Jim Anby
Women: 1. Julie Moore; 2. Jan Meyerson; 3. Lois Selberg

Sabre: 1. Steve Werre; 2. Don Berge; 3. Carroll Penley

Central Florida

by Karen Meadows

Open Sabre: 1. Rick Coll, Bankuti; 2. Bill Fox, St. Pete Y; 3. Dick Bennett, Tampa FC.

Women: 1. Joan Coll, Bankuti; 2. Ingeborg Prietzel, St. Pete Y; 3. Karen Meadows, Tampa FC.

Long Island

by Alfred Bachner

Foil: 1. Baer, Columbia; 2. Brodeth, LIS; 3. Friedman, LIS.

Women's Open: 1. J. Chang, FC; 2. M. Churchill, FC; 3. B. Pesche, LIS

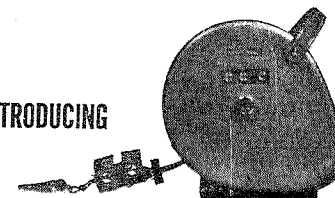
Sabre Open: 1. L. Pongo, NYAC; 2. J. Carvin, FC; 3. A. Bachner, LIS.

New Mexico

by Florence Tees

Foil Open: 1. William Cotton; 2. Rupert Watson; 3. Ken Tharp.

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OLYMPIC REVIEW

by Michel Alaux

Judged on the basis of results alone, the gap between European and American fencers seems to have widened. Analyzing some individual performances, however, shows that the gap is not due to the level of our fencing technique but lies most likely somewhere between team spirit and psychological factors.

In the foil individual we saw Axelrod lose to Franke in the round of sixteen by 9-10 after he was leading 6-2 and 9-8, and Franke is the new Olympic Champion! Miss King lost a real opportunity to make the final of our after winning her two elimination pools in which she defeated Rejto (1964 Olympic champion), Mees (1964 runner-up), Prods-ova and Rousselet. Yet when she met Rousselet (whom she had beaten twice) in the direct elimination of sixteen, she lost 6-8.

Our foil team beat a strong Rumanian team which then defeated France 11/5 and Hungary 9/5. Anastasi and Glazer performed very well against Rumania. Glazer finally learned that concentration and self control are important in international competition and he utilized for the first time in years his good parry and riposte.

In the epee individual Micahnik had the best chance. In the second round he started off with victories against Kriss (1964 Olympic champion) Kausz (former World Champion) and Dreyfus (former World Championship medalist) while everyone else had at least one loss at this time. Then he lost to Hoskyns and Pellegrino after losing a crucial bout to Abrahamson 5-5 (actually 6-7). This forced fence-off with Abrahamson and he again lost 5.

The epee team beat a weak British team 8 but lost 9/6 to Germany. Anger fenced better in the team event than in the individual, winning two bouts in each of the matches. Anastasi did not warm up enough before the British match, but he came back strongly 10/0 against Germany which reflects more probably his true value. Pesthy's one-sided time was ineffective against Germany and at this point he had competed in five days of swimming Pentathlon competition, two rounds of individual epee and a team match against Britain.

Our three entries in the individual sabre were eliminated in the second round, each with three victories.

The sabre team passed to the round of eight with an easy victory over Japan, and then faced Russia. Morales was our best performer, with two victories. A chance for 5th or 6th was lost when we bowed to Germany 9/5 with Hamori and Orley each winning two.

Evaluation

This short summary is not intended as an optimistic estimate of our potential, but it does demonstrate that the level of technique of our fencers was equal to our opponents' best at one time or another. Before the Games, informal meets were held with England, Poland, Russia, etc. The foil team did not lose any meet and Cohen had a 14/1 record. We expected Axelrod and Cohen would carry the foil team. Both failed to do so. Cohen, like most of his team mates, was in excellent physical condition but did not have his usual concentration. He finally woke up in the team match against Argentina, but it was too late. Considering his mental inability to function during the individuals, the question is open as to how far he could have gone had he not been overcome by the pressure of the event — yet this was not his first international experience.

Micahnik could not regain his concentration after his 5-5 loss to Abrahamson, but he did show that he can bring himself up to a terrific fighting spirit and determination under pressure when he beat Hoskyns in the team match when Great Britain was leading 8/7 and thus gave the U.S. the victory on touches. Why does he have the right attitude for one or a few bouts and not consistently for all bouts?

Cohen and Micahnik typified the case in which physical preparedness and technical proficiency did not reflect in their performance. Rather, the psychological factors played a much more important role in their under-par results.

We have tended to put too much emphasis on our lack of international competition as the cause of below-championship performances, when it is a matter of controlling one's emotions and developing mental strength that are essential.

A fencer does not learn to overcome emotional pressure on the day of important competitions. He cannot develop a fighting spirit during the international events. He learns from every competition he enters, and these psychological factors are involved to the same degree in all competitions, whether they be qualification or final rounds, National Championships or Olympic Trials.

Fencers must face the fact that self-control and mental attitude require "HOMEWORK". In this respect Harriet King showed great improvement and would have been quite at home in the final. She should be an example for all.

