

U. S. MODERN PENTATHLON NATIONALS

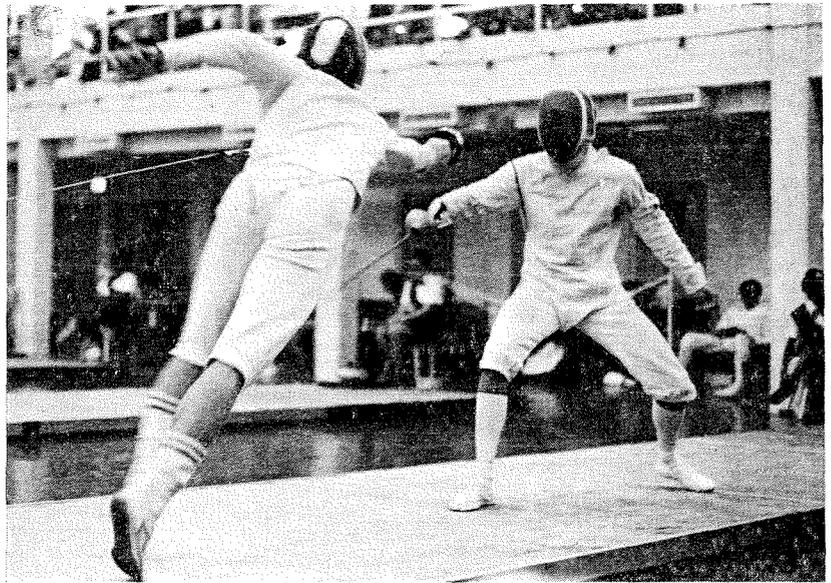


photo by Nelson

Captain Loren Drum of the U. S. Air Force scores with a fleche attack against Dave Lundberg, at J.S. Modern Pentathlon National Championships held in San Antonio, Texas, this summer. Captain Drum came in fourth in a field of thirty pentathlon epeists.



Official Organ of the Amateur Fencers League of America

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EDITORIAL

Last year Berkeley, this year Boston, next year Tuscon, Arizona! It is remarkable how the National Championships have dispersed in recent years to all parts of the United States. To those of us who remember in years past the usual alternation of the Nationals from New York to Los Angeles, this is indeed a heartening phenomenon.

From Milwaukee to Miami (1957 and 1967), from Atlantic City to Berkeley, this spreading of interest in and the capacity to organize and run a National level competition reflects the steady growth of the AFLA.

Our expansion is perhaps not as rapid as we would like, but it has been consistent.

Moreover, and perhaps even more significant is the realization that there is a wealth of dedication and talent in the membership of the AFLA. AFLA members should realize that we are now in a critical phase of fencing development in the United States. It is important for all of us to give the League as much financial and moral support as possible.

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USA HOSTS WORLD MODERN PENTATHLON AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**Forty Compete in World Championships; USA Takes Third as Sixteen Nations Participate****EPEE EVENT**

by Richard Gradkowski

For the first time since 1959 the U. S. has hosted the World Modern Pentathlon Championships. Held in San Antonio, Texas from October 9th to 13th, the championships were well organized. The United States Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association outdid itself in providing the facilities and officials for this event.

The Modern Pentathlon consists of five events: Jumping on horseback, epee fencing, pistol shooting, swimming, and cross country running. Each event takes place on a separate day, and the contestants score points according to how well they do. The cumulative points of all the events together determine the overall winner. A pentathlon team consists of three men, whose individual scores add up to the Team score.

A blue ribbon crew of FIE Presidents of Jury officiated at the epee fencing event. The epee competition was a complete round robin of 40 fencers held in the format of each nation meeting another's team. The pentathlon bouts are for one touch only, with a maximum fencing time of three minutes. Double hits are not counted, but if time runs out, a double defeat can be scored. The pentathlon point scoring system gives 1000 points for a 70% victory score, with more or less points for a comparable win-loss record.

The general level of the epee fencing was surprisingly good, with the Soviet and Hungarian teams outstanding. However, I was somewhat dismayed by the lack of knowledge of the rules displayed by some of the fencers, and by the poor condition of some of their weapons.

The U.S. team results were: Captain Loren Drum, 8th (23 V/888 pts.), Don Roth,



photo by Gr

Vincent Surdi checks out the epee of the West German pentathletes at the university gymnasium in San Antonio, where epeeists competed in a complete round robin which ran for over ten hours.

30th (16 V/692 pts.), Capt. Richards, 38th (12 V/580 pts.).

In observing the U.S. team, while the pentathletes were in competition and technically good epeeists, I felt that the weakest in tactics. I felt that they were not aggressive enough in the one-touch bouts and gave their opponents too much time to study them and get set for a decision. Thus they would sometimes lose touch of surprise by too much preplanned maneuvering.

The epee was won by Liljenwall with a record of 28 victories and 10 points.



Pointed Comment . . .

THE VISITING FIREMEN

by Jack Keane

Scene: Fencing Room NYAC, Sunday, Oct. 17, 1971

They had come here to fence "the better fencers" to get experience, they said. They were the Hungarian Modern Pentathlon Team, fresh from a silver medal in the World Championships at San Antonio. Their star, Balczó, was not with them. He was off on a tour of the West at the invitation of several Hungarian groups.

Although the competition was unscheduled, the Metropolitan Division was able to round up many of the better fencers via a flurry of last minute phone calls. Melcher was there, Netburn was there. So were Masin and Pesthy and Szunyogh, plus a lively bunch of collegians and club performers, 24 in all.

Netburn departed in the prelim, Masin and Szunyogh in the semi. while Melcher and Pesthy fought through to the final of eight. It was composed of the four Hungarians, Melcher, Pesthy, El Khadim and Kevin McMahon.

Laszlo Horvath won, Zygmund Villanyi was second and Peter Kelleman, third. Melcher placed fourth, Pesthy fifth and the remaining Hungarian, sixth.

The success of the "one-touchers" over the "five touchers" was quite interesting to onlookers, especially since the basic outlines of what has now become the Hungarian epee style was evident in each of the foreign competitors.

Another point worth noting was the fact that Horvath was fencing Melcher with the knowledge that a double defeat would make him a certain winner, while Melcher did not know that to be the fact. (The Hungarians always had their team captain on hand with the facts and figures.)

One of the officials for the meet was Ron Bright of England, a pentathlon and fencing

coach. His opinion was that the level of Pentathlon fencing had risen remarkably in the last several years. It is still athletic to be sure, but sophisticated as well. Bright felt that as far as England's improving results went, they could be traced to the rise of fencing clubs from a few to over a thousand as a result of Charles deBeaumont's national coaching plan.

Bright felt that the present development picture in the United States could benefit from a study of the English plan.

The next day, the visiting firemen went home.

Now who's left to put American fencing's fire out?

CONTRIBUTORS PLEASE NOTE

We are still receiving items for American Fencing in incorrect form. Please note that all copy for the magazine should be typed double spaced, on plain paper (no letterheads please), with extra wide margins on all sides, top and bottom. Division secretaries should be especially careful to submit local results in the form in which you see it printed in our magazine. All copy, including results, must have a byline following the title. Captions for photographs should contain the full names of all persons pictured and the name of the photographer. Your full cooperation will enable us to print up your items as promptly as possible.



STOP THRUSTS

In order for a stop thrust to be valid against an attack, it must arrive (that is, he hit must be registered) before the beginning of the last movement of the attack.

1971 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE REPORT

by Mary Huddleson, Chairman

In general, the twelve-event, nine-day tournament went off rather well. Our successes were due primarily to the long sustained efforts of a great number of highly talented fencers in the Northern California Division. A schedule of targets and dates was set so that each item chairman could see where he fitted into the total picture and could plan his activities accordingly. Responsibilities for specific activities were assigned early in the season and our committee met at least monthly from October through June.

Our biggest snafu was the result of something beyond our control. The vital issue of "American Fencing" (March-April), containing all the necessary information for contestants, was two months late in delivery. Most fencers did not receive their copies until early June, after the announced entry deadline and only two weeks before the start of the Championships. Rectifying this error consumed additional time and money on our part. It placed a special burden on our Entry Committee, under Dot Moody, which certified and processed some 420 registrations in a 48 hour period.

Suggestion #1: In addition to the official notices in "American Fencing," there should be some other way for qualified fencers to receive well in advance their complete entry information on the U.S. National Championships. Rules and information should be distributed to all divisional secretaries **at the same time** as they are submitted to "American Fencing" (in February).

Suggestion #2: Certified copies of the official qualifiers for each National Championship event should be sent by each divisional secretary directly to a designated Nationals Entry Chairman of the host division **at the same time** as the lists are sent to the AFLA National Secretary.

Suggestion #3: That the A Membership meeting be scheduled and place to allow for maximum participation. It should not cover other events and should be at 3 hours.

Suggestion #4: The Under-Tournament should be held at a place and place than the regular National Championships. This is particularly Under-19s are to be enlarged.

Bill and Connie Latzko, Dan Pallaghy, Maxine Mitchell, Jan Neil Chlarson were all most he

Tommy Angell took us over her fund raising drive. Tom Al crew produced 12 working copies of them made from scratch). Bart did a magnificent job. Harriet gether a program that was a and don't ask about the cost. C Turney dispensed tournament and Gatorade with a beatific smile. Spencer worried about the scale weights and measures, as well our super-technicians, Art Tur Purdy. Emily Johnson, as Bou Chairman, ran the tournament usual authority, diligence, and

The individual finals were held theater on campus and ticket sales events more than offset the charges for the facilities. Joe W deserves all credit for staging regular evening performances and on the Free-for-All party.

Suggestion #5: Similar effort made to stage championship spectator viewing, as was done

From our experience, 120 ent the maximum number of con event which can be handled via robin method for completion in one day. We should be thin the most equitable way further number of qualifiers to our National Championships, or we should schedule Championships for more than 1

OBSERVATION ON VIENNA

by Bruce D. Lyons, Epee Team

My initiation on a U. S. Team at international competition was most interesting and worthwhile. Our team's results were discussed in the last issue and need not be reviewed here.

Perhaps five observations were most noteworthy.

First, our teams were not cohesive units because we had such short notice of selection and had to find our own individual ways to Vienna. We arrived separately with no sense of team spirit and the tournament was almost over before we gained such esprit. Some never found it.

Second, after being quickly eliminated, many lost or failed to take advantage of practice with foreign fencers who were to be found everyday in the large practice room. This was an opportunity to get international experience perhaps more valuable than the few bouts most of us fenced: it was a time to improve effectiveness.

Third, the winning fencers normally exhibited aggressive games. Aggression not necessarily meaning strenuous activity but rather controlled and constant pressure on the opponent. The winners made decisive movements with varying tempo and severe concentration.

Fourth, of the few tactics which differed most from American style fencing, two were most outstanding. 1. As been emphasized time and time again - **the attack is correct** - no matter what. Stop actions must almost be the only light and seldom took the right of way. 2. Directors continually allowed lengthly infighting prior to calling halts. The European fencers are quite proficient at controlled remises. Unsuccessful attacks were frequently followed by remises executed in numerous fashions and from various positions, in all three weapons. This is in sharp contrast to our typical remises which are often either bad habits or afterthoughts.

