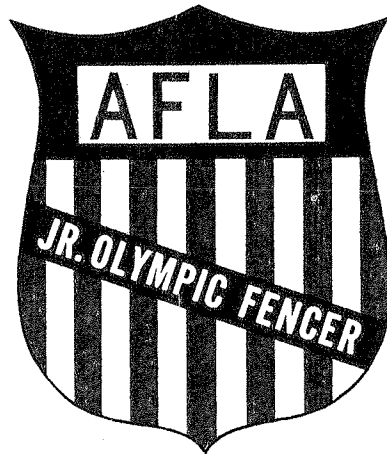


American Fencing

Volume 18

Number 1



(See Page 2)

Official Publication of the Amateur Fencers League of America

SEPTEMBER, 1966

AMERICAN FENCING

Official Organ of the Amateur Fencers League of America

Management

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41 Fish Hawk Drive, Oak Hill,

Terre Haute, Ind.

Middletown, New Jersey 201-671-5872

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W. L. Osborn, L. Sobel, G. V. Worth

Subscriptions for non-members of the AFLA is \$3.00 in the U.S. and \$4.00 elsewhere.

Published September, November, January, March, May and July.

Opinions expressed in signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and not necessarily of American Fencing or the AFLA. No anonymous articles accepted.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in Terre Haute, Ind.

DEADLINES FOR 1966-67

September Issue — Oct. 3

March Issue — Feb. 1

July Issue — June 1

January Issue — Dec. 1

May Issue — April 3

September Issue — Aug. 1

JUNIOR OLYMPIC PROGRAM

The Junior Olympic patch appearing on our cover has been developed to encourage fencing at the high school and college level. Complete details of the program, including orders and pamphlets, will be sent to all divisions in October.

In connection with the Junior Olympic program and our desire to secure the widest possible exposure of students to fencing, it is desired that a professional coach be appointed to the Executive Committee of each Division. A member of the AFLA and of the Executive Committee such a person can be of innumerable value in contributing to the plan, so necessary for the growth of our sport.

Norman Lewis

NEW VOLUMES

Please note that we are starting a new Volume with this issue and that Volume 17 has only five issues. The purpose is to have each Volume coincide with the AFLA season (Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.)

Subscriptions shall henceforth be on a per-volume basis instead of anniversary date.

CORRECTION

In our report of the North Atlantic Under-19 Championships we listed epee finalists Charles Collier and Mark Lewonoski as New Jerseyites. Our apologies to them and to their home division, Maryland.

ASHI

As we go to press the AFLA has received notice our application for tax exemption has been granted. See page 14.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Welcome to the 1966-1967 fencing season.

It is gratifying to report that our membership for 1965-1966 was the highest in our history. Many thanks to all of you who made such achievement possible. We must continue in our efforts — as a group and individually — to accelerate our membership campaign. To this end, a pamphlet has been prepared which will be mailed to each AFLA member. It is entitled "Questions and Answers about AFLA" and presents a comprehensive yet condensed picture of your League. Preliminary reports on its contents have been most favorable and we earnestly suggest that Division, Schools, Club, etc. secure a free supply by writing our Secretary, Mr. Latzko. It certainly should be a very valuable recruiting tool.

The AFLA's application for tax exemption presently is in Washington, D.C. for final action. Every effort is being made to secure final approval within the confines of normal procedure. Elsewhere in this issue you will find a proposal for "financial planning" that should provide us with financial independence at some future date. Our main concern is to develop an acceptable plan for financial growth. The timetable as to when it will be attained depends on the efforts of all of us.

Included also in this issue is the detailed point system developed by the U.S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee for selection of the fencers to represent us in the Pan-American Games (scheduled from October 12th to October 27th, 1968 in Mexico City). The U.S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee intends to adhere strictly to the point system; however, it reserves the right to by-pass any person not in training for the competition or otherwise not qualified for selection.

Announcement of this procedure should enable each aspirant for the Team to plan for participation in each scheduled competition. Failure to compete for any reason whatsoever will not be taken into consideration in selection of the team. Your committee feels that such procedure is the fairest that could be formalized in view of the size of our country.

As previously reported, fencing has been granted \$9,000.00 by the U.S. Olympic Committee for development of fencing. Division

Chairmen will shortly receive details of how to apply for funds. A Junior Olympic Patch and a Junior Olympic booklet presently are being prepared. Copies will be forwarded to all fencers, etc. It is hoped that wide dissemination of the booklet will stimulate fencing at all levels.

We are presently compiling a listing of all known books on fencing and plan to include such summary in a later issue of this magazine. Such information should be extremely helpful in acquainting all fencers as to the available fencing texts. Similar action is planned for training films.

I intend to propose to the Board of Directors, at our first meeting is September 1966, the establishment of a Planning Committee whose prime responsibility will be to recommend to the Board procedures for the long-range development of fencing. Unfortunately, many of us are overly-involved in the day-to-day fencing activities — we need a group of interested fencers who will look ahead and consider the over-all picture — where we are going, etc. I hope this committee will fulfill this function.

I should like to report that I recently returned from Moscow where the World Fencing Championships were dominated by Russia, Poland and Hungary — Government directed sports countries. Unfortunately, the American team was hopelessly outclassed, although the international experience was invaluable.

We have a long road to develop into a world fencing power but it can be done. It requires devotion and dedication from all of us.

Best wishes for a successful fencing season.

Norman Lewis

MARYLAND

by Dick Oles

The 3rd annual "Duel at Dawn", one-touch direct elimination epee on grass at 7 A.M. with ink and pointe d'arret, drew twenty entries and was won by Jim Cohen, unattached. The event was sponsored by the Tri-Weapon FC, the local YMCA's fencing club.

FLA ANNUAL MEETING

The League meeting was held at Longwood University on July 2 at 2:30 P.M. The air was occupied by Secretary W. J. Latzko. There were 1,056 members present in person or by proxy in addition to George Smith, Foreign Secretary, and Alan Rubenstein, Executive Counsel.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Current membership is 3,652 which is an increase over last year, and late reports bring the total close to 3,700.

Walter Moore reported that the North American Section has a large increase in membership, and that its championships were successful. The "Under 19", held in New Haven, had 80 entries.

Manny Forrest reported that the Southeastern Divisional Championships were held in Miami with 30 fencers attending. This was the first international championship and it is hoped the Section will grow quickly.

ABOUT OUR NEW CATALOG

We have just re-designed our catalog and we know you will find it interesting and informative.

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There was no report from the Southwest Section.

Jan Romary reported that this year's Pacific Coast Championships had entries from Arizona, Oregon and Washington in addition to the two California Divisions.

Mary Gehant reported on the Midwest Championships held at Ames, Iowa and proudly pointed out that their Foil and Epee Champion Max Geuter had performed very well at the Nationals.