The basic weakness on our technical side was shown most in our women's team whose game consisted largely of stops or counter-attacks. What may be successful in the States and encouraged too much by those Directors whose attitude is "the first light gets it", has absolutely no chance to succeed in international competition. Furthermore, in the process of developing a good defense, a fencer builds up self-control and self-confidence which are paramount in international fencing. Naturally, a good defense is only one side of the coin.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that the 1964 Team had every opportunity to prepare itself thoroughly, it will go on record as one with the weakest result in U.S. Olympic history. Comparison of performances since 1948 indicates a pattern of regression. The regression could be explained by the fact that since World War II many countries such as Russia, Poland, Rumania, Germany etc. have progressed tremendously in fencing. The fact that their location presents yearly opportunities to compete with the best fencers in the world is only one factor. The real basis for this development was leadership at home and on the strips.

The administrative aspect of the national organization doesn't require leadership - that can be taken care of by an executive secretary. The purpose and duty of national leadership is to organize, promote and develop fencing on a regional and national basis; to stimulate fencers and coaches to better technique and mental attitude; to develop confident and able team leaders.

To this effect:

(a) Leadership should provide National Championships for those 18 or younger, to be held just prior to or as part of at National Championship Tournament; develop a program to keep our best fencers at their peak form not only during the Olympic year, but every year (the best ten fencers in each weapon should automatically participate in the NYAC-Martini & Rossi tournament); work toward sending our best two (or three) individuals in each weapon to the World Championships rather than sending a team in one weapon.

(b) The coaches should set up standards and put their knowledge in the "community chest" to be shared by all. The time of the "botte secrete" is past.

(c) Fencers should understand that taking lessons requires complete confidence in the coaches' professional ability no matter what level of fencing they think they have achieved. A fencer with the right attitude can always learn, if only to develop self-control and self-discipline. Fencers must learn to concentrate during the lesson as well as for each bout, easy or difficult. Concentration is a matter of constant practice. Fencers must control or overcome progressively whatever emotional factors keep them from being receptive and open-minded during competition. The power of mental and physical control must be developed equally so that if one diminishes, the other adds strength accordingly.

(d) The closest cooperation between the AFLA and the National Coaches Association is indispensable. A committee or representatives of the two organizations should be established to discuss programs and their implementation. Without such programs we will never narrow the existing gap with European countries. This is not a matter to be left to individual endeavors.

THE FAILURE OF THE AFLA

by Albert Manley

The U.S. has a population of 190,000,000 high standard of living, a high standard of athletic interest, and over 100,000 people fencing. In the light of these facts the record of the AFLA is dismal or ridiculous, depending on your mood.

The AFLA has existed for 73 years and as failed to attain a membership, of as little as 3,000. According to Mr. William Atzko (March, 1963 issue of American Fencing) the turn-over in one year was 45% - the AFLA thus fails to keep the people who get. It has failed to produce more than a small handful of outstanding competitors, by international standards. Fencing remains a very minor sport in the U.S. and so draws practically no public interest or support and gets very little notice in the news media. Since the AFLA is the national organization it must shoulder the blame.

Sadly enough, fencers are used to the situation. That is the way things always have been, and always will be. Of course

newspapers won't announce or report meets; of course it's difficult to enlist new students; of course most beginners will drop out; of course American fencers won't do well in the Olympics. The depth of apathy is nauseating. Chances are that readers will not even be shocked by the figures above. And we are supposed to be participating in a FIGHTING sport.

Is fencing one of the most fascinating and thrilling games ever invented, or isn't it? WHY is the AFLA so small? WHY do so many quit the AFLA? WHY is it impossible to try for (and attain) an enrollment of 15,000? WHY is our international achievement so poor?

There is no single answer. The AFLA is stuck in a rut of tradition which says fencing is special, only for the few. But this few? The present leadership is not entirely responsible. Its 1962 decision to increase dues was merely an expression of the unquestioned tradition that fencing is for an elite group. Any rational American businessman (and there is a good percentage of them among the national officers and committeemen) might be expected to adopt a procedure to expand volume, reduce unit costs, and thereby improve net income. Instead, in their roles as tradition-bound fencers, the majority at the Annual AFLA meeting voted to raise the price.

How many readers are aware that most of their dues goes to the national treasury? Out of \$10 paid by each Active member \$6 is transmitted to headquarters, and \$4 out of \$6 paid by each Collegiate member. Very little remains for local development.

The results are now clear. In two seasons the membership dropped from 2952 to 2767, a loss of 6%. The greatest portion of the loss was among Collegiate members, the next wave of prospective champions. Income rose nicely, however, and a tidy sum has accumulated. Has anything productive been done with the money? International competitors have received little help from the AFLA: The U.S. entries in the 1963 World Championships (not our best competitors) were

either supported by the Armed Forces or went largely on their own. In other words, we were represented by those who could afford to get there not by our most able. Few, if any, of these were on our Olympic Team the following year - and we might conclude that our top men and women could have profited more from the experience.