Fifth, although we may not have fenced long enough for it to have been a serious consideration, the general physical condi-

tioning of our teams seemed poorer than most Europeans. Perhaps this is why we normally had improper warmups.

It was clear to me that the Americans have a long way to go to achieve consistent high level success. With training and hard work improvement can be made but the personal sacrifice required is enormous. Further, team selection, training and considerable administrative change would be required on a national level before we could create the proper climate for greater international achievement.

QUICKIE QUIZ

May a ladies breast protector be made of heavy quilted padding? (See page 39, Article 215 of the 1970 Rules Book).



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FENCING AT VIENNA

by Lorand K. Marcell

(Ed. Note. Lorand K. Marcell is fencing coach at Yeshiva University and is a former member of the Czechoslovakian Olympic Team.)

For two weeks the nations of the world crossed blades in the "Wiener Stadthalle", the Austrian equivalent of our Madison Square Garden. The highlights of competition as well as all the finals were covered by television Vienna and the evening news at 7 p.m. daily, plus a half hour coverage at 10:15 p.m. each evening. After the first day's opening ceremonies a fencing spectacle was staged for a full hour, featuring historical fencing scenes by the Banik Riegel Fencing Club of Prague.

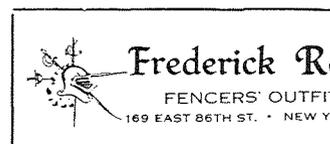
The foil fencing in the World Championship was tough going for every fencer entered. Magnificent fencers were eliminated in all rounds including some big name champions. One would have expected the finals to be a show of shows, but it was not to be so. True, it was hard fought. Yet there was no beauty or exciting actions. Mostly direct attacks, tempo actions, with seldom even a parry riposte. Speed and stamina prevailed.

Much of the time I was observing the foreign teams. Their spirit and preparedness impressed me very much. Before every round they warmed up intensively and practiced with the coaches. They were a homogeneous lot. The Russians, the French, the Hungarians, the Japanese, seemed not to have anything else on their minds but the job they were there to do. They gave everything they had, fought for each touch and never gave up to the end. I am sorry to say that I did not observe any of these qualities in our U.S. team. It is simply not enough to be selected for the team; one has to carry the responsibility that goes with such a selection. You don't make much of an impression by just being eliminated in the first round, saying "tough luck" and drowning your sorrows in a glass of beer. We must be more demanding, in the future, of our teams, otherwise we won't do any better in the next Olympics.

Here are a few observations on fencing methods. Everybody blade on the preparation. Nobody blade. Everything is based on motion, back and forth. Speed are important factors.

Simple actions are favored in hardly any compound actions. Preparation are fast, followed by attack. The young fencers (20 old) dominate.

The Soviet coach is a very good when he gives a lesson. He counts up and down the strip, followed by In foil he emphasizes control of more than anything. The exercise simple, rarely compound. The fencer always be looking for an opening. work is splendid.



EXCERPTS FROM THE
"OLD" AFLA MANU

by Manny Forrest

Perhaps the most troublesome the analysis of the "right of way is the distinction which the Pres make between beats and parrie partly due to the fact that sabre usually of the blocking rather "beat" variety, and partly to the often the fencer intending to make side beat does so against the forte, third near the guard) of the opponent. Such a spurious "beat" should be a feint which has been parried, the defender is justified in riposting. "beat" is followed by an "att latter should be judged as a retak attack; therefore the immediate r the "right of way", but if the def tates or delays, the "right of w to the retaking of the attack. beat is made against the upper tw the defender's blade the action is there is no problem of analysis.

ZERO FOR MARTINI & ROSSI

by Richard Gradkowski

Let us assume a hypothetical situation: Peter Potato of the Idaho Division wins the Martini & Rossi Foil. In the process of winning his Gold medal he defeats such stars as Woyda and Dabrowski of Poland, Kamuti of Hungary, Noel of France and Granieri of Italy, not to mention many U.S. fencers.

Ordinarily one would consider Peter to be a hot prospect for the Olympic team; right? Wrong; according to the Amateur Fencers League of America. Peter does not get a single Olympic point for his achievement. The reason? It seems that the Martini is an "invitational" and not an "open".

Now how did Peter get invited to the Martini? Well, some time ago he was sitting in a barber shop, thumbing through some old magazines, when he saw in a copy of American Fencing that there was going to be a big fencing championship at the N.Y.A.C. Peter sent in his entry. After all, he had worked on barbed wire and cyclone fences all his life and he figured he could do just as well as any of these Eastern dudes.

Receiving a reply from the organizing committee confirming his entry, he drove to New York with his tools. Imagine his surprise when he found out that this was a different kind of fencing. However, since he was already here, he decided to stay. Using some borrowed equipment, he proceeded to win the competition.

With his victory, Peter became really enthusiastic about the sport. He even thought he might have a chance to make the U.S. Olympic team; after all, he had defeated a lot of good international fencers. Alas, he was informed that the Martini & Rossi didn't really count, he would have to try again at the National championships which, though not as tough as the Martini, were truly "open". Peter thought that this was kind of silly, so he went back to his farm in Idaho.

This little fable would be amusing if it's point were not true. It makes very little sense not to award Olympic points to the

toughest competition in the Western Hemisphere. The argument that the Martini is an invitational can be handled by simply making certain liberal rules as to how an American can qualify for this event.

Briefly, I would propose that a fencer be entitled to fence in the Martini by achieving the following results:

1. Making the quarter finals of the Nationals, or
2. Making the finals of the Under-19 Nationals, or
3. Making the finals of the NCAA Champions (for women we would use the NIWFA Championships), or
4. Being a member of the U.S. Military team.

The total number of qualifiers would be a maximum of 45, under the above rules.

Certainly, under the above qualifications any serious competitive fencer would have an equitable chance to show his merit.

Let us see how this system would have worked in the 1971 Martini in Foil. At the last competition we had 66 entries with 16 foreign fencers and 50 Americans. Had we allowed the Americans to qualify as per the above suggested new rules we would have had 30 Nationals quarter finalists, 6 Under-19 finalists, 6 NCAA finalists, and the 3 Military fencers. However, because some of the NCAA, Junior Nationals, and Military competitors also made the Quarter finals of the Nationals, there would actually have been just 40 American entries. If these 40 had fenced with the 16 foreign fencers the total would have been 56 competitors, an excellent size for a competition of this sort.

Note that under this system, at least 12 places will be guaranteed for younger developing fencers.

Even though it is too late to modify the present Olympic point setup, there is still time to use this proposed qualifying system for the 1972 Martini Rossi.

Lets try it, and see how it works.

PINCHART TROPHY

by Jeff Tishman

A new trophy has been created for the National Under 19 Foil Championship in memory of Rene Pinchart, four-time United States Olympic Coach, who died last fall.

The sterling silver Revere Bowl sits on a teak base with sterling plaques on the sides to list the names of its recipients. The bowl is engraved "Maitre Rene Pinchart Memorial Trophy", and the front of the base is inscribed "Under-19 National Foil Champion" and "Amateur Fencers League of America".

Rene Pinchart was the master at the Fencers Club of New York for 28 years and was Coach of the U. S. teams at the Olympic Games of 1928, 1932, 1948, and 1952. The trophy is a gift to the league from many of his friends and former pupils.

The first recipient of the new trophy is Tony Carter, a sophomore at the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

GETTING TOGETHER WITH DENISE O'CONNOR

by Stella Saurer

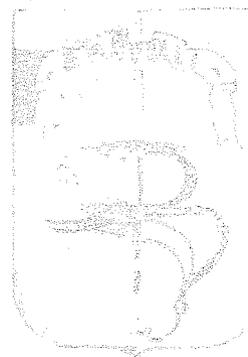
Denise O'Connor has emphasized which in connection with training feel we as dedicated fencers cannot overlook if we really want to do sport to a finer degree under the U.S.

I am also familiar with training while fencing on the West coast.

If the League has found itself unable to offer financial assistance to a training camp in another location could not the same or greater benefit be obtained from the same effort here in the United States.

I am not convinced that we do not have an adequate supply of competent people who can manage a training camp for the purpose of getting young fencers started on the way to greater achievements as

I am living in an area where there is a need for this type of activity and I would be happy to participate.



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U.S. JUNIOR OLYMPIC PROGRAM FOR 1971

by Rev. Lawrence Calhoun

(Ed. Note: The Rev. Calhoun is National Junior Olympic Development Chairman for the AFLA. This article is Part 1 of a two part exposition which will provide guidelines for our junior development program.)

The program outlined below is meant to increase the fencing at the Junior Olympic level. Several states have begun age-group competitions, and the Illinois program has become the pilot program.

Expansion of Fencing into age-groups:

Each division will be required to host at least one age-group, four weapon meet during the season, **even if it is not scheduled at this time.** Sabre and epee will not be age-grouped until they expand further. Boy's and girl's foil is age-grouped. The ages are **Under 14, 14-15, and 16-19** (see rule 579 for age clarification). If only one meet is held, the winners in foil are determined by having a super-final round where the Under 14 champion, the 1-2-3, 14-15 medalists and the 1-2-3-4, 16-19 medalists compete in an 8 man **super-final.** If more than one tournament is held, then the point system at the end of this article is used (the Under 19 fencers can earn points by competing in adult meets and placing in the finals). The Junior Olympic Chairman of each division should enforce this program.

U.S. Junior Olympic Tournament

This tournament is a trial, and its success will determine the possibility of a larger, separate, and more representative Junior Olympic Championship which would also be the qualifying meet for the Under 20 World Games in 1973. Since there will be no qualifying tournament prior to this meet (such as a Sectional Championship, which occurs in May), the tournament will be a restricted one **this year only.** It is intended to expand the meet in 1973 to be representative of all age-groups equally. Any other plans would require a meet of 1200 plus fencers. Limiting the entrants to only winners of each age group would mean 424

fencers, which is still impossible this year. This meet will enter a maximum field of 212 (exclusive of local divisional additions as allowed in the rules.)

The first annual Junior Olympic Championships will be held at Notre Dame High School, Niles, Illinois on April 7-8-9, 1972. The following entrants will qualify: the divisional winners of epee and sabre, and the winners of the super-finals in boy's and girl's foil (i.e., a maximum of 4 competitors from each division—based on a single tournament or the fencers with the highest points in each weapon where more than one J.O. meet is held). Specific details will be mailed to all divisional chairmen later. Where possible, the entrants will be divided up into age-group pools to retain some semblance of the original tournament.

Awards

1. Medals to 1-2-3 in Epee and Sabre.
2. Medals to 1-2-3 in Under 14 and 14-15 (where possible). Medals to 1-2-3-4-16-19 boy's and girl's foil.
3. If age groups are possible, Under 14 champion, 1-2-3 winners of the 14-15 and the 1-2-3-4 winners in the 16-19 will compete in an 8 boy (girl) **super-final** to determine the overall champion. All finalists will receive appropriate trophies, and the overall boy and girl winner will receive a travelling trophy for the 1972-73 year.
4. All Champions will qualify directly to the National Championships in Boston, 1972.
5. It is planned that all competitors will be housed in homes during the time of the meet. When the division indicates the qualifiers, each fencer will send in his entry blank. A parent in the Chicago area will write the fencer and obtain his or her travel plans and arrange to meet. The fencer will stay with the people for 1-2-3 days and be returned to his mode of travel. This reduces the expense of the trip and

insures proper supervision for the younger fencers.

