



BROOKE MAKLER

IFA Foil Champion 1973

NCAA Foil Champion 1973

Martini-Rossi Epee Champion 1973

Mid-Atlantic Epee Champion 1973

AMERICAN FENCING

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DEADLINE FOR 1973 ISSUES

Issue Date	Closing Date for Copy	Mailing Date
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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE AFLA

For many years the AFLA has watched as thousands of fencers who have preferred to fence for pleasure and exercise have remained outside our organization. As the official sponsor of the **Presidential Sports Award Program** for fencing we now have a great opportunity to get them involved with us. Let's do everything possible to publicize the Fencing Awards through the media, our section, division, clubs, schools or informal groups at YMCA's, YWCA's, etc.

Fencing is a great sport for physical fitness and we can promote it. Follow the progress of people who start on the program, and help them to complete it. Fencing and the AFLA will benefit of course, but the individuals involved will find it even more rewarding.

(Ed. Note: The above guest editorial is by our feature writer Dan Lyons. Dan was the official AFLA liaison to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sport, and was instrumental in setting up the regulations for the new Fencing Sports Award program. Further on in this issue is a full report on this program, with an illustration of the attractive badge which accompanies it.)

(SEE PAGE 7)

PHOTO CREDIT

The photograph of the six finalists at the Stella Fox Goldstein memorial competition appearing on page eleven of our last issue was taken and donated to American Fencing by Mr. Tom Chin of Hunter College.

FENCING COACH AVAILABLE

Miss Roxanne Busch is looking for a position as physical education teacher and fencing coach at a college. She is a former Montclair State College fencer and has a Masters degree from the University of North Carolina. She has coached fencing for seven years at Buffalo State College; and her responsibilities there were numerous. A more detailed resume is available by writing Miss Roxanne Busch, 68 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, New York 14222.

ED VEBELL DESIGNS U.S. STAMPS

by Jeffrey Tishman

Ed Vebell, noted illustrator from Westport, Connecticut, and former Martini-Rossi Epee Champion, has been selected by the U.S. Postal Service to design ten commemorative postage stamps to honor America's postal employees. When placed adjacently, the stamps will depict the processing of mail in a city post office.

This brings to eleven the number of postage stamps designed by Vebell; who in 1968 created the stamp saluting the Elk's "Support our Youth" Program. Vebell's work, which tends towards sports and military themes, has appeared in many national magazines over the last thirty years; including *Sports Illustrated*, *Life*, *Field & Stream*, *Sports Afield*, *The Readers Digest*, and *American Heritage*. In 1962, he wrote and illustrated *The Sports Illustrated Book of Fencing*. He has contributed to many other books and pamphlets on all aspects of sports.



Ed Vebell and his wife, Elsie

He was first alternate for the team in 1956 and 1960.

In the first Pan American Games he placed third in the individual and won gold and silver team medals. He was three times Metropolitan champion and third in the 1952 U.S. Undoubtedly, the high point of his career was at the Martini-Rossi when he became the first American to win the epee championship.

Vebell's wife, Elsie, is also a fencer and this three daughters — Vic and Andrea — all fence as well member of the Fencers Club of Westport and is also very active with a fencing club. He helped establish nineteen



Ed Vebell's 1968 design for the stamp saluting the Elk's "Support Our Youth" campaign.

Vebell, 52, was a member of the 1952 U.S. Olympic Team in Helsinki, where he reached the individual semifinal in epee.



The block of ten stamps designed for the United States Postal Service by Ed Vebell, depicting various steps in the handling of mail and honoring the postal employees.

From The President

by Steve Sobel



At the end of September a young fencer asked me "Now that you have been AFLA President for one month, what has been done? I see nothing." I replied that what is being done is not always immediately apparent. The plans were then complete to insure a complete AFLA Mailing List and prompt mailing of AMERICAN FENCING.

Although this had already been reported to the Board of Directors, it was not tangible or capable of being seen by the general membership. I didn't think too seriously about this early inquiry until the end of March when I was asked by a prominent coach of many Olympic fencers "Now that you have been AFLA President for eight months, what has been done to improve the AFLA programs for International Fencing? I see nothing." Of course, the latter question was a rhetorical one, inferring that this part of the AFLA program was improperly neglected; but I knew otherwise. These inquiries, however, emphasized the desirability of a progress report now, to prevent any misunderstandings which might be prevalent.

A Basic Policy Approach

In attacking all problems presented I have been guided by two basic principles. It is necessary to refer to them to assist in your evaluation of this report. **First**, accuracy is more important than speed. Since it is better to be right than sorry, nothing complicated or controversial was undertaken hastily without a full evaluation of all the policy considerations, and consultation with all concerned fencers. **Second**, although it is faster to make decisions without any discussions or vote, the democratic way, through not as efficient, is far more effective. No Action has or will be taken unless it represents the will of the majority.

What has been done:

1. American Fencing is being mailed regularly and on time.
2. All mailing lists are complete and up-to-date. Division Secretaries are being notified of last year's members who did not join this year for follow-up action.
3. All correspondence to national officers is being processed expeditiously with prompt replies.
4. Board of Directors meetings provide for true national representation. This year there are 3 meetings: the first was in New York in September; the second was in California in February; and the third will be during the Nationals in Arizona. Descriptive agenda and reports are circulated in advance of the meetings providing absent directors with the opportunity to submit comments prior to Board action.
5. Excellent amicable working relationships exist between the AFLA and Intercollegiate and High School Conferences. This may be taken for granted by Fencers but when other sports are compared to fencing it becomes very apparent how important this is.
6. Summer Fencing camps are a reality. (We still need more throughout the country of the type conducted by Raoul Sudre at Cornell University.)
7. The Martini-Rossi International was again conducted and very successful.
8. The U.S. Under-20 Team was one of the best selected through the new AFLA Jr. Olympic Program which includes both an Annual Championship on Washington's Birthday weekend, and the Under-19 Nationals. (Chaba Pallaghy, Chief of Mission is doing an excellent job organizing this team.)
9. The urgently needed By-Law Amendments are complete and ready for a vote. (An excellent job was done by Emily John-

son. It was fully reported in the last issue of American Fencing.)

What is Being Done:

1. **International Team Training and Preparation:** Financial support was obtained from the Olympic Committee for the Martini-Rossi Internationals. One application for travel expense to a few selected International events was also approved. It must be understood that the USOC changed its administration in February for the new quadrennials. Therefore, prior to this time there was no USOC Fencing Sports Committee to legally function, and no opportunity to establish working relationships with USOC Committees not yet in existence. The important work of the USOC Fencing Sports Committee, such as the establishment of an International Squad, the development of a Team Training program, and the determination of selection procedures for the next Olympic Team, could not have been effectively commenced.

"In addition, serious communication problems were encountered in the selection of the U.S. Team for the World Championships. Better operating procedures must be established for the notification of international events to the nationally ranked fencers, and for the notification to the International committee by these fencers of their desire and availability to compete."

International Team training and preparation was not neglected; it is of prime importance, but as we know from our competitive fencing, an attack only succeeds if it is made in the right distance and at the right time.

2. **Rules Books:** The AFLA has been authorized to make an official translation of the FIE Rules; the NCAA Has agreed in principle with the AFLA to one book incorporating all fencing rules, none of which are in conflict, and present plans are in effect to print this during the summer. New Rules Books should be available at the start of the next fencing season.

3. **Coaches Recognition:** The need for University Programs with Academic credit which will lead to the certification of Fencing Masters in the United States similar to the European academies has been recog-

nized by both the AFLA and the should be one of our major dev during the next few years.

This is just a "brief" progre There will be both a membership and a Board of Directors Meeti Nationals. I will be at the Nat entire week. Do you have any st or constructive criticism? Let's Tucson.

FENCING OFFICIALS CO

As we go to press we are info for the first time anywhere, a coll for fencing officials has been ap for the fall of 1973. **The Theory and tals of Presiding as a Fencing O** be given by the Physical Educatio Hunter College in New York. The give one undergraduate credit a held Tuesday evenings at 5:45 p teen weeks.

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HUGO CASTELLO TO RETIRE AS N.Y.U. COACH

by Jeffrey Tishman

Hugo M. Castello, the head coach of New York University's multi-championship team since 1947, has announced that he will retire from this position after the 1973-74 collegiate season, which will be his twenty-seventh campaign.

Castello's teaching career began in 1947, when he succeeded his father, the late Julio M. Castello, as coach of N.Y.U. His teams have won twelve Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships and nine National Intercollegiate titles; both a record. Only once has one of his teams had a losing season.

Castello himself was I.F.A. foil champion at N.Y.U. in 1935 and 1936 and was an alternate for the 1936 U.S. Olympic Team. During this period he was nationally ranked in foil three times. Following graduation from N.Y.U., he received a law degree from Georgetown and entered the U.S. Navy, where he was an instructor of hand-to-hand combat while rising to the rank of lieutenant.

In 1959, he served as coach of the U.S. Pan-American Team. At various times since he has been President of the National Fencing Coaches Association of America; a member of the U.S. Olympic Games Committee; a member of the N.C.A.A. Fencing Rules Committee; and a member of the United States Collegiate Sports Council. Also, he was on the coaching staff of the U.S. teams to the 1969 World Championships and the 1970 and 1972 Under-20 World Championships.

In 1962, he collaborated with his brother, James, on **FENCING** for the Ronald Press. In 1967, in recognition of his contributions to our sport as both coach and administrator, his name was placed alongside that of his father's in the United Savings - Helms Hall of Fame.



Dr. Hugo M. Castello

Castello expects to remain active with the extensive fencing and martial arts equipment firm he operates in New York City with his brother. Most recently he has begun to work closely with the Sports Division of the American Society of Testing Materials and Standards; who seek to establish safety criteria for equipment in all sports.

BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE

by Scott Rose

At the Blue Ridge Fencing Conference's fifth annual championship tournament, defending title-holders, Augusta Military Academy, captured their fourth consecutive three-weapon crown.

RESULTS

1. Augusta Military Academy (Fort Defiance, Va.)	114
2. Tri-Weapon Club (Baltimore)	48
3. Frostburg Fencers (Frostburg, Md.)	46
4. Mercersburg Academy (Mercersburg, Pa.)	22
5. Murry Wood Musketeers (Pittsburgh)	15

INDIVIDUAL

FOIL: 1. David Brusowankin, Tri-Weapon; 2. Lee Ramsey, Augusto; 3. Herbert Maher, Augusta.
EPEE: 1. David Zook, Augusta; 2. Sam Redick, Frostburg; 3. Jaimie May, Mercersburg.
SABRE: 1. Doug Guild, Frostburg; 2. Jeff Isaacson, Mercersburg; 3. Jeff Olsen, Frostburg.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS PROGRAM FENCING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS

by Dan Lyons

Enjoying fencing as a way to keep in shape? Not greatly interested in competition? Well, your efforts will now be recognized. The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has approved a special program set up by the Amateur Fencers League of America through which you can earn several most attractive awards.

All you have to do to achieve the special Presidential Awards is pursue the following program over a 4 month period.

1. Practice fencing for a minimum total of 50 hours.
2. No more than one hour in any one day may be credited to the total.
3. At least 30 of the 50 hours must be under the supervision of an instructor.

Participation in the program is simple. Free log books for maintaining your record of activity can be obtained from your Division, club, school or by writing:

Presidential Sports Awards
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The AFLA looks forward to see sands of fencers from all over the whether affiliated with any group receiving and wearing the Presidential Awards insignia.

TWO NEW BOOKS

by Jeffrey Tishman

Two new books have appeared in the last few weeks that should be of interest to all fencers.

The first, **The Little Known Olympic Sports**, is published by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and is a compilation of fourteen articles on various Olympic sports that appeared from 1971 to 1972 in the **Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation** of the AAHPER. The 72 page, soft-cover volume is edited by Dr. Harvey M. Jessup, the Chairman of the Physical Education Department of Tulane University and the Chairman of the Joint AAHPER Olympic Fencing Development Committee. The four page chapter on fencing is the work of Dr. Hugo M. Castello of New York University. Fencing is also covered briefly in the chapter devoted to the Modern Pentathlon. This well-illustrated book is available directly from the AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Wash-

ington, D.C. 20036. The price is \$

The second work is **Olympism**, a pamphlet produced by the International Olympic Committee. It contains an interesting, frequently illustrated history of the Olympic Movement from ancient times to modern; with special portions on the Olympic Oath, the torch process, various awards, the International Olympic Academy, and the Olympic Museum. It includes a historical and rarely seen photograph, including one showing the first person to take the Olympic Oath — Victor Belgian epeeist.

Olympism, in soft-cover, is available for \$4.00 from the International Olympic Committee, Chateau de Vidy, Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the rust will eat them."

Othello, Act I, Scene I
culled by Lou Shaff



AFLA PATCHES AND PINS AVAILABLE

COLORFUL EMBLEMS ON SALE

Shown here are some of the colorful patches and emblems available to AFLA members from the League Secretary. From left to right are: The AFLA shield patch (in red, white and blue); the AFLA classification patch (in blue and gold), with gold, silver, and bronze classification star pins; the AFLA Nationals patch (in red, white, and blue); and the AFLA Decal (in red, white, and blue). The AFLA shield patch is 3½ inches high by 3 inches wide. Orders for the following cataloged items should be sent **PREPAID** to:

Irwin Bernstein, Sec. AFLA
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Class "A" Gold25¢
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Class "C" Bronze25¢
NATIONALS PATCH	\$1.00
AFLA DECAL	\$1.00
OFFICIALS LAPEL PIN	\$1.00
AFLA LAPEL PIN	\$1.00



Some finalists at the Csiszar Open; from the left, 1. Risto Hurme, 2. Joe Sasek, 4. George Lajos Csiszar, 5. Paul Pesthy, and 6. Bruce Lyons.

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FOURTH CSISZAR OPEN by Stephen Netburn

Risto Hurme, of the 1972 Finnish Olympic team and currently a student at New York University, was the winner of the fourth annual Lajos Csiszar Open Invitation Epee tournament held on January 21st at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hurme is 22 years old and has already compiled an impressive fencing record which includes winning both the junior and senior Finnish National Epee titles in 1969, reaching the quarter final in Munchen (he placed 21st) and winning a bronze medal as a member of the Finnish Modern Pentathlon team at the 1972 Olympic Games.

This year's tournament was the largest ever, with 59 competitors, requiring 5 rounds and consuming 11 hours of exciting and high calibre fencing. As has become traditional, the competition attracted a majority of the leading fencers from the East, Midwest and Southwest and a representation of college fencers. The standard was high,

especially in a so-called "off year" spicuous by their absence from the in some cases the semi-finals, v Bozek, Brooke Makler, Stephen Todd Makler, John Nonna and Will The Csiszar has become an event on the AFLA National cal such a development owes itself selfless people. Among the mo identifiable is the tournament's c nician since its inception in 1969 Byers. In recognition of his many labor and patience the organizers ored to present Mr. Byers with a cc medal during the awards ceremon appreciation is also due to Mr Latzko, Tournament Director, and I The Gladius Society, a graduate fei of the University of Pennsylvania zizers of the tournament, would al acknowledge the full support by ti sity of Pennsylvania and in parti Fred Shabel, Director of Intercolle letics.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AS RELATED TO FENCING

by Randy Ketlinski and Leon Pickens

Several reasons exist for the lack of understanding of scientific knowledge as related to coaching. Two reasons suggested are: 1. Lack of available funds for conducting extensive research in the areas of individual and team sports; and 2. Stubbornness of traditional coaches to review published research and to accept newer innovations and ideas regarding scientific knowledge as related to coaching.

In the last ten years, method and training techniques of individual and team sports have been researched in biomechanics and physiology laboratories of major universities throughout the world.

The endeavors of these biomechanists and physiologists had their most noticeable effects in the 1972 Olympiads where athletic records seemed to fall at will.

Changes in stroke mechanics, starting positions, turning techniques and training techniques, as advocated by biomechanists and physiologists and implemented by prominent swimming coaches, are apparent evidence of justification for research in the area of swimming.

Research, as related to fencing, is almost non-existent. One reason for this non-existence stems from the fact that fencing, in the eyes of the American lay public, is not a major sport. However, the popularity of fencing is expanding, and as a result of this expansion, researchers are beginning to take a closer look at the scientific principles as related to fencing.

In 1959, Mastrapaolo analyzed four expert fencers in an attempt to record time, linear displacement, velocity, accuracy, force and balance of various movement patterns associated with fencing.

In 1968, an attempt by Robert Singer was made to ascertain reaction times, response times, and movement accuracies of beginning female foil fencers. This data was compared to the success of the female fencers as determined by a round robin fencing tournament. Singer

demonstrated a low correlation between reaction time, response time and movement accuracy as related to fencing success.

After conferring with Leon Pickens, head fencing coach at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, it was inconceivable that beginning fencers, such as those used in Singer's investigation, would possess "polished" fencing techniques at the conclusion of a ten week coaching period. Consequently, those female fencers who were the strongest would have had an advantage over the weaker.

To alleviate the "brute strength" factor, it was suggested that Singer's study be repeated with a more skilled population of fencers.

It was the purpose of this study to secure response times and accuracy scores of the top twenty-four fencers in each weapon (epee, sabre and foil) at the 28th Annual NCAA Fencing Championship held at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus.

One hundred and eighteen national collegiate fencers engaged in the first round competition of the 28th Annual NCAA Fencing Championship. After the first day of competition, the field size was reduced to seventy-two fencers or twenty-four fencers per weapon.

Through the use of a scoring device response times and movement accuracies were recorded for each fencer. Participants were rank-ordered according to final placement in their respective class of weapon.

Response time was defined as the total elapsed time from the onset of a stimulus light until the tip of the fencer's weapon pierced the face of the target.

Inscribed on the face of the target were eight concentric circles spaced one inch apart. Accuracy scoring was from one to eight with the lowest score being the best score. Movement accuracy was recorded as the mean score of six lunging trials.

Each fencer was asked to set-up in his normal on guard position. Upon perceiving the stimulus light, the fencer lunged for-

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR EPEE, FOIL AND SABRE FENCERS

Variables	Epee (N=24)		Foil (N=24)		Sa (N=
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	X
Height (in.)	73.24	2.27	70.71	2.01	70.09
Weight (lbs)	172.54	13.08	162.71	13.45	163.21
Response Time	.80	.05	.73	.06	.67
Accuracy	1.52	.34	1.63	.36	2.18

ward towards the target. A distance of 35 inches, from the tip of the weapon to the face of the target, was consistently imposed on each fencer.

The seventy-two fencers then engaged in their respective round robin tournament according to class of weapon; epee, sabre or foil.

After collecting the data, means and standard deviations were calculated. Response times and movement accuracies of the epee, sabre and foil fencers were then correlated with their placement in their respective division.

The findings were reported:

1. Sabre fencemen tend to respond faster than either epee or foil fencers, however, epee fencemen tend to be more accurate than either sabre or foil fencers.
2. Epee fencemen are basically taller and heavier than either sabre or foil fencemen.
3. In all three weapons, low to very slight relationships occurred when placement in the NCAA tournament was correlated with response times. Correlation coefficients of .29, .06 and .42 were obtained for sabre, foil and epee fencemen respectively.
4. When placement in the NCAA tournament was correlated with accuracy measures, correlation coefficients of .19, .27, and .11 were obtained for sabre, foil and epee fencemen respectively.
5. Foil fencers show a slight to fair relationship (.42) between response times and fencing success.
6. A slight to fair relationship (.42) exists between the response times

and lunging accuracies of fencers.