The AFLA has managed to stay alive, but there is no evidence whatever that it is progressing. If it is to become healthy the first step is a combination of dues reduction with a permanent membership drive. The old tradition has failed.

Reply to Mr. Manley

I confine myself to a first reaction to the statements which are not facts, but Mr. Manley's own opinions.

His statements of U.S. population, living standards and athletic interest are reasonable. The number of people fencing requires a definition of terms. I think it fair to consider "people fencing" as those who meet at least once a week over an extended period of time to participate actively in this wonderful sport of competitive fencing. On this basis I wonder if there are 15,000 active competitors in the country. If my estimate is fair, then an AFLA membership of almost 3,000 is not bad.

A "handful of outstanding competitors, by international standards" is all that any country in the world can claim. For a larger handful, more money and more international competition is required and the AFLA has done more to achieve this in the last 12 years than in the entire preceding 60!

Although fencing is a comparatively minor sport, it isn't true that it draws "practically no public interest or support and very little notice in the news media". Mr. Manley should have attended the last two Martini & Rossi international tournaments held at the NYAC to appreciate the size and quality of public interest. Full press, radio and TV coverage belies the lack of news media interest. Although the AFLA shoulders the "blame" for this, it is not satisfied - not by any means. Furthermore, the situation is not "as it has always been". The Sunday N.Y. Times of December 20, 1964 gave fencing coverage on a par with every amateur sport. On page S-3 we received more space than twelve other Olympic sports and on pages S-6 and 7 we had more space than 35 of a total of 51 national U.S. sports.

It isn't "difficult to enlist new students" - we enlist new ones all the time. I agree that "most beginners drop out", but this is true in most highly skilled arts or sports. Fencing requires application, and only those truly dedicated overcome the hurdles of hard work to reap the benefits. This is true in all worthwhile fields of endeavor. Look at the youngsters who don't stick through music lessons and practice.

And when Mr. Manley says "of course American fencers don't do well in the Olympics" he shows ignorance of our great Olympic fencers of the past who have won medals or been finalists in team and individual efforts, and our current achievements such as Albert Axelrod's third place in Rome and our defeat of Russia in the sabre team semi-final in the same Games.

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Nevertheless the AFLA Directors are not complacent or satisfied and continue to work constructively for the future. It is a disservice to our sport to say that the "depth of apathy is nauseating", and it is an undeserved aspersion on the wholehearted efforts of a dedicated few.

The idea that the \$6 dues for Active and \$4 for Collegiate members which goes to the national treasury is to "keep fencing only for the few" is ridiculous. A new Rules book will be distributed to the membership next month. It is paid for by the national treasury and after you've seen it you can judge whether it is a fruitful use of your dues. His magazine you are reading goes to every member free of charge (including Student members) and to all federations throughout the world.

It is easy enough to carp and criticize when you are far removed and don't bother to look into the facts and the problems involved. In 1962 we spent over \$4,000.00 to send fencers abroad to gain valuable experience.

In 1891 the Fencing Rules were a two-page pamphlet. In 1965 they will consist of over 275 pages. National dues were \$1; now they range from \$2 to \$6. As Mr. Manley says, there are important businessmen on our board of Directors. We must trust their judgment and leadership in these matters.

Ralph M. Goldstein

North Carolina Organizes by Vincent Faraone

The newly chartered North Carolina division held its organizational meeting on November 5, 1964. The elected officers are: Bill Walker, Chairman; Vincent Faraone, Secretary-Treasurer; with Steed Rollins, Ron Weaver, Dave Evans and Pebley Barrow as members of the Executive Committee.

The seat of the division is presently in Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill area. There are active teams at the University of Carolina (coached by Pebley Barrow), the State College (coached by Ron Weaver) and Duke University (coached by David Evans, Vincent Faraone, Steed Rollins and Hal Walker.)

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About Those Dues

In the late eighties and early nineties five cents would buy a loaf of bread or sail a schooner of beer down the counter in a quantity no longer dreamed of at many times that price today. Substantial meals could be gotten at twenty-five cents or less. And membership national dues in the newly established AFLA were set at one dollar. Purchasing power of the dollar, in other words, was six-seven times what it is now. This is one of the many basic facts that Albert Manley in his masterpiece of misinformation, misstatement and exaggeration has entirely overlooked. Since half of this acridly written distortion is concerned with the 1962 raise in dues it seems only fair in rebutting this one point to mention meaningful facts he has so enthusiastically overlooked.

While it is true that even after the decreasing value of the dollar is taken into full account the founding fathers paid at least 35 - 40 cents more of their own money for annual membership than we do today, it is equally true that he got much less for his money. Four meets a year, to be exact - the individual men's foil, epee and sabre plus the team championship for the cup donated by the Central Turn-Verein.