6. Those who do not qualify here can still enter a Sectional championship and try for the Nationals.
7. Divisions will use their qualifying meet and the point system to select fencers for this tournament and the Sectionals as well.

Summary

The overall program proposes to upgrade the level of fencing and make it possible to seed fencers around the U.S. The U.S.J.O. Championships is a step to choosing the best possible teams from the greatest possible numbers. The Russians use a pyramid system and it works. We believe that this is the start of a strong U.S. youth fencing pyramid.



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FENCING AT THE F.

by DeWitt Tash

On Saturday, Sept. 18, two exhibitions were presented at the States Exposition, one of the largest in the country, in West Springfield,

Five fencers from the Springfield Fencing Club demonstrated before a bined audience of about three hundred

Gail Beaman and Mary Jeanne members of the Connecticut Division spirited display of foil fencing. The from Keene State College, New Hampshire where they major in Physical Education and sabre were ably fenced by R. Selle and Lloyd Farr, while DeWitt acted as commentator.

Special recognition must be given Brian Cormier, Director of Physical Education at the Springfield Y, whose enthusiasm for the sport and public relations efforts have done much to promote fencing in our area.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Ralph,

I was extremely pleased to note that, in your May/June and July/August issues, you took heed of the objective and dynamic criticism leveled by Denise O'Connor. She is opposed to action photos and rightly so - they are absolutely impossible! (more on this below)

The influence of modern photographic techniques has influenced, for too long, contemporary sports illustrations. The defenceless reader is subjected to the vulgar depiction of straining muscles, peak action and excitement. Certainly, the world was a happier place before we had visual proof that both horses and fencers often had all their feet off the ground.

As for the impossibility of fencing action photos:

1. The lunge of the average International class fencer is, from extension of the arm to landing of the forward foot, approximately 250 milliseconds in duration.
2. The precise studies of reaction time, made by Cornell University in connection with automotive braking research, have put the time lag between stimulus and reaction at 200 ms.
3. Most action photography is done with the popular single lens reflex type camera. This camera requires 200 ms. for the mirror to move out of the light path.
4. Therefore, neglecting the factors of lateral translation of the moving body, velocity of focal plane shutter and velocity of light, the photographer requires a minimum of 400 ms. to record an event.

5. Since the duration of a lunge is only 250 ms. it is apparent that, in order to record a touch as it is being made, the photographer must initiate taking of the picture 150 ms. before it starts! Clearly then, pictures such as shown on pgs. 13 and 15 of the May/June issue are impossible and we trust the ruling body of the AFLA will investigate your deceptions.

Statically yours,
Sandy Ellis
White Plains, N.Y.

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Sir:

I recently became a life member of the AFLA. Several months ago I wrote to Wide World of Sports about coverage of important fencing events such as the Martini-Rossi, the National Championships, the Junior World Championships, and the World Championships.

I never received an answer from them.

I just recently wrote another letter to them and I would like to make the suggestion to all members of the AFLA and to non members who receive AMERICAN FENCING magazine to write to this show. Then I think we might get results in seeing more fencing on TV. The address is **Wide World of Sports, ABC**, Prospect and Talmadge Streets, Hollywood, California, 90027.

Sincerely yours
Roland Orrico
Brooklyn, New York



"I am not valiant neither
But every puny whipster gets my sword"
Act V, Scene II
— Othello

CULLED BY LOU SHAFF

TENNESSEE DIVISION

by Kamillo Szathmary

The 1971 Tennessee Open Fencing Championship was held on April 17 and 18, 1971, in the new University of Tennessee Physical Education building, Knoxville, Tennessee. The tournament drew 59 entries, including a number from neighboring states.

Foil: 1. Lance Porter, U. of Ky.; 2. Allen Hancock, Vanderbilt U.; 3. Chris Moore, Vanderbilt U.; 4. Larry Barnes, U. of Ky.

Sabre: 1. John Higgins, Vanderbilt U.; 2. Mike Moore, Vanderbilt U.; 3. Doug Huggins, Vanderbilt U.; 4. Richard Vanstrum, Vanderbilt U.

Epee: 1. Mike Moore, Vanderbilt U.; 2. James M. Hunter, Vanderbilt U.; 3. Chris Moore, Vanderbilt U.; 4. Allen Hancock, Vanderbilt U.

Men's Under 19 Foil: 1. Evan Miller, U. of Ky.; 2. Lance Porter, U. of Ky.; 3. Raymond Finkelman, Vanderbilt U.; 4. Robert Burdette, U. of Ky.

Women's Foil: 1. Mrs. Kay Webb, U.T.F.C.; 2. Fredricka Borland, Vanderbilt U.; 3. Linda Gregory, Vanderbilt U.; 4. Lynn M. Conley, U.T.F.C.

Women's Under 19 Foil: 1. Carol Fernandez, Vanderbilt U.; 2. Linda Gregory, Vanderbilt U.; 3. Judy Camin, U. of Ky.

ILLINOIS DIVISION

by Anne K. Klinger

Womens' Foil: 1. Charlotte Remenyik, 2. Nora Hackenberg, 3. Virginia Henderickson.

Foil: 1. Stephan Berendt, 2. Victor Kan, 3. George Sosnowski.

Epee: 1. Stephan Berendt, 2. Dieter Von Oppen, 3. Greg Borearchi.

Sabre: 1. Tony Nishimura, 2. George Sosnowski, 3. Pat Walsh.

In the Chicagoland Open, held at UICC on March 14, results were:

Womens' Foil: 1. C. Remenyik, 2. M. Heineke, 3. Studt, 4. Hannon. Other finalists: Rodgers, Sunda, Knauer, Goodhart.

Foil: 1. Simmons, 2. Cantillon, 3. Berendt, 4. Herberchtsmeyer. Other finalists: Jones, Vitoux, Lott, Zambolas.

Epee: 1. Cantillon, 2. Anderson, 3. Von Oppen, 4. Reith. Other finalists: Gill, Myers, Bevilacqua, Amort.

Sabre: 1. Boucher, 2. Goering, 3. Klier, 4. Kan. Other finalists: Edwards, Duane, Longstreet, Silverman.

OKLAHOMA DIVISION

by Frances Duke

Foil - 1. Art Wade, Tulsa; 2. Billy Yu, OUFC; 3. John Shanks, Tulsa; 4. Mike McKee, ind; 5. Tom Lacoste, OC; 6. Kurt Hagen, 66.

Women's Foil - 1. F. Duke, OC; 2. Susan Fightmaster, OU; 3. Kerry Carney, OU; 4. Phyllis Phillip, OU; 5. Mary Quigg, OU; 6. Karen Ledlow, CSU.

NORTH TEXAS DIVISION

by Mary-Jane Burton

The first tournaments of the season were held Sept 18, in the Women's G North Texas State University in

WOMEN'S FOIL: 1. Lois Goldthwait Jan Grauso (NTSU); 3. Dar (NTSU)

NOVICE WOMEN'S FOIL: 1. She (NTSU); 2. Cathy Davila (TWC Watson (Tyler).

FOIL: 1. Spencer Johnson (DFC); 2. man (St. Marks); 3. Tom Bickle

NOVICE FOIL: 1. Martin Johnson Gary Yanagi (SMU); 3. Nelle (NTSU)

EPEE: 1. Spencer Johnson (DFC); 2. man (St. Marks); 3. Tom Brents

BEGINNERS WOMEN'S FOIL: 1. Jole (DFC); 2. Pamy Towry (DFC) Richards (DFC)

FOIL: 1. Ed Sims (DFC); 2. Spen (DFC); 3. David Ladyman (ST. M

WOMEN'S FOIL: 1. Mary Jane Burt Lois Goldthwaite (DFC); 3. Ma (DFC)

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

by Gary McNulty

Deni Playground hosted the second "C" and under meet on July 21st.

Four trophies were awarded weapon.

Epee: 1. Charles Andrews, Malcolm School; 2. Gary Baggos, Dobbins H Barnwell, Malcolm X H. S.; 4. Doug Malcolm X. HS.

Foil: 1. Arthur Smith, Malcolm X, Underwood, Malcolm X; 3. Anthony bins H. S.; 4. Charles Andrews, Mal

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DIVISION

by Bea Couchman

U-19 PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP

Women's: 1. T. Fickel, Oregon; 2. N. Calif.; 3. E. Brown, S. Calif.

Foil: 1. N. Otero, N. Calif.; 2. R. N. Calif.; 3. B. Gelnaw, S. Calif.

Sabre: 1. D. Orlando, S. Calif.; 2. N. Calif.; 3. M. Dale, N. Calif.

Epee: 1. R. Nonomura, N. Calif.; 2. I. Calif.; 3. M. Keith, Arizona.

Greco (3 weapon): 1. D. Bengel, Odenkrantz, Mori; 3. C. Winzer, LA

PAN AMERICAN GAMES SEE USA TAKE FIVE GOLD MEDALS

Cuban Saber Team Defeats USA 5 - 2 for Gold Medal

United States fencers captured five out of eight Gold medals at the Sixth Pan American Games held in Cali, Columbia. U.S. fencers also won two silver and two bronze awards.

In the individual events, Alex Orban in Saber and Stephen Netburn in Epee won, while Ruth White took a silver and Uriah Jones and James Melcher took bronze medals.

In the team events, the U.S.A. foil, women's foil, and epee teams won, while the sabre squad suffered a 5-2 upset by the Cubans, falling back to second place.

FOIL

First Round:

Pool No. 1: (1) Salazar (Ven.) 3-1; (2) Saucedo (Arg.) 3-1; (3) Calderon, V. (Mex) 2-2; (4) Wiedel (Can.) 1-3; (5) Badano (Uru.) 1-3.

Pool No. 2: (1) Gil Cuba 4-0; (2) Obst (Can.) 3-1; (3) Baruaana (Peru) 2-2; (4) Rengifo (Col.) 1-3; (5) Smith (Neth. Ant.) 0-4.

Pool No. 3: (1) Jhon (Cuba) 4-0; (2) Nannini (Arg.) 3-1; (3) Jones (US) 2-2; (4) Perez, J. (P.R.) 1-3; (5) Bizott (Ven.) 0-4.

Pool No. 4: (1) Simmons (US) 5-0; (2) Varela (Uru.) 4-1; (3) Calderon, C. (Mex) 2-3; (4) Samelot (R.R.) 2-3; (5) Thomas (Neth. Ant.) 1-4; (6) Echeverri (Col.) 1-4.

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: (1) Jhon (Cuba) 4-1; (2) Calderon, C. (Mex.) 4-1; (3) Jones (US) 3-2; (4) Salazar (Ven.) 2-3; (5) Varela (Uru.) 1-4; (6) Saucedo (Arg.) 1-4.

Pool No. 2: (1) Obst (Can.) 4-1; (2) Gil (Cuba) 3-2; (3) Nannini (Arg.) 3-2; (4) Simmons (US) 2-3; (5) Baruaana (Peru) 2-3; (6) Calderon, V. (Mex.) 1-4.

Final: (1) Jhon (Cuba) 5-0; (2) Gil (Cuba) 3-2; (3) Jones (US) 3-2; (4) Nannini (Arg.) 2-3; (5) Obst (Can.) 1-4; (6) Calderon, C. (Mex.) 1-4.