7. A substantial relationship (r = .42) exists between response time and accuracy of sabre fencers.

Recommendations to Fencing Coaches

1. When selecting a specific fencer (epee, foil or sabre) for a tournament, the weight, height, time and movement accuracies of the fencer may have some influence on the fencer's success.
2. Further research must be conducted in these aforementioned areas to reach definite conclusions as to the



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THE CHALLENGE ROMMEL MARCH 10-11, 1973

by John Nonna

The challenge Rommel is the largest FIE tournament. Between 180 and 200 fencers participated in this year's edition, including the Russian, Polish, French, Hungarian, Italian, British, Rumanian and German Teams. The Tournament was held on two consecutive days. This year there were four rounds the first day and three rounds the next. The competition is held in the well-equipped Stade Pierre Coubertin on the outskirts of Paris.

My first round pool was not especially difficult. I defeated a weak Frenchman, a German, Pinelli of Italy and Single of the British team. I dropped a 5-3 bout to Schnul of Hungary but because three of my wins were 5-1 and Schnul lost a bout, I qualified first on the strip.

In the second round, the going got a bit rougher. I fenced a poor bout against Flament, 6th ranked in France, losing 5-1, and lost another bout 5-4 to Szacacs of Hungary. I had no problem qualifying for the succeeding round, however, as I won my three other bouts by comfortable scores against a Frenchman, German and Belgian.

I drew a moderately difficult pool the next round but my fencing also improved. I defeated the 1971 World Champion, Stankovitch, 5-2 and last year's winner of the Rommel, Revenu of France, 5-4. In the other three bouts, I won easily, defeating Sens-Gorius of the German Olympic Team 5-1, Homorocy of Hungary 5-1 and Coletti of Italy 5-0. So, I qualified first in the pool which I naturally believed would provide me with good seeding for the next round. But, every fencer knows that this is ironically not always the case.

Far from it. My fourth round strip consisted of Olympic finalist, Dabrowski of Poland and semifinalists Revenu of France and Szabo of Hungary. This round was run according to the new FIE system of four man pools, designed to prevent the throwing of bouts. The system is foolproof. Two bouts are fenced simultaneously so that the fencers are ignorant of the results, leaving a

fencer's own qualification always in doubt. Furthermore, in case of equality of victories, promotion in four man pools is by barrage rather than indicators. This prevents the fixing of bouts by touch scores. It is this last situation that occurred in my strip—a three way barrage for one qualifying spot.

My first bout was a very hard fought one against Sandor Szabo of Hungary; I managed to pull this one out 5-4. In my next bout, Revenu avenged his previous loss to me and soundly defeated me 5-2. In the meantime, Dabrowski had beaten both Revenu and Szabo. So going into the final two bouts, myself versus Dabrowski and Revenu versus Szabo, the situation was this: If I beat Dabrowski and Revenu lost to Szabo, I was assured of qualifying; if Revenu and I both won, I was assured of at least a tie with him. On the other hand, if I lost to the Pole and Revenu won, I was out. If Szabo won, then all three of us, Szabo, Revenu and I, were in a tie with one victory apiece. This last possibility was actually what happened when I lost a heartbreaking 5-4 bout to Dabrowski after leading him 3-0 and Revenu was defeated by Szabo. I settled down and fenced well in the barrage, defeating Revenu 5-0 in my third bout against him that day. I also pulled out a 5-4 win over Szabo again, after trailing 4-1 on some questionable calls by the director. By winning both of my bouts in the barrage, I qualified for the quarter finals the next morning at 8:30 A.M.

I passed a sleepless night, turning over the touches and bouts I had fought all day long. I think with more experience, I wouldn't have been so excited and would have slept better. So the next morning even though I had a good warmup, I was not as alert as I had been the day before. This was unfortunate as I had drawn a relatively easy pool: Kotechev of the USSR, Wessel of Germany and a Frenchman of no great note. I lost my first bout, the key bout for me, to Wessel, 5-2, chiefly because I missed on three ripostes and was hit on remises. This was the key bout because I was sure Kotechev would probably win 2 or 3 bouts and that the Frenchman would probably lose to myself and Wessel. I woke up a bit, however, against Kotechev but lost after leading 3-2. In the

meantime, Wessel defeated the Frenchman so, with two losses, I was definitely out. I feel that I was eliminated not because of superior fencers but because of lack of experience. This, again and again, is the main problem faced by American fencers in International competition. For me, in the Rommel, the lack of experience was not during the bouts. I've had just about enough experience to be fairly clear-minded when I'm on the strip (a lesson painfully learned in the individual competition in Munich). This time it was the excitement after fencing that got to me. I couldn't get down.

The competition was finally won by Talvard of France. Dabrowski and Wojciechowski of Poland followed by Kotechev and Denissov of the USSR, and Kovacs of Hungary, who was last.

QUICKIE QUIZ

Once a bout has started, and some actions have taken place, may the fencer get on guard at the edge of the strip while waiting for the director to call 'fence'? (See para. 31, page 34 of the 1970 Rules Book.)

SELECTION SYSTEMS

The United States Olympic Subcommittee for Fencing will be meeting the 1973 National Championships in order to devise the system by which the 1 American Team and the 1976 Olympic Team will be selected.

Anyone who wishes to contribute her thinking to these very important matters is asked to "put it in writing" on a typewritten double spaced sheet. All proposals on the subject will be given consideration whether they be detailed suggestions, guidelines, or constructive comments. To ensure proper consideration, communications should be sent as possible, and in any case they must be received not later than 13 June 1973.

Please mail all communications with team selection systems to the Director of the Selection System Subcommittee.

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MISUSING THE INDICATOR SYSTEM

by Raymond W. Miller

(Ed. Note: Ray Miller is the knowledgeable coach of William Paterson College in New Jersey.)

During the past two seasons there has been a considerable move to put to use the tables of indicators that have been part of our rules book since 1965. In the January - February, 1973 issue of American Fencing, Richard Gradkowski explains how they are used, and in my opinion, misused.

Have you had the experience of finding yourself in a difficult first round, another hard pool in the second, and wondering in the third why all the toughest fencers seemed to be concentrated in your pool? Complain to the bout committee, and they shrug it off explaining that the indicators did it. They're right, of course. That is exactly what the system as used will do. As an objective system of setting up pools based on performance, it is a little better than flipping a coin, but not much.

The best use of touch indicators is to determine the position of fencers in a pool when they have won an equal number of bouts. In the older system when bout victories were the same, we broke the tie by seeing how authoritatively each fencer had won his victories (touches against). When this too, resulted in a tie, we checked to see how well he did in his losses (touches for). The use of indicators gives more credit for a losing performance than the old system did. Take your choice. They are both faulty, as every competing fencer knows. That is why we fence off for positions in major competitions.

The problem is our willingness to accept the authority of a number; our confidence in a statistic, especially a decimal carried to three places. I recall fondly a math professor who paced across the classroom, then used a scale to measure the distance from the tip of his toe to the wall, and then announced that the width of the room was exactly 24' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Then there was the .750 season's record by a college baseball player which shows that he was twice as good a hitter as Clemente who won his league's batting

championship that year with a comparatively insipid .356. Or how about a couple of kids who were eating fruit. One had seven and the other only one. Which one had the stomach ache? Not the eater of grapes, but the one who had the watermelon.

When the four women on a team fence the four on another, the indicators show pretty well whose performance was the best, providing of course, that neither team used substitutes, and that the pressure was still on in the final bout. In a round robin of six, the indicators are still useful although none of the fencers has faced the same five opponents. When touch indicators from one pool are compared with another, they are meaningless.

In a preliminary pool it is expected that the top seeded fencer will easily defeat his opponents and will probably qualify with good indicators and little sweat. But to the fencer on the bottom of the list on another pool, the high seeded fencers provide a very real obstacle. He may have to compete at a level equal to a final round performance to defeat one or more of them and qualify. If his indicators are low, it is simply because the fencers he defeated were good enough to put up a fight. (Roberto Clemente's .356 was earned facing major league pitchers.)

In the example given by Richard Gradkowski, two of the fencers in the B pool were penalized by the lack of a sixth man in their pool, and consequently, each received lower seeding than their opposites in the A pool. Heaven help the bout committee when fencers discover that being assigned to a short pool means an arbitrary lower seeding in the second round.

Actually, with pools of 6, it ought to have been the A pool that was short a man, and the missing fencer would, of course be the lowest seeded fencer in the competition. Now, rather than have people penalized only because Johnnie Lowseed wasn't there for them to beat, it would be at least as fair to consider him there and forfeiting all his bouts by 5-0 scores.

Let's look at something else that happens frequently in similar patterns in a pool of six. Hardluk defeats Fortunato but both end with 3-2 records, and Fortunato qualifies on

indicators (or touches) — mostly because his final bout is against Luzer who had just lost four bouts by 5-4 scores, and is so disgusted with his own performance that an eager Fortunato scores 5-0. Or, that last bout could be against his best friend, former teammate, brother, or even against someone who has already qualified and knows which fencer he would prefer to meet in the final.

We all know that the rules don't permit a fencer to throw a bout, and probably none ever do, but it's sometimes hard to excel when your heart isn't really in it.

When contestants are tied in a pool, why not resolve it by going only to the bout or bouts that were equally meaningful to everyone concerned? This is what we do when we have a fence-off. But if there isn't time for fence-offs after each round, why not go back to the original bout? When they first met, both fencers were equally tied over all in bouts, but Hardluk beat Fortunato. Hardluk qualifies. A multiple tie? Count the bouts fenced against each other and touch indicators, when needed, in these bouts only.