In contrast to this annual schedule of four meets provided by the founding fathers, a member of the Metropolitan Division today receives a schedule from its "ridiculous" officials of 58 meets preparatory to the Sectional and National Championships. The simple truth is that this monstrous fencing program one not remotely duplicated by any other sport exists to a relative degree the country over. Why and how is this furious peak of organizational activity achieved? Simply by one circumstance alone - that national officers past and present, divisional chairmen, directors, governors, secretaries, treasurers and minor officials have given generously, at times fabulously generously, of their time, effort and even money. Without such a wholehearted contribution from its officials no sport could support a fraction of the annual divisional and national competitions. Does this justify the slander "the depth of apathy is nauseating"?

Alexander Solomon

AMERICAN FENCING

METROPOLITAN PILLER MEMORIAL

by George V. Worth

It seems that fencing is fast becoming a sport of "what have you done for me lately".

The "Piller Memorial Sabre Invitation" was conceived to honor the memory of one of the greatest sabre fencers of modern times and one of the truly great fencing masters. This year's event was neither invitational (no invitations were ever issued) nor did it honor Piller's memory. With due respect to the few fencers who competed, I am surprised at the many who did not. If memory serves, some of the absentees were Piller's pupils and can thank him for Olympic and other medals.

In previous years this competition was a gala event due to the efforts of the AFLA, the NYAC and the Hungarian Sports Federation. This year the complete lack of such effort by all three groups was painfully obvious. It is true that any competition is anti-climactic after the Olympics, but this is no excuse for such poor preparation of an important memorial event.

I believe that the Metropolitan powers that be should decide either to forego this yearly competition or restore it to the high level it deserves.

FENCING IN WESTERN NEW YORK

by Frederic Marschall

The mainstay of fencing activities here is still the University of Buffalo, coached by the tireless Sidney Schwartz with three All Americans and several North Atlantic championships to his credit. Jules Goldstein drills the sabremen to attain their utmost speed and precision, and Barry Benisch, Brooklyn born medical student, also helps out. Kirchgessner, one of the star sabre pupils, should do well this year in intercollegiate competition. Left-handed Mike Mearian lends more than a hand in coaching the long-legged epee men. He is one of the most versatile talents on both WBEN radio and television but still finds time for fencing. Bob Welch, former UB team member and now a teacher at Amherst C.H.S. where he is producing some fine foil fencers - boys and girls - still comes often to help train the UB team. The Freshmen are under the aegis of a fine three-

AMERICAN FENCING

weapon man, Tony Buzzelli, who won't admit how long ago he was on the UB team.

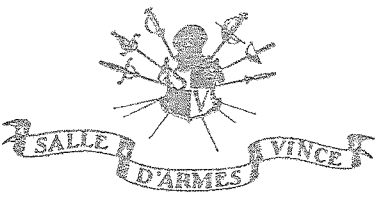
State University College (State Teachers) has mostly girls, under the tutelage of Dr. Geza Pokay who also teaches a mixed group at a dancing school with the assistance of Marcia Richmond, 3-time Western New York Champion.

Jules Goldstein (with Fred Marschall and Sidney Schwartz) is also the perennial coach at the Buffalo Jewish Center where we hope to have a good foil team this year and perhaps a few sabremen. Bob Parker, showing great promise in foil, also teaches the children on Sunday afternoons at the Center.

We are resuming a series of exhibitions at which contributions will be solicited for the 1968 Olympic Fund.

Rochester has R.I.T. for collegiates and the Rochester F.C., with our very able Paul Scipioni as coach.

There is of course fencing in many high schools such as De Veaux in Niagara Falls (with Tony Chapman) and other institutions which will make up the backbone of our future membership and perhaps produce some champions.



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MEMBERSHIP AS OF JANUARY, 1965

DIVISION	STUDENT	COLLEGE	ACTIVE	ASSOC.	LIFE	TOTAL
Arizona	8	—	7	4	—	19
Colorado	NO REPORT					
Calif. California	1	9	32	17	1	60
So. California	24	54	89	24	—	191
Colorado	1	32	25	6	1	65
Columbus	1	1	—	1	—	3
Connecticut	54	7	18	5	—	84
Delaware	2	1	2	7	—	12
Florida	1	—	—	4	—	5
Cent. Florida	3	5	11	2	—	21
Florida Gateway	1	—	1	3	—	5
Gold Coast	3	7	7	4	—	21
Georgia	NO REPORT					
Gulf Coast	NO REPORT					
Harrisburg	2	3	5	2	—	12
Hudson-Berkshire	—	2	1	1	—	4
Illinois	23	10	19	20	1	73
Cent. Illinois	11	10	1	2	—	24
Indiana	NO REPORT					
Iowa	8	14	4	1	—	27
Kansas	7	14	4	2	—	27
Kentucky	1	3	16	1	—	21
Long Island	20	11	10	24	—	65
Maryland	14	13	11	4	—	42
Metropolitan	16	28	34	28	6	112
Miami Valley	NO REPORT					
Michigan	7	16	24	5	—	52
Minnesota	9	4	5	4	1	23
New England	25	46	43	14	1	129
New Jersey	28	24	7	18	9	86
New Mexico	2	—	3	3	—	8
Nevada	NO REPORT					
No. Carolina	1	1	2	1	—	5
No. Ohio	—	—	—	—	1	1
SW Ohio	NO REPORT					
Oklahoma	1	8	15	2	—	26
Oregon	7	7	7	4	—	25
Philadelphia	21	28	18	9	7	83
St. Louis	—	1	4	1	—	6
North Dakota	2	1	7	6	—	16
North Texas	29	10	15	2	—	56
Washington, D.C.	—	4	23	5	1	33
Westchester	—	—	3	6	—	9
Western New York	2	5	6	11	3	27
Western Penn.	2	1	4	2	—	9
Western Washington	—	—	—	—	2	2
West Virginia	—	2	2	—	—	4
Wisconsin	15	14	9	3	1	42
Non-Divisional	5	3	10	19	14	51
West Point	NO REPORT					
TOTALS	357	399	504	277	49	1,586