William Latzko reported that the Metropolitan Division started the year with a deficit but that the situation has improved greatly, with a large increase in membership.

Nominating Committee. The following were elected to submit the slate of officers for the 1967-68 season:

Roger Jones, No. Atlantic, Chairman; Joe Elliott, Pacific Coast; James Melcher, Metropolitan; Dr. John Shinner, Southeast and Southwest; Bob Witte, Midwest.

1966-67 Officers. The following were elected:

Norman Lewis, President; James Campoli (Midwest) First Vice President; Nelson Fishman (No. Atlantic) Second Vice President; Edwin Sims (Southwest) Third Vice President; Mary Huddleson (Pacific Coast) Fourth Vice President; Manny Forrest (Southeast) Fifth Vice President; William Latzko, Secretary; Leo Sobel, Treasurer; George Worth, Foreign Secretary; Donald Thompson, Jose de Capriles, Paul Makler, Directors-at-Large; Ralph Goldstein and Connie Latzko, Non-Divisional Directors.

Amendments to By-Laws. The amendments printed in the May 1966 Issue of American Fencing (Vol. 17, #4), and circulated to all voting members, were passed.

New Business. A proposal to redefine Junior and Active membership and eliminate Collegiate membership was defeated, as was a proposal to change the dues structure.

A proposal that Article V be amended to allow Student members to pay a flat fee of \$6 (\$3 for the Division and \$3 for American Fencing) which will give them membership in the League until they qualify for the next class of membership regardless of the number of years involved, was passed and will be up for vote at the next Annual Meeting.

W. J. Latzko



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CLASSIFICATION: FOIL _____ EPEE _____ SABER _____

1966 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Charles L. de Beaumont

Over 300 competitors from 33 nations competed in Moscow's vast Sport Palace with a seating capacity of 20,000. The lighting was excellent and fifteen strips were available. The finals were attended by 2 to 3 thousand spectators who were vociferous, interested and strongly partisan.

Practically all the current stars were competing and the domination of Eastern European countries was marked. The USSR took five of the eight titles, Hungary won the sabre team, Poland the sabre individual, and France retained her title in the epee team.

The foil was of average standard, the sabre, though exciting, was of poor standard and the best fencing was seen in the epee events. Something will have to be done about the trend in sabre fencing. It is becoming increasingly boring and almost impossible to judge. With few exceptions such as Powlowski everyone either retreats to the end of the strip at the slightest feint or attacks into the attack - there is little constructive phrasing. In the sabre team final the prevalence of simultaneous actions resulting in the replacement on guard became monotonous — there were no less than thirty-nine such instances in the last seven bouts and eleven in the penultimate bout alone. In the entire final of sixteen bouts there was only one counter-riposte which was brought off by Kavacs.

Another feature was the considerable reversal of form among the leading fencers since the 1965 championships in Paris. The majority of last year's finalists in most weapons failed to reach this year's finals. Powlowski was the only one to retain an individual title and only Pezsa among the 1964 Olympic Champions reached the final this year.

Foil Individual

The starting field of 90 was reduced to 32 after two rounds of pools in which there were no surprises. Magnan (France), the defending champion, his team mate C. Noel, the USSR's Svechnikov (1962 title holder), and J. Kamuti (Hungary) qualified directly to the final. From

the repechage two Poles, Poutiatine and Parulski qualified by defeating Lisewski (Poland) and Revenu (France) respectively.

Foil Team

Fourteen teams were reduced to 8 by the pool method. In the direct elimination France defeated Japan 9/1, Hungary beat Rumania 9/6, Poland defeated West Germany 9/6 and USSR beat Italy 9/3. In the semi-final Hungary beat France 9/5 and USSR turned back Poland 9/5. The final was an anti-climax. The Hungarians virtually gave up from the start and the USSR scored a hollow 9/1 victory in less than an hour. Poland beat France for third 8/8 and 65-65 with an extra deciding bout won by Egon Franke, the Olympic Champion, over Daniel Revenu. Germany beat Rumania 9/4 for fifth.

Sabre Individual

In reducing the 58 starters to direct-elimination in the second round we saw the elimination of Meszena of Hungary, who had tied for the title last year, and of Italian champion Salvadori.

The final consisted of defender Jersy Pawlowski (Poland), Jacob Rylsky (USSR) thrice winner of this event, Eduard Vinokourov (USSR) promising 23-year-old, Pezsa (Hungary) the Olympic Champion, Zoltan Horvath the 1962 Champion, and Wladimiro Calarese the seasoned Italian.

Pawlowski dominated the final, losing only to Pezsa, and thus was the only 1965 champion to retain his title. This 33 year old army captain and law student has the remarkable record of being in 13 world finals in 14 years, winning three times (1957, 65, 66) and being second twice, while also collecting four team gold medals. Pezsa was second and Horvath third.

Sabre Team

Only nine teams competed, so only six reached the direct elimination stage. The USSR and Hungary drew byes and France beat Poland when the match ended equal on bouts and touches and Claude Arabo beat Pawlowski 5-3 in the extra bout. Italy beat East Germany 9/1. In the semi-finals USSR beat France 9/2 and Hungary beat Italy 8/7. The final was exciting although the standard of sabre play was poor. After taking a 4/1 lead Hungary faltered and the score was 8/7 with the USSR

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potential winner on touches if they could beat Rylsky 5-4 in what was perhaps the last bout of the evening to give Hungary a victory.

Women's Individual

The only surprising casualty in the preliminary pools for the 67 starters was the first elimination of Venetta Masciotta (Italy), a member of this year's Martini.

The final included the formidable Russian epeeist Galina Gorokhova, defender, Zabelina and Samusenko, Ildiko the 20 year old Hungarian and Escaterenciu of Rumania. The title was won by Tatjana Samusenko, a 26 year old engineer from Minsk who lost only to Alexandra Hova. Second place went to Alexandra Hova, the 1957 Champion, and third was shared by Gorokhova, Bobis and Iencic each of whom had two victories, 17 t.r. and 15 t.s. The president of the FIE ruled they be declared equal third, but in my view this was a bending of the rules and a fence-off should have been fought.

Women's Team

Twelve teams started. In the direct elimination round USSR beat West Germany 9/5, France beat Poland 8/7, Rumania beat Italy 9/5 and Hungary beat Sweden 9/1. In the semi-final USSR beat France 9/7 in a great match where if the score had gone 8/8 France would have won on touches, while Hungary beat Rumania 9/4. France beat Rumania 9/4 for third place. As in the men's foil team, the final was dull because the Hungarians put up little resistance and the strong Russian team retained their title 9/3.

Epee Individual

There were 97 entries and in the preliminary pools many well-known epeeists were eliminated, including Saccaro and Paolucci (Italy), Hoskyans (G.B.), Schmidt (Hungary), Lagerwall (Sweden) and Kostava (USSR). This event provided the best caliber of fencing in the championships.