Now, having disposed of a pattern honored and accepted for at least a half century, suppose we take a look at the other problem: the making up of pools following a completed round.

The traditional method is for the bout committee to pick the fencers who placed first in their pools in the previous round and assign them to the first two positions on the new pools. Second place fencers occupy the middle positions and the third placers go in the two bottom positions. The problem is who belongs on which pool. The committee distributes teammates, separate fencers who just met, and in general, use their judgement in balancing the pools. However well done, it is a thankless and time-consuming task, and another way is needed.

Unfortunately, indicators earned on different strips have a tendency to give the lower seeding to fencers who have had the strongest opponents to overcome, and by the time this has been compounded several times, the strength of the competition is likely to be concentrated in a single pool by the quarter-final or semi-final round.

One possibility would be to try a principle regularly used in running elimination competitions in fencing and many other sports, but adjusted to the use of pools. This involves placing fencers to a position on a list by which Winners advance to meet scheduled opponents to a semi-final where 1 meets 2 meets 3. If the seeding is correct, 2 in the final. If at any point in the titution a low seed beats the high seed, it assumes the position of the man he in the progression to the final.

A series of tables would have to be prepared according to principles of grouping. The order of finish in each round would determine what position on what list a fencer would have in the following round. The published tables are well prepared if the original seeding at the competition is intelligently done, the results would be at least as "objective" as the present method and probably better.

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SOMETHING LOST IN TRANSLATION?

Albert Manley

Is the stop-thrust a complete fantasy? If it is impossible, how come we have the term in our vocabulary?

In AMERICAN FENCING, Mr. Pallaghy, commenting on the Olympics, wrote, "A stop . . . hit had to land by an enormous time difference before the completion of the attack, for it to be honored." This is a paraphrase of part of Rule 236, "the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has begun the final movement of the attack."

Let's limit the discussion. We're not concerned with sabre, in which it's possible to stop-cut an advanced target (the hand) when the opponent attacks a deeper target (the head), and in which evasion of a sort is almost involved. Nor should we bother about time-hits, now termed stop hits with opposition, because the attack wouldn't land. The finest, most enjoyable fencing, involves close timing, and that's the crucial issue.

Read literally, that final part of Rule 236 describes an almost impossible situation. I've heard of a fencer who was 7 ft. 2 in. tall, and maybe he could do it. Otherwise, try to imagine actually putting your point on the target, in foil, ahead of a simple attack already begun. It's impossible.

And yet, we do it. Succeeding, we receive the greatest compliment from our opponents, "You sneaky rat fink blank." Ah, the thrill of accomplishment! The stop-thruster **knows** he is right, his opponent re-affirms it.

Directors recognize it too. At the last Pacific Coast Sectionals, Mr. Drimba, 1968 Olympic champion, awarded several touches for stop-thrusts in the men's foil finals. I must assume Mr. Drimba knows what he's doing. My experience of observing famous directors leads me to think there is some incongruity between the Rules as they are written and the consistent practice of certified officials.

I strongly suspect that we face a semantic/translation problem. In deeds we are correct, and no one is outraged, but we talk nonsense without knowing it. The Rules were written by fencers for fencers, and there

are numerous unstated axioms based on what "everybody knows." We operate quite well according to those unconscious assumptions.

The Rules were also written in French and translated. The first problem we encounter is with the English term "stop hit." This is misleading. The French word is **coup**, which primarily means "blow" or "stroke," not necessarily the hit, a result of such movement. Hence, I would prefer the term "stop-thrust," or "stop-cut" in sabre, as less confusing.

Secondly, the word "arrive" is very limited in English. Not so in French, where one of its principal uses is equivalent to "happen" or "occur." An English construction, similarly false to fact but generally taken for granted, would be: anticipating the arrival of a friend, you see his car approaching several blocks away and say, "Here's Joe now." Very probably the Rule should read, "the stop-thrust must occur," etc.

This interpretation, I believe, fits fairly closely to what happens in an attack/stop-thrust situation. This reading would match what Directors really do about such situations. The stop does **NOT** hit, arrive or land before the final of a compound attack, given fencers of similar reach; the hits (always assuming accuracy) arrive practically simultaneously. The question is, which action was made first? To be quite finicky about it, the stopping motion (extension of the arm) doesn't even have to be completed before the attack: if it is begun clearly ahead, that is sufficient.

Note that the opening portion of Rule 236 is not quite so fuzzy, if "stop-stroke" is used: instead of "arrive," it says "precede." But still, the reading seems clear (to us who are familiar with the game) without describing exactly what occurs (for those who aren't).

Admittedly, many of the actions we call stop-thrusts should more properly be labeled points in line. A fencer on an experienced hunch or by luck, starts extending before his opponent attacks, even simply. A fencer extends into preparation. An aggressive seeming sequence, to which the initial response is retreating, parrying or both, breaks or falters or hesitates, and a proper thrust

(now the attack) can be made into the faulty combination. Sometimes the sight of a vigorous **wrong** stop makes an attacker flinch.

For the benefit of readers who are beginners, novices, and the like, that "enormous time difference" mentioned by Mr. Pallaghy, a first-class fencer, amounts to maybe 1/10th of a second or even less. Newcomers to the game, whether observers or spectators, often cannot see phrases at championship speed. It's magic, which also leads to doubt, disappointment and resentment, the novice simply can't believe that what the Director says happened is true.

Now, stop-thrusting is a very risky move, despite all my arguments showing that it is possible. To some extent, the foil rules are devised to equalize size-differences in fencers: an arm extension can be done easily while a lunge is in progress, and a stop-thrust by the longer-armed fencer might hit first in real time (not **temps d'escrime**, which is a weird concept to the uninitiated), but we maintain that the attack has right-of-way. At championship speed, the odds are very much against a successful stop, because

better fencers more rarely break, hesitate. What we consider theoretic a composite attack is almost just wiggling of the point during the lunge and this kind of thing must be regarded as a one-tempo action.

Instructors very seldom teach the stop-thrust. On the contrary, a teacher may have to spend a good time training a student out of that reaction that we've all seen many times. From a positive standpoint, it is easier to get the student to look for open attacking, and to evade or parry against attacks that have already begun. At the same time, of course, the student must be taught not to telegraph or falter in attack, so that stops can not be used against him.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Manley's article points out that the rules must not only be read, studied. It is only with some experience can apply them. As far as stop hits are concerned, a good stop hit will, indeed, often impel the opponent to rueful acknowledgement. If there is doubt, however, it probably wasn't a good stop and it is bad practice to split hairs.)

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NYU WINS RECORD TENTH NCAA TEAM TITLE

by Jeffrey Tishman

New York University put together an outstanding team performance to capture the 29th N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships, held 15-17 March at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

NYU earned its record tenth title by finishing the three-day event with 76 points, edging out the University of Pennsylvania by five. Wayne State University took third with 64 points for the best finish ever; while host Johns Hopkins wound up eleventh. Forty-nine schools started in the contest; acclaimed as one of the best organized in NCAA history.

For the first time, all three IFA champions finished on top in the national finals as well. NYU's Peter Westbrook won all 23 of his final-round sabre bouts. His teammate, Risto Hurme, took the gold in epee with a 21-2 record, finishing two bouts ahead of Penn's defending champion, Ernesto Fernandez. In the most exciting contest, Brooke Makler of Pennsylvania defeated Tyrone Simmons, Detroit's Olympian and two-time N.C.A.A. champion, and then went on to nail down the foil championship with a 20-3 tally.

The top ten finishers in each weapon — (first six are All-American selections by National Fencing Coaches Association of America; first four are N.C.A.A. medalists).

TEAM STANDINGS

1. New York University	76
2. Univ. of Pennsylvania	71
3. Wayne State Univ.	64
4. Univ. of Detroit	63
5. St. John's	59
5. Columbia	59
7. Princeton	55
8. Illinois (Champaign)	51
9. U.S. Military Academy	50
9. Cornell	50
11. Johns Hopkins	48
12. Notre Dame	47
13. U.S. Naval Academy	46
14. William Paterson	35
15. North Carolina	33
16. Seton Hall	32
17. Illinois (Chicago Circle)	29
17. Harvard	29
19. U.S. Air Force Academy	28
20. Temple	27
21. Montclair State	26
22. Pennsylvania State	24



New York University's 1973 NCAA Championship Three Weapon Team: (l. to r.) Peter Westbrook, sabre champion; Hugo M. Castello, coach; Risto Hurme, epee champion; James Bonacorda, 4th in foil.

