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M. R. GARRET



ROBERT KAPLAN

(See page 24)

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DEADLINE FOR 1963 ISSUES

May	April 13	September	August 10
July	June 8	November	October 12

NYAC INTERNATIONAL and MARTINI & ROSSI CHALLENGE

The need to get this issue to press and in e mail so as to give timely notice of National Nominations makes it impossible for to report the results of this major international tournament until the next issue.

GUS HEISS

Gustave M. Heiss, Olympian and great epee champion, has had to resign as chairman of the Washington Division to establish his household in the Netherlands. His new address 36 Groothoefijzerlan, Wassenaer, Netherlands. If you can spell the street address, Gus would be pleased to hear from his many friends.
JRdeC

TO IMPROVE SERVICE

In some areas second class mail is unduly delayed and you may be getting your magazine later than you should. You can help us give you better service if you drop us a card indicating the date of delivery. By checking our mailing date we can try to prod the local or regional distribution points. Send card to American Fencing, P.O. Box 144, Terre Haute, Indiana.

DR. TIBOR NYILAS

Dr. Nyilas has been appointed the official representative of the F.I.E. to establish closer cooperation with the International Federation of Sport Medicine.

TWO NEW CITIZENS

We are happy to report that two of our leading fencing masters have just received their U.S. citizenship: Michel Alaux and Csaba Elthes.

Technical Articles

We regret that the NFCAA has found it necessary to discontinue publication of its excellent "Swordmaster" and hope that it can be reactivated soon. In the meantime its editorial board of M. Alaux, H. Castello, M. Garret, R. Kaplan and S. Sieja have offered their services to us and are anxious to work. We invite all our fencing teachers and knowledgeable amateurs to submit articles on the many phases of fencing. Final decision as to publication is reserved by American Fencing but we assure you that all ideas and theories will be respected and welcome. SO . . . sit down and WRITE!

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Statler-Hilton Hotel. Los Angeles

June 29 — July 6, 1963

June 28 — 7 P.M. — Welcome Reception
June 29 — 9 A.M. — Sabre Individual
June 30 — 9 A.M. — Women's Individual
July 1 — 9 A.M. — Epee Individual
July 2 — 9 A.M. — Sabre Team
11 A.M. — Women's Team
July 3 — 9 A.M. — Foil Individual
July 4 — 9 A.M. — Epee Team
July 5 — 9 A.M. — Foil Team
July 6 — 9 A.M. — Multi-Weap. Team
3 P.M.—Annual AFLA Meeting
8 P.M.—Gala Night

Fencers check-in time is 8:30 a.m. All events will begin promptly.

(For Rules, see page 5)

SPECTATOR LEAFLET

An attractive leaflet on "How to Understand and Enjoy the Sport as a Spectator" has just been printed. In addition to illustrated and informative sections on each weapon, it describes the judging techniques and give helpful hints on how to follow a bout in progress. It also contains a glossary of fencing terms in French, English and Spanish.

This excellent promotional material may be ordered through Mrs. W. J. Latzko, 33—62 Street, West New York, N.J. The price is \$4. per hundred plus postage. Get a supply now for your forthcoming important competitions.

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NATIONAL NOMINATIONS

The National Nominating Committee has submitted the following slate of officers for the 1963-64 AFLA season:

President, Dr. Paul T. Makler, Philadelphia
Vice President, Roger F. Jones, Philadelphia
2nd Vice President, Jack Baird, Gulf Coast
3rd Vice President, Jack Baker, No. Calif.
4th Vice President, James Campoli, Mich.
Secretary, Anthony (Jack) Keane, Met.
Treasurer, Leo Sobel, Metropolitan
Foreign Secretary, Allan S. Kwartler, Westchester.

The nominations were filed by Dan J. Edwards of St. Louis, Chairman. The committee (Mary Huddleson, Laszlo Pongo, Arthur Wade and Joel Wolf) were unanimous for each office except Foreign Secretary, where there was a 3-2 split.

Additional nominations may be filed with the Secretary provided they comply in every other respect with Chapter III, Section 4 of the By-Laws.

Re: Nominations

Due to the fact that the magazine could not be mailed until a few days after the provision in the By-Laws, the Board of Governors has extended until April 15 the deadline for filing additional nominations that meet the requirements of Chapter III, Section 4 of the By-Laws.



Page Three

RULES CHANGES

The Board of Governors has amended some of the rules governing the National Championships. The last three listed were adopted by a mail vote of all the Governors and will not go into effect until the 1964 Nationals.

Rule 740 — Add a subdivision 6 as follows: "Not more than six (6) members representing the U.S. Modern Pentathlon squad in epee and not more than four (4) in foil and sabre, certified for the current year by the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Olympic Committee." **Add a foot-note:** "The adoption of this subsection 6 waives the application, as to Pentathlon men, of the normal rules regarding club representation during the season."

Rule 753 — Add: "The U.S. Modern Pentathlon and the Armed Forces at Large may each qualify one team in each event." **Add a foot-note:** "The adoption of this rule waives the application, as to Pentathlon and Armed Forces team members, of the normal rules regarding club requirements during the season."

Rule 754 — Change to read: Teams shall represent a recognized U.S.A. club and no club may qualify more than one team even though the rules may permit a club to enter two or more teams in the competition. Composite teams are forbidden in the National Championships." **Delete Rule 755.**

Rule 766 — "(a) When team competitions are included in the national championship tournament, a duly qualified and entered team need not limit its composition to those fencers who actually competed on that team in the qualifying competition and rule 671 shall not apply."

Rule 767 — "(b) No fencer shall be permitted to represent a club in the team championship competition unless he was a bona fide member of that club at the time of the qualifying team competition and represented that club in at least one team event or in any divisional competition where his club is located."

NOTE WELL -- RULES FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Entries

Entries for team and individual events must reach Fred Linkmeyer, 5105 Fulton Ave., Sherman Oaks, California not later than Saturday, June 8, 1963. Entries must contain the following information and **will not be accepted** unless accompanied by the registration fee and appropriate entry fees.

1. First and last name
2. Mailing address
3. Division
4. Club or school
5. Events entered, and fees
6. Classification in each weapon entered (A,B,C, Unclass.)
7. AFLA membership (Life, Active, Collegiate, Student)
8. If automatic qualifier, give basis.

Your attention is directed to Rules 756-57 and 766-67.

Foreign Entries

In conformity with the decision of the Board of Governors foreign teams will not be permitted to compete. Individual entries may be accepted at the discretion of the Board or the Bout Committee.

Fees

Registration Fee of \$2.50 is payable once by all participants in both the team and individual events. It will entitle each contestant to attend all events and Gala Night. (Approved by National Board of Governors.)

Individual Entry Fee of \$5.00 for each event (\$10.00 for So. California members).

Team Entry Fee of \$10.00 for each event (\$20.00 for So. California teams).

NOTE: Since no entries will be accepted unless accompanied by the appropriate fees, there is no provision for "late charges." Similarly there will be no acceptance of entries postmarked after June 7, 1963.

Competitions

Pools will be made up in advance and strips assigned 10 minutes prior to starting time.

Byes, if any, are given for the convenience of the Bout Committee in conducting the preliminary rounds. Byes will be scratched from the event if not available to officiate at the assigned time.

Any fencer who fails to go on the strip when his bout is called will forfeit the bout at the second call to be made at the end of one minute.

Equipment

No fencer in dirty or unsafe apparel will be permitted to fence.

Weapons — Each fencer must have a minimum of two acceptable weapons available for every bout.

Body Cords — Foil and epee fencers must have two body cords in working condition, with a standard three-prong connector at the reel end.

Foil — Men and women must have insulated metallic vest that properly covers the target, especially from the hip to the groin, and the metallic strip at the groin must be at least 1.2" (3 cm) wide. The metallic collar must have a minimum height of .8" (2 cm) around the entire circumference. The mask must be sprayed with insulating material and the bib may not extend below the tops of the collar bone in front.

Epee — The protective undergarment is mandatory. Epees must have the flat 8 mm point with the rim beveled or dulled with emery paper.

Rentals — Adequate weapons and body cords will be available for rent in emergencies and especially to any fencer from a division that does not have electrical equipment, provided they so advise with their entry. The Organizing and Bout Committees disclaim any responsibility for such rented equipment.

CERTIFICATION (Rules 758 and 759)

The Secretary of each Division must send by registered mail the following information, immediately upon completion of the Divisional qualifying competitions, to Allan Kwartler, Secretary AFLA, 121 Jennifer Lane, Yonkers 2, N. Y.:

1. A certified list of all individual fencers actually taking part in the qualifying competitions.
2. A certified list of the competitors entitled to qualify from the division (including automatic qualifiers who are members of the division), in order of their estimated competitive strength.
3. A certified list of alternates in each weapon, in order of placement.
4. A certified list of teams authorized to represent the division, and of any alternates.