The final consisted of Nikantchikov and Smoliakov (USSR), Bourquard (France), Breda (Italy), Gonsior (Poland) and Trost (Austria). There was a tie for first place between Alexis Nikantchikov and Claude Bourquard. It is said that Bourquard, a compact, nervous left hander who was to be awarded a prize given by a newspaper for the most classic epeeist, has a jinx about Nikantchikov and has never beaten him in their many meetings. Be this as it may, Nikantchikov won the fence-off easily 5-1. Bogdan Gonsior, the very tall Polish epeeist was third. The new champion is a very tall 26 year old Army Lieutenant from Minsk and his wife is on the ladies' team. He has a calm classic style, is economic of movement, has a fast lunge and accurate point.

Epee Team

Eighteen teams started. In the round of eight USSR beat Switzerland 9/5, West Germany beat Poland 9/3, Sweden beat Hungary 9/6 and France beat Italy 9/2. In the semi-final USSR beat West Germany 9/1 and France beat Sweden 9/3. Sweden took third over West Germany 8/7.

The championship match produced some very good fencing. France built up a commanding 5/1 lead but the Russians fought back to 6/3 when Dreyfus and Smoliakov had a double defeat which seemed at that stage to be to France's advantage. However

the USSR continued to improve their score and things looked desperate for the French when Bourquard again lost to Nikantchikov 5-1 to make the score 7/6. In the penultimate bout Allemand faced Smoliakov, neither at that point having scored a victory. By forceful attacks and two fine ripostes Allemand opened up a 4-1 lead, then seemed to lose any sense of tactics and attacked wildly only to be neatly stop-hit to bring the score to 4-3. A desperate fleche gave Allemand the victory and France retained her title 8/6.

So ended a World Championship Tournament and notable more for its good organization than for its standard of fencing. Russia took the Coupe des Nations.

Ed Note: The U.S. entered all events except sabre. In no instance were we able to field top strength, but some promising young talent gained valuable experience. Performances were disappointing and are reported in the summaries below.

Foil Final: 1. G. Svechnikov, USSR, 5 v.; 2. J. C. Magnan, France, 4 v.; 3. V. Poutiatine, USSR, 3 v.; 4. J. Kamuti, Hungary, 2 v.; 5. R. Parulski, Poland, 1 v.; C. Noel, France, 0 v.

U.S. Performances: Bleamaster (0/5), Borak (1/4) and Elliott (0/4) eliminated first round, Netburn (2/4) qualified from first round, eliminated in second.

France: 5. West Germany; 6. Rumania; 7 (tied) **Foil Team:** 1. USSR; 2. Hungary; 3. Poland; 4. Italy and Japan.

U.S. Performances: U.S. (Bleamaster, Borak, Elliott, Netburn) lost to USSR 13/3 and Italy 14/2. Borak won 4 and Bleamaster 1.

Women's Final: 1. T. Samusenko, USSR, 4 v.; 2. A. Zabelina, USSR, 3 v.; 3 (tied). 1. Bobis, Hungary, G. Gorokhova, USSR, and E. Iencic, Rumanian, with 2 v., 17 t.r., 15 t.s.; 6. V. Rastvorova, USSR, 2 v., 17 t.r., 14 t.s.

U.S. Performances: O'Connor passed the first two rounds 3/3 and 2/2. Lost to Gapais of France in direct elimination (4/3, 3/4, 4/3) and to Gulacsy of Hungary in the repechage (2/4, 4/3, 4/3). Angell (3/3) passed first round, was eliminated (0/4) in second. Kuzen (0/6) and Terhune (2/4) eliminated in first round.

Women's Team: 1. USSR; 2. Hungary; 3. France; 4. Rumania; 5. Italy; 6. West Germany; 7. (tied) Poland and Sweden.

U.S. Performances: U.S. (Angell, Drungis, Kuzen, O'Connor, Terhune) lost to West Germany 15/1 and USSR 14/2. Angell, O'Connor and Terhune won one each.

Epee Final: 1. A. Nikantchikov, USSR, 5 v.; 2. C. Bourquard, France, 4 v.; 3. B. Gonsior, Poland, 3 v.; 4. J. Smoliakov, USSR, 2 v., 20 t.r.; 5. G. B. Breda, Italy, 2 v., 21 t.r.; 6. R. Trost, Austria, 0 v.

U.S. Performances: Bleamaster (2/4), Borak (1/5) and Netburn (2/4) eliminated first round. Elliott (3/2) passed first round, eliminated in second round (0/6).

Epee Team: 1. France; 2. USSR; 3. Sweden; 4. West Germany; 5. Hungary; 6. Switzerland; 7 (tied) Italy and Poland.

U.S. Performance: U.S. eliminated in first round. Scores not available.

Sabre Final: 1. J. Pawlowski, Poland, 4 v.; 2. T. Pezsa, Hungary, 3 v., 17 t.r.; 3. Z. Horvath, Hungary, 3 v., 18 t.r.; 4. E. Vinokurov, USSR, 2 v., 19 t.r.; 5. J. Rylsky, USSR, 2 v., 23 t.r.; 6. W.

LEONARD DOUGHTY

Captain Doughty, USN, died on August 7, 1966 of a heart attack. Although his heart condition kept him off the strips during the last ten years, he stayed with fencing in every other way. Officially a member of the Maryland Division and the Washington Fencers Club, Len Doughty was well known to fencers throughout the country. During his long Navy career he never travelled without his fencing bag and he was an enthusiastic supporter of new fencing groups wherever he was stationed. A good epee fencer with a powerful hand, he was nationally ranked from 1939 to 1941, was a medallist in the 1937 and 1940 Pacific Coast Championships and a medallist in the 1939 Metropolitan Championship. Maryland mourns his passing and the AFLA has lost a devoted friend.

Dick Oles

LONG ISLAND

by Alfred Bachner

The 3-Weapon Invitation held at Brookhaven resulted as follows: 1. Spinella, NYAC, 6/0; 2. Mooney, NYAC, 5/1; 3. Bachner, LIS, 3/3; 4. Pongo, NYAC, 2/4; 5. Townsend, LIS, 2/4; 6. Brodeth, LIS, 2/4; 7. Kolombatovich, R., 1/5.

ILLINOIS

by Marilyn Rudman

At midsummer, the Illinois Division had held four meets under its summer tournament schedule.

Epee Open: 1. D. von Oppen, Chicago F. C.; 2. George Sosnovsky, Chicago F. C.; 3. J. Leonard U. of Illinois.

Sabre Open: 1. J. Krajcir, Chicago, F. C.; 2. E. Longstreet, Chicago F. C.; 3. M. Fain, Chicago F. C.

Foil Open: 1. G. Sosnovsky, Chicago F. C.; 2. A. Zombolas, Chicago F. C.; 3. D. Walker, Chicago F. C.