EPEE

First Round:

Pool No. 1: (1) Cramer (Bra.) 3-1; (2) Fernandez (Mex.) 2-2; (3) Feraud (Arg.) 2-2; (4) Sastre (Col.) 2-2; (5) Hilgers (Neth. Ant.) 1-3.

Pool No. 2: (1) Melcher (US) 4-0; (2) Perez Garza (Mex.) 3-1; (3) Obeid (Arg.) 2-2; (4) Gomez (Col.) 1-3; (5) Jackson (Jamaica) 0-4.

Pool No. 3: (1) Netburn (US) 4-0; (2) Jimenez (Chile) 3-1; (3) Drager (Ven.) 2-2; (4) Maldonado (P.R.) 1-3; (5) Infante (Cuba) 0-4.

Pool No. 4: (1) Fernandez, S. (Ven.) 4-0; (2) Smith (Neth. Ant.) 2-2; (3) Badano (Uru.) 2-2; (4) Loyer (Chile) 1-3; (5) Wong (Can.) 1-3.

Pool No. 5: (1) Oliveros (Cuba) 4-0; (2) Pereira (Bra.) 3-1; (3) Veltroni (Uru.) 2-2; (4) Levis (P.R.) 1-3; (5) Widmaier (Can.) 0-4.

Quarter Final:

Pool No. 1: (1) Netburn (US) 4-0; (2) Jimenez (Chile) 3-1; (3) Gomez (Col.) 1-3; (4) Badano (Uru.) 1-3; (5) Feraud (Arg.) 1-3.

Pool No. 2: (1) Melcher (US) 4-0; (2) Perez Garza (Mex) 2-2; (3) Sastre (Col.) 2-2; (4) Drayer (Ven.) 1-3; (5) Loyer (Chile) 1-3.

Pool No. 3: (1) Fernandez, S. (Ven.) 3-1; (2) Levis (P.R.) 3-1; (3) Fernandez (Mex.) 2-2; (4) Pereira (Bra.) 1-3; (5) Smith (Neth. Ant.) 1-3.

Pool No. 4: (1) Oliveros (Cuba) 3-1; (2) Obeid (Arg.) 3-1; (3) Cramer (Bra.) 2-2; (4) Maldonado (P.R.) 1-3; (5) Veltroni (Uru.) 1-3.

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: (1) Netburn (US) 4-1; (2) Fernandez, S. (Ven.) 3-2; (3) Gomez (Col.) 3-2; (4) Cramer, (Bra.) 2-3; (5) Perez Garza (Mex.) 2-3; (6) Obeid (Arg.) 1-4.

Pool No. 2: (1) Melcher (US) 3-2; (2) Oliveros (Cuba) 3-2; (3) Jimenez (Chile) 3-2; (4) Fernandez (Mex.) 1-4; (5) Sastre (Col.) 1-4; (6) Levis (P.R.) 1-4.

Final: (1) Netburn (US) 3-2; (2) Fernandez, S. (Ven.) 3-2; (3) Melcher (US) 3-2; (4) Gomez (Col.) 3-2; (5) Oliveros (Cuba) 2-3; (6) Jimenez (Chile) 0-5.

SABRE

First Round:

Pool No. 1: (1) De La Torre (Cuba) 5-0; (2) Benko (Chile) 3-2; (3) Keane (US) 3-2; (4) Infante (Ven.) 3-2; (5) Hernandez (Col.) 1-4; (6) Martinez (P.R.) 1-4.

Pool No. 2: (1) Quinos (Arg.) 4-0; (2) Ortiz (Cuba) 3-1; (3) Posada (Col.) 2-2; (4) Ponzoni (Uru.) 1-3; (5) Simmons (Neth. Ant.) 0-4.

Pool No. 3: (1) Chapela (Mex.) 3-1; (2) Samek, P. (Can.) 3-1; (3) Orban (US) 3-1; (4) Boutmy (Neth. Ant.) 1-3; (5) Melo (Ven.) 0-4.

Pool No. 4: (1) Gomez (Mex.) 4-0; (2) Lanteri (Arg.) 2-2; (3) Samek, L. (Can.) 2-2; (4) Jimenez (P.R.) 1-3; (5) Barua (Peru) 1-3.

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: (1) Lanteri, (Arg.) 3-2; (2) De La Torre (Cuba) 3-2; (3) Keane (US) 3-2; (4) Chapela (Mex.) 2-3 (5) Posada (Mex.) 1-4; (6) Samek, P. (Can.) 1-4.

Pool No. 2: (1) Orban (US) 4-1; (2) Ortiz (Cuba) 4-1; (3) Quinos (Arg.) 3-2; (4) Gomez (Mex.) 2-3; (5) Samek, L. (Can.) 2-3; (6) Benko (Chile) 0-5.

Final: (1) Orban (US) 5-0; (2) Ortiz (Cuba) 4-1; (3) Quinos (Arg.) 3-2; (4) De La Torre (Cuba) 1-4; (5) Keane (US) 1-4; (6) Lanteri (Arg.) 1-4.

WOMEN'S FOIL

First Round:

Pool No. 1: (1) King (US) 6-0; (2) Aoyama (Can.) 5-1; (3) Bajarano (Col.) 3-3; (4) Arredondo (Mex.) 3-3; (5) Forbes (Cuba) 2-4; (6) Benko (Arg.) 2-4; (7) Villafane (Ven.) 0-6.

Pool No. 2: (1) White (US) 5-1; (2) Rodriguez (Cuba) 5-1; (3) Leal (Ven.) 3-3; (4) Gigena (Arg.) 3-3; (5) Rubio (Col.) 2-4; (6) Wiedel (Can.) 2-3; (7) Bejar (Mex.) 1-5.

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: (1) White (US) 5-0; (2) Ledl (Ven.) 2-3; (3) Rodriguez (Cuba) 2-3; (4) Arredondo (Mex.) 1-4; (5) Rubio (Col.) 1-4.

Pool No. 2: (1) Forbes (Cuba) 4-0; (2) King (US) 3-1; (3) Gigena (Arg.) 2-2; (4) Aoyama (Can.) 1-3 (5) Bejarano (Col.) 0-4.

Final: (1) Rodriguez (Cuba) 5-0; (2) White (US) 4-1; (3) Forbes (Cuba) 2-3; (4) Leal (Ven.) 2-3; (5) King (US) 2-3; (6) Gigena (Arg.) 0-5.

FOIL TEAM

First Round:

Pool No. 1: Venezuela 6 v. (Salazar, 3; Pinero; 2; Garcia 1) d. Uruguay 3 v. (Veltroni, 2; Badano, 1; Varela, 0). Cuba 5 v. (Jhon 2; Gil 2; Calvat 1) d. Uruguay 0 v. (Varela, Badano, Baltroni). Cuba 5 v. (Jhon 2; Gil 2; Salvat 1) d. Venezuela 0 v. (Barcia, Bizott, Pinero). (Uruguay eliminated).

Pool No. 2: Canada 6 v. (Obst 3; Widmaier 2; Wiedel 1) d. Colombia 3 v. (Rengifo 2; Pinto 1; Echeverri 0). Argentina 5 v. (Nannini 2; Saucedo 2; Bisselach 1) d. Columbia 1 v. (Henao 1; Pinto; Rengifo 0). Argentina 5 v. (Taboada 2; Nannini 2; Saucedo 1) d. Canada 2 v. (Widmaier 1; Obst 1; Wiedel 0) (Colombia eliminated).

Pool No. 3: USA 9 v. (Simmons 3; Cantillon 3; Borack 3) d. Puerto Rico 0 v. (Jimenez, Samalot, J. Perez). Mexico 5 v. (V. Calderon

2; C. Calderon 2; Fernandez Rico 1 v. (Perez 1; Samalot 2; USA 5 v. (Simmons 2; Borack 2; Mexico 0 v. (V. Calderon, C. Perez). (Puerto Rico eliminated).

Quarter Final:

Bye: Cuba Argentina

Pool No. 1: USA 5 v. (Borack 2; Simmons 1) d. Venezuela 0 v. (Pi Bizzott).

Pool No. 2: Mexico 5 v. (C. Calderon 2. v. (Calderon 1) d. Canada 4 Widmaier 1; Wong 1).

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: Cuba 5 v. (Jhon 2; Gil 1) d. Mexico 3 v. (V. Perez 2; 1; V. Calderon 0).

Pool No. 2: USA 5 v. (Simmons Borack 1) d. Argentina 2 v. Saucedo 1; Toboada 0).

Final: 3rd Pl.; Mexico 5 v. (V. Perederon 1; v. Calderon 1) d. Arg (Nannini 2; Saucedo 1; Bisselach 1st Pl.; USA 5 v. (Simmons 3; Bor 1) d. Cuba 2 v. (Jhon 2; Gil 0; 1

WOMEN'S TEAM

First Round:

Pool No. 1: Argentina 5 v. (Benko 2; Perrone 1) d. Venezuela 4 v. (I rentgenno 1; Marquiz 0) Cuba 5 v. (Rodriguez 2; Infante d. Venezuela 1 v. (Villafane Torrentgenero 0). Cuba 5 v. (F Garcia 2; Forbes 1) d. Argentina 1; Dato 0; Perrone 0). (Venezuela

Pool No. 2: Canada 6 v. (Henneye 2; Aovama 1) d. USA 3 v. (Whipone 1; Angell 0). Colombia 5 v. Bejarano 1; Garcia 1) d. Mexico dondo 2; Bejar 1; Fojardo 1). White 3; King 1; Grampone 1) 4 v. (Bejarano 2; Rubio 1; Varga: 6 v. (Arredondo 3; Fajardo 2; Canada 3 v. (Henneyev 1; Campeau 1). USA 7 v. (White Grompone 1) d. Mexico 2 v. (A Bejar 1; Fajardo 0) Columbia 5 v. Rubio 2; Garcia 1) d. Canada 4 v. 2; Wiedel 2; Campeau 0). (C Mexico eliminated).

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: Cuba 5 v. (Rodriguez 2; Garcia 1) d. Colombia (Bejarano G. Garcia 1).

Pool No. 2: USA 5 v. (White 2; King 2 Grampone 1) d. Argentina 2 v. (Benko 2; Perrone 0; Gigena 0)

Final: 3rd Pl. Colombia 5 v. (Rubbio 3; Bejorano 1; G. Garcia 1) d. Argentina 3 v. (Gigena 1; Perrone 1; Benko 1).

1st Pl.: USA 5 v. (White 2; King 2; Grampone 1) d. Cuba 4 v. (Infante 2; E. Garcia 1; Rodriguez 1).

SABRE TEAM

First Round:

Pool No. 1: Venezuela 7 v. (Infante 3; Bartha 3; Carrillo 1) d. Colombia 2 v. (Posada 1; Duran 1; Hernandez 0). Cuba 5 v. (Ortiz 3; Salazar 1; De La Torre 1) d. Colombia 2 v. (Posada 1; Duran 1; Uribe 0). Cuba 5 v. (Ortiz 2; De La Torre 2; Salazar 1) d. Venezuela 0 v. Infante; Melo; Corriollo. (Colombia eliminated).