Question and Answer

Olympic Trials, Fencing Dept.

Dear Sirs:

We have just seen the Olympic Trials for 1964 on television. Although we enjoy these presentations very much we must comment on the fencing exhibition which has completely disillusioned us. Apparently the rules have changed so much that the fine art of fencing cannot possibly be seen by the spectator.

Whatever has happened to all the dignity and splendor associated with fencing? Our understanding of fencing is that the contest should be conducted as a royal duel without the emotional outbursts of the contestants. Therefore we do not believe fencing will be a popular contribution to the Olympic events unless it is represented in true dignity.

The Tim Graham family
Pueblo, Colorado

Dear Mr. Graham:

Your interesting letter was forwarded to me in my capacity as Chairman of the Bout Committee for the Olympic Fencing Tryouts at the World's Fair in New York.

It is most regrettable that you and your family were disillusioned with the fencing event. You may rest assured that the Tryouts were held in strict accordance with the rules

of the International Fencing Federation, which governs fencing competitions in the Olympics. The president, deputy president, and treasurer of the International Federation were present and assisted in the officiating. The national officers of the Amateur Fencers League of America, which governs the sport in the United States, were present in the same capacity, as were the Captains and many members of the last four U.S. Olympic Fencing Teams. The members of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee were the official Bout Committee and saw to it that the Rules were followed to the letter.

It is true that the Rules have changed over the years. Points are no longer awarded for form - only for hits. Fencing is one of the few "combat" sports remaining and at a recent meeting of the International Olympic Committee it was ranked fourth in importance in the Olympic Sports program.

Emotional outbursts, within limits, while not encouraged, are tolerated. In all major competitions fencing is not a duel, it is a sport. The dignity, splendor, technique and elegance of our sport, along with the powerful elements of speed and endurance in combat are all there for the practiced eye to see . . .

Ralph M. Goldstein
U.S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee

Ohio H.S. Championship by Steve De Long

Dayton schools dominated the 5th annual Tournament. Roth won the team title over last year's champions from Wilbur Wright. Dunbar's team placed third. The Tournament was run on double elimination and 76 individuals competed. Individual results:

Boys: 1. Charles Casad, Wilbur Wright; 2. Rodney Ford, Dunbar; 3. Mike Jackson, Roth; 4. Bruce Kaplan, Col. White.

Girls: 1. Pam McDavid, Roosevelt; 2. Joanne Fulton, Roth; 3. Gloria Hall, Dunbar; 4. Marsha Brown, Wilbur Wright.

Colorado by Jo Sullivan

Women: 1. Jo Sullivan, CFC; 2. Terry Pressman, CUFC; 3. Dusty Thompson, CFC.

Women's Unclass: 1. Jo Sullivan, CFC; 2. Anita Strutz, CFC; 3. Cathy Warren, L S d'A.

Epee Unclass: 1. Tom Meschko, AFA; 2. Eric Lindeman, AFA; 3. Stan Brannin, CFC.

Epee Open: 1. George McKinney, AFA; 2. Jose Olavarrieta, CUFC; 3. Tom Meschko, AFA.

Foil Unclass: 1. Mel Wilson, CFC; 2. Buddy Greene, CFC; 3. Harry Pratt, CFC.

Foil Open: 1. Chuck Wakefield, CFC; 2. Harry Pratt, CFC; 3. Roger Clayton, CUFC.

Sabre Open: 1. Barry Pariser, AFA; 2. James Twardzik, AFA; 3. Jeff Silliman, AFA.

MELNICK MAINTAINS SUPREMACY

by Barbi Brill

Arleen Melnick, senior at Paterson State and the current Intercollegiate Champion, opened a field of 54 girls from 11 colleges to win the annual I.W.F.A. Christmas Invitation and at Hunter College.

With 7 wins in the final, Miss Melnick offered her only loss of the day when she met Lauryne Kroh of Jersey City State. She had won 15 straight in the early rounds, though Miss Kroh finished last in the final nine, with but 2 victories, she was able to defeat the champion 4-0.

Carol Abby, sophomore at N.Y.U. and nationally ranked seventh, took second place with a record of 6 wins, 2 losses. Patricia Ford, Fairleigh Dickenson, Teaneck, junior, finished third with 5-3. Cindy Jones, a Paterson senior and last year's winner, placed fourth, making even with 4 wins, 4 losses. Other finalists, in order, were: Barbara Moody (Rutgers); Diane Walker (Paterson); Princess Monterio (NYU); Carolyn Chesney (Montclair), and Lauryne Kroh (Jersey City).