Ladies Open: 1. J. Lux, Chicago F. C.; 2. M. Rudman, Chicago F. C.; 3. E. Hrabar, Chicago F. C.; 4. E. Hrabar, Chicago F. C.

Calorese, Italy, 1 v.

No U.S. entry.

Sabre Team: 1. Hungary; 2. USSR; 3. France; 4. Italy; 5. Poland; 6. East Germany.

No U.S. entry.

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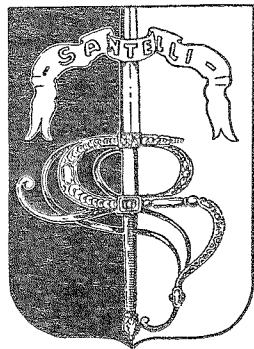
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U.S. OLYMPIC FENCING GAMES COMMITTEE POINT SYSTEM

by W. J. Latzko

The U.S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee held its second meeting on June 26, 1967 at Long Island University. At this time the Committee decided on method of selection for the Pan American team and for the Olympic team in 1968. While selection will be based on the absolute point score earned by the individual, it was decided that the Captain has complete discretion of selection as to who is to compete in each event.

The Pan American team is to be selected on a strict point system, based on the points accumulated by the individual in the 1967 Nationals and the 1967 Nationals. The Olympic team selection is to be based on a strict

point system of points accumulated by an individual in the 1967 Sectionals, the 1967 Nationals, the 1968 Sectionals, and the 1968 Nationals. In addition to that all those who, by winning first place, could attain enough points to be selected to the team or one of the first alternates, will be invited to a special 1968 tryout. The selection of the team will be based upon the accumulated points score of the five events.

In order to allow for variable strength in the Sectional championships, points are awarded, based on the number of Class A fencers in the finals of these championships. Listed below are the exact schedule of points that may be earned in the five competitions named.

Points earned in 1967 Sectional Championships

Place Won	Number of Class A Fencers in the Finals									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Points earned in 1967 National Championship

Place	Points	Place	Points
1	50	6	25
2	45	7	20
3	40	8	15
4	35	8	15
5	30		

Points earned in 1968 Sectional Championships

Place Won	Number of Class A Fencers in the Finals									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
1	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
2	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27
3	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
4	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
6	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	21	23
7	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
8	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
9	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20

Points for 1968 Nationals

Points for 1968 Tryouts

Place won	Points	Place won	Points
1	120	1	120
2	108	2	108
3	96	3	96
4	84	4	84
5	72	5	72
6	60	6	60
7	48	7	48
8	36	8	36
9	24	9	24

ONCE MORE ABOUT U.S. FENCING AND SABRE TECHNIQUE

By Csaba Elthes

Progress is impossible without debate and constructive criticism. However, criticism and debate serve progress only if they are based on facts and supported by a good understanding of the subject. When forming an opinion about the fencing progress of a country one must be familiar with the over-all current trends of international fencing. Reviewing the 1965-66 world rankings one finds the U.S. foil team in 10th and the U.S. sabre team in 7th place. No other U.S. team or individual is mentioned. It is predictable that in the 1966 world championships no U.S. team or individual will be listed among the top 10 in any weapon. One must note that a prime reason for this relative decline is the fact that more and more countries are entering the international field, working very hard and participating seriously with their own strength in the World Championships and the results establish world rankings. For those who dwell on past glories I should point out that from 1920 to 1952 there were only four nations in any one event that were really strong. The top competitors in foil were the French and Italians (sometimes the Belgians); in addition to these the Swedes were strong in epee, and in sabre there existed a sum where anybody could move in temporarily. There were a few "outside" great individuals such as German Casmir, Dutchman Jong, Americans Calnan and Levis, and also Zapelli but they could not change the overall domination of the aforementioned nations. On the other hand, today in foil there are nine (France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia), in epee there are eleven and in sabre at least six which are stronger than the U.S. In the old days practice methods were more or less uniform. But today? Just as an example, the Hungarian Olympic Squad held 12 training sessions in **four months**.

If anybody sets out to evaluate the higher standards of U.S. fencing, these facts must be known and considered. Knowing these facts must make a decision — do we wish to

remain a part of the international competitive fencing scene, or are we going to be satisfied to stay home and compete locally for fun and healthful exercise as Miss Mary Gehant intimates in her article (Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 20, March 1966). If this latter proposition reflects the general consensus, then I for one would like to know it as soon as possible. Until now, disregarding personal business and health considerations, I have tried to develop competitors to the international level under circumstances far inferior to those in Europe. I prefer not to play the role of Don Quixote. Nothing could be simpler for me than to become a "health" coach. I speak not only for myself but for all who teach fencing on a high competitive level. It takes considerably more time, effort and energy from both competitor and coach to train according to international competitive standards.

If we make up our minds to try to achieve more than health fencing or local competitive results, we need much more help and much more understanding. American Fencing could contribute by publishing the results of international and major U.S. events such as the Piller Memorial etc. It is fine to publish results of novice or junior meets in the various divisions, but it would be educational if the big open competitions in New York would be discussed, especially since a large percentage of our Olympic Squad participate in these competitions. This information is necessary for the experts who live outside the Metropolitan area.

Ed. Note. For the past few years the Metropolitan Division has not sent us reports of its open championships or major competitions.

The true experts always want to know the realistic and up-to-date progress of top fencers and would not want to be misled by the results of a Nationals (such as 1965) in which many top competitors are missing. Had my honorable fellow coach (Mr. Toth) known all the facts about U.S. fencers he might not have wasted his time writing an evaluation of the technique of only a few top sabremen. (Vol. 17, No. 2, p. 15, January 1966). Of the 12 nationally ranked sabremen of the previous year only Hamori and Orban participated in the 1965 Nationals. One simply cannot form an opinion as to the status of U.S. sabre

fencing without analyzing the overwhelming majority of top-ranked fencers. There is no expert in the world who could attempt it without inviting serious criticism.

The truth is that, based on the U.S. performance in the 1962 and 1963 World Championships, various Warsaw competitions, and the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the international experts agree that our fencers are on a par technically with the Europeans. This same opinion was expressed by Hungarian experts after our Martini & Rossi Competitions. During the six years of this major international event U.S. fencers have won first prizes and valued places in the finals against the best in the world. It proves that we have enough good talent and that with satisfactory preparation we can achieve good results. However, to reach the top at the international level we need four things: good material, good coaches, good leadership and money. (By definition, "good" includes ability and a willingness to work hard.) If any one of these four is missing, we cannot expect good results in today's tough competitions.