Pool No. 2: Canada 7 v. (P. Samek 3; L. Samek 3; Foxcroft 1) d. Netherland Antilles 2 v. (Boutmy 1; Simon 1; Hellement 0). Argentina 5 v. (Saucedo 2; Quinos 2; Matigzo 1) d. Netherlands Antilles 1 v. (Simon 1; Boutmy 0; Hellement 0). (Netherlands Antilles eliminated).

Pool No. 3: Mexico 8 v. (V. Calderon 3; Gomez 3; Alvarez 2) d. Puerto Rico 1 v. (Martinez 1; Samalot 0; Jimenez 0). USA 5 v. (Goering 2; Hamori 2; Keane 1) d. Puerto Rico 0 v. (Perez, Jimenez, Martinez). USA 5 v. (Orban 3; Hamori 2; Goering 1) d. Mexico 4 v. (V. Calderon 2; Chapela 1; Gomez 1). (Puerto Rico eliminated).

Quarter Final:

Bye: Cuba, Argentina

Pool No. 1: USA 5 v. (Goering 2; Hamori 2; Orban 1) d. Venezuela 1 v. (Melo 1; Infante 0; Bartha 0).

Pool No. 2: Mexico 5 v. (Gomez 3; V. Calderon 2; Chapela 0) d. Canada 4 v. (L. Samek 2; P. Samek 1; Foxcroft 1).

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: USA 5 v. (Goering 2; Orban 2; Hamori 1) d. Argentina 1 v. (Quinos 1; Saucedo 0; Lanteri 0).

Pool No. 2: Cuba 5 vs. (De La Torre 2; Salazar 2; Ortiz 1) d. Mexico 0 v. (Calderon, Chapela, Gomez).

Final: 3rd Pl.: Mexico 5 v. (Gomez 3; Calderon 2; Chapela 0) d. Argentina 4 v. (Quinos 2; Matinazzo 1; Lanteri 1).
1st Pl.: Cuba 5 v. (Ortiz 2; Salazar 2; Le La Torre 1) d. USA 3 v. (Orban 2; Keane 1; Hamori 0).

EPEE TEAM

First Round:

Pool No. 1: Canada 7 v. (Wiedel 3; Wong 3; Widmaier 1) d. Venezuela 2 v. (Fernandez 1; Drayer 1; Vitanza 0). Chile 5 v. (Loyer 3; Jimenez 1; Vergara 1) d. Venezuela 4 v. (Fernandez 2; Drayer 2; Pinero 0). Canada 5 v. (Charron 3; Wong 2; Wiedel 0) d. Chile 3 v. (Inostrosa 2; Vergara 1; Loyer 0). (Venezuela eliminated).

Pool No. 2: Argentina 6 v. (Vergara 3; Obeid 2; Roca 1) d. Uruguay 3 v. (Badano 2; Varela 1; Veltroni 0). Uruguay 5 v. Varela 2; Veltroni 2; Badano 1) d. Colombia 4 v. (Pinilla 2; Sastre 2; Gomez 0). Argentina 5 v. (Roca 3; Vergara 1) Obeid 1, d. Colombia 2 v. (Pinilla 2; Gomez 0; Sastre 0). (Colombia eliminated).

Pool No. 3: Cuba 6 v. (Suarez 2; Arencibia 2; Oliveros 2) d. Puerto Rico 3 v. (Levis 2; Maldonado 1; Jimenez 0). USA 5 v. (Beck 2; Masin 2; Melcher 1) d. Puerto Rico 0 v. (Levis; Perez; Maldonado). Cuba 5 v. (Suarez 2; Infante 2; Oliveros 1) d. USA 4 v. (Netburn 3; Masin 1; Melcher 0). (Puerto Rico eliminated).

Pool No. 4: Brazil 7 v. (Cramer 3; Pereira 2; Borges 2) d. Netherlands Antilles 1 v. (Hellement 1; Smith 0; Hilgers 0).

Mexico 5 v. (C. Calderon 2; Fernandez 2; Stephens 1) d. Netherlands Antilles 1 v. (Smith 1; Hellement 0; Hilgers 0).

Mexico 5 v. (Perez 2; Fernandes 2; Calderon 1) d. Brazil 2 v. (Amaral 1; Pereira 1; Cramer 0).

(Netherlands Antilles eliminated).

Quarter Final:

Pool No. 1: Cuba 5 v. (Oliveros 2; Suarez 2; Infante 1) d. Chile 3 v. (Jimenez 1; Vergara 1; Loyer 1).

Pool No. 2: USA 5 v. (Netburn 2; Masin 2; Beck 1) d. Canada 0 v. (Charron, Wong, Wiedel).

Pool No. 3: Mexico 5 v. (Fernandez E. 3; Calderon 1; Perez 1) d. Uruguay 3 v. (Veltroni 2; Badano 1; Varela 0).

Pool No. 4: Brazil 5 v. (Cramer 3; Pereira 1; Marcus 1) d. Argentina 3 v. (Vergara 2; Obeid 1; Roca 0).

Semi Final:

Pool No. 1: USA 5 v. (Netburn 2; Masin 2; Beck 1) d. Mexico 1 v. (Fernandez 1; Perez 0; Calderon 0)

Pool No. 2: Brazil 5 v. (Cramer 3; Pereira 2; Amaral 0) d. Cuba 4 v. (Oliveros 2; Suarez 1; Infante 1).

Final: 3rd Pl. Cuba 5 v. (Arencibia 2; Infante 2; Oliveros 1) d. Mexico 3 v. (Calderon 2; Fernandes 1; Perez 0).
1st Pl.: USA 5 v. (Netburn 2; Masin 2; Beck 1) d. Brazil 0 v. (Pereira, Cramer, Borges).

SUMMER FENCING CAMP AND COACHES CLINIC

by Raoul Sudre

A few letters sent out to coaches, a small item in AMERICAN FENCING, and within two weeks there was a flood of inquiries. By the middle of July the Camps were filled (a limit of 15 persons per week was set). Originally two such weeks were planned, but a third session was added to accommodate the persistent ones who refused to accept the "no more room" answer.

The format of the camp was the same as the one used last year in the preparation of the World Fencing Master's team. In the morning after breakfast, a warming up period of calisthenics, followed by a cross country run, a lecture on theory, mobility exercises, lessons, and bouts. Lunch was followed by two hours of leisure time.

Back around 3.30 p.m. with work on weight training and strengthening exercises specifically designed to improve mobility, then back to the fencing room for more lessons and serious bouts. These sessions often terminated by discussion on strategy. Dinner was usually a bit late at 8:00 p.m.

Those who attended were of mixed skills, but all showed great enthusiasm in all activities.

The coaches clinic was handled very much in a private instruction format. The curriculum followed covered the following: technique of teaching, individual and group lessons, physical and psychological preparation of individual and team, discussion on vocabulary, rules, directing, ways and means of developing fencing programs, how to repair weapons and locate problems in electrical apparatus.

All of the participants found the clinics worthwhile and indicated the desire to attend others. Most of them were able to get funds from their schools to pay for their expenses, but felt that such expenses should be absorbed by either the NFCAA or the AFLA.

I was positively impressed by and the ingenuity of these coaches and their weakness to be in the a classical technique, but this shadowed by their ingenious a training methods from other sping. Their eagerness to learn was heartwarming. The level of differed from P.E. instructor coach, but all followed the s logical pattern: First an alma attitude (I dare you to teach that I don't already know) to a attitude (I am weak on this pair some more on it). On the basis that I saw this summer I thin is a great potential of fencing this country which need only b improve our sport by giant step are a few obstacles to be cross: Financial aid must come from like the NFCAA and the AFLA from the institutions which h programs, 2. many coaches shy such clinics because they feel t belittles them. For those it wou to run Coaches Congresses or Exchanges of knowledge and could implement a pre-arranged by a couple of organizing ma is difficult to find dates that c acceptable for many. Therefore clinics ought to be run at times and national competitions wher more candidates available;; 4. f is just too much negativism on many. "Talk less, do more" wo be good advice to the side line the fencing development prograr

There is a lot to be done. work.

ITHACA TEAM SCC

The Ithaca College fencing tea the three first places at Cornell in a Novice fencing competition c Cornell coach Raoul Sudre. First to team captain Christopher N second and third going to Wayne Urial Mendelson.

1972 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Carla-Mae Richards

1972, the year of the next Olympics, finds the New England Division host of the U.S. National Championships, the final round prior to the selection of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Team. The Nationals will be held July 1st thru July 8th, 1972 at the Hynes Memorial Auditorium in Boston, Massachusetts. The Bout Committee for the Nationals will be headed by Carla-Mae Richards of the New England Division and Chaba Pallaghy, Head of the U.S. Director's Commission. The organizing committee is headed by Larry Cohen; the Technical Committee by Arnold Behre and Steve Chalmers; and the Host Committee by Pat Mullarkey.

At the Annual Meeting held in Berkeley, it was strongly recommended to the New England Division that serious consideration be given to holding each individual event on two days. The reason for the recommendation is that the entries have been increasing at a rapid rate each year and the length of the individual events has been increasing beyond the 12 midnight limit. Given that consideration and the fact that the Olympic Team members will be chosen after each individual event, we have completely revamped the structure of the schedule of events.

Two other factors played a role in the schedule: since the individual events would take two days each it was felt that the fencers should be given at least one day of rest prior to the team event and that those fencing the Under-19 events should be able to choose to stay the whole week if they desire to fence in both the Senior and Junior events or just stay a few days and fence in their events only. Thus the structure of the following schedule of events.

Sat., July 1st: Men's Foil Ind. (up to semi-finals)
Director's Clinic at 4 P.M.

Sun., July 2nd: Sabre Ind. (up to semi-finals)
Men's Foil Ind. - Semi-finals & Finals

Mon., July 3rd: Women's Ind. (to semi's)

Tues., July 4th: Epee Ind. (to semi's)
Women's Ind. - Semi's & Finals

Wed., July 5th: Men's Foil Team
Epee Ind. - Semi's & Finals

Thurs., July 6th: Women's Team
Sabre Team (10:30 A.M.)
Under-19 Men's Foil (1 P.M.)

Fri., July 7th: Epee Team
Under-19 Sabre (11 A.M.)
Annual Meeting (3 P.M.)
Board of Directors Meeting (4 P.M.)

Sat., July 8th: Under-19 Epee
Under-19 Women (10:30 A.M.)
Gala Night

All events will start at 8:30 A.M. unless otherwise specified in the schedule. The semi-finals of each individual event will start at 4 P.M. and the finals will start at 7:30 P.M. Awards will be presented to recipients at the conclusion of each event. Team events will be run by direct elimination through the finals after one round of pools. Weapons check will be conducted the afternoon prior to the start of the individual weapon, 3 to 6 P.M., and only weapons of registered fencers in the next day's event will be checked during that time.

The Headquarters hotel for the Nationals is the Sheraton of Boston, located adjacent to the Auditorium. Information regarding nearby hotels and rates will be sent to all registered fencers.

(Ed. Note: The format of this Nationals program is very similar to that of the FIE in the World Championships.)

FOR YOUR RECORDS

by William Latzko, Secy.

To begin the new season, and keep for future ones, the AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE of AMERICA has created a **Fencing Record Book**. This will be mailed to all life and prepaid members, and to members who renew or join this season. It contains space to list competition performance, so that classifications, etc. are readily available. It also contains space to list accomplishments towards director's ratings, and any other League positions that might be filled.