This information must reach Mr. Kwartler no later than June 8, 1963 and does not constitute the required entry for the championship competitions.

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PROBLEMS OF VISION IN FENCING

by Stephen Vamos

Note: Mr. Vamos is Fencing Master at Westmount Fencing Club in Montreal.

—o—

In all major fencing countries the analysis of the sport is taken seriously. Dr. Sandor Gorzsy, a reputed fencer himself, has conducted an investigation into the problems of vision in fencing — leading competitors, fencing masters, officials and sports doctors have been consulted in this connection.

Many fencers and members of jury may have adopted the right method of vision by instinct, but it would be difficult to estimate a number of fencers lost to the sport because of faulty vision or of those who could have been far superior if they had been directed properly.

This report aims to open a wider field of investigation. The airing of the problem may lead to further data and fencing masters, recognizing the problem, may guide their pupils to look and see most efficiently. We do not presume to give answers where uniform answers do not exist. We only hope to help clarify the question and thereby help the fencer to find his own best-suited way.

The actual question presents itself differently to the fencer and to the official. Let us cite Dr. Gorzsy on the biological function of the human eye. The retina is the receiver of light and the central nervous system composes the picture we see from impulses received by both eyes. The sensitive elements are on a yellow spot on the retina, in the center of which is the fovea centralis. The sensitivity of sight is highest in the fovea centralis, dropping sharply towards the peripheral regions. Consequently, sight is most acute when we have centered the picture in the fovea centralis (when we have central vision). In this way only a very limited area can be sighted. Using peripheral vision (the peripheral part of the retina) creates a far larger circle of vision, though less acute. Hence, should we use central vision, global or peripheral vision, or a combination of both?

The answer is further complicated by the way the eyes perceive motion. Extremely slow motion (minute hand of a small watch) or extremely fast motion (rifle bullet) cannot be seen. When angular acceleration is too fast, tails cannot be seen. You've all experienced this when a fast moving train has passed near you. If you were just a few feet away, you saw it as a moving wall. Sighting from a little

greater distance, you could distinguish windows and other details.

The functional possibilities of the eye offer easy conclusion for the purpose of officiating. If one of the fencers is being fixed centrally, the other will be sighted only peripherally. A minute displacement of the centrally fixed fencer will be noticed, but only a much higher degree of displacement of the other will be noted. Obviously, if both fencers start motion at the same time, the centrally fixed fencer will appear to move first. The error potential is even higher if the President is looking centrally alternately at each of the two fencers. The only way to judge the time of motion correctly is by such peripheral vision as places the fencers at equal distances from the axis of the fovea centralis so that their image has an equal angular acceleration in the eyes of the President. In other words, the President should look into the distance with the axis of his eyes midway between the two fencers, and stand ten or more feet away from the strip in order to have both images close enough to his fovea centralis. He should reserve the peak of his attention to the moment when the attack starts.

Now we turn to the more complex problem — the vision of the fencer.

The investigation established three different theories: (a) Global or peripheral vision achieved when the axis of the vision is directed towards the opponent in such a way as if we were looking into the distance behind him. In that way the whole image of the opponent is enclosed in the circle of vision. They do not advocate central vision in any way. (b) Basically accepting peripheral vision, admits and deems necessary occasional acute fixing of some parts of the opponent or his weapon. Though they are using the whole circle of vision for making observations, sometimes they feel justified in switching to central vision. (c) Central vision fixed on the eyes of the opponent, entrusting the perception of other data such as distance, etc., to the peripheral vision.

Jeno Hollosi wrote: "We do not see anything from each other's eyes . . . the fencer observes much more the movements of the opponent, the way he holds his arm, his weapon, his foot, because these will reveal the real intention of the fencer. . . . I think most of us accept as a standard rule that we have to direct our eyes to one point, i.e.,

we have to establish one fixed circle of vision in the center of which is our opponent and in this way we can follow all his movements. Whether the opponent's eyes, face or chest is that fixed point is irrelevant. But in a changing circle of vision we can more easily lose the lightning-fast blade."

Stating that the problems cannot be decided on purely theoretical basis, the investigator evaluates as follows: two conditions are indispensable for scoring a hit. One is the weapon, the other the distance. We have to approach the opponent within reach of our weapon. Should central or peripheral vision, or both, be applied in judging the distance and observing the weapon?

The distance must be measured from the valid target. This is simpler in foil where the trunk is the only target, all parts of which offer an approximate equal distance. In sabre and epee the problem is more complex because the different parts of the target are placed at different distances. If we wanted to measure the distance from the hand this could be done by centrally fixing the guard. This would give a false result and expose to deception. It is well known that some fencers using this method can be easily pulled closer or pushed away by bending or extending the arm. Obviously, in sabre and epee the distance should also be measured from the trunk but this must be a greater distance automatically augmented by the length of the arm. The greater distance carries undoubted advantage in that a greater area will lay close to the fovea centralis granting a more acute vision and will also make it easier to see the movements of the weapon.

Before drawing a final conclusion we have to examine the way of watching the weapon. This is a correlation to measuring the distance and we can have but one way of vision at a time.

In foil fencing there are times when the fencer has to act upon such small impulses where global vision seems to be inadequate. For example, the feint in the open line to see whether the opponent takes a direct or circular parry. Only the fovea centralis is capable of such precise observation. Theoretically, the right way to direct our peripheral vision in such a way is to have the axis directed towards the upper part of the chest and measure our distance from that point.

In sabre, Ozoray encountered three different methods. One is fixing the blade, another the guard, a third uses purely peripheral vision. The first is discarded as absolutely wrong; the angular speed of the blade is so high that

it will disappear from our sight as soon as it moves closer. Fixing the guard makes more sense because its displacement is wide and in most cases has only one possible direction. Ozoray prefers the purely peripheral vision. He also mentions that this is more restful than central fixing.

Beginners particularly are inclined to focus their attention on their own body or weapon, mostly their point. This practice should be stopped right at the beginning. Here is a suggestion: Direct the pupil to look at the eyes of the master. While he does so, ask him, "Do you see my blade?" "Do you see my hand?" "Can you see my knees?" "Do you see the room behind me and around me?" Affirmative answers indicate the pupil is using peripheral vision and he should be drilled until the peripheral vision has become a habit.

Another thing about peripheral vision — Different fencers reveal their intentions by different signals — a movement of the mask, the arm, the weapon, the foot — all can be a source of the signal. We therefore must learn to look in such a way as to be able to safely measure the distance and at the same time perceive every such signal which gives us the soonest information about the opponent's intention.

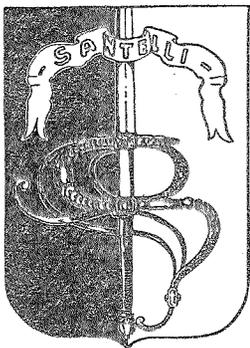
Attention is closely allied to our problem. It can be focused simultaneously to three, and if properly trained even to four or five movements or signals. Three qualities of attention are: duration of peak periods; simultaneity of perceptions; and speed of perception and of reaction impulses.

Periods of peak attention are very short — a few seconds — followed by a drop of intensity. The experienced fencer can feel these changes in the quality of touch of the engaged blade and of the general muscle tone of the opponent. These belong to the signal impulses mentioned previously. The proper development of a fencer tends to prolong the peak periods and shorten the low periods of attention. Also, a fencer must be capable of jumping his attention from a low point suddenly to the peak if new impulses warrant it. Perception and sustained attention are directly related to eye muscle functions. A more relaxed use of the eyes, particularly in long competitions, is a must and is an argument in favor of global vision.

Dr. Jacobson in "Progressive Relaxation" states that every thought and every change of the process of thinking carries a change in the state of the eye muscles. If the eye muscles are completely relaxed there is actually no thought in the human mind. Most

ple can experience this phenomenon by fixing the eye muscles entirely. The yogis use their eyes on one fixed point, thus stiffening the eye muscles in one unchanging position to exclude from their mind all other thought but the one on which the mind is usually concentrated. These are of course extreme cases, but it is obvious that only peripheral vision with relatively relaxed eye muscles makes simultaneous perception of ferent impulses possible.