23. SUNY — Buffalo	23
23. Rutgers (New Brunswick)	23
23. Wisconsin (Madison)	23
26. California State (Fullerton)	22
27. Michigan State	19
28. Duke	18
28. Case Western Reserve	18
30. California State (Northridge)	17
30. Yale	17
32. Stevens Tech	14
32. Massachusetts Institute of Tech.	14
34. Brooklyn Poly	3
34. Dartmouth	3
34. Cleveland State	3
34. Drew	3
34. Maryland (College Park)	3
34. North Carolina State	3
34. Pratt	3
34. St. Augustine's	3
42. Brandeis	2
42. Haverford	2
42. Maryland (Baltimore)	2
42. Muhlenberg	2
42. Pace	2
42. William & Mary	2
48. Jersey City State	1
48. California State (Long Beach)	1

(continued next page)

SABRE

1. Peter Westbrook	N.Y.U.	23-0
2. Stephen Danosi	Wayne State	19-4
3. Phil Reilly	St. John's	19-4
4. William Hamlin	Pennsylvania	17-6
5. George Bartos	Columbia	16-7
6. Ken Blake	Detroit	15-8
7. Dave Huntoon	Army	14-9
8. William Kesar	Princeton	14-9
9. Nilo Otero	Cornell	14-9
10. Carlos Fuentes	Cal. State (Northridge)	12-11

EPEE

1. Risto Hurme	N.Y.U.	21-2
2. Ernesto Fernandez	Pennsylvania	19-4
3. Tony Papciak	St. John's	15-8
4. Dan Wigodsky	Princeton	15-8
5. Greg Kocab	Detroit	14-9
6. Dave Wexler	Columbia	14-9
7. Dave Lynn	North Carolina	13-10
8. Nat Haywood	Ill. (Champaign)	13-10
9. Ken Torino	Cornell	13-10
10. John Navarini	Ill. (Chcgo. Circ.)	12-11

FOIL

1. Brooke Makler	Pennsylvania	20-3
2. Tyrone Simmons	Detroit	19-4
3. Greg Benko	Wayne State	18-5
4. James Bonacorda	N.Y.U.	17-6
5. Dave Littell	Ill. (Champaign)	16-7
6. Harry Chiu	Wisc. (Madison)	16-7
7. Greg Gall	Columbia	14-9
8. Carl Signorelli	William Paterson	13-10
9. Tom Boutsikaris	Seton Hall	13-10
10. Ed Donofrio	Navy	12-11

NCAA AWARDS

- Coach of the Year** — Lajos Csiszar Univ. of Pennsylvania
Sabre Fencer of the Year — Peter Westbrook New York University
Epee Fencer of the Year — Risto Hurme New York University
Foil Fencer of the Year — Tyrone Simmons Univ. of Detroit



AMERICAN FENCING

76th I.F.A. CHAMPIONSH

by Jeffrey Tishman

New York University won a record thirteenth three-weapon championship at Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships which NYU hosted on 9-11 Princeton, who won the previous m came the first team to beat the V four years, finished second; while ing champion Columbia took third.

TEAM RESULTS

Team	Epee	Foil	Sabr
N.Y.U.	29	26	26
Princeton	21	22	27
Columbia	22	11	29
Army	15	25	19
Yale	16	14	29
C.C.N.Y.	20	14	24
Navy	16	24	18
Pennsylvania	22	26	9
Cornell	18	24	12
Harvard	15	21	18
Penn St.	9	18	11
Rutgers	17	7	7
M.I.T.	14	2	5

INDIVIDUAL FINALISTS

SABRE:

- Peter Westbrook N.Y.U.
- Tom Losonczy Columbia
- Dave Jacobsen Yale
- Dave Uffelmann Princeton
- Herbert Mones N.Y.U.
- Felix Santiago C.C.N.Y.

FOIL:

- Brooke Makler Pennsylvania
- Peter Gaylor N.Y.U.
- James Bonacorda N.Y.U.
- Julio Valladares Cornell
- Robert Treitz Navy
- Phillipe Bennet Harvard

EPEE:

- Risto Hurme N.Y.U.
- Dan Wigodsky Princeton
- Larry Kramer Columbia
- Daryl Taylor Pennsylvania
- Jack Lee C.C.N.Y.
- Howard Perrone Columbia

I.F.A. Championships Awards Ceremony.
THIRD PLACE — Columbia - Tom Losonzy Gall, David Wexler, Coach Lou Banku Gaffney of the Eastern College Athletic Cc — **FIRST PLACE** — New York University Hugo M. Castello, Maestro Odon Nieder James Bonacorda, Risto Hurme, Herb N **SECOND PLACE** — Princeton Universit Stanley Sieja, Rick Lawrence, Dan Wigoc Kesler. Niederkirchner is holding the I.F.A. Three Weapon Trophy.

SECOND UNITED STATES JUNIOR OLYMPICS

by Donald C. Thomas

Foil - U20: 1. David Littell, Ill.; 2. Chris Jennings, N. Eng.; 3. Michael Sullivan, N. Eng.; 4. Kevin Page, N.J.; 5. Terry McConville, Ill.; 6. Michael Dale, N. Cal.; 7. Douglas Polluck, Wash. D.C.; 8. Greg Massialas, Mich.; 9. Edward Mullarkey, N. Eng.

Women's Foil - U20: 1. Gay Jacobsen, So. Cal.; 2. Vincent Hurley, N. Tex.; 3. Lisa Burton, So. Cal.; 4. Iza Farkas, N.J.; 5. Stacey Johnson, S. Tex.; 6. Jeanine Kaaz, So. Cal.; 7. Shirley Perry, Ariz.; 8. Jeannine Lynch, N.J.

Sabre - U20: 1. Steve Danosi, Mich.; 2. Edward DeVito, N.J.; 3. Miklos Benedek, N.J.; 4. Michael Daie, N. Cal.; 5. Tim Graham, G.C. Fla.; 6. Maximo Cataia, Metro; 7. Carl Johnson, Mich.; 8. G. M. Bruce Livingston, Md.

Epee - U20: 1. Tim Glass, Ill.; 2. John Irwin, Ore.; 3. Matthew Israel, Metro; 4. Chris Jennings, N. Eng.; 5. John Strass, Ill.; 6. Richard Jacques, Colo.; 7. David Ladyman, N. Tex.; 8. James Sager, Wash. D.C.; 9. Terry McConville, Ill.

Foil - U16: 1. George Nonomura, N. Cal.; 2. Mike Marx, Ore.; 3. Michael Sciortino, Ill.; 4. Garry Gronke, Ill.; 5. Michael Sullivan, N. Eng.; 6. Carl Kutke, Mich.; 7. Dean Rose, Md.; 8. Larry White, N. Eng.

Women's Foil - U16: 1. Christina Massialas, Mich.; 2. Lori Sobel, N.J.; 3. Ann Crowley, N. Eng.; 4. Joy Ellingson, So. Cal.; 5. Linda Proscow, N.J.; 6. Carol Rees, Mich.; 7. Elaine Marden, Hud-Berk.; 8. Kay Hodges, So. Cal.; 9. Marla Tokola, Ore.

Sabre - U16: 1. Michael Sullivan, N. Eng.; 2. Jeff Olson, Md.; 3. Mike Gerard, Ill.; 4. Harvey Cain, N. Cal.; 5. Bradley Thomas, So. Cal.; 6. John Kenney, O.C. Cal.; 7. Joshua Mostow, So. Cal.; 8. Robert Mooney, So. Cal.; 9. Norman Cain, N. Cal.

Epee - U16: 1. Sam Redick, Md.; 2. Pete Schiffrin, So. Cal.; 3. Duncan Palmatier, So. Cal.; 4. Harvey Cain, N. Cal.; 5. John Kenney, O.C. Cal.; 6. Garry Gronke, Ill.; 7. Ted Smith, N. Mex.; 8. Norman Cain, N. Cal.; 9. Robert Mooney, So. Cal.

Foil - U14: 1. Bradley Thomas, So. Cal.; 2. Greg Clausen, So. Cal.; 3. Howard Cash, Mich.; 4. Clifford Hadsell, So. Cal.; 5. Bob Allen, So. Cal.; 6. Michael Sklar, Ill.; 7. Eric Kullman, Wash.; 8. Craig Raub, So. Cal.

Women's Foil - U14: 1. Heidi Nonomura, N. Cal.; 2. Joy Ellingson, So. Cal.; 3. Julie Wood, So. Cal.; 4. Karen Hodges, So. Cal.; 5. Susan Foote, So. Cal.; 6. Kathryn Otto, So. Cal.; 7. Lesley Yulkowski, Mich.; 8. Lorraine Cain, N. Cal.

Sabre - U14: 1. Bradley Thomas, So. Cal.; 2. Eric Kullman, Wash.; 3. Robert Mooney, So. Cal.; 4. Greg Clausen, So. Cal.; 5. Kevin Mooney, So. Cal.; 6. Jay Lale, N. Cal.; 7. Phillip Cain, N. Cal.; 8. Thomas Cain, N. Cal.; 9. Clint Delaplane, So. Cal.

Epee - U14: 1. Bradley Thomas, So. Cal.; 2. Eric Kullman, Wash.; 3. Bob Allen, So. Cal.; 4. Robert Mooney, S. Cal.; 5. Paul Hoen, So. Cal.; 6. Kevin Reid, N. Mex.; 7. Phillip Cain, N. Cal.; 8. Thomas Cain, N. Cal.; 9. William Marron, So. Cal.



photo by Thomas

Bradley Thomas, Under-14 U.S. Junior Olympic Champion in foil, epee, and sabre, with his coach Maitre Delmar Calvert of Los Angeles. The Junior Olympic field consisted of 179 entries from 27 AFLA divisions from 18 states.

FENCING COACH AVAILABLE

Laszlo Kamuti of Hungary is seeking a fellowship to complete work on a masters degree in physical education. He presently has a bachelor's degree in business administration.

Mr. Kamuti is thirty-three, married with one child. His competitive background in fencing is extensive. He was World Under-20 Foil Champion and University Games Foil Champion. In 1971 he was fourth in the World Foil Championships.

Anyone interested should contact Hugo M. Castello, Castello Fencing Equipment, 836 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

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SPLIT-LEVEL SALLE

by Jeffrey Tishman

Each of us can learn from the resourcefulness of Stella Espino de Saurer of Pleasant Hills, Pennsylvania. Stella, an active competitor and amateur coach in the Pittsburgh area, recently faced the prospect of having no place for her group of students to meet.

Although this situation might discourage some from continuing; Stella and her husband, Dick, came up with a novel solution. They turned the basement of their home into a fencing room — complete with a three foot by thirty-two foot piste, electric scoring apparatus, trophy nook, and weapons rack.

Stella, the former national champion of Mexico as well as her native Panama, was a Pan-American bronze medalist in 1959. In this country, she fenced extensively for the Salle Vince (Los Angeles) before moving to Pennsylvania several years ago.