I would like to call attention to the changes which have developed in the technique of modern sabre fencing in recent years. Had Mr. Toth had the opportunity to observe today's best international fencers he most certainly would modify his present concepts. In modern sabre fencing no top fencer would present his blade. The forced blade attacks have been obsolete in the modern Hungarian school for decades. This was a prime reason for the continuous Hungarian success against the Italians who were the strongest advocates of the old school. Now, even the Italians avoid

giving the blade or making blade-attacks. The attack on the blade triggers quick reflex actions from the defender and those who use it frequently are easily recognizable and their actions are anticipated; it is also easy to use second intention against them. Blade attacks demand more thorough preparation than attacks directed against openings. The Hungarians long ago recognized the limitations of blade attacks and use them only as a rare surprise action. The use of the lower or upper line as invitation is nothing but suicide when used against a swift fencer, due to the exposure of the hand and lower arm. If a modern sabre fencer invites at all, he does it as the momentary situation dictates, based on rapid changes of his footwork, and even these only with the utmost care. Today's sabre game is based on athletic ability which has considerably reduced the attacks with second intention and consequently the use of the counter attack with feint (finta in tempo) has also almost vanished. Incidentally, the latter action was only used 2 or 3 percent of the time even in the golden years of Hungarian fencing. The contra tempo, which is the counter action against the finta in tempo, is even more rarely used. These actions are based on inbred reflexes. The contra tempo cannot be executed consciously - it appears at the highest level in the art of fencing as a sheer reflex action. Thus these actions are not a practical and useful part of sabre technique, but rather artistic and decorative elements. One can't select these actions as standards to judge the level of U.S. sabre technique, especially when applied to the not-too-strong field at the 1965 Nationals.

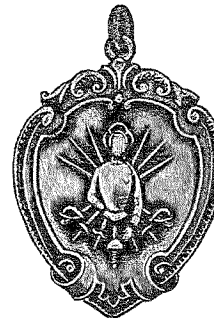
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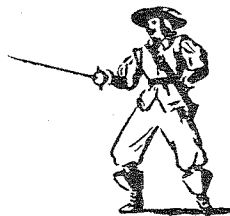
base your judgement on such standards, the Martini & Rossi winner and former Champion Horvath, or Olympic Champion Zszo, rank equally low as the Americans they did not utilize a single finta in , let alone a contra tempo. On the contrary they demonstrated the highest level of n sabre fencing by using perfectly pre- and executed simple actions and superb work.

note: But see Mr. Beaumont's comments sabre in his report of the 1966 World Championships.

naturally, modern sabre coaching should everything which may improve tech- including blade attacks. However, one recognize and emphasize those actions produce the most effective competitor lay's environment.

pointing out the extent of government ies for sports in most countries my goal een to emphasize the advantage our ents have over us. Knowing this, we increase our own efforts in our own I do not advocate government support

in general. On the other hand I believe that sports must be an integral part of the education of our youth. If all youths had access to sports the number of delinquents, dope addicts and draft card burners would be drastically reduced. In every country where the life and fate of youth is of common interest, society and government cannot stay indifferent. If society only supports sports which can show achievements, then the AFLA's efforts to obtain financial assistance are in vain. It is difficult to understand the huge difference existing among sports in the U.S. In my opinion profitability or attendance cannot be the sole judge of the value of any sport.



TAX EXEMPTION

The Internal Revenue Service has found the AFLA is entitled to be exempt from Federal income tax as an educational organization. In its ruling it stated:

"Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in Section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of sections 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code Where disbursements are made to individuals, case histories regarding the recipients should be kept showing names, addresses, purposes and amounts of disbursements, relationship if any to members, officers, trustees or donors of funds to you, in order that any and all distributions made to individuals can be substantiated"

Our League Counsel, Mr. Ruben, will give full instructions in our next issue.

AFLA TRUST FUNDS

Your President has devoted considerable time and effort to develop a fiscal plan of long range potential that would provide fencing with some degree of financial independence in the future.

As you are aware, the AFLA Inc. has filed for tax exemption and hopefully expects approval. Such approval will allow contributions, etc. to our organization to be deducted for income tax purposes. In view thereof, it is proposed that the AFLA provide for the establishment of two trust funds to which monies, equipment, and/or securities can be donated by businesses or individuals. The two trust funds will be designated as:

- 1: International Trust Fund. (For international activities)
2. United States Trust Fund. (For domestic activities)

The two trust funds will allow the contributor to designate to which activity the funds should be applied.

The donated funds will be invested as proposed by the Trustees and the income therefrom will be paid at regularly scheduled intervals to the AFLA. If fund raising activities are successful, the trust funds will increase

from year to year, thus increasing income available to the AFLA for promotion of our sport.

The Trustee of the fund(s) will consist of the following:

1. AFLA PRESIDENT - Norman Lewis
2. NON-DIRECTOR - M. A. de Capriles
3. NON-DIRECTOR - Robert Driscoll

Succeeding Trustees will be appointed by existing Trustees — not by the membership or the Board of Directors of the AFLA. Such procedure provides for planned continuity of intelligent investment for maximum benefit to the AFLA.

A firm base already exists. Through the generosity of J. Brooks B. Parker, a former Philadelphian, the AFLA presently is the residual beneficiary of a \$25,000.00 trust from his estate. When the proceeds are received, they must be used exclusively for international activities.

AFLA members are requested to furnish their comments on the foregoing to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,
Norman Lewis
President - AFLA

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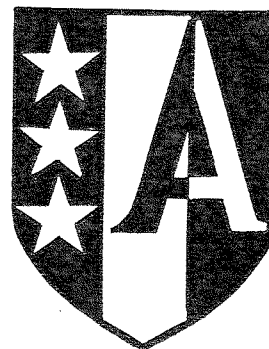


WHAT'S NEW?

We'll tell you what's new if you'll send for our Fencing Equipment Newsletter. Published bi-monthly by American Fencers' Supply, this bulletin gives timely tips on maintenance and repair of standard and electrical fencing gear as well as information on new items of fencing equipment from AROUND THE WORLD.