The following reflections have to be considered as only hypothetical and, to a certain extent, they rather belong in the realm of the psychological. The relaxed muscle will be the best prepared to prompt response to commands from the central nerve system. Our mental speed and the functional speed of the eye muscles are synchronized. It would go far to guess which one of the two is the limiting factor that sets the limit of the other. There is little doubt, however, that the mind only concentrated on one subject will have faculty switching with utter suddenness to other. Therefore it can be assumed that a more relaxed state of the eye muscles will create more favorable conditions for the mental speed of perception of the impulses.



**CHAMPIONSHIP
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SF Metropolitan HS League

by Gerard J. Biagini

The number of schools competing this past season increased and three more are expected to join in the spring. The attainment of permanent status for fencing in these schools is due to the endless work of high school teachers who became their school's fencing coaches.

While the caliber of high school fencing rose, most of the power remained divided between Samuel Gompers and Balboa High School with the winning team receiving the beautiful Jack A. Baker Rapier. This perpetual trophy, believed to be one of the most beautiful trophies in high school sports, did much to draw a large body of high school spectators. Gompers High, undefeated, was the winner.

The following are the results of the 6th Annual Fall Season Championship:

1. Samuel Gompers 5/v 0/d; 2. Balboa 4/v 1/d; 3. *Abraham Lincoln 2/v 3/d; 4. *Mission 2/v 3/d; 5. *Clayton Valley 2/v 3/d; 6. Polytechnic 0/v 5/d.

(*Tie resolved on touches.)

Samuel Gompers and Balboa also dominated in the selections for the All-Metropolitan Team. Charles Hughes of Gompers and Carlos Ciudadreal of Balboa set new records by being chosen for this honor three seasons in a row. Others who were named were Lee Butler of Gompers and Robert Dean of Balboa.

Honorable mention honors went to: Angelo Lucido of Gompers, John Pacumio of Balboa, Eric Gustavson and Don Cullem of Lincoln.

N.J. JUNIOR OLYMPIANS

by Irwin F. Bernstein

Twelve N.J. schools and clubs sent their best fencers to compete in foil and sabre at squad tryouts.

The foil tryout was won by Mike Taylor or Ramapo Regional High after a fence-off with Ray Smith of Essex Catholic. Both had 7/1 records in the final. Third went to Tom Boutsikaris, also of Essex Catholic, and fourth to Chin Wing Jew of Dickinson High.

The sabre, held for the first time, was won by Doug Motz of Ramapo with a 6/0 record. John Taylor of Hun School took second and Jack Zellner of Ramapo placed third.

Other contestants selected to the squad were Don Motz, Charles Messineo, Steve Kirk, Ted Seija, Ray Soldavis and Walt Wills. They will be assigned to college coaches in their area for further training.

DID YOU KNOW?

by Alex Solomon

Ed. Note: This column represents many hours of research, especially into the earliest publications of the AFLA. Mr. Solomon is himself an "item." Did you know that he was the founder of the St. Louis Division, was on the 1926 Inter-collegiate Championship Sabre Team and, with Royall Snow of Columbus, conceived the idea of establishing a Midwest Section? He inaugurated the system by which victories in individual pools is used to determine team champions and this plan is in current use by the ICFE and NCAA.

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The AFLA was organized in New York on May 6, 1891 with 108 charter members. This is less than the present membership of the Fencers Club.

The founders were rather exclusive, and after two years the League had grown to 197 members with three new divisions in the following centers of culture — New England (42 members), Nebraska (14 members) and Utah (10 members). The New England group was in existence in 1891 but apparently waited to see if the new League could survive independently of the AAU. Articles of Alliance with the AAU were not signed until October 16, 1905.

The meteoric growth continued so that fifteen years after its founding the League had expanded to 241 members and six divisions — Eastern Pennsylvania, Illinois, Long Island, Maryland, Michigan and New England.

From the very start, and as late as 1916, the AFLA rule books listed all members of all divisions and all former medal winners in the Nationals.

The first AFLA Rules for Competition were adopted on April 20, 1892 and provided that "The English language only shall be spoken by the judges (3) during the competition."

The winner of a competition was not determined by the number of bout victories, but rather "the contestant scoring the highest aggregate of points (in the round robin) shall be declared the winner." In addition, no fencer qualified for the Nationals "unless he shall have attained a score of 55% of the possible number of points to be attained at preliminary meetings."

This raises the question of how points were scored. The contestants fenced under the

watchful eyes of a three-man jury which watched both men and did not place itself in the way our jury does today. Each competitor wore "a dark fencing suit so that white chalk marks can easily be seen." Who won? The rule states: "Each judge may award to each contestant a maximum of 50/100 of a point for defense, 50/100 of a point for attack, and 50/100 of a point for general good form, or any part thereof. The award shall be determined by the average of the points thus allowed by the judges."

The foilsman were required to fence within a marked space 20' long and 36" wide, and "should any part of a contestant's foot extend beyond the boundary line 50/100 of a point shall be deducted from his final score for each offense."

In duelling sword the fencers had to wear a dark fencing suit and glove. Bouts were for "an aggregate of three touches" in 1892. There were no awards for attack, defense or general good form, as in foil, but "limitation of space shall not hold." Furthermore, "if both contestants are touched by simultaneous lunges the judges shall deduct 1/4 point for each offense from each contestant."

In sabre, competitions were governed by the same rules as foil except that cuts above the hip counted and there were no space limitations.

By 1916 there were some interesting changes. The foil strip was still 20' long by 36" wide, but for duelling sword and sabre it had shrunk from "no limitation of space" to 40 feet. In all weapons, the penalty for stepping off the end limits "with the entire foot" was established at one full point. Duelling sword bouts consisted of one touch only, and if both contestants were touched simultaneously it was scored as a defeat for both. In sabre, however, the double touch "shall count one score against each contestant" but "no bout shall be won by a double touch."

The 1916 Rule Book also contained a provision that perhaps should be reintroduced in our latest edition: "The contestant should read and remember Rules Governing Competition. The plea of ignorance should not be accepted as an excuse but rather as an additional offense."

PUBLICITY

by Fred Marschall

The Western N.Y. fencers were on camera for eleven consecutive Mondays on "Bill Mazur's Sportsreef" over TV Channel 2. Jules Goldstein was chief instructor and did an excellent job. After an introductory general session there were four devoted to foil lessons. The electric weapons were explained during a match by means of a detailed scale model jilt by Mr. Goldstein. The final five sessions were devoted to sabre. Sidney Schwartz and Anthony Buzzell, coaches at the University of Buffalo, gave very able assistance. He series has created a great deal of local interest.

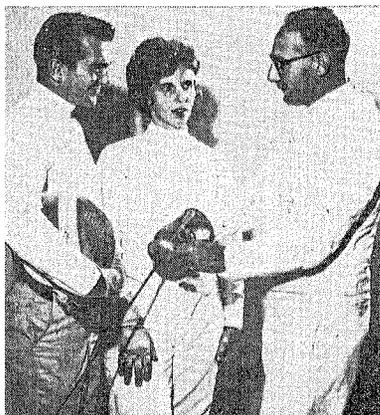


Photo by F. Marschall

Robert Scott and Joy Fels with Jules Goldstein

I.J. High School Championship

by Irwin F. Bernstein

Mike Gaylor of Ramapo was undefeated in the finals of a gruelling competition that ran from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m... Second place went to Don Sieja of Hun School and third to Tomoutsikaris of Essex Catholic.

Forty-four foilsmen from 12 New Jersey and New York high schools competed.

Page Ten

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

Central Fla. — Secretary, Mrs. Hazel Shinner, 4701 Paradise Way So., St. Petersburg

Harrisburg — Chairman, Charles Kessler, 332 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

Long Island — Add. Gov., Mrs. Ruth Sylvester, 10 Parkside Dr., Levittown

Michigan — Secretary, Mary Witkowski, 17116 Wildemere, Detroit

New England — Secretary, Carla Mae Festa, 1945 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

New Mexico — Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Miller, 3304 Wilway Ave., N.E., Albuquerque. Secretary, William Cotton, 501 Dallas S.E., Albuquerque

Oregon — Chairman, Wade Longworth, 1224 N.E. 22nd, Portland. Secretary, Dorothy Thomas, 2626 N.E. 16th, Portland

West Point — Chairman, Harold E. Caldwell, USCC, L-1, West Point

Long Island Jr. Olympians

On the basis of performance in various events the following were awarded Junior Olympia Insignia by Leo Nunes, co-chairman of the National Jr. Olympic Fencing Committee:

Boys: Richard Kolombatovich, Wesley Morrow, Stanley Brannin, Mark Friedman, Fred Kaye, George Kolombatovich, Norman Nard, William Scott, Carl Zeltner, Fred Catapano, Art Baer, Barney Bankuti, William Frankfort, Joel Furman, Terry Giannone, Glen Haberman, Barry Improte, Art Lange, Ken Schreiner, Alan Seigel, and Michael Woodworth.