TEXAS INTERCOLLEGIATE

by Lynn Hurlbert

Eight colleges and universities from across the state competed at the Waco YWCA on December 5, 1964. There were 31 foil events, 10 epee and 10 sabre from the U. of Texas, Texas A & M, Rice, North Texas State, Baylor, St. Edward U., St. Thomas U., and Hillsboro Junior College. The Gulf Coast and North Texas divisions cooperated in sponsoring the tournament. Results:

Foil: 1. Wyatt Anderson, A & M; 2. Joseph Ar, A & M; 3. Lynn Hurlbert, N. Tex. State.

Epee: 1. Randy Juge, A & M; 2. Lynn Hurlbert, N. Tex. State; 3. Wyatt Anderson, & M.

Sabre: 1. Frank Snyder, Hillsboro Jr.; 2. Charles Unfried, U. of Tex.; 3. Hogue Lewis, & M.

Texas A & M won the team honors, with Lynn Hurlbert of North Texas scoring the highest number of individual points.

So. California

by Fred Linkmeyer

Epee: 1. Joe Elliott, S d N; 2. Paul Pesthy, USMP; 3. Don Benge SCFC

Foil: 1. Joel Prostick, LAFA; 2. Joe Elliott, S d N; 3. Phil Marsh, FSF

Sabre: 1. Paul Etter, Vince; 2. Joe Lampl, Unatt; 3. Carl Millette, SCFC

Foil Prep: 1. Michael Stephen, LAFC; 2. Gerald Adomian, LAFA; 3. Tom Weight, FSF

Epee Unclass: 1. Robert Chapman, Cav.; 2. Louis Goldberg, SCFC; 3. Edgar Brown, LAFC

Sabre Unclass: 1. Mike Dmytryk, S d N; 2. Herb Missler FSF; 3. Bert Klugkist, S d N

Foil Unclass: 1. Phil Marsh, FSF; 2. Dan McCammon, SCFC; 3. Bob Black, S d N

Foil 'C': 1. Martin Kirshner, Vince; 2. Joe Elliott, S d N; 3. Dean Kunicki, LAFC

Women's Open: 1. Maxine Mitchell, LAFC; 2. Bernice Filerman, S d N; 3. Bettie Drago, SCFC

Women's Prep: 1. Jo Redmon, LAFC; 2. Jean Collins, LAFC; 3. Mary Nathons, LAAC

Faulkner Mixed Team won by Plummer, FSF; Gardner, FSF; Drago, SCFC

Women's Outdoor: 1. Bonnie Linkmeyer, SCFC; 2. Bettie Drago, SCFC; 3. Pat Gardner, FSF

Women's Unclass: 1. Chris Freda, S d N; 2. Rene Zukerberg, HFC; 3. Mary Petras, LAAC.

Michigan

Foil: 1. Bob Baldwin; 2. Jerry Fitzgerald; 3. Martin Taylor

Epee: 1. Bob Baldwin; 2. Wayne Eagleson; 3. Bill Baucher

Sabre: 1. Bill Goering; 2. Sigfried Jesswein; 3. Bill Giovan

Foil Unclass: 1. Bob Clark; 2. Wayne Eagleson; 3. Bill Boucher

Epee Unclass: 1. Ken Kamke; 2. John Wagkins; 3. Bob Clark

Sabre Unclass: 1. Bogdan Lisowski; 2. Jerry Surowiec; 3. Dennis Keila

Foil Team 'C' was won by the Detroit FC (Baldwin, Herbert, Bruce)

West New York

by Sidney Schwartz

The invitational tournament, held at the Buffalo Jewish Center, resulted as follows:

Women: 1. Odessa Fluker, Cleveland; 2. Lydian Gibbs, Roch. FC; 3. Marcia Richmond, Buffalo FC.

Foil: 1. Ronald Schwartz, Cornell; 2. Herb James, Cleveland; 3. Richard Floyd, Cleveland.

Epee: 1. Herb James, Cleveland; 2. William Shaw, Cleveland; 3. Alan Weinrub, Cornell.

Sabre: 1. James Compoli Ontario; 2. Barry Bonisch, U of B.; 3. Tony Buzzellii, U of B.



MORALES WINS AZTEC TROPHY

Al Morales won the Golden Aztec sabre award at the Dallas Open Invitational. Morales also won the Foil event and the Three-Weapon Award. The Epee was won by Lou Goldberg, NYFC, and the Women's by Mrs. Naomi Abbott of Waco. Above, Al receives Trophy from Lt. Col. Mendenhall, commanding officer of the Modern Pentathlon Team at Fort Sam Houston.

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St. Louis: Secretary - Mrs. Margo Hasson, 1140 Indian Trail Dr., Olivette 32, Mo.

Western Pa. Chairman - Jacques Hill, 117 Surrey Dr., Murrysville, Pa.