We hope that by keeping this record book up to date, members will have a ready reference for entering meets and fencing in other divisions, should they desire. Extra copies are available from the Secretary for 25¢ each.

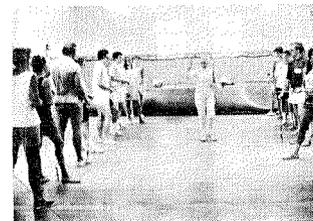
FENCING ADDED TO THE CATEGORY OF LIFETIME SPORTS

by Julia Jones - Pugliese

The Fourth Lifetime Sports Clinic was held at Union College, Schenectady, New York, June 23 - 26, 1971. Fencing was included, for the first time in the category of Lifetime Sports. Julia Jones - Pugliese served as Clinician.

One Hundred Fellowships were made available to Physical Educators, and thirty of this number designated Fencing as their area of interest. Teachers at the College and High School levels were evenly divided. With the exception of one participant, all had little or no experience with Fencing. Those with little knowledge had never fenced with the "electric foil". The objective of the Fencing Workshop was to instill desire and confidence to train, teach and develop fencers in their schools and colleges.

The course had a constant attendance. We even had a couple of converts from another sport. Mobility, simple attacks and parries were taught. Much emphasis was placed on mobility and balance. A competition with the electric foil was held during the last session.



Prof. Julia Jones Pugliese conducting a fencing clinic.

The event drew many spectators to the women's tourney, nineteen were pated; In the men's contest, I wish to the Fencing Equipment Company for which were distributed as awards tello Fencing Equipment Compar masks which were also awarded thanks go to Dr. Norma Dayton borough College, for loan of electric ment and assisting wherever Thanks also to Michel Alaux for the projector and the teaching on "Foil Fencing". AFLA pamph Suppliers' Catalogues supplement writings.

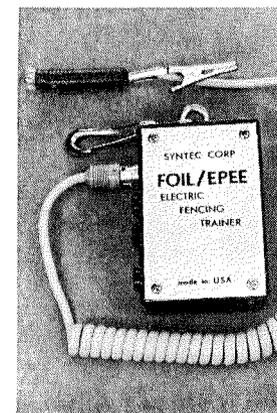
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KENDO FOR SPECTATORS

by Arthur W. Lane

Despite the fact that Kendo (Japanese-style fencing) is practised in many large metropolitan centers in this country, there are surprisingly few fencers who know anything at all about it. Fencers who do happen to see it often find it noisy and confusing to follow, and thus not at all interesting to their "educated" eyes. In fact, the audiences at kendo meets are often the same kind of people who dominate the small audiences at fencing tournaments—other kendo people and members of contestants' families. This parallel exclusivity cannot be blamed on a language barrier. A third to a half of the practicing kendo men of my acquaintance are English-speaking Caucasians, and most of the U.S. Japanese have excellent command of English. In my view these two closely related sports are just barely different enough to make cross-overs difficult for practitioners and spectators alike.

The first and largest difference is the footwork. This is because the **shinai** (the bamboo weapon) is two-handed. With no arm on the other side of the body from the weapon's action to balance forward and backward movement, all balance depends on legs and posture alone. Kendo fencers stand erect, almost squarely facing their opponents. And good ones **never** learn to extend their reach. The center of gravity should never be allowed to override the feet that support and move it. One steps in, rather than lunging, in order to attack.

"What's all the yelling about?" is a frequent question from chance observers.

I've been told a number of reasons for this **kiai**. It's traditional; It releases the spirit; It's to scare the opponent; It doesn't frighten the opponent, isn't intended to, just lets him know he doesn't have things his own way; etc. Whatever the standard explanations, I have heard some pretty terrifying yells at times, and a lot of hoarse and squeaky ones. In practice, there are two **Kiai**: the noise before the hit, and the one that must accompany it. The noise before

is not required but is customary. Many kendo men have a large and cabalistic vocabulary of wonderful and magical words. Others just make loud sounds. The yell that is required is the true **kiai**, the calling of the hit as it is made. This indicates self-possession, authority, and precision of intent and action. In theory, one is supposed to name the target being hit at the moment it is struck. Thus, one screams "men!" for a head cut. And if you make a nicely executed head cut, but yell "**Do!**" for flank instead, it's just too bad. The hit is not counted—no self-possession. Naturally there is a good deal of slurring. Almost all practiced kendo men have one indistinguishable yell that they use for all four valid target areas. So much for the theory of the thing. My own experience with **kiai** is the same as that felt by a Western fencer's exuberant "Eh-!a!" It does release nervous tension. More importantly, it relaxes the shoulders by releasing air from the lungs at a decisive moment of action. God doesn't help you if your shoulders are tight when your action is parried, whatever the weapon.

Another bit of noise, purely mechanical, is made by the **shinai**. The weapon is constructed of four bamboo strips so shaped and fastened as to absorb much of the power of a blow. The things strike with a frightening whack, but hardly hurt all that much even when they hit an unprotected part of the body.

The **shinai** represents the sword which is primarily a two-handed weapon. The standard **Katana** is actually one or two inches shorter, from guard to point, than our sport saber. Action is fast and quite similar to saber fencing. There are simple and composed attacks and parries, even stop cuts. Any fencer sees this at once. It's the differences that confuse the fencing spectator of **kendo**.

First of all, the hits have to be realistic in terms of what a **katana** is intended to do. Just touching the opponent wherever he is open is no good. The target areas that count, and the way the hits have to be made on them, would be instantly decisive in real combat. From this point of view, a badly

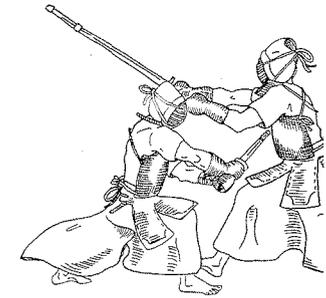
wounded man who may still take the victor down with him is especially to be feared. Thus, a hit on the **men** must not only be made with enough power to split the skull, it must be in the brainpan area; and it must **not** glance aside as it strikes. A hit to the **do** must be where it will cut, not just break ribs or bruise hip bones. The **shinai**, like our sport saber and foil, is only a symbolic weapon. But the similarity ends there. Training and scoring are based on the concept of decisively incapacitating an opponent, not just wounding him. This is the theoretical ideal. Tournament bouts of course, as with us, frequently depart from the ideal—especially among beginners, or between men who practice too much together.

Hits off-target are not counted, do not even interrupt further action. Hits are often made on-target, but not called by the officials for one reason or another: sometimes poor **kiai**; often poor posture (exposing the attacker to counter action); frequently because the hit is made too far up the blade (poor control of distance—only the first eight inches or so of the blade should be used to hit).

The targets **men** and **do** have been explained. There are also **kote** for the wrist, and **tsuki** for the throat. **Tsuki** is a thrusting hit. Consistent with realism it must be made dead-center, theoretically in line with the spine so as to topple the opponent decisively as with a **katana**. The kendo mask has a special throat guard to protect against this hit; but the movement is seldom used except by veterans. Point accuracy with a two-handed weapon is quite difficult.

Bouts in a tournament may be for either two hits (most usual), or for one hit ("sudden death"). Tournaments are also generally direct elimination events in which the winner of a bout meets the man seeded next higher. Many are the kendo buffs who have practiced all season for a particular event, paid their entry fee, fenced thirty seconds, been hit once, and sworn to retire. But something brings them back again and again.

There are some things we Western fencers could learn from kendo tournaments. One of them is how to handle an entry of thirty



A flying parry riposte (suriage O-I head cut with a pass (Shomen). The taken a slight side step to the right his cut as his foot touches down. The must strike a sharp, clean blow wit of percussion as the **Kiai "Do"** is er perfect hit will be awarded as a so

or forty contestants in something three hours. Direct elimination, it, is far from cut and dried for It is handled with a fine flair for velopments. Firstly, seeding is v done by senior fencers in close the capabilities of all concerned. second, and third places may be several levels within the overall pending on the shape of the allows a single big tournament work of several of ours. Another consideration for exceptional and performance. I recall watching who had been quite fairly seeded less than halfway up a roster of win seven bouts in a row. He w first place in his own bracket, third in the next highest, and w cluded in the little round robin i places. He didn't have a chance the general consensus was the earned the right to try. The top almost always decided by a roun three or four, sometimes more. Ar seeded men have to fight to quc

There are three referees for a k two junior and one senior. Since done on a "field" rather than a referees move about much as a r boxing match. They don't often analyze and discuss the action; they do it is sort of "in conferen taneous hits, like off-target hits,

garded. So there is no need for repeated halting of action without award of a scoring hit. They look for properly-made hits that are clear, both in time and in execution. And the higher the rank of the contestants, the higher the standard of performance that is expected. A nicety that really helps the green spectator is their use of little flags, red for one side and white for the other, to indicate hits that they consider good. Hits are awarded "for," as we used to do, rather than "against."

Kendo has a set of classified ranks (dan) from Beginner to Tenth. Rank holders are known collectively as **Yudansha**; and a **Godan** (fifth rank) is fully the equivalent of a Class A fencer among us. Underneath the **Yudansha** are the **Ryu**, or grades. There are six of these; and **Sanryu** (third grade) is considered a little above kindergarten.

One can see in kendo many of the things that we have in Western fencing, and some things that it has in its own right. Real swordsmanship is universal. Good Kendo, like good fencing, is beautiful to watch. As with fencing, it is not common but is well worth looking for.

(Ed. Note: As of the time we go to press, we are advised that the World Kendo Championships will be held in the U. S. in 1973.)



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OBSERVATIONS ON EUROPEAN FENCING

by Stanley Lekach

During this past school year I have been in Europe studying aerodynamics at the von Karman Institute, a postgraduate engineering research facility supported by NATO in Brussels, Belgium.

I met several Belgian fencers at the World Championships in Ankara and they invited me to join their fencing club in Brussels, and so, as soon as I got to Brussels in October I started training at La Maison de l'Escrime, which is the leading club in Belgium.

Although Belgium is not a serious fencing country at all in Europe, they have an impressive fencing program. There are about 1000 fencers in this small country of about 10 million people and about 400 of them are juniors learning to fence in schools and clubs.

At the club there always are two to four masters to give lessons between about 6 and 9 every day except weekends. The top master here is Maitre Verhalle who was twice semi-finalist in foil in the Olympics (Melbourne and Rome). Most of the time the lessons are silent which forces the fencer to concentrate more, be less mechanized in his moves, and condition his reflexes for competition. There is a lot of free-fencing but usually with the electric machine and always for 5 to 10 touches. The top Belgians, as is a common European practice, have several "stages" (training camps) with other nations during the year. Usually these are on weekends and consist of bouts and lesson-taking.

Other countries that take fencing seriously are much more dedicated than Belgians, and I am not even considering Eastern Europe. France and West Germany have excellent programs and their fencing federations have a lot of money, which of course is showing at the big tournaments.

The most popular weapon is epee but even sabre has about 9 international com-

petitions during the season. Usually there are many entries (100-150) and the tournaments are run efficiently and quickly. The use of indicators (ratio of touches given to touches received to determine who goes up to the next round) and of six-man finals is universal.