Recently, she started a fencing club at the University of Pittsburgh which she hopes will eventually be a varsity team.



Part of the group that meets three weeks at Stella's: (seated on floor) Phyll and her son Mike; (kneeling or seated second row) Brian Lutz, Nancy Leib, Desier, Lilo Dressler; (seated in the third row) Sheron Wats Saurer; (standing, l. to r.) Sheron Wats Smetak, Bob Colucci, Bob Nenoff.

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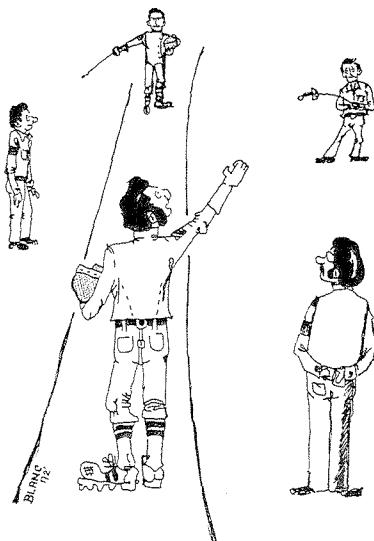
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Oops! Gotta get that wrist strap fixed.

LOUISIANA DIVISION

by Eugene Hamori

The first GILBERT ROSIERE FENCING TOURNAMENT was held at the Newcomb Gymnasium in New Orleans on the 25th of November, 1972 in the honor of the great French fencing master of New Orleans. The tournament was organized as a three-weapon team match between the New Orleans team and a combined team from Baton Rouge, LA and Lafayette, LA.

The results of the team tournament are as follows:

FOIL: T. Cotton (N.O.) 2 and G. Danna (N.O.) 1 D. Dubos (Lafayette) 1 and R. Navarre (L) 0.

EPEE: J. Novak (N.O.) 1 and E. Hamori (N.O.) 1 D. Dubos (L) 2 and L. Ward (B.R.) 0.

SABER: G. Danna (N.O.) 2 and E. Hamori (N.O.) 2 B. Price (B.R.) 0 and L. Ward (B.R.) 0.

Rules and Officiating

by Chaba Pallaghy



Since the introduction of the electric weapon in foil fencing considerable difficulties in judging the use of the unarmed hand or arm in connection with covering up the target area or preventing the opponent from scoring a hit on the area covered by the lame have arisen.

The F.I.E. created rules in order to cover these occurrences. There is considerable misunderstanding on the part of directors and fencers regarding the applicability of these rules. An attempt is being made here to clarify the use of these rules and to help directors make their own determinations and aid fencers in understanding them. In order to properly understand these rules one has to look at it from two different points. One is when the fencer covers up the valid target area with the unarmed hand or arm and as a result of this a hit is being scored on the non-valid target area covering the valid target area. In a situation such as this the director has the right and indeed must call a valid hit against the offending fencer. No preliminary warning is required in order to score such a hit against the fencer. The director can award the touch anytime this occurs; however the prerequisite is that the electric apparatus register the scoring of a hit (white light). Different is the situation in the second case when the fencer uses the unarmed hand in order to prevent the opponent from the scoring of a touch. In these situations the director must issue a warning to the offending fencer. On repetition of the offense the director must award a touch; however, a bout cannot be decided on such a penalty touch. If the fencers or the offending fencer has again committed the same

offense and the score reached 4 against the offending fencer the director can award the touch to the offender by deducting a touch in the opponent. If one of the fencers committing an offense with the unarmed hand or arm the director has a right to request the fencers to change their position so that the fencer committing the offense is in direct sight of the director. The director also request the appointment of six side judges by the directoire technique or by the arbitre technique in order to aid him in the detection of such an offense. This request must be made by either one of the fencers or the Team Captain. The request must be obeyed and side judges must be as

CORNELL FENCING CAMP

Plans have now been concluded for the 1973 International Fencing Camp to take place on the Cornell University campus from August 10 to August 24. This Camp will follow the format of the previous two Clinics, but it will be better than in the past. There will be a minimum of twelve Fencing Masters in attendance among them world-renowned people Daniel Revenu, Henri Davignon, Jean Genin and Daniel Barbas.

Physical education instructor graduate students working toward their M.A. or Ph.D.'s interested in getting graduate credit for this course may do so in accordance with the Summer Graduate Program of Cornell University. Two hours of graduate credit can be obtained.

Also for the first time, group rates will be offered to members of Clubs or individuals who desire to participate as a group.

Any additional inquiries concerning the event should be directed to Raoul Sudre, Director, International Fencing Camp, Westwood Knoll, Ithaca, New York

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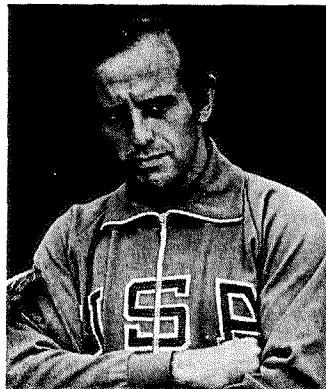
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**The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein,**

I am writing to express my distress and concern over the manner in which the women's competition was organized at the recent Martini-Rossi tournament.

Two things are immediately evident. The physical arrangement assigned to the women were inferior to those of the men. Also there was a paucity of top women fencers, both foreign and domestic.

Since it is generally accepted that women have long occupied a secondary and therefore discriminatory position in U.S. fencing, I have to assume that the shortcomings noted are a continuation of that unfortunate pattern.

I submit that the gym space and strips must be more equitably allocated to both sexes, including the raised strip in the sixth floor gym. Also, extraordinary effort should be made, including financing, to assure that the world class and our best national women fencers be given opportunity to be represented at the Martini-Rossi, in the same proportion as the top male fencers. Only this kind of concern and effort can raise the level of our women competitors sufficiently to present meaningful competition next year and in 1976.

I am particularly distressed that the great majority of our fencers are not aware of, or are unable to respond to, an obviously discriminatory situation, particularly the male fencers.

I hope these few words will encourage all fencers and lovers of the sport and especially the arrangements committee to bear this in mind for next years' competition. Sports can never realize full potential if discriminatory practices persist.

Sincerely
Robert Handman
Brooklyn, N.Y.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Handman's points are interesting, but it should be noted that we at American Fencing have not received any complaints from the ladies about the Martini.)

**The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein,**

With obvious reservations about the nature of the entries in the men's epee and the women's foil events and the conspicuous absence of a program, as a teacher of fencing I am grateful for having had the opportunity of seeing this year's Martini-Rossi competition.

But what kind of an experience is the Martini-Rossi for the previously uninitiated newer fencers among us? Except for the finals when the giant scoreboards are in use, there is no way of determining at a glance who is fencing whom on what strip. A fencing master may have suggested to a pupil that he or she should be sure to see Woyda or Pawlowski or watch the Italian and Hungarian sabreurs or the French foils-men, but even the fencing master has difficulty unless he has seen the fencers previously or can hear them speak (or scream, as it may be), since national characteristics among international-level fencers have tended to blur in recent years.

Why not find a simple solution to this problem? Why not give each participant a placard with his name and that of his country and have these brought with the fencer to the scorer's table in each of his pools. A device whereby these might be hung on the front of the tables at the appropriate time is not difficult to conceive. A little more work for those already overworked volunteers, to be sure, but an important task, if we really wish to promote fencing. Why continue to make this even less of a spectator sport?

Guy Burton
Fencing Master
Pratt Institute

**The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Ralph,**

Both Mr. Orley and Mr. Elthes miss important points regarding sabre fencing today. First of all, it is no longer fun for the developing college fencer, and if we are ever

to develop fencers of world-class we lose these youngsters who get no e from the sport.

Secondly, this "charge and chop" turning off spectators who just don't stand why two men must constant each other and why no points are Sabre used to be the most exciting to watch and made some sense even uninitiated.

College coaches must take some to reverse this undesirable trend in intercollegiate competition. Let's directors that right of way is not es simply by sprinting forward. Other should quit wasting time teaching What would happen in foil if the director's definition of right of way applied?

Certainly it takes a superior at be effective with the new sabre s while we wait for him to come along lose our average fencers, our specta our directors, who eventually will bored to bother.

Sincerely
Charles Simon
Ohio State Un

**The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein:**

First, let me congratulate you on the improvements that have taken place in AMERICAN FENCING since your taking over as editor. From reading like the social page in a small town newspaper, it has become a place where it has something worthwhile to offer us out here in the provinces.

This letter, however, is prompted by Pallaghy's article in the last issue, particularly, his comments on right-of-way. A body who reads Sections 10, 233, and 433 of the Rules book must certainly have what Directors have in mind in their interpretations. A friend of mine, watching her first Tournament, asked an experienced member of another Club how the Director could have been right of way as he had in light of 433's clear statement that the arm is extended and was told, "Oh, That

they say, but it isn't what they mean." In this part of the country, such liberties with the printed word are taken mainly by expounders of The New Criticism and the more wild-eyed searchers of the Book of Revelation, and my friend beat a hasty retreat to safety.

That there are serious differences of interpretation of the convention of right of way is obvious from your pages, yet all the references to it that I have seen in them have been in passing. Why not feature a series of full-blown treatments of the subject by recognized authorities representing all schools of thought, especially those predominating abroad, and use AMERICAN FENCING as a forum for trying to resolve the controversy.

Yours truly,
Richard Williams
Tampa, Florida

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein,

Emily Johnson's proposal of splitting the AFLA into an AFLA West and an AFLA East sounds very reasonable. She states that her article is a "bare outline, details can be worked out". I think this is wise. I am a graduate student in college and have had seminar classes where the input from fellow students has provided insights that a professor or textbooks didn't. I think details of a split AFLA should be worked out ahead of time. Perhaps you will get enough letters from prominent fencers to indicate a good "grand plan".