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BLIC RELATIONS REPORT

by A. John Geraci, Chairman

AFLA Public Relations Committee

inations Please

ical officers are requested to give some ght to the nominations for the Martini ossi Award, honoring the Sportscaster or swriter who has rendered outstanding ce to fencing. The division public rela-officer should submit the nomination to ohn Geraci, 279 E. Northfield Road, gston, N. J. prior to November 15 so nominations may be presented to the d of Directors at its December meeting.

re previous awards have gone to:

'63—Harold Rosenthal, N. Y. Herald-Tribune

'64—Ray Brienza, Newark Evening News

'65—Lincoln Werden, N.Y. Times

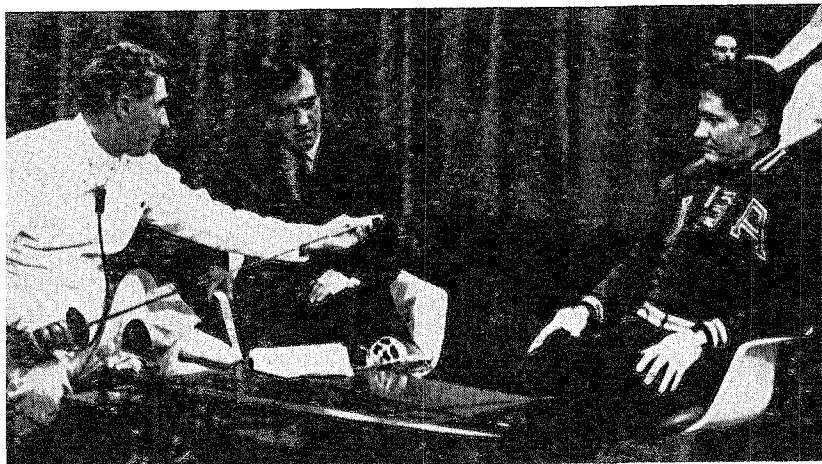
re Sportscaster or Sportswriter who is n by the Board of Directors receives the ini & Rossi Award (a beautiful sterling - bowl and plaque) and then his name bmitted to the National Selection Board he Sportscaster and Sportswriter Award, r meets in Salisbury, North Carolina in

April, where he will be competing against nominees from other sports.

Educational TV

In every Division and Section there is an Educational TV station. Let us make use of it to exhibit fencing. Use your local champions and coaches and tie it to a local personality. Feature your Junior Olympic program, local YMCA class, or High School teams. Make it interesting and exciting.

On May 4 we taped for TV Channel 13's "New Jersey Speaks for Itself" a non-commercial half-hour program. Michel Alaux, Olympic Coach and Fencing Master at the N.Y. Fencers Club and A. John Geraci, N. J. Epee Champion for three consecutive years, talked and discussed fencing with Dennis Wholey, the Program Host, and then gave demonstrations with the 12-year old Gaylor twins, Peter and Paul. At the end Maitre Alaux gave Mr. Wholey a fencing lesson. The program has already been shown three times and is available on request from Channel 13 to be played over your local TV station. The request should come from the Program Director of your area TV station and should be made to Mr. Lewis Freedman, Program Director, Channel 13, 304 W. 58 St., New York 10019.



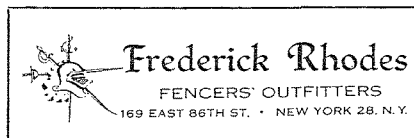
A. John Geraci, Dennis Wholey, Michel Alaux

Other Items:

On July 10 the present and former sabre champions, Al Morales and Alex Orban, gave a demonstration on the Sonny Fox TV Sunday Morning Show. On July 19 June Lockhart talked about fencing and how much she enjoyed it. She and her husband had to learn something about the sport for one of their shows and both liked it so much that they continued taking lessons.

AFLA Brochure

"The AFLA, Questions and Answers" was distributed at the Nationals and is available for distribution in your Division. The brochure has been well received and each copy should bring in new members. Place it in your local sports shops, pin it on the bulletin boards in schools, YMCA's etc. Let's use it to double our membership. Copies may be obtained from Secretary W. J. Latzko, 33-62nd Street, West New York, N. J.



INTERNATIONAL UNDER-17 FOIL

by John Harkness

The 5th Annual London JYA International Foil for boys and girls was held at the Jewish Youth Center in London, Ontario. Forty-eight fencers from Buffalo, London, St. Catharines, Tonawanda and Toronto competed.

Girls: 1. Helen Whittaker, London; 2. Scarlett Page, Toronto; 3. Gail Kentzer, Buffalo; 4. Susan Zinner, London; 5. Alice Slocarinis, Toronto; 6. Anne Buchner, London.

Boys: 1. Emerick Hennyey, Toronto; 2. Geza Tatrallyay, Toronto; 3. Bill Buchner, London; 4. Steven Morris, Buffalo; 5. Michael Pope, London; 6. John Bolta, Toronto; 7. Jim Lamonte, Toronto; 8. Mike Stern, Buffalo; 9. George Scherck, Buffalo.



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WE MUST BE DOING SOMETHING WRONG

Whatever the recent National Championships may be remembered and cherished for there is no doubt one historic achievement that will not soon be forgotten. For never in the history of American sport is it likely that a national championship attracted such larger crowds. There are probably few city or school championships in any sport that could have failed to draw at least as many spectators, particularly when admission was free. The dearth of audience at times occasioned almost as much comment in the N. Y. Times' write ups as the fencing itself.

Inquestionably, many fencers regard it as only a coincidence that the repellent form of our championships is a parallel phenomena of our antiquated round robin term. For fencing alone today uses this useless system from start to finish while setting records in non-attendance, as other sports grow in popularity.

The objections against some form of direct elimination are many, and more than twice told. But one and all they apply just truly to most of the other individual sports: tennis, handball, boxing, squash, wrestling, etc., that unanimously have made a social point of avoiding the thoroughly unumatic round robin for their final and deciding matches.

It is true that some of the spectators at Paramount were non-fencers, most of whom had wandered in from the University cafeteria in the lounge right outside the auditorium. (It was more comfortable inside and cost less.) But who will deny that if all the eliminated contestants had stayed for the meals and brought a few dates, the attendance would have been at least twice as large.

When a sport's ultimate championship fails to attract even a majority of the competitors isn't it time to think about changing the way in which they are held, to seriously consider doing something similar to what other individual sports have been doing for half a century or more?

Especially when we have such a ready-made example at hand as the Martini Rossi Championships. At these events the N.Y.A.C.

may hold somewhat less than the Yankee Stadium, but in a fulsome way it does seem to retain till the last point nearly all the eliminated competitors of the day along with a high percentage of the community's active fencers and aficionados.

Alex Solomon

VALUE OF FENCING IN MOBILITY TRAINING

By Leo Riley

St. Paul's Rehabilitation Center,
Newton, Mass.

"Why would anyone teach a blind person to fence?" We have done it at St. Paul's as an extremely valuable part of our mobility training program, which is based primarily on the Hoover cane technique. Our fencing program could not have succeeded without the great work of our coach, Lawrence Dargie. According to Mr. Dargie, teaching fencing to blind persons demands concentration and constant attention to details. These qualities are found in any good fencing coach, but in addition one must be able to express oneself distinctly and lucidly; one must be able to get blind students to visualize. Remember, you cannot SHOW a blind person how to do something.

Each trainee at St. Paul's has three fencing lessons a week each lasting 50 minutes. The course lasts 16 weeks, so that each trainee has a total of 40 hours instruction.

Mr. Dargie teaches the classical French style, with light grip, blades in contact, and phrasing. He makes certain modifications for blind fencers, but these are few and minor. Only the French foil without a strap is used, so as to gain maximum development of the sense of touch in the fingers. The lower target is the belt line rather than the groin line, thus eliminating the need for low line parries.