In sabre there are several tactics used that are seldom or never seen in the States. The most popular one is a counter attack (with a beat or into hesitation of the attacker). Other things that I have noticed: very few stop cuts; no fleches, just balanced running attacks.

Directing is a controversy even in Europe. Fencers prefer the French who favor the attack. The Germans have some directors who not only prefer the stop thrust but are quite inconsistent.

The participation of Eastern Europeans is quite good in these tournaments. The top Hungarians and Poles go to most of the tournaments. The Bulgarians and Romanians sometimes. And the Russians go to the biggest ones.

I have many impressions of most of the international sabre in Europe. The most striking compared to the States—is that national fencers compete in 7-9 tournaments every year and get a maximum of experience. The Europeans have mixing and learning through all tournaments and training camps. I have friends with many fencers and that they have been on this "5-6 years before they finally stand on any results! Compare this to the States a fencer is lucky if he gets to Championships once a year! We can get a lot of experience.

I know that the AFLA is selling unlike the European federations there is an acute lack of money, but I see that I see to help the U.S. situationally, without a total financial commitment like in Russia, is to send young fencers to the biggest European tournaments regularly.



photo by Stanley Lekach

Last March, at West Point, New York University became the first team in 45 years without ties, all four Intercollegiate Fencing Association team Championships.

From left to right the trophies are: Robert M. Grasson IFA Epee Team Cup, Robert IFA Sabre Team Cup, Alumni IFA Three-Weapon Team Trophy, NCAA Championship Plaque

FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR THE AFLA

by Norman Lewis

The continuing success of any enterprise results from planning for the future, both financially and administratively. We are all familiar with the increasing needs of the AFLA to finance the development of our sport on both an international and a domestic level. We are aware also of the lack of success of our fund raising activities to generate contributions to the AFLA, the reasons for which are manifold.

I should like to propose, for consideration by AFLA members, a plan to provide funds over the next five to seven years that will result in the accumulation of a **capital fund** of approximately \$100,000 which, properly invested, will provide the AFLA with \$8,000 per year for development activities. If private fund raising activities could be accelerated, the amounts involved would be significantly larger and provide the base for a long-range development program rather than an annual program determined solely by how much monies are available. Basically, the plan involves increasing our dues and earmarking the increase for investment purposes only. I am outlining some approximate calculations for your information:

Classification	Assumed Membership	Present Dues	Proposed Dues	Available For Investment
Student	2,300	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 2,300
College	1,500	6	8	3,000
Associate	1,000	3	6	3,000
Active	1,200	10	15	6,000
TOTAL	6,000			TOTAL \$14,300

If the foregoing were accomplished, the AFLA would have approximately \$15,000 per year available for its International Development Trust Fund or Domestic Development Trust Fund, as designated by each member when payment is made.

I can easily envision in five years a fund of \$100,000 and possibly more if the foregoing plan were to be adopted. Such funds would go a long way to provide for established planning and financial security for the AFLA.

I am well aware of the controversial nature of the foregoing and would welcome comments - pro and con - from AFLA members before a formal presentation is made. Please write me at 8300 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens, New York 11415.

(Ed. Note: AFLA Treasurer Peter Tishman will comment upon this proposal in our next issue.)

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INDISPOSITIONS AND ACCIDENTS

If a fencer is indisposed (including cramps), he may be allowed a 10 minute period of rest during a pool. If he has sustained an accident, he may be allowed a 20 minute period for recovery. If he is unable to continue at the end of these periods, he must drop out of the competition.

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ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES IN FENCING

by Charles A. Selberg

Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education
University of California
Santa Cruz, California

Alex Solomon in his article "Quo Vadis" in the July issue of American Fencing raises an interesting question. He suggests that an over-emphasis on athletic preparation in the pursuit of gold medals through international competition may detract from more recreational aspects of fencing in the United States. We may inadvertently in our quest for the "super athlete" negatively affect the general growth of American fencing by neglecting more important values that fencing offers to the individual who is not particularly interested in becoming a champion. In effect, should the AFLA direct its energy at the development of our international competitors, or should more attention be directed to the needs of the vast majority of fencers who participate in fencing essentially as a form of recreation?

As one who is committed to recreation and currently teaches fencing within the framework of a recreational program, I wish to submit my observations relating to this issue.

If Mr. Solomon is of the opinion that the superior athlete is working towards a questionable goal in his quest for excellence (gold medals) I must disagree with his position. If he is critical of athletic activity which is detrimental to recreational values I am completely in agreement, just as I would agree that recreation should not be developed at the expense of athletic values. The question is one of balance rather than priority. In my opinion, recreation and athletics must work together, or in the final analysis they both suffer.

FENCING AS RECREATION

Fencing finds its justification within the recreational program because like tennis or golf it offers the individual an opportunity for healthful and enjoyable exercise which may be continued on a lifetime basis. Recreational fencing appeals to most personalities

and lends itself to a wide variety of physical types. It does not discriminate against age and is enjoyed as an individual, team, and co-ed recreational activity. Fencing as recreation offers something of value to the average person who is not interested in extensive athletic commitment.

It is important to recognize that young people today are discovering and moving toward individual skill sports. They are demanding that physical education expand its traditional course offerings to include activities such as judo, karate, SCUBA, sailing, and fencing, to name only a few. Fencing finds itself in a position to thrive in the face of a public interest which not only has the leisure time to develop recreational skill activities, but also wishes to find expression through such offerings. It would be a gross error on the part of the AFLA to ignore or resent a vigorous recreational encouragement. If we fail to give adequate attention to programs and individuals who fence for recreation and truly for the "love of the sport" in the best sense of the word "amateur", we will not gain public support.

THE NEED FOR ATHLETIC COMPETITION

Every society needs a degree of competition as a means of keeping in touch with the best elements within itself. Competitive activity reminds us, by exposing excellence, that we can better ourselves. The purely recreational sportsman displays an ignorance of his activity if he fails to appreciate and benefit from those who strive for the inherent truth of excellence. We must keep an eye on the champion for our own self improvement, otherwise we must accept the danger of drifting into a second rate consciousness. The champion in any field offers positive direction to all who can see, for he alone is forced to disregard that which is useless and outdated.

The champion who fails to understand that he functions as a "teacher by example" cannot in the final analysis gain much advantage from his victory and offers little support to the overall welfare of the sport which has given him the means of achievement. If he lends his support and experience

to the recreational level, it will, in turn, support and encourage him as well as become a source of future championship material.

WORKING TOGETHER

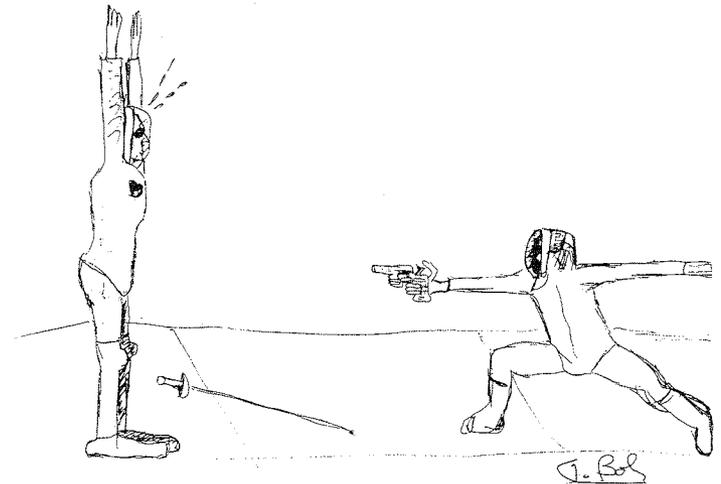
As recreational programs grow the depressing economics encountered by our top flight competitors may be solved through the creation of the type of training opportunities suggested by Miss O'Conner in the July/August issue of American Fencing. There is little question that our fencers need more support than they are getting if they are to compete favorably against European athletes. However, we cannot reasonably expect that support from a public that, through no fault of its own, neither understands fencing nor realizes any direct benefits from it.

Critics of American fencing are correct when they object to influences which are centered on international victories and which detract from the needs of average fencing enthusiasts who, in fact, pay the bills and are the broad base of support for fencing in a free society. Organized competition has so far failed as a basis of fencing development in the United States because its goals are too limited. To emphasize gold medals

over the rewards of healthful recreation is not only a mistake for the development of higher competitive levels but it failure to understand that athletic competition is only one aspect of a large picture. If we become so tunnel-visioned that we are unable to understand that the most contribution fencing can offer to the United States is better health for its people through interesting and vigorous exercise, we do not warrant support.

CONCLUSION

It does not appear that athletic and recreational goals need be at variance with each other. It does appear that we are interested in seeing our sport grow and make every effort to create a healthy environment for all participants. If, with our varied interests, we can see our way to a more genuinely cooperative effort to help fencing to secure its rightful place in recreational and athletic programs, we know? We may even win a few gold medals in the process, provided victory is the product of sound programs, rather than a mere justification.



CORRECTIONS TO THE U. S. DIRECTORS LIST

Listed below is a list of U.S. Directors which updates and corrects the previous list published in our July/August issue. This list includes all the latest examination results and corrections; and any comments should be addressed to the U.S. Commission on Fencing Rules and Officials, C. Pallaghy, 106-21 68 Avenue, Forest Hills, New York, 11375.

NAME	FOIL	EPEE	SABER
F. Adler	1	—	—
B. Alphin	3	—	—
T. Angell	—	—	—
P. Apostol	3	1A	3
Bachner, A.	1A	1A	1A
Bodner, G.	2	1	2
Bosaneck, J.	1	1A	—
Bowen, J.	—	1	—
Caldwell, F.	1	—	—
Cakouros, F.	1A	2	—
Cakouros, E.	2	—	2
Cakouros, T.	1A	—	—
Carter, W.	3	—	—
Checkes, J.	3	—	1A
Cinotti, D.	1	—	—
Cline, J.	2	2	2
Craig, F.	1	—	—
D'Ambolo, S.	2	1A	1
Davis, E.	1A	—	—
DeVito, A.	3	—	—
DiCerbo, T.	—	1A	—
Dickerson, L.	2	2	—
Duane, W.	1A	—	1A
Duffin, W.	—	—	—
Duke, F.	1A	1	—
Elliott, J.	3	—	—
Engler, R.	2	—	2
Espinosa, W.	2	—	—
Fischer, R.	—	1	—
Florio, P.	1	—	—
Flynn, D.	—	1A	—
Flynn, J.	1	2	2
Forrest, M.	3	3	3
Fuertes, C.	3	—	3
Gall, C.	—	—	—
Gaylor, Paul	1A	—	—
Gaylor, Peter	1A	—	—
Gilchrist, J.	2	—	—
Gillham, T.	2	1A	2
Graham, T.	1A	2	1A
Green, W.	—	2	—
Green, T.	1	—	—
Greenfield, L.	1	1	—
Griffin, F.	1A	—	1A
Hagen, K.	—	1	—
Hagers, J.	1A	—	—
Hein, L.	—	1	—
Heinecke, M.	2	—	—
Hespenheide, J.	2	2	2
Holdsworth, D.	2	2	1A
Ibanez, L.	—	2	—
Johnson, E.	3	—	—
Johnson, P.	1A	1	—
Johnson, R.	1A	1A	—
Kadar, I.	1A	—	—
Kalish, S.	1	—	—
Kaltenbach, R.	1A	1A	1
King, H.	3	—	—
Koch, M.	2	—	—
Kraus, G.	—	1A	—
Krause, Walter	3	2	—
Lang, M.	3	2	1A
Lindsey, R.	1A	1	—
Longstreet, E.	2	—	2
Longmire, W.	1	1	—
Lui, E.	1	—	—