Betty Sund
San Diego, Calif.

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Ralph,

The last issue of American Fencing contained an article by Emily Johnson that I immediately categorized as humor. However, after reading Steve Sobel's earnest answer on the opposite page, I realized that she did not really mean it to be a joke — even though it comes on as catalyst for a series of slapstick images.

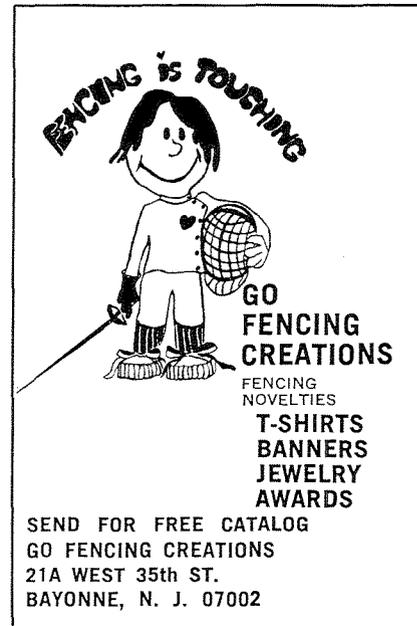
Imagine a deadlock between a future AFLA West and AFLA East over a crucial issue. The easiest and fastest solution would be to have President East barrage with President West to decide the question.

The ridiculous images are endless. The only one that is not funny is the demise of the AFLA which would surely follow.

Very truly yours,
Sandy Ellis
White Plains, N.Y.

WOMAN'S COACH WANTED

Buffalo State College is looking for a woman's health and physical education instructor for the next school year. The duties would include coaching a fencing team. Those interested should contact Dr. Chester L. Palmer, Dept. of Health, Phys. Ed. & Recreation, SUNY College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222.



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Technical Talks

by Joe Byrnes



by Joe Byrnes

It's foil point time. When this column appears in print the new flat points will be approved for competition so I'll be talking about them (although actually everything that applied to the old beehives applies to the flattops too—the only difference, besides flatness, being that some of the new ones are of a smaller diameter).

To understand what can go wrong, it is helpful to know how the point actually works. It works like a switch, to interrupt a circuit. With the scoring machine turned on, there's a continuous flow of very low-level current through the foil; press the point down on an invalid surface, and that flow is broken, and the scoring machine registers an off-target touch. Press the point down on the opponent's metallic jacket and the current flow is diverted through the jacket and the line attached to it and then broken and so back to the scoring machine to indicate a touch on the valid target area. The valid circuits work a tiny bit faster than the invalid ones, and block the latter when the valid contact is made.

The distance the point must go back to do its job can be almost imperceptible. Some points of a few years ago were so neatly machined in this respect that some of our neurotic fencers were sure that they weren't working—or at least not all the time—even though actually they were virtually infallible. I haven't seen many points made precisely of late; could that be proof that it doesn't pay to make your product too good? Anyway, the **maximum distance that the point may travel must be less than 1mm.** Those who have wondered what that 1 mm shim is doing in the 3-shim inspection sets now know: if it fits into the gap in a foil point, the foil doesn't pass.

I've mentioned what happens, but now? (For the following, it would be helpful to

I've mentioned what happens, current flows out along the insulated into the cylindrical housing screw the end of the blade (called the for want of a better term). Inside it at its bottom, is a little plastic cup. In there, the blade wire ends with a flat coil of bare wire or to a tiny brass plate. The foil springs the plate or wirecoil, and in turn onto the flange on the rear of the the point proper. The current flows wire to spring to flange/point on flat surface. The flange is itself onto the point core and punched. Above the flange is an opening, with or without threaded holes. screws that hold the point in place the collar holes (Priour) or rechannel of the collar (Uhlmann) the flange (Paul)). The current off the point, by way of the screw foil blade and thus back through the ed return line. Thus the point acts by the separation of the screws, or they hold, from the flange at the the point. From all this there obvious developments. If the point is weak, the current flow will meet than necessary resistance: result, on beats, etc. If one of the screws sing, the point may work low-score some touches but not all. If is driven in too far it can force with the central core and short out you get no touches of any kind. dirt gets into the point to act as later, up goes the resistance and off. If the flange has loosened upon the the point at the back, up goes the again. If the flange unscrews from of the point, the front flat surface point with the core can just pop off foil, leaving you with two screw spring. If the little brass plate becomes soldered from the foil wire in the cup, you have a dead foil, suitable for rewiring, assuming that seems to have any life left in it.

Space runs out, and we'll have to till next time to describe how to troubles, or, better, avoid them.

MARTINI-ROSSI INTERNATIONAL

by Jeffrey Tishman

This year's Martini-Rossi once again served as the most important fencing tournament held in this country.

Entries and attendance were both at all-time highs.

The foil event marked the return to New York after a year's absence of Witold Woyda, a four-time Martini-Rossi winner and the new Olympic Champion. In an exciting final two-bouts series, Woyda first lost to Hungary's two-time Olympic runner-up, Dr. Jenő Kamuti; then won a barrage bout, 5-2, for his fifth title in New York. Third place went to Ed Ballinger of the Salle Santelli. Marek Dabrowski, another Polish Olympian, took fourth. In fifth place, for Australia, was Greg Benko, a freshman at Wayne State University (Detroit). The previous week he captured third in the N.C.A.A. Championship.

Saturday proved a very successful one for the United States. Ruth White, of the Fencers Club, appeared to have first place in the woman's event wrapped up when she dropped her last bout to Stacey Moriates, after leading 3-0. For the past two years Ruth has wound up in a barrage and lost. This time she turned the tables and swept the final bout 4-1. Susan Green of Great Britain, the only foreign entry in the final, took sixth.

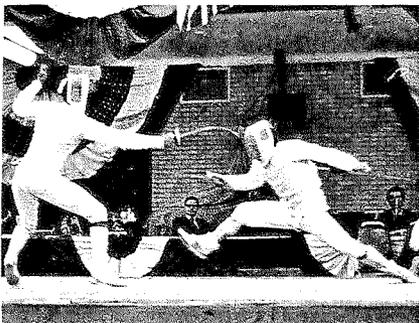


photo by Ellis

Ed Ballinger, left, picks off Dr. Jenő Kamuti of Hungary (Olympic silver medalist) with a parry and riposte in the final of the Martini-Rossi foil event. Ed fenced steadily to take third in the six man final, which was won by the peppery Witold Woyda of Poland, 1972 Olympic champion.



Gregori Cavalchini of the Martini-Rossi enterprises presents the International Sabre Trophy to Mario Aldo Montano, winner of the 1973 Martini-Rossi Challenge.

Brooke Makler ran away with the epee title in the all-American final. It was the third major triumph in as many weeks for the left-handed Philadelphian, who won the I.F.A. and N.C.A.A. foil titles the previous weekends. This is the second time that an American has won the Martini-Rossi epee; the last time being Ed Vebell's 1964 victory - also in an all-American final. Dan Cantillon, of the Fencing Academy of Michigan, took second, improving on his fifth place of last year. Third went to the National Champion, James Melcher, of the Fencers Club.

Sabre had the biggest and strongest foreign turnout, with the final including the Olympic Champion Italian Sabre Team (with the exception of Rolando Rigoli, 1970 Martini Champion, who hurt a ligament during the quarterfinals and withdrew), Olympic runner-up Peter Maroth of Hungary; Olympic fifth-place finisher Tomas Kovacs of Hungary; and Jerzy Pawlowski, the 1968 Olympic Champion and four-time Martini-Rossi winner who was returning to New York after a three year absence.

A surprise elimination in the semi-final was Tibor Pesza of Hungary, former World and Olympic Champion.

The final ended in a tie between defending champion Aldo Montano of Italy and Poland's Pawlowski. In the barrage, the twenty-five year old Montano had a 4-2 lead and appeared to have the edge on his opponent, who was fifteen years older. But Pawlowski made two quick touches to even the score. Montano then scored the winning touch.

The popular Match of Nations Three-Weapon Team Event had four teams starting. France defeated Hungary for first place in a close fight, 15-11.

The colorful weekend concluded with the traditional Fencers Gala — which this year was held to benefit the Olympic Fencing Development Fund.



FOIL

1. Witold Woyda, Poland, 4-1, won barrage 5-2;
2. Jenő Kamuti, Hungary, 4-1; 3. Ed Ballinger, U.S.A. (Salle Santelli), 3-2; 4. Marek Dabrowski, Poland, 2-3; 5. Greg Benko, Australia, 1-4, .591; 6. Hughs LeSeur, France, 1-4, .435.

EPEE

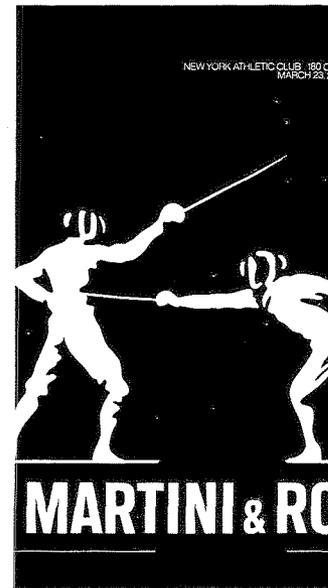
1. Brooke Makler (Univ. of Pa.), 5-0; 2. Dan Cantillon (Fencing Acad. of Michigan), 3-2, 1.538; 3. James Melcher (Fencers Club of N.Y.), 3-2, 1.150; 4. George Masin (New York Athletic Club), 2-3, .900; 5. Scott Bozek (Salem YMCA), 2-3, .640; 6. Ed Carfagno (Salle Richards), 0-6.