SUPERIOR

Fencing Equipment



IMPORTED

BY

HANS HALBERSTADT

3145 Fillmore Street

San Francisco 23, California

North Carolina

by Vincent Faraone

Foil Novice: 1. George Hemrick, Winston-Salem; 2. Shiang Tai Tuan, Duke; 3. Kenneth Matthews, Winston-Salem

Sabre Novice: 1. Dave Whitman, N.C. State; 2. Bill Green, N.C. State; 3. Bob White, Winston-Salem

Epee Novice: 1. Denny May, Duke; 2. Steve Worthington, N.C. State; 3. Dan Ligon, Duke

WORLD JR. CHAMPIONSHIPS

The World Junior Championships will be held in Rotterdam from April 16th through 19th, 1965.

Any eligible fencers wishing to participate (at their own expense) must file application with the Secretary of the AFLA by the end of January so that the Board of Directors may rule on the matter. All official entries must be made by the AFLA. Entries are limited to three in each event and must be less than 20 years old as of January 1, 1965.

AFLA SCHEDULES

January

Metropolitan No. Calif.	Sabre Team Open Nat'l Qual.	12 Noon	NYAC	6.00
Kentucky Maryland	Women's Team 'B'; Epee 'B'	10 AM; 3 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
Metropolitan	Sabre Open; Women's Open	1:30 PM	L'ville YWCA	1.00
New Jersey	3-Weapon Championship	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	
So. Calif.	Foil Team Open. Nat'l. Qual.	10:30 AM	FC	9.00
So. Calif.	Women's A&B	10 AM	FDU	2.50
Metropolitan	Foil Unclass. Men & Women	1 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.00
No. Calif.	Foil Open (semi score to final)	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50
Maryland	Jr. Olympic event	12 Noon	NYAC	1.25
Metropolitan	Foil Open	1:30 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
No. Calif.	Foil & Women. Handicap	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	1.00
Maryland	Foil A & B	10:30 AM	FC	3.00

February

No. Calif.	Sabre Team 'B'	8 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
No. Dakota	Sabre Unclass.; Epee Pro Am	7 PM	Fargo FC	2.00
So. Calif.	Epee Open; Women's 'B'	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50
Kansas	Four Weapon Team		Wichita	1.25
Metropolitan	Epee Team Open, Nat'l. Qual.	10:30 AM	NYAC	9.00
No. Calif.	Women (Standard)	1:30 PM	Funka FA	1.50
Oklahoma	Foil, Women, Epee Invitation	9 AM	Tulsa Y	
Maryland	Epee (Md.-DC)	12:30 PM	USNA	1.50
Metropolitan	Sabre Team 'B'; Foil Team 'B'	10:30 AM	NYAC: FC	6.00; 9.00
New Jersey	Women's Unclass.	10 AM	FDU	2.50
New Jersey	Epee Team Open	7:30 PM	Verona	6.00
Maryland	Sabre Novice	6:30 PM	Int'l Y.	1.00
So. Calif.	Sabre, Women. Open	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50
Arizona	Foil, Women. Prep.	9 AM	Phoenix Y	1.25
Metropolitan	Women's Team Open. Nat'l. Qual.	12:30 PM	FC	9.00
No. Calif.	NYU High School Meet	9 AM	NYU	
Arizona	Foil 'B'	1:30 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
Kentucky	Epee, Sabre, Women. Open	9 AM		1.25
Maryland	Foil Open; Women's Unclass.	1:30 PM	Clay HS, Lex.	1.00
Metropolitan	Foil (Md.-DC)	12:30 PM	USNA	1.50
Maryland	3-Weapon Team. Nat'l. Qual.	10:30 AM	NYAC	9.00
Maryland	Epee Novice	6:30 PM	Int'l Y.	1.00
No. Dakota	Foil 'B'	8 PM	Fargo FC	2.00
So. Calif.	Foil Open; Women's Epee	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50

International NYAC-Martini & Rossi

New Jersey	Girls H.S. foil	10 AM	NYAC	1.00
No. Calif.	Epee Team 'B'	1:30 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
Oklahoma	Foil, Women. Open 10-touch DE.	9 AM	Okla. City Y	
Oregon	Open, all electrical weapons	10 AM	Portland State	1.50
Maryland	Foil Novice	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	1.00
Maryland	Women Novice	6:30 PM	Int'l Y.	1.00
So. Calif.	Epee Open	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50
Metropolitan	Women's Team 'B'	12:30 PM	FC	9.00
New Jersey	Women's Open	9:30 AM	Paterson State	2.50
No. Calif.	Sabre Open	1:30 PM	Pannonia AC	2.00
No. Dakota	Sabre Pro-Am	8 PM	Fargo FC	1.00
Maryland	3 Weapon Team	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	4.50
Metropolitan	Epee Team	10:30 AM	NYAC	9.00
New Jersey	Epee Open	10 AM	Paterson State	2.00