During the 16 weeks, trainees learn the "on guard", straight thrusts, parries, counters, changes of engagements, beats, disengages; and combinations of these, such as double change, beat, disengage, lunge. For footwork they are taught (besides the lunge) the advance, retreat, jump forward, jump back, balestra and retreat-lunge. Handwork and footwork are eventually combined.

Can people who are blind accomplish all this in 40 hours? They do, but the fundamentals must be learned correctly. Not almost learned, not nearly right, but all right, all correct. This is fundamental to any success with blind students. Mr. Dargie emphasizes the on guard position, straight arm, and lunge. The correct lunge depends on correct on guard position; on a lunge; a one-inch deviation of the hand, pommel, or feet will make an eight-inch deviation at the tip of the blade — which can mean a miss. So we are talking in terms of correct positions with less than one inch of variance.

The on guard and lunge they use are no different from the ones expounded in the established books on fencing. The heels must be in line, with the feet at right angles; the fencers go on guard initially in position six which protects their "outside", with the tip of the blade pointing to the top of their opponent's head. As long as the blades remain in contact on the outside of each other, the fencer by this "feel" knows he is protected. He need only parry in position four to close the inside line if his opponent disengages or changes engagement.

With a light grip a fencer will get the "feel" of the pressure on the blade and will know whether his opponent's line is opened or closed. This takes time to develop, but his entire offense depends on this "feel". He will know as soon as he changes engagement whether his opponent closed the line or not, and if he did, how and with what action. He can also tell by the "feel" whether his opponent in six or four, has changed engagement or has countered; he can tell if he is lined up correctly with his opponent and if his distance is too long, too close or just right. The lunge is always preceded by the straightening of the arm, pommel against the wrist, with weapon hand directly in line with the toe of the lead foot. When the lunge is completed it should produce a touch provided the opponent does not parry.

If the blind fencer misses the target he then has to determine immediately on which side of the target his blade passed, whether his blade was short of the target, and why he missed. Sometimes these decisions are simultaneous. Through experience he knows his

main faults. For example, if a fencer turns his right toe in, he will have a tendency to lunge inward. Knowing this he would realize that his blade passed to the outside of his opponent. This of course is not always the case. Perhaps the opponent moved to one side or out of line. By swinging his foil in a horizontal plane, while still in the lunge, he can locate the opponent and recover. He is then faced with another decision which becomes automatic with experience: was the miss due to faulty mechanics or because the opponent changed position? If it is mechanics, he must correct them; if it is the opponent who is out of line then he must make a change in his own alignment. He does this first by moving the toe of his rear foot — to the right if his blade passed to the outside of the target, to the left if to the inside. He then picks up his front foot and moves it into the correct alignment. This method serves two purposes: it makes any correction relatively small and, because the rear heel does not leave the floor, it maintains the same relative position and distance of the fencers.

From the basic maneuvers the blind fencer progresses to combinations and strategy. During the last two weeks of the course it would be difficult for sighted people to believe that the competing fencers are blind. They would see a crossing of blades and several changes of engagement to sound out the opponent. They would see straight parries intermingled with counter parries to offset the changes of engagement. Perhaps a few cautious lunges, a quick thrust. Then the bout opens up. Each fencer tests, reacts, plans. There is a quick change of engagement followed by a disengage-lunge; the opponent retreats as he parries. The aggressor recovers and does a balestra. The opponent counter parries, holds, then launches an attack of his own. The play is back and forth: the feint, the surprise, the search, the set-up, the all-out attack — all are present when two blind persons fence. They cover as much distance as two sighted fencers, and because we do not use fencing strips there is the added handicap of possible sideward movement. A fencing mat would help the competitive blind fencer to

(Continued on Page 20)

COACHES IN THE AFLA AND FIE

The fencing master or coach is essential to development of amateur fencing in the world. This sometimes causes some confusion as to what is the proper role of the professional teacher in the conduct of the professional organized sport and the administration of an amateur organization.

The FIE recognized the importance of the professional brethern many years ago when it created an Associate Membership with the right to vote on all AFLA matters, elect AFLA committees, and hold certain elective offices. Extensive review of the relationship of coaches and amateurs in other countries reveals that we in the U.S. give no more status in our national organization than is provided elsewhere.

The question of the national and international role of fencing masters was discussed at the FIE Congress in Paris this May. There are many variations in detail in different parts of the world and the matter is being studied further. The discussion, however, revealed the following general points of agreement:

1. That a professional athlete (competing for money) in any sport is a professional in fencing.

2. That a duly licensed teacher of an athletic subject who teaches fencing as an avocation and without compensation remains an amateur.

3. That a duly licensed teacher of physical education who does not teach fencing remains an amateur. This has been extended to some professional teachers of other sports, and in some countries may compete as amateurs in fencing if they do not teach fencing.

4. Several countries (in addition to the U.S.) permit duly licensed teachers of physical education to retain their amateur standing, and if they coach fencing in schools as an incidental part of their duties, provided they do not give private lessons for compensation and do not accept money for exhibitions, etc. 5. Fencing masters, i.e., those whose principal occupation is to teach fencing, are eligible as amateurs in fencing. However, a fencing master is considered an amateur in

track and field, or in skiing, if he engages in no teaching or similar activities in these sports.

6. The Statutes of the FIE (Art. 18) specifically provide:

"The FIE recognizes formally that affiliated associations (such as AFLA) may include professors and amateurs, on condition that for all international questions the professors shall in no way interfere with amateur affairs and that the amateurs shall in no way interfere with professional affairs."

In many countries this Article has been interpreted to bar professional teachers of fencing from any voice or part in the selection of international teams, including the Olympic Teams.

7. It is customary in all countries represented at the Congress to have the top national and local offices filled by amateurs only, and to have the fencing masters function chiefly in an advisory capacity, through a "technical commission", on such questions as sports development, promotion, rules of competition, organization of tournaments, judging and directing, etc. The FIE Commission on Statutes has recommended recognition of an advisory technical commission from the Academie d'Armes Internationale, the world professional organization, to be available for consultation with the FIE commissions on rules, judging, electrical equipment and materiel, and promotion.

8. In many countries fencing masters have a separate organization to which amateurs are normally not admitted, although leaders of the national amateur body are sometimes elected as honorary members.

VALUE OF FENCING IN MOBILITY TRAINING

(Continued From Page 19)

stay in alignment, but it would detract from his hearing the movement of the feet of his opponent. Thus a mat is not desirable for the blind trainee who is taking up fencing to develop his other senses.