Girls: Kate McGee, Toni Anastasio, Carol Abby, Gail Dorschel, Nancy Ohlsen, Loren Jacobs, and Barbara Jacobskind.



AMERICAN FENCING

RE: SEEDING FOR DIRECT ELIMINATION

by Raymond W. Miller

Our major problem is not whether or not direct elimination is desirable, but how the seeding of opponents can be arranged so that there can be no question of favoritism involved in the pairings. This can be accomplished by adhering to the AFLA rules (360-365) with some principles appended.

Suppose we start with a series of preliminary round-robin pools, advancing and seeding men on performance until we eventually reach eight pools of equal strength from which four contestants will qualify for a direct elimination round of 32.

The chart showing the pairing of contestants should be posted or published in the program so everyone may see the sequence of bouts and each fencer who has qualified can trace his own progress on the chart.

Numbers should be assigned by formula based on performance. The winners of the eight pools receive numbers 1 through 8. This gives any fencer a chance to receive one of the first eight positions. However, ranking fencers should occupy the top numbers in order of their rank insofar as they have on that day proved their right to be retained in the top eight positions. If, for example, the eight pool winners consist of five ranking fencers, two others in the class A and one in class C, the five ranking fencers would occupy positions 1-5 in the order of their rank; the two A's would draw for positions 6-7 by lot; and the C fencer would fill the No. 8 position.

Similarly, the second place fencers in the pools receive positions 9-16, with the ranking fencers in the top positions in the order of rank, class A fencers drawing for the next highest, and B's and C's and Unclassifieds filling successively the remaining positions, drawing for the higher position whenever there are several qualifiers of the same class who placed second in their pool.

These sixteen fencers (in a field of 32) comprise the "seeded" half and their positions once assigned, should not be changed during the remainder of the seeding operation. It is desirable at this point to post or otherwise announce the positions so when the remaining part of the matching continues, it is immediately apparent who has been drawn as an opponent.

The positions 17-32 are matching positions and it must be obvious that the higher matching positions are paired with the lower seeded positions and that number 17 fencing number 16 is in a much better position than

AMERICAN FENCING

number 32 who will start off against number 1. The assignments may be made just as above for the seeded half, with positions 17-24 distributed among the third place qualifiers according to rank and class, and by lot among several members of the same class. In like manner the fourth place qualifiers are assigned to positions 25-32.

There are, however, other considerations in making assignments. Foreign fencers in a competition could be placed according to FIE ranking if they hold it, and should otherwise be designated as class A or B by the bout committee on the basis of their performance history.

A second and more difficult problem to resolve is that of fencers who find themselves matched with division or club mates.

Many fencers from divisions geographically adjacent compete with members of the neighboring division as often as they fence in their home divisions, and sometimes even train in the same salle. There are also club-mates who reside in opposite ends of the country, as well as fencers who after a long affiliation with one group find themselves, for a period, members of another division. In practice, in the mandatory separation of club and division members, we sometimes end by pairing fencers whose association is as close or closer than it might have been had they met some one from their own division. It is possible that such separation might be made optional rather than mandatory in the direct elimination stage.

One way of doing this would be to permit the matching half of the pairing to receive their assignments as outlined above with the assignments being made in order from 17-24 and from 25-32. As a fencer draws for example, number 18, he sees immediately that his opponent (number 15) is a team mate. He may then, before the drawing continues, exercise an option of retaining his position and opponent or accepting the bottom position in his group (number 24) in which case he would oppose the higher seeded number 9. Should the fencer drawing number 20 also find himself opposing a team mate, he might also exercise his option and accept the lowest unassigned number in his group which would then be 23, opposing seeded number 10. A fencer would have a single option. If the option gives him another team mate for an opponent, he has had at least a choice of which one he chooses to fence.

Page Eleven

DIVISIONS

North Texas

Women's Open: 1. Naomi Abbott, Waco Y; 2. Helen Gray, Dallas Y; 3. Helen Keller, DeGall.

Oil Open: 1. Ed Sims, Dallas Y; 2. Joe Wolf, Sheppard AFB; 3. Tom Bickley, Dallas Y.

Women's Open: 1. Helen Reynolds, Dallas Y; 2. Helen Keller, DeGall; 3. Geraldine Willman, Abilene Y.

Open: 1. Ed Sims, Dallas Y; 2. Joe Wolf, Sheppard AFB; 3. Bob Crawford, Dallas Y.

Sabre Open: 1. William Garnica, Dallas Y; 2. Bob Crawford, Dallas Y; 3. James Orr, Gen. Dynamics.

Oil Open: 1. Mike Dasaro, USMPT; 2. Tom Bickley, Dallas Y; 3. Jim Willman, Abilene Y.

Open: 1. Mike Dasaro, USMPT; 2. Al Morales, USMPT; 3. Ed Sims, Dallas Y.

Sabre Open: 1. Al Morales, USMPT; 2. Mike Dasaro, USMPT; 3. Tom Bickley, Dallas Y.

Women's Open: 1. Marietta Towry, Dallas Y; 2. Charlene Cunningham, Abilene Y; 3. Moselle Hampton, Austin.

Gold Coast

by Sy Eisenfeld

Women's Open: 1. Kushner, CGYC; 2. Jensen, CGYC; 3. Gore, DeTuscan.

Weapon: 1. Morgan, DeT; 2. Vlasek, DeT; 3. Bart, CGYC.

Maryland

by Barton Heaps

Oil: 1. Richard Oles, Balto FC; 2. Edmond Flynn, Wash. FC; 3. Charles Power, Int'l Cent.

Open: 1. Una Flynn, Wash. FC; 2. Jeanne Thompson, Lancaster FC; 3. Meda Hurt, Unatt.

Women's Unclass.: 1. Una Flynn, Wash. FC; 2. Renee Morel, Wash. FC; 3. Meda Hurt, Unatt.

Sabre Unclass.: 1. Tom Koehler, JHU; 2. Don Beveridge, Martin FC; 3. Tom Ahern, JHU.

Weapon: 1. Michel Mamlouk, Wash. FC; 2. Tom Ahern, JHU; 3. Nelson Fishman, Wash. FC.

Hawaii

by Carla Dupree Beach

An active group has been established at Hickam Air Base with 22 men and 10 girls meeting every Tuesday night. The men are coached by Ben Sen and the women by Carla Dupree Beach.

Metropolitan

by Pru Schwabe

Sabre 'B': 1. Andrew Kemeny, FC; 2. Paul Reyes, NYAC; 3. Rolomo Garbatini, NYAC.

Epee 'B': 1. Benjamin, LI; 2. Beauvois, FC; Melcher, FC.

Foil Team 'C' was won by the NYAC (Sanhez, Johnson, Reyes).

Women's Unclassified: 1. Ann Tsuchida, Hunter; 2. Linda Joyce Bucaria, Hunter; 3. Phyllis Cooper, Lucia.

Women's Open Team was won by Fencers Club (Dalton, Sokol, Dardia and Brill).

Epee Team Open was won by the NYAC (Spinella, Powell, Pesthy, Sanchez).

New Jersey

by Mary Ellen Flynn

Unclass. Foil: 1. Don Cantrell, Unatt; 2. William Hicks, Pr. U; 3. Jay Boris, Pr. U.

Sabre 'B': 1. Cal Schlick, FCNJ; 2. Bill Bartha, Csiszar; 3. Ed Carfagno, Pr. U.

Women's Novice: 1. Janet Sylvestro, FDU; 2. Joyce Dunn, PSC; 3. Sandra Jorgen, FDU; 4. Monika Klein, FDU (4-way fence-off).

Foil 'B': 1. Jay Boris, Pr. U.; 2. William Hicks, Pr. U.; 3. Don Cantrell, Unatt.

Southwest Ohio

by Chris Story

The third Annual Fall Invitation Tournament attracted fencers from Columbus, Miami Valley, Kentucky and West Virginia divisions to Cincinnati. Results:

Foil: 1. Jim Gilchrist, Cinti FC; 2. Ben Pritz, Cinti FC; 3. John Crane, Cinti FC.

Sabre: 1. Walt Henry, Miami Valley; 2. Ron Weaver, Columbus; 3. Jim Gilchrist, CintiFC.

Epee: 1. Charlie Thomas, Cinti FC; 2. Walt Henry, Miami Valley; 3. Fr. O'Donnell, SW Ohio.

Women: 1. Gigi Ivone, Cinti FC; 2. Mary Gehant, FC Louisville; 3. Pat Moore, Huntington, W. Va.