SABRE

1. Aldo Montano, Italy, 6-1 won barrage 5-4; 2. Jerzy Pawlowski, Poland, 6-1; 3. Tomas Kovacs, Hungary, 4-3; 4. Peter Marot Hungary, 4-3; 5. Cesare Salvatore, Italy, 3-4; 6. Paul Apostol, USA, 2-5; 7. Tulio Montano, Italy, 2-5; 8. Alex Orban, USA, 1-6.

WOMEN'S FOIL

1. Ruth White, Fencers Club of New York, 4-1, won barrage 4-1; 2. Stacey Moriates (Unattached), 4-1; 3. Denise O'Connor, Salle Santelli, 3-2; 4. Emily Grompone, Santelli Fencing Acad., 2-3; 5. Veronica Smith, Salle D'Arms, 1-4, .591; 6. Susan Green, Great Britain, 1-4, .478.



The beautiful Martini-Rossi poster of this year's competition by Jan Rozy Polish foil fencer and member of a silver medal team in Tokyo 1964.

FENCING COACH AVAIL!

Branimir Zivkovic, a fencing looking for a position as a collegi He was a member of five Yugoslav to the World Championships and Yugoslavian national championshi foil and two in epee, before emi the United States fifteen years ag

He has coached in this country bia University, Salle Santelli, anc field Fencing Club (Conn.). Mr. Zi be contacted at 182 West Hill Rd., Ct. 06902.

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CALIFORNIA GIRL WINS NIWFA INDIVIDUAL CROWN

Cornell Retains Team Title by Jeffrey Tishman

The 45th NIWFA annual tournament, held 6-7 April at Trenton State College (N.J.), saw the first NIWFA champion from west of the Mississippi crowned.

Susan McCourt, a junior from the Fullerton campus of California State University won her title in a barrage with Debbie Cinotti of Barnard. Two other California girls also reached the final: Virginia Bleamaster taking third and Debbie Robertson finishing seventh. Mrs. Bleamaster is the wife of the California State coach, former Olympic epeeist Leslie Bleamaster.

Cornell University retained the title with the same quartet that won last year.

Cornell's victory, with 106 points, brought them their fifth NIWFA crown in the last seven years and possession of the Mildred Stuyvesant-Fish Trophy. Runner-up spot went to eight-time champion William Paterson College (N.J.); who finished six points behind the leaders. Third went to California State, with 95, and fourth place found New York University and Arizona tied at 93, finishing as listed by indicators.

Mary Sebring, of Cornell, was the only fencer undefeated in the team matches, winning all thirty of her bouts.

Excellent preparations were made by Trenton State College to hold its first national championship in any sport. Everything ran smoothly thanks to the reliable battery of timers, scorers, and messengers culled from Trenton's student body by host coach Adella Tomenchok.

In a special ceremony before Friday's opening match, an American Flag that had previously flown over the United States Capitol was presented to the NIWFA by Trenton State and the New Jersey Department of Education.

The George Santelli Award for the NIWFA Coach of the Year was conferred on Cornell's two masters, Raoul Sudre and Jean Jacques Gillet, by Betty Santelli, acting on behalf of her husband who was unable to attend.

The NIWFA Founders-Meritorious Service



photo by Thomas Hillman

Susan McCourt, of California State University (Fullerton), the first National Collegiate Champion from a western school. She won on a barrage with Debbie Cinotti, the first finalist from Barnard in the NIWFA event. There were over 124 entries from 31 colleges in the two day event.

Award went to Professor Ray Miller, coach of William Paterson College for more than twenty years. Professor Miller has also been very active in the AFLA over the years, serving in various capacities in division affairs.

Two special awards were added to this year's program. Denise O'Connor, 1964 Olympian and coach of Brooklyn College, was cited for her work during the past several seasons as NIWFA Advisor. An Award for the fencer displaying the best style was presented to Cornell's Kathy Stevenson by the NIWFA Olympic Alumnae. At the Munich Olympics, four of the five girls on the U.S. team were onetime NIWFA competitors.

NIWFA TEAM RESULTS

Cornell University	106	
William Paterson College	100	
California State Univ. (Fullerton)	95	
New York University	93	1.794
University of Arizona	93	1.774
Brooklyn College	84	
Jersey City State College	80	1.488
Pennsylvania State Univ.	80	1.411
Montclair state College	71	1.206
Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.	71	1.155
Brandeis University	70	
Pratt Institute	69	
Herbert H. Lehman College	66	
Ohio State University	64	

Hunter College	63
St. John's University	58
Univ. of Rhode Island	56
Temple Univ.	51
City College of New York	50
Trenton State College	47
Univ. of North Carolina	47
Barnard College	46
Drew Univ.	39
Buffalo State College	38
Pace College	37
Seton Hall University	37
Rhode Island College	34
Goucher College	33
Radford College	32
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	27
Rutgers Univ. (New Brunswick)	23

W.W.I.F.C. CHAMPIONS by Jo Redmon

On March 9-10, 1973, seventy-five women representing nineteen schools entered at California State University-Beach, for the 12th Annual WWI Championships. Seven schools were from California, one from Arizona, one woman from Portland State University, Oregon, and all ten Southern schools were entered.

Each school could enter no more than four women. There were four rounds up from each pool.

The nine-woman finals was quickly decided. The two strongest women, Blythe of CSU Los Angeles, and Gay Jacobsen of Santa Barbara, met each other in the first round. Earlier in the day, Devan H. Jacobson with a score of 4-3 hoped for a clean hit but it didn't happen. Both lights flashed. All eyes focused on the director. The hit was called. It was over, and Blythe won. She had won the individual championship for the fourth consecutive year for the first time in twelve years by the Shirley Cantor Golden Rapier.

The next morning dawned clear and the teams, all eighteen of them, entered on the field of play to do battle. Team competition is fenced as a team robin with the "A" fencers bouting "B's", then "C's".

CSU Fullerton cut down all comers, ending the day with seventeen wins and no losses. CSU San Francisco placed with a 15-2 record, and UC Berkeley with 13-4. All received trophies.

The Outstanding Fencer of the Year was voted by the coaches, with the help of the teams, was Gay Jacobsen, UCSB deserved honor.

We do want people around the country to know that collegiate fencing on the West Coast is alive and well. We feel it is time to put the Western's and Eastern's together for a true Women's Collegiate Championships. Anybody in the midwest want a site?

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The first four are FIRST TEAM ALL-AMERICANS; the last five are SECOND TEAM.

- Susan McCourt — California State Univ. (Fullerton) 6-2
- Debbie Cinotti — Barnard College 6-2 (Mccourt wins barrage 4-2)
- Virginia Bleamaster — California State Univ. (Fullerton) 5-3 1.58
- Peggy Walbridge — Cornell 5-3 1.130
- Kathy Stevenson — Cornell 4-4 1.143
- Jeannine Lynch — William Paterson College 4-4 .880
- Debbie Robertson — California State Univ. (Fullerton) 3-5 .920
- Iza Farkas — William Paterson College 3-5 .630
- Mary Sebring — Cornell 0-8

NCIF CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Kathy Aaenestad

The Northern California Intercollegiate Fencing Championships were held February 23/24 at Sonoma State College. Epee team and individuals, and women's team championships were held on Saturday. Men's foil team and individuals, and women's individual championships were held on Sunday.

Results

Epee Team: 1. San Jose, 2. Hayward, 3. CCSF.
Women's Foil Team: 1. CSU-SF, 2. CCSF, 3. UCB.
Foil Team: 1. CCSF, 2. CSU-SF, 3. Santa Cruz.
Foil Individual: 1. Bardoff—CSU-SF, 2. Sundholm—CSU-SF, 3. Long—Stanford, 4. Johnson—Hayward, 5. Marki—CCSF, 6. Merritt—Stanford, 7. Golda—SJ, 8. Chiu, R.—Cal Pol., 9. Qwan—CCSF.
Women's Foil Individuals: 1. Michaelies—CSU-SF, 2. Louie—CCSF, 3. Williams—SJ, 4. Aaenestad—CSU-SF, 5. Vivrette—SCS, 6. Hong—CCSF, 7. Achor—Stanford, 8. Smith—UCB, 9. Farmer—Sonoma.

SAN ANTONIO OPEN

The eleventh annual pentathlon open, held as usual the last week end of January, has proven once more to be one of the best competitions of the nation thanks to its impeccable organization and the number and quality of entrants: European participants and Mexican champions were opposed by fencers from many parts of the country and more particularly Florida and St. Louis.

We would like to express our appreciation to our host Lt. Col. Anthony J. Leach, Officer in Charge of the US Modern Pentathlon Training Center, and to Mr. Phil Geller (Dallas), Mr. Manny Forrest (Miami), Mr. Arnold Mercado and Mr. Steve Farid (Houston), Mr. William Towry, Mrs. Marieta Towry and Mr. Spencer Johnson(Dallas).



RESULTS Final pools

Women's foil:

1-Stacey Johnson	San Antonio
2-Vincent Hurley	Houston
3-Raygosa	Mexico
4-Estrada	Mexico
5-Leal	Mexico
6-Romero	San Antonio
7-Franco	Mexico
8-Rether	Mexico

Foil:

1-Ward	Great Britain
2-Czarnecki	Finland
3-Graham	Miami
4-Nash	Fort Worth
5-Gomez	Mexico
6-Ngoc	Viet Nam

Epee:

1-Taylor	Pentathlon
2-Jerry Johnston	Pentathlon
3-Castillejos	Mexico
4-Wheeler	Houston
5-Bob Hurley	Houston
6-Mc Kinzey	Austin

Consolation event - epee: Calderon Mexico

Foil-epee overall trophy: Ward Great Britain

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