NAME	FOIL	EPEE	SABER
Manely, B.	1	1	—
Mannino, V.	2	2	—
McNamee, G.	1A	—	—
Mendez, W.	1	1	1
Meyer, F.	1	—	—
Moody, D.	2	—	—
Morrison, P.	2	2	—
Morse, T.	1	—	—
Nagorney, B.	1A	—	—
Nagorney, F.	2	—	2
Nauman, D.	—	1A	—
Nishimura, J.	—	2	2
O'Donnell, A.	1A	—	—
Peters, V.	1A	1	—
Phillip, P.	1A	1	—
Phillips, D.	1A	—	—
Ratner, H.	1	1A	—
Redding, R.	1A	—	—
Reese, C.	1A	1A	1A
Reith, W.	2	2	1A
Rhodes, F.	—	2	—
Rice, J.	—	1A	—
Rinde, J.	—	—	1A
Rivera, A.	3	1	—
Rogers, R.	1A	—	—
Sampom, E.	1	—	—
Saurer, S.	2	—	—
Saxon, B.	1A	1A	1A
Schrade, C.	1A	1A	—
Schrade, Charles	2	—	—
Schwarz, P.	2	2	—
Shabel, B.	2	1A	—
Shanks, J.	1A	1A	1
Simon, H.	—	—	—
Smith, L.	1	—	—
Sosman, E.	1A	1A	—
Sosnovsky, G.	2	—	—
Susel, A.	1A	—	—
Tolan, D.	—	—	2
Tishman, J.	1A	—	—
Vanderhand, R.	1A	1A	—
Wandry, S.	1	—	1
Yu, B.	1	1	1A

1971 NATIONAL RANKINGS

FOIL: 1. U. Jones; 2. T. Simmons; 3. Walter Krause; 4. D. Cantillon; 5. C. Borack; 6. J. Checkes; 7. E. Schmotolla; 8. R. Russell; 9. Peter Gaylor.

EPEE: 1. J. Melcher; 2. R. Beck; 3. K. Christie; 4. S. Netburn; 5. C. Borack; 6. W. Matheson; 7. A. Messing; 8. B. Lyons; 9. V. Mannino.

SABER: 1. A. Orban; 2. W. Goering; 3. A. Keane; 4. E. Hamori; 5. P. Apostol; 6. C. Gall; 7. A. Morales; 8. C. Borack.

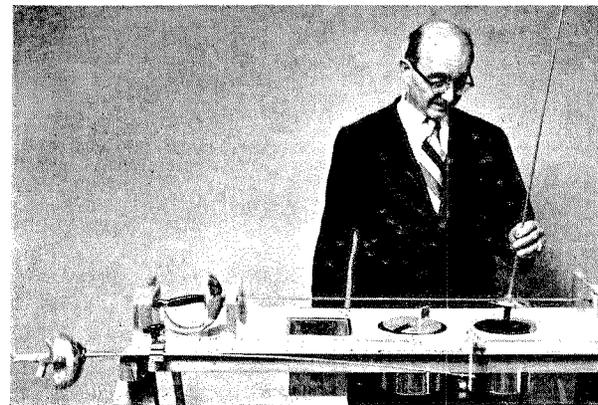
WOMEN'S FOIL: 1. H. King; 2. T. Angell; 3. R. White; 4. E. Grompone; 5. M. Reynolds; 6. M. Mitchell; 7. B. Devan; 8. T. Adamovich; 9. B. Linkmeyer.



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SALLE DE NORD IS FIRST

by Rosemary Shaffer

Salle de Nord of Santa Monica, California, has become a Sister Club of the fencing salle of the Racing Club of Paris, France, one of the top athletic clubs in Europe. We believe that this is the first time such an alliance between clubs of different countries has been formed. Based on the same concept as that of "Sister Cities," it is hoped that the "Sister Club" will promote to a greater degree the unity of the fencing world. In addition to exchanging honorary memberships between the clubs, each club will extend special hospitality in its country to members of the other club.

Because of distance, the United States is almost uniquely cut off from the rest of the fencing countries of the world. While it is not uncommon for a fencer in Europe to travel from one country to another for a competition, American fencers are restrained from this experience by distance, time and expense. To those who can travel (unless they are internationally seasoned fencers), most would agree that, in Europe, they would be walking into a club of strangers in a country of strangers. To remedy this to a degree, we will try to assist our French comrades wherever they may visit in the United States be it at our club in Los Angeles or on the East Coast. We, in turn, can go to Paris with the same assurance. It is only a beginning, but we think it is a good one.

Salle de Nord would like to publicly extend its thanks to those who made this possible, Mssr. Claude Henou of the Racing Club de France and Ch. Lion, President de la Commission of the Racing Club de France.

CAPTAIN COLIN D. HEADLEE

by Philip R. Osborn

Captain Colin D. Headlee, USN (Ret.) died on October 4, 1971 at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, at the age of 78. Captain Headlee graduated in 1917 from the Naval Academy and was Intercollegiate Saber Champion for 1916. He was also a member of the American Olympic squad of 1924.

SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE FOR ALL AFLA MEMBERS

by William J. Latzko, Secretary

A Special Meeting of the League has been called for April 13, 1972 at the New York Athletic Club, 180 Central Park South, New York, N. Y. at 7:00 P.M. The purpose of this meeting is to consider and vote upon the changes to the By-Laws proposed below. If you cannot attend in person, please fill out the proxy below, stating how it is to be voted. Remember that you must have paid your dues on or before February 1st and have attained your 21st birthday to be eligible to vote. If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine or need additional proxy forms, write to the AFLA Secretary, 33-62nd Street, West New York, N. J. 07093.

A. Organizational Change: It is proposed to amend the By-Laws (Articles VI, VII, XI and XIII) to provide for the direct election of Sectional Chairmen by the members of each Section rather than, as now, nationally. Provision is to be made to give the Sectional Chairmen a seat each on the Board. The changes also encompass the elimination of the title, "Executive Vice President" and provides for two nationally elected Vice Presidents. These changes are expected to strengthen the Sections by allowing more flexible apportionment and make the position of Vice President national in scope. The specific changes are:

1. Change Article VI, Section 1 to read: "The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Foreign Secretary and a Treasurer".
2. Delete Article VI, Present Section 3: and substitute the following as Article VI Section 3: The Foreign Secretary shall conduct all official correspondence of the Corporation addressed to representatives or officers of foreign or international fencing federations or associations; shall report all activities of the F.I.E. and make periodic reports thereon to the President; shall obtain and issue F.I.E. licenses as directed by the President; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the President, the Board of Directors, or by these By-Laws.
3. Change Article VI, present Section 4 to read: "In the absence of the President, the Vice Presidents in the order of their seniority (or if of equal service then by drawing lots) shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation and of the

Board of Directors. They shall perform such duties as the President shall delegate to them."

4. Change Article VII, Section 1, by inserting after the words, "officers of the Corporation", the words, "the Chairman of each Section of the Corporation", then continue the rest unchanged. This is to assure the Chairman of each Section voice and vote on the Board.
5. Change Article VII, Section 8 by changing the words, "Executive Vice President" to "Vice Presidents".
6. Change Article XI, Section 3 by deleting the words, "Executive Vice President Sectional".
7. Delete paragraph 3 of Article XI, Section 3.
8. Change Article XI, Section 8 by deleting the words, "Executive Vice President, Sectional".
9. Article XIII, add a new Section 11, to read, "There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Section, of which there shall be at least fifteen days notice and a quorum shall consist of fourteen voting members in person or by proxy. At this annual meeting there shall be elected a Chairman and a Nominating Committee of not less than three voting members."

"A motion to close nominations for members of the Sectional Nominating Committee shall not be in order until nominations have been made of members of the Section who are members of at least three different divisions".

10. Rename the existing Section II, Article XIII to Section 12, and change the words, "Corporation's Vice President from that Section (who shall act as Chairman)" to the words, "Chairman of the Section".

11. Add a new Section 13 to Article XIII, to read, "The Chairman of each Section shall, at the time specified by the Secretary of the Corporation, file with the Secretary of the Corporation a report of the finances and activities of the Section for the current year."

B. Changes Dealing with the

Amending the By Laws:

"These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Corporation or at a special meeting of the Corporation called for that purpose, by a vote of the majority of the members in person or by proxy voting at such meeting subject to the provisions of Section 7 of these By-Laws. Notice of any proposed amendment setting forth its general tenor shall be published in that issue of American Fencing Magazine next preceding the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be acted upon."

ADVANCE NOTICE

Contributors who wish to place their names on the list of coming competitions or tournaments should try to get their names in advance as possible (a minimum of two months would be recommended).



PROXY FOR THE SPECIAL MEETING

The undersigned hereby appoints Alan Miles Ruben, Norman Lewis and William Lewis any of them, in his stead, attorneys and proxies to vote with all powers which they would possess if personally present at the Special Meeting (including all matters thereof) of members of the Amateur Fencers League of America, Inc. to be held on Thursday, April 13, 1972 at 7:00 P.M. in the New York Athletic Club, 180 Central Park South, New York, N. Y. as follows:

1. FOR AGAINST Proposal A
Organizational changes
2. FOR AGAINST Proposal B

(Changes in the Method of Amending the By-Laws)

This proxy shall be voted as directed, and if no direction to the contrary is indicated, it shall be FOR Proposal A and B.
PLEASE SIGN HERE (I hereby certify that I have attained my 21st birthday and am eligible to vote)

SIGNED: _____

Send Proxy to: Secretary, AFLA
33 - 62nd Street
West New York, N. J. 07093

THIRD CSISZAR INVITATIONAL

by Steve Netburn

The Gladius Society of the University of Pennsylvania announces that the Third Annual Lajos Csiszar Open Invitational Epee will be held on Sunday, January 16, 1972 at the University of Pennsylvania. Applicants should contact Michael Morgan, 2510 East Karen Drive, Yeadon, Pennsylvania, 19050, Tel. (215) 259 - 8736, before December 31, 1971.

WASHINGTON FENCERS CLUB DIAMOND JUBILEE

by Ester P. Jorolan

The Washington Fencers Club, founded in 1896, will celebrate its 75th birthday in conjunction with its Tenth Annual Christmas Open on Saturday, December 11, 1971. The all-day fencing tournament in all weapons will be held again in the Preinkert Fieldhouse (Women's Gym) at the University of Maryland in College Park, Md. Plans for a GALA NIGHT after the competitions are under way. Everyone is invited - WFC members, old and new, friends, and guests - to help us celebrate this important date. For further information, please contact Richard Livingston, 4518 Gretna Road, Bethesda, Md. (301-530-5294) or Esther P. Jorolan, 7401 New Hampshire Ave., Apt. 909, Hyattsville, Md. (301-439-7249).

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2. Mail Circulation	6,500	6,500
Free Distribution	200	200
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Office Use, left over, etc.	100	100
Total	6,800	6,800

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

/s/ WILLIAM J. LATZKO,