Western New York

Pot-luck Foil Team won by The Elks (Aronoff, Paul, Freeman).

Pot-luck Women's Team won by The Geese (Pipitone, Kurik, Jackson).

Novice Foil: 1. Gerold Aronoff, UB; 2. Bill Anagnoson, Livonia; 3. Girgon Voges, London.

Women's Novice: 1. Jean Miller, RIT; 2. Joy Fels, BJC; 3. Kareen Duryea, Livonia.

Kentucky

by Bill Seiller

Women's Open: 1. Anne Fernich; 2. Mary Gehant; 3. Pat Moore.

Sabre Open: 1. Scott Moore; 2. S. Christian; 3. Paul Ross.

Women's Unclassified: 1. Shirley Craddock; 2. Karen Funk; 3. Judith Champion.

Foil Open: 1. Paul Ross; 2. Bill Seiller; 3. Francis Wolff.

Long Island

by Alfred Bachner

Foil 'C': 1. Steve Weinstein, Columbia; 2. Mark Friedman, Wheatley HS; 3. Rick Coll, LI Fencers.

Epee: 1. Rick Coll, LIF; 2. Myron Matzkin, FCNY; 3. Al Green, LIF.

Foil Open: 1. Mooney, NYAC; 2. Brodeth, L.I.S.; 3. Canvin, FC.

Epee Open: 1. Coll, LIF; 2. Greene, LIF; 3. Melworn, Unatt.

Women's 'C': 1. Carol Abby, Lucia; 2. Inge Edson, LIS; 3. Gayle Dorschell, EE.

U. of Florida F.C.

by Ellen J. Curtis

The University of Florida FC is having an invitational for men and women on March 16, at 10 A.M. Entrance fee \$1.00.

For invitations write to the Club c/o Intramural Athletic Dept., U. of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Harrisburg

Women's Open: 1. Jeanne Thompson; 2. Esther Jorolan; 3. Barton Heaps.

Foil Open: 1. Jack Hesperheide; 2. Joseph Lee; 3. George Fecher.



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Gulf Coast

by Jean Thomson

Open Epee: 1. Sklar, FCH; 2. Baird, Bucs; 3. Fooks, FCH

Women: 1. Kolenda; 2. Taylor; 3. Gause

Foil won by Fooks, FCH, and Sabre by Reed, FCH

Open Foil: 1. Fooks, FCH; 2. Sklar, FCH; 3. Shelby, FCH

Open Sabre: 1. Baird, Bucs; 2. Fooks, FCH; 3. Gause, Bucs

Open Foil: 1. Fooks, FCH; 2. Baird, Bucs; 3. Gause, Bucs

Women's Open: 1. Hampton, Ind; 2. Thomson, Bucs; 3. Gause, Bucs

New Mexico

by William Cotton

Our first tournament as a division of the AFLA was an Open Foil. William Cotton placed first, Rick Van Durck second and Clark Carr third.

We have two fencing clubs thus far: The Academy for Boys, with sessions from 3:30 to 4:30 and The Albuquerque FC with sessions on Friday from 7 to 9:30 P.M.

THIS SPACE IS

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FOR YOUR

DIVISION

WHY AREN'T

YOU

INCLUDED?

THE CONNECTICUT TROPHY -- AGAIN

by Fred Linkmeyer

In the September issue (Vol. 13, No. 6) the Corresponding Secretary announced that the Connecticut Trophy for 1961-62 was awarded to New Jersey, with Philadelphia, Maryland, Gulf Coast and Western N.Y. following in that order. When protest was filed, the Board ordered a new computation to include all reports made before the end of the official fencing season (August 31). The new tabulation listed the Metropolitan Division in first place but awarded the Trophy to second-place Southern California because "the Metropolitan Division is not eligible." Following Southern California were New Jersey, Northern California, Gold Coast, Long Island, Illinois, Philadelphia, Gulf Coast and Western N.Y.

I wonder what happened to Maryland, formerly ranked third?

In any event, if Metropolitan is not eligible, why were they included in the tabulation? They weren't included in the first list, nor in the 1960-61 report. Yet in 1957-58 it was given a tie for first with Southern California (Vol. 10, No. 3); in 1958-59 (Vol. 11, No. 2), it was awarded first place; and in 1959-60 (Vol. 12, No. 2) it was given second place. What are the rules? If Metropolitan is not eligible it should never have received the trophy. Also, listing them at all affects the rest of the divisions adversely. Without Metropolitan the latest revised tabulation would have given some divisions a different standing as follows:

Division	Membership		Increase		Competitions		Competitors		Standing at Hq.	Point Total
	No.	Pts.	%	Pts.	No.	Pts.	No.	Pts.		
o. California	180	5	14	0	49	5	1095	5	0	15
ew Jersey	162	4	45	2	21	0	447	3	5	14
o. California	142	3	41	1	35	4	503	4	0	12
old Coast	38	0	73	4	34	3	315	1	0	8
inois	72	1	58	3	32	2	388	2	0	8
hiladelphia	98	2	25	0	25	1	303	0	4	7
ong Island	53	0	152	5	15	0	186	0	1	6
ulf Coast	53	0	0	0	16	0	257	0	3	3
Western N.Y.	67	0	0	0	19	0	147	0	2	2

It is indeed amazing, but of course entirely possible, that Southern California, Northern California, Gold Coast and Illinois—four of the first five in all other categories—were not included in the original 1961-62 tabulation and that none of them deserved any Standing at Headquarters. One wonders what is Headquarters in view of the following received by Southern California:

"All divisions are not as good as yours in getting data to the National Office." Paul Makler, President

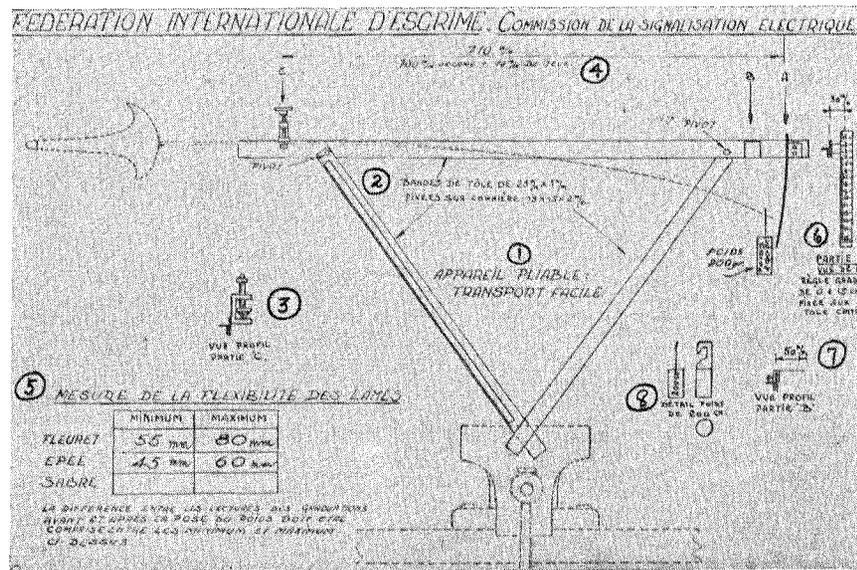
Southern California won the Trophy in 1960-61 but has never received it. Now that we have won again, I wonder if it will be sent this year.

Since the rules for the Trophy are being revised, certainly one of the revisions must be the method of evaluating Standing at Headquarters. It should be on an actual performance basis and not left to personal opinion or whim.

"Just finished with your report; it was a pleasure to work on it. You sure are doing great out there." Marge Rocko, Recording Secretary

MEASURING FLEXIBILITY

In our last issue we printed the new F.I.E. rule, to be effective on January 1, 1964, providing for a minimum and maximum flexibility of blades used in official F.I.E. competitions. Mr. Charles Debeur, chairman of the Commission on Electrical Equipment, has designed an apparatus which will simplify making the necessary tests.



1. Easily portable folding apparatus.
2. Metal bars, 25mm x 1mm, hinged as indicated, fixed on a corner or L iron 15 x 15 x 2mm.
3. Profile and sectional view of clamp at point C.
4. Measurement between points C and A, 710mm for blade plus 10mm tolerance for curved measuring bar.
5. Index of blade flexibility (in millimeters)

	Minimum	Maximum
Foil	55	80
Epee	45	60
Sabre	*	*(Not yet settled)
6. Front view of part and point A: Graduated millimeter scale from 0 to 15cm on curved metal measuring bar.
7. Profile and sectional view of point B
8. Detail of 200 gr weight.