You might ask "How do blind fencers compare with sighted fencers?" As far as ability is concerned you have merely to put on a blindfold and fence with one. It has been tried by sighted fencers and frequently the blind person won. How do they compare with sighted fencers as far as progress is concerned? We believe that given an equal amount

of instruction the blind person will be a better technician and fencer at the end of 16 weeks than a sighted person. There is logic behind this statement. A sighted person making a mistake in one of the fundamentals in the execution of an action can see what the result will be. Therefore he usually makes another mistake instead of correcting the first one in order to, say, score a point. The blind fencer cannot do that. He does not know if his lunge will hit or not until after it is completed. If the mistake is his, he must correct it to be effective on the next lunge. This continual correction of mistakes, this constant striving for perfection, will tend to make the blind fencer a better technician than his sighted counterpart.

Much of what the blind fencer learns is immediately applicable to travel with the Hoover cane, since he learns to consider both the foil and the cane as extensions of his arm and hand, while the practice he gets in coordinating footwork and arm work, as well as in developing the proper light touch and feel, helps greatly to restore the confidence he lost when he lost his sight.

1966 CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMARY

69TH ANNUAL I.C.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS Yale University March 11-12

Foil: 1. Steve Weinstein, Columbia; 2. Al Davis, NYU; 3. Mike Gaylor, NYU

Epee: 1. Ronald McMahon, Penn.; 2. Richard Holzman, Columbia; 3. Paul Pesthy, Rutgers.

Sabre: 1. Frank Lowy, Columbia; 2. Todd Makler, Penn.; 3. Mark Berger, Columbia.

Foil Team: NYU

Epee Team: Navy

Sabre Team: NYU

3-Weapon Team: NYU

28ND ANNUAL N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS Duke University March 18-19

Foil: 1. Al Davis, NYU; 2. Armando Hereida, Navy; 3. Ernest Hayman, Wayne

Epee: 1. Bernhardt Herman, Iowa; 2. Paul Pesthy, Rutgers; 3. Dan Cantillon, Detroit

Sabre: 1. Paul Apostol, NYU; 2. Wayne Boucher, Wayne; 3. Mark Haskell, Mich. State

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38TH ANNUAL I.W.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS Jersey City State College April 15-16

Individual: 1. Carol Abby, NYU; 2. Sheila Millman, Rutgers; 3. Carol Mitteldorf, Paterson State

Team: Paterson State College.

74TH ANNUAL U.S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

New York, N.Y. June 25-July 2

Foil: 1. Max Geuter, Germany; 2. Uriah Jones, Salle Santelli, N. Y.; 3. Heizaburo Okawa, Japan.

Epee: 1. Paul Pesthy, NYAC; 2. David Micanik, Salle Csiszar, Phila; 3. Gil Eisner, NYAC.

Sabre: 1. Al Morales, NYAC; 2. Daniel Magay, Pannonia AC, San Francisco; 3. Mike Dasaro, NYAC.

Women: 1. Janice Romary, Salle Vince, Los Angeles; 2. Tommy Angell, Pannonia AC, San Francisco; 3. Elisa Botbyl, Salle Nord, Los Angeles.

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VETERANS' FOIL INVITATION

The Fencers Club conducted an invitation foil meet which proved very popular among veterans and some of our promising young talent who stayed to watch and officiate. It hoped that the event will be repeated and will spread to other weapons. Contestants ranged to be over 50 years of age or over forty and no longer actively competing. The roster was impressive - including the holder of a silver Olympic medal (Joe Levis) and holders of 15 national foil championships, 3 national epee championships, 10 Austrian and several Canadian titles, and covering Olympic Games participation from 1924 through 1960.

In order to protect those not physically up to a long and hard competition (knowing the competitive spirit which would push them beyond endurance) the organizers fixed bouts of three touches. Dr. Daniel Bukantz was the winner, with Joe Levis second and Dernelly very placing third on touches over Jim Rauch. Everyone received a prize and the club served a buffet and beer. Our thanks to the Blanc and Alex Solomon for a pleasant evening.

SUMMARY

Pool I - Curtis Ettinger 4/0; James Strauch 3/1; Nat Lubell 2/2; Al Skrobisch 1/3; Morris Goodman 0/4.
Pool II - Daniel Bukantz 3/0; Dernelly Every 3/0; N. Carenfil 2/2; William Block 1/3; Robert Zaum 0/4.
Pool III - Joseph Levis 4/0; Jose de Capriles

3/1; Roland Asselin 2/2; Paul Moss 1/3; Alex Solomon 0/4.

Final: Bukantz 5/0; Levis 4/1; Every 2/3; 11 t.r.; Strauch 2/3, 13 t.r.; Ettinger 1/4, 13 t.r., 9 t.s.; de Capriles 1/4, 13 t.r., 6 t.s.

1966 CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMARY

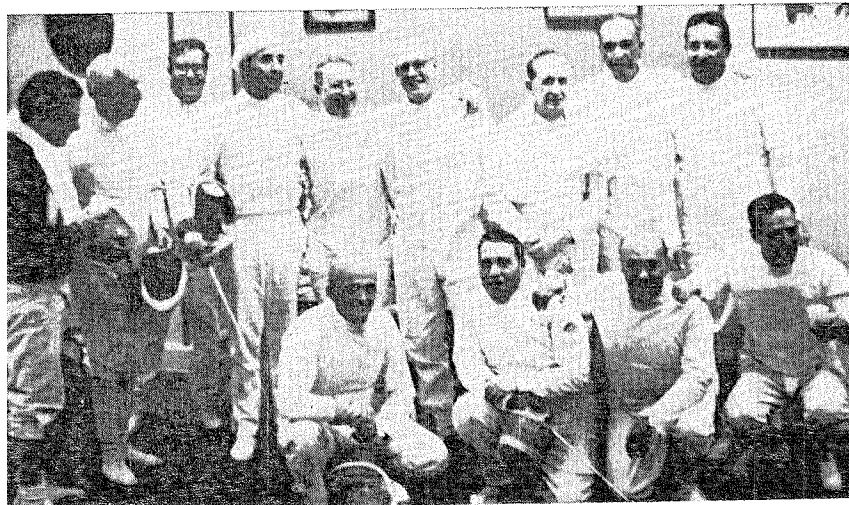
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Foil Team: Fencers Club, N.Y.
Epee Team: Salle Csiszar, Phila.
Sabre Team: New York AC, N.Y.
Women's Team: Pannonia AC, San Francisco
Martini & Rossi Trophy: New York AC, N. Y.

World Championships

Moscow, Russia July 6-16

Foil: German Svehchnikov, USSR
Foil Team: USSR
Epee: Alexis Nikantchikov, USSR
Epee Team: France
Sabre: Jerzy Pawlowski, Poland
Sabre Team: Hungary
Women's: Tatjana Samusenko, USSR
Women's Team: USSR



Standing: Strauch, Carenfil, Lubell, Levis, Block, Every, Ettinger, de Capriles, Bukantz.
Kneeling: Asselin, Baum, Goodman, Solomon

AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

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