March

New Jersey	Foil Team Open	7:30 PM	Verona	6.00
No. Calif.	Sabre Team 'B'	8 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
So. Calif.	Sabre, Women. Open	7:45 PM	So. Cal. FC	2.50
Metropolitan	Sabre Team Championship	12 Noon	NYAC	6.00
Michigan	Michigan Invitation		Detroit	
No. Calif.	Foil Team 'B'	1:30 PM	Pannonia AC	1.50
Oklahoma	College Invitation	9 AM	OSUU	

7	Kentucky	Epee, Women. Open	1:30 PM	L'ville Y	1.00
	Maryland	Sabre (Md.-DC)	12:30 PM	USNA	1.50
	Metropolitan	Women's 'C': Epee Team 'B'	10:30 AM	FC; NYAC	3.00; 9.00
	New Jersey	Women's 'C'	10 AM	FDU	2.50
	So. Calif.	Foil Unclass. Men & Women			
12	So. Calif.	Epee 1-touch; Women's Team 'B'	7:45 PM	Co. Calif. FC	2.50
12-13	Eastern (ICFA)	Intercollegiate Championships		Columbia U	
13	North Atlantic	Intercollegiate Championships			
13	Kansas	Under-20 Tournament		Wichita	1.50
	Long Island	Epee Championship	10 AM	Wheatley HS	3.00
	Oklahoma	Team Championships, Foil, Epee, Women	9 AM	Tulsa Y	
14	Maryland	Women's Championship	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	1.50
	Metropolitan	Foil. Qual. Nat'l.	10:30 AM	FC	3.00
	No. Calif.	Women - Halberstadt	1:30 PM	Halberstadt SF	2.00
	Washing., D.C.	Sabre, Women Open.	1:30 PM	YMCA	1.50
19	No. Calif.	Sabre Team Open	8 PM	Pannonia AC	2.00
19-20	NCAA	Intercollegiate Championships		U of Detroit	
20	Metropolitan	Sabre 'C'	12 Noon	NYAC	2.00
	Oregon	Columbia International (all weapons)	10 AM	Clark College	1.00
21	Maryland	Epee Championship	12:30 PM	Parkville HS	1.50
	Metropolitan	Women's Team Championship	10:30 AM	FC	9.00
	New Jersey	Women's 'B'	10 AM	FDU	2.50
	No. Calif.	Epee 1-touch	1:30 PM	Halberstadt SF	2.00
	Wash., D.C.	Foil Open	1:30 PM	YMCA	1.50
22	New Jersey	Sabre Open	7:30 PM	Verona	2.00

INTERNATIONAL SCHEDULES

January

30-31	Paris	MARTINI Challenge (foil)
	Milan	Trofeo Spreafico (epee)
	London	Miller-Hallett Cup (epee)

February

7	Linz	Foil
13-14	Brussels	MARTINI Challenge (sabre)
	Paris	MARTINI & ROSSI, NYAC International (foil, epee, Challenge PICON (epee), sabre)
19-21	New York	Women's foil
20-21	Duren (W. Germany)	Epee and sabre
	Forcs (Belgium)	Challenge DUVAL (foil)
27-28	Paris	FERRANIA Cup (epee team)
28	Milan	sabre
	Cannes	

March

6-7	Munich	Challenge POSTHORN (3 weapon teams)
7	Aurora (Canada)	Under 18 Foil - St. Andrews College
13-14	Graz	Foil, sabre
19	Paris	Challenge ROMMEL (Foil)
20-21	Paris	Europe Cup (foil teams)
26-28	Warsaw	Sabre Teams and individuals
27-28	Turin	MARTINI & ROSSI (women)

N. J. Jr. Olympic Tryouts
by Irwin Bernstein

A record 51 fencers from 13 schools competed in the fourth annual event at Tenafly High School.

Sophomore Wayne Krause of Essex Catholic had a perfect 18/0 record in foil. Second went to Ramapo's Dale Rodgers, and third to his team mate Brodie Remington. A consolation round held for those eliminated in the preliminaries was won by sophomore Peter Robert of Lawrenceville. Other foil finalists were (in order): Greg Bornako, Essex Catholic; Larry Cetrulo, Newark Academy; Bill Wells, Lawrenceville; John Caprio, Essex Catholic; John Carduner, Newark Academy; Armando Lopez, Ferris.

The squad in foil consists of the first five finalists plus John Caprio, Frank Tunnero (Essex Catholic), Mark Irvings (New Milford) and Ramapo freshman Glenn Buriello.

Junior David Rogers of Ramapo won the sabre with a 7/0 record. Robert Soriano of Essex Catholic was second and David Gravel of Butler third. The other finalists, in order, were: Steve Warshaw, Northern Valley; John Maxwell, Lawrenceville; Peter Vetrano, Ramapo; Ted Kuzen, Tenafly; Mike Mosquera, Morris Hills. Rodgers and Soriano were selected to the squad along with Steve Warshaw and Ted Kuzen.

The squad now consists of 23 boys, including 10 seniors held over from last year. The selection committee consisted of Irwin Bernstein, Tony Orsi, Stan Sieja and Steve Sobel.

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