A FASTER LUNGE

by Robert F. Venegas

There are several important conditions necessary for a successful lunge: speed in execution, correct timing, perfect balance in the guard and lunge positions, and a firm psychological commitment to the action itself. We shall limit this discussion to the first condition: speed.

As a general rule the lunge is taught to the foil beginner in three slow-motion steps:

(1) The point of the weapon is dropped from the guard position to about the level of the hand; (2) The sword arm is straightened so that the hand is slightly below the level of the shoulder and the point slightly below the level of the hand; and (3) The body is propelled forward in three subsidiary motions — (a) the forward foot is moved ahead just clearing the ground, using the knees as a hinge, (b) this knocks the props out from under half the body while the other half is still being supported by the bent rear leg and a result the fencer falls forward, taking a long step toward his opponent, and (c) as the forward motion reaches approximately its half-way mark, the rear leg is sharply extended so that the body is pushed forward with added impetus, and the back hand is simultaneously thrown rearward, palm up.

At the finish of the lunge the front lower leg is nearly vertical, the knee being directly over the arch of the foot; the forward thigh is parallel to the floor; the rear leg is extended fully; the sole of the back foot is flat on the floor; the trunk leans slightly forward; the sword arm is extended; and the rear arm roughly parallels the back leg.

There are several reasons for this slow-motion breakdown, especially when the movement is being mastered. There is a general tendency of beginners to forget that touches are scored with the point and that the object of the lunge is to move the **point** forward to the target as rapidly as possible, with the result that they move the body first and then job the point forward as an afterthought. The early extension of the arm also serves to

define the attack and obtain the benefit of the right of way against a possible stop thrust. And finally, the slow-motion approach seems to help the beginner master the initial coordination of the movement.

The trouble is that this breakdown of the lunge tends to remain slow-motion long after the fundamental movements have been understood and mastered. The tendency is to begin each motion of the 1-2-3 sequence above at the exact terminus of the preceding motion. This means that the velocity of the point is limited by the restricted use of the muscles involved in the particular phase of the lunge. Furthermore, the time required to reach the target is the sum of three intervals: arm extension, forward step, back-leg push. There is no reason why the three intervals should not be consolidated as tightly as possible.

We can learn by watching a well-trained fencer execute his simple attacks with a forward movement of the point that combines practically simultaneous extension of the arm and push from the back leg. The total interval of time that elapses in the execution of the lunge is hardly more than the interval required by any of its component parts.

The modern style of foil fencing with the electrical weapon emphasizes speed and the elimination of unnecessary actions. I think this explains the popularity of the guard position that carries the point at about the level of the hand thus reducing the time element needed to move the point towards the target. The dynamics of movement also favor a radical change in the analysis of the lunge. We should think of it as starting from the back toe that pushes the whole fencer forward. Thus the step ahead and the leaning forward of the trunk are movements that start from a moving platform, rather than the static floor. The whole moving lower body — already combining two speeds — becomes the base of the third movement: the sword arm. The cumulative effect is maximum speed.



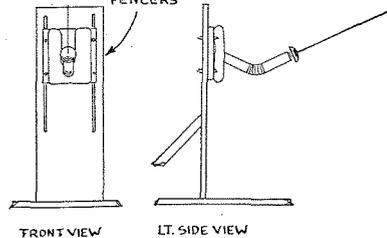
MECHANICAL FOIL TARGET

by Lorand Kaffka

I have developed an adjustable target that can be made quite easily. Our fencers agree it is a great improvement over the usual padded target. No fencer is so far advanced that he can afford to stop practicing the fundamentals, and we have had much success by encouraging the following exercises before a lesson or a bout: Thrusts against the target without a lunge; thrusts with a lunge; thrusts with an advance lunge; changes of engagement; blade attacks — the beat, the bind, pressures.

Try it (with a mask on, of course) and you'll be surprised how much it will help.

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TEAM LIMITATIONS

The F.I.E. Congress in Madrid fixed a limit of five men per weapon (instead of six) as the maximum for all Championships. The purpose is to permit compliance with the rule making it **compulsory** for each team to provide at least one qualified international official. If more than one fencer in a weapon is sick, etc., the team must be withdrawn. Only three competitors are allowed in each individual event. It is expected that the rule will first be applied in the 1964 Olympic Games.

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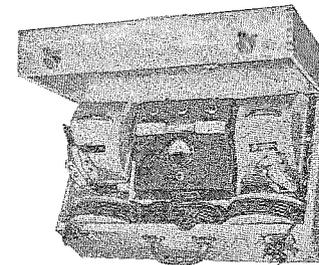
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Pan American Team

In our last issue we were unable to report the point system fixed by the Olympic Committee, which was:

1962 Nationals—1st place, 15 pts; 2nd, 14 pts; 3rd, 13 pts; 4th, 12 pts; 5th-8th, 10 pts; 9th-16th, 5 pts.

1962 Sectional and Metropolitan Championships—5 pts. for first to 1 pt. for 5th.

Metropolitan Open events—3 pts. for first, to 1 pt. for third.

Since last issue, however, the Committee has scheduled a final tryout limited to squad members. In our next issue we will publish the results, and a report by the Chairman covering the selection of the Team.

Suggestions for Rules Book

Dr. Daniel Bukantz, chairman of the Rules Committee, requests that any members who find ambiguities in the present rules, or have changes and additions to recommend, write him directly at 77-15 113 Street, Forest Hills, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL SQUAD

Foil

Albert Axelrod, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Lawrence Anastasi, Haverstraw, Pa.
Frank Anger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Adams, Mill Valley, Calif.
Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y.
Gerard Biagini, San Francisco, Calif.
Herb Cohen, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jeff Checkos, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Michael Dasaro, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Martin Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Gene Glazer, Flushing, N.Y.
Harold Goldsmith, Jamaica Estates, N.Y.
Marvin Grafton, Kew Gardens, N.Y.
Jr. Jiah Jones, Connecticut
Allan S. Kwartler, Yonkers, N.Y.
Byron Krieger, Lavonia, Mich.
Paul Kende, Astoria, N.Y.
Lawrence Loveland, Columbus, Ohio
Ray Lustig, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John Mooney, Brooklyn, N.Y.
David Micahnik, Merion, Pa.
Paul Pesthy, New York, N.Y.
Rene Pinchuk, California
Edwin Richards, Boston, Mass.
Richard Rothenberg, Jamaica, N.Y.
Robert Russell, New York, N.Y.
Ralph Spinella, Waterbury, Conn.
Lawrence Silverman, Chicago, Ill.
Aubrey Seeman, New York, N.Y.
Edgard Sanches, Waterbury, Conn.
Anthony Zombolas, Chicago, Ill.

Women

Tommy Angell, Berkeley, Calif.
Pat Bernhard, Los Angeles, Calif.
Carol Carter, Western Pennsylvania
Roslyn Cullotta, Paterson, N.J.
Joy Despers, Torrance, Calif.
Louise Dyer, Camp Hill, Pa.
Madeline Dalton, Yonkers, N.Y.
Anne Drungis, Freehold, N.J.
Bettie Drago, Hawthorne, Calif.
Bernice Filerman, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Judy Goodrich, Lapeer, Mich.
Alice Gerakin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Emily Johnson, San Francisco, Calif.
Harriet King, San Francisco, Calif.
Carol Kuzen, Tenafly, N.J.
Sachiye Kagawa, Los Angeles, Calif.
Betty Kolenda, Texas
Bonnie Linkmeyer, Sherman Oaks, Calif.
Maxine Mitchell, Los Angeles, Calif.
Madeline Miyamoto, Teaneck, N.J.
Jean Mori, Gardena, Calif.
Elizabeth Magay, Redwood City, Calif.
Denise O'Connor, Bayonne, N.J.
Janice Lee Romary, Woodland Hills, Calif.
Prudence Schwabe, New York, N.Y.
Paulette Singelakis, Wayne, N.J.
Vivienne Sokol, New York, N.Y.
Julia Schoeck, New York, N.Y.
Betty Santelli, Jersey City, N.J.
Evelyn Terhune, Glen Rock, N.J.
Virginia Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP

by W. J. Latzko

With the introduction of a punched card record keeping system for the League it has become possible to obtain several simple analyses of membership characteristics. For instance, at midseason we find that the new member enrollment constitutes almost 24% of the current membership. Last year there were 1440 new members out of a total of 931 or about 49%.

The relationship of classes of members among new members has remained substantially the same in the last three seasons.

Collegiate and Student members account for more than 65% of the new members.

The figures also show that only about 40% of those who joined in recent seasons rejoin in the following season.

The turnover for Student and Collegiate members is much greater, with only some 28% of them expected to remain in the League next season.

Thus, reducing the turnover is one of our big problems. It is hoped that the efforts of the Officers and Board of Governors to improve service to members will result in many more fencers joining and rejoining the AFLA.

Epee

Jack Adams, New York, N.Y.
Lawrence Anastasi, Havertown, Pa.
Frank Anger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Beck, Boston, Mass.
Leslie Bleamaster, Downey, Calif.
Jose de Capriles, Chappaqua, N.Y.
Karl Christe, San Francisco, Calif.
Michael Dasaro, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Fred Duncan, New York, N.Y.
Gil Eisner, Forest Hills, N.Y.
A. Gardner, Burlington, Vt.
Jerry Halpern, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Thane Hawkins, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Elmer Hoyle, Oklahoma
Alan Jackson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Henry Kolowrat, New Haven, Conn.
Regis King, Englewood, N.J.
Paul Levy, East Orange, N.J.
Kevin McMahon, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Margolis, New York, N.Y.
Steve Mutsenbacher, San Francisco, Calif.
David Micahnik, Merion, Pa.
John Mooney, Brooklyn, N.Y.
J. Melcher, New York, N.Y.
Paul Pesthy, New York, N.Y.
Richard Pew, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jay Powell, Milford, Conn.
Rene Pinchuk, San Francisco, Calif.
Ed Richards, Boston, Mass.
Aubrey Seeman, New York, N.Y.
Ralph Spinella, Waterbury, Conn.
Richard Stoll, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Dieter Von Oppen, Chicago, Ill.
Ed Vebell, Westport, Conn.

Sabre

Gerard Biagini, San Francisco, Calif.
Robert Blum, New York, N.Y.
James Campoli, Detroit, Michigan
Abram Cohen, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Michael Dasaro, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Richard Dyer, Camp Hill, Pa.
Walter Farber, New York, N.Y.
Romolo Garbatini, Connecticut
William Goering, Detroit, Mich.
Jack Keane, East Brunswick, N.J.
Allan Kwartler, Yonkers, N.Y.

Andrew Kemeny, New York, N.Y.
John Krajcir, Glassboro, N.J.
Al Morales, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Harold Mayer, New York, N.Y.
Umberto Millitari, Astoria, N.Y.
Barton Nissonson, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Flushing, N.Y.
Alex Orban, San Francisco, Calif.
Thomas Orley, Rotterdam, Holland
Dr. Barry Pariser, Bronx, N.Y.
Chaba Pallaghy, San Francisco, Calif.
Laszlo Pongo, Great Neck, N.Y.
Ed Richards, Boston, Mass.
George Worth, Flushing, N.Y.

National Championships

June 29 - July 6, 1963

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BOARD MEETING

West Point Division

We are happy to announce that the West Point Division has been reactivated through the good offices of Warren Dow who has volunteered to coach the group of promising Cadets.

1964 Nationals

The Board has accepted the bid of the New Jersey Division to host the 1964 Nationals at Convention Hall, Atlantic City, from July 4 to 11.

NATIONAL BOUT COMMITTEE

Harold D. Goldsmith, Chairman
 Jack Baker, Co-Chairman
 Dr. James Flynn (N.J.)
 Fred Rayser (So. Calif.)
 Jan Romary (So. Calif.)
 Arthur L. Wade (Oklahoma)

The National 3-Weapon Team

A suggestion was made that the 3-Weapon Team Championship be changed to include a fourth "weapon," ladies' foil. The members present at the meeting were against the change because now that composite teams are prohibited in the national tournament it would automatically bar the entry of college teams and of clubs having no female members. Since it concerns the Nationals, the matter was put to a mail vote of the entire Board.

Re Equipment Changes

The Board has established a policy that in the future the AFLA Rules covering personal equipment and armament will not be changed without a prior affirmative mail vote of the entire Board.

DIRECTORY OF REGISTERED CLUBS AND FENCING GROUPS

"I am going on a trip. . . . Please send me the name and address of fencing clubs in that city." Unfortunately, because of lack of information, many such inquiries cannot be fully answered.

To overcome the problem Mr. Larry Anastasi of Philadelphia proposes the formation of a Directory on a geographic basis to provide ready information about where clubs are located. That these are bona fide clubs would be certified by the chairman of the nearest division. The Directory would list the name of the organization, its location, fencing master, time and conditions of fencing, membership fees and guest rules.

Each registered club would receive two copies of American Fencing and two copies of the minutes of Board of Governors' meet-

ings. One copy for posting on the bulletin board and one copy for its permanent files. Each club would also receive an official certificate suitable for framing, stating that the organization is registered with the Amateur Fencers League of America.

To defray the expense of this service the Board has voted that each club desiring to be listed be charged an annual registration fee of \$20. Those clubs wishing to be listed in the first official Directory should send Mrs. Anastasi, 612 S. Eagle Road, Havertown, Pa., the fee and all the pertinent information before August 1, 1963. The full name of the club, fencing master and full address is a must. Description of facilities and days and hours of sessions should also appear.

Constance B. Latzko

AMERICAN FENCING

MULTIPLE TEAM MATES IN POOLS OF 8 OR 9

In our June, 1961 issue we published a suggested revised order of bouts for when more than two team mates are included in a pool of six. Through the good officers of Donald S. Thompson we now have a suggested revised order of bouts to solve the various situations that may arise in pools of eight or nine. At the top of each list appear the numbers to be assigned to each group of team mates.

POOL OF 8

3 Team Mates (1-2-3)		4 Team Mates (1-2-3-5)		3 Team Mates (1-2-3) (4-6-7)		4 Team Mates (1-2-3-5) (4-7-8)	
2-3	3-7	2-3	6-1	2-3	5-6	2-3	8-3
7-4	4-8	1-5	3-7	7-4	7-2	7-4	6-7
6-8	2-6	7-4	2-8	8-5	4-8	1-5	5-4
1-2	3-5	6-8	5-4	1-2	3-5	8-7	2-6
7-5	4-1	1-2	1-7	4-6	6-1	1-3	8-5
4-6	8-7	3-5	3-6	1-3	8-7	5-2	3-4
1-3	5-6	8-7	4-2	6-7	4-2	4-8	6-1
8-5	3-4	4-6	8-1	5-2	1-5	1-2	7-2
4-2	8-1	1-3	7-5	8-1	3-6	3-5	3-6
1-7	5-2	5-2	2-6	3-4	2-8	4-6	8-1
3-6	6-7	4-8	8-3	7-5	1-7	1-7	7-5
2-8	8-3	6-7	4-1	2-6	5-4	2-8	4-2
5-4	1-5	3-4	7-2	4-1	6-8	5-6	6-8
6-1	7-2	8-5	5-6	8-3	3-7	4-1	3-7

POOL OF 9

3 Team Mates (1-5-9)		3 Team Mates (1-5-9) 3 Team Mates (2-3-8)		4 Team Mates (1-2-9-8)		4 Team Mates (1-2-9-8) 3 Team Mates 3-4-7	
1-9	5-8	1-9	3-1	1-9	2-4	1-9	5-8
2-8	7-6	2-8	5-2	2-8	5-8	2-8	2-4
3-7	3-1	4-6	9-4	3-7	7-6	3-7	7-6
4-6	2-4	1-5	6-1	4-6	9-3	6-5	9-3
1-5	8-6	8-3	8-7	1-8	4-1	1-8	4-1
2-7	7-1	7-4	4-5	2-9	8-7	2-9	8-7
8-3	4-3	5-9	3-6	6-5	5-2	4-3	5-2
5-9	5-2	3-2	9-7	7-4	6-9	1-2	6-9
7-4	6-9	7-6	1-8	8-3	8-4	9-8	8-4
6-5	8-7	8-4	5-3	1-2	3-1	7-4	3-1
1-2	4-1	9-3	2-7	9-8	2-7	6-1	2-7
9-3	5-3	7-1	9-8	4-3	5-9	3-2	5-9
8-4	6-2	6-2	4-1	7-5	8-6	7-5	8-6
2-9	9-7	5-8	6-5	6-1	7-1	4-6	7-1
7-5	1-8	4-3	2-9	3-2	4-5	8-3	4-5
6-1	4-5	1-2	3-7	9-4	6-2	1-5	6-2
3-2	3-6	7-5	8-6	1-5	9-7	9-4	9-7
9-4	9-8	6-9	2-4	3-6	5-3	3-6	5-3

AMERICAN FENCING



Page Twenty-one

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MARCH

10—Colorado—Foil & Women's Open 10 AM Denver FC	\$2.00
Fla. Gold Coast—Foil & Women 10 AM Coral Gables Youth Center	\$1.75
Maryland—Epee Team Open 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$4.50
Metropolitan—Women's Team Champ. & Nat'l Qual. 11 AM Fencers Club	\$8.25
New England—N.E. Women's Intercollegiate 10 AM Brandeis	
No. California—Women's Introductory 2 PM Letterman	\$1.00
So. California—Foil, Qual. Sectional & National 1PM LA Valley College	\$2.50
15—Western Intercollegiate Fencing Conference Championships 9 AM SF State College	
So. California—Foil Team, Qual. Sectional & National 7:45 PM Leuzinger High	\$2.50
15-16—Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships 9 AM U of P	
16—Long Island—Foil Championship, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 9 AM Willets Rd. School	\$3.00
Washington D.C.—Epee Open 1:30 PM MacFarland Jr. High	\$1.50
17—Maryland—Foil Champ., Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Women's 'C' 11 AM Fencers Club	
New England—Women's Championship & Foil Prep 2 PM Brandeis	\$1.75
So. California—Epee Masters 1PM LAAC	\$2.00
21—New Jersey—Sabre, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 7:30 PM Verona	\$2.00
22—No. California—"Fur Weapon" Team 8 PM Letterman	\$2.00
Philadelphia—Foil Unclassified 7:30 PM U. of P.	75¢
23—Central Fla.—Foil Open 9 AM St. Petersburg Y	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Sabre Unclass. 12 Noon NYAC	\$1.25
Columbia HS Invitation 10 AM Columbia	75¢
New Jersey—Women's 'B' 10 AM Paterson State	\$2.50
No. Dakota—Sabre Team Open 8 PM Selberg FA	\$2.00
Philadelphia—Foil, Qual. for Nat'l 9 AM U. of P.	\$1.75
Washington D.C.—Sabre Open 1:30 PM MacFarland Jr. High	\$1.50
24—Maryland—Epee Champ., Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Foil 'C' 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New England—Sabre Champ., Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 2 PM Brandeis	\$1.50
So. California—Women, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1 PM LA Valley College	\$2.50
Washington, D.C.—Women's Open 1:30 PM YWCA	\$1.50
Women's Invitational 1:30 PM YWCA	\$1.25
28—New Jersey—Foil Open, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 7:30 PM Newark Boys Club	\$2.50
29—No. Dakota—Foil Open, Direct Elimination 8 PM Selberg FA	50¢
So. California—Women's Epee (3 touch) 7:45 PM Faulkner's	\$2.50
29-30—NCAA Championships Air Force Academy, Colorado	
30—Metropolitan—Epee 'C' 12 Noon NYAC	\$2.75
Oklahoma—Epee Championships, Team & Ind. Tulsa	
Washington—Foil Open 1:30 PM MacFarland Jr. High	\$1.50
31—Maryland—Sabre & Women's Champ., Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$1.50
Metropolitan—Sabre Team Champ., Qual. for Nat'l 11 AM NYAC	\$5.25
New England—Epee Champ., Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1 PM YMCA	\$1.75
So. California—Epee, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1 PM LA Valley College	\$2.50

APRIL

5—So. California—Epee Team, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 7:45 PM Leuzinger High	\$2.50
6—Central Fla.—Foil & Women, Junior 1 PM St. Pete Y	75¢
Metropolitan—Epee Team Champ., Qual. for Nat'l 12 Noon NYAC	\$8.25
New Jersey—Women, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 10 AM FDU	\$2.50
No. Dakota—Women's Open, Direct Elimination 8 PM Selberg FA	50¢
Philadelphia—Sabre, Qual. for Nat'l 9 AM U. of P.	\$1.75
7—Fla. Gold Coast—Foil Team 10 AM Miami	\$1.75
Maryland—Beginners, Foil & Women 1:15 PM Parkville HS	50¢
Metropolitan—Women, Qual. for Nat'l 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New England—Epee Team Champ. 1 PM YMCA	\$1.75
No. California—Women's Open 2 PM Letterman	\$2.00
So. California—Sabre Senior 1 PM LAAC	\$2.00
12—So. California—Women's Sabre 7:45 PM Faulkner's	\$2.00
13—No. California—Foil Open 2 PM Letterman	\$2.00
Oklahoma—Foil Championship, Team & Ind. Oklahoma City	

14—Fla. Gold Coast—Epee Team 10 AM Lauderdale	\$1.75
19—No. Dakota—Epee, Direct Elimination 8 PM Selberg FA	50¢
So. California—Women's Team 'B' 7:45 PM Leuzinger High	\$2.00
19-20—Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association Championships Montclair State	
20—Long Island—Student Girls Championship 9 AM Willets Rd. School	\$1.00
Metropolitan—Sabre 'C' 12 Noon NYAC	\$1.75
No. California—Epee Open 2 PM Pannonia AC	\$2.00
No. Dakota—Sabre, Direct Elimination 8 PM Selberg FA	50¢
Philadelphia—Women, Qual. for Nat'l 9 AM U. of P.	\$1.75
21—Colorado—Sabre & Epee Team Champs. 2 PM Denver FC	\$2.00
Maryland—Foil Team 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$4.50
New England—Women's & Sabre Team Champs. 2 PM Brandeis	\$5.25/\$4.50
27—Long Island—High School Boys Championship 9 AM Willets Rd. School	\$1.00
Metropolitan—Epee Unclass. 12 Noon NYAC	\$1.25
Oklahoma—3 Weapon Champ., Women's Handicap Tulsa	
Philadelphia—Epee, Qual. for Nat'l 9 AM U. of P.	\$1.75
Western Women's Collegiate Association Championships 9 AM Stanford U.	
27-28—Southwest Ohio—Botterell Trophy Meet (all events) 9 AM Army Reserve Center, Cincinnati	\$2.00
28—Maryland—3 Weapon Team 1:15 PM Parkville HS	\$4.50
Metropolitan—Sabre, Qual. for Nat'l 11 AM NYAC	\$1.75
New England—Foil Team Championship 1 PM MIT	\$2.50
No. Dakota—Foil Championship 1 PM MSC	\$3.00
So. California—Sabre, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 1 PM LA Valley College	\$2.50

MAY

3—So. California—Sabre Team, Qual. for Sect. & Nat'l 7:45 PM LA Valley College	\$2.50
4—Central Fla.—Women & Foil Championships 1 PM St. Pete Y	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Sabre 'B' 12 Noon NYAC	\$1.75
No. California—Sabre Open 2 PM Letterman	\$2.00
Philadelphia—Junior Olympic Program 9 AM U. of P.	
5—Central Fla.—Sabre 1 PM	\$2.00
Colorado—Foil & Women's Team Championships 9 AM Colorado FC	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Foil, Qual. for Nat'l 11 AM Fencers Club	\$2.75
New England—3 Weapon Team Champ. 1 PM MIT	\$5.25
No. California—Women's Team 2 PM Letterman	\$2.00
No. Dakota—Women's Championships, 1 PM MSC	\$3.00
So. California—Foil, Men & Women 1 PM LA Valley College	\$2.00
5-6—Fla. Gold Coast—Division Championships 10 AM Coral Gables Youth Center	
8—New Jersey—State Sabre Championship (closed) 7:30 PM Verona	\$2.00
10—So. California—3 Weapon 7:45 PM Leuzinger High	\$2.50
10-11—North Atlantic Championships Atlantic City	
11—Central Fla.—Epee 1 PM Tampa Y	\$2.00
Metropolitan—Epee Championship 12 Noon NYAC	\$2.75
No. California—Foil Team 2 PM Pannonia AC	\$2.00



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NFCAA NAMES TWO AS "COACH OF THE YEAR" FOR 1962

by Stanley S. Sieja

During the NCAA Championships of 1962 the NFCAA Awards Committee selected its recipient of the annual Coach of the Year award. After the championships were over, it was realized that certain factors had been over-looked, and it was voted to give duplicate awards. The recipients are Maxwell Garrett and Robert Kaplan.

MAXWELL R. GARRET

Associate Professor of Recreation, Varsity Fencing Coach at the University of Illinois, President of the NFCAA, member U.S. Olympic Committee.

His 18 seasons at Illinois have produced 11 Big Ten titles and an over-all dual meet record of 133 victories and no defeats. Eighteen of his fencers became collegiate All-Americans and three won NCAA titles. Three of his pupils made the Pan American Team. His own son, Roger, is the state high school champion.

He is a graduate of CCNY and has an MS degree from Illinois.

ROBERT KAPLAN

Assistant Professor of Physical Education, Varsity Fencing Coach at Ohio State University, former President of the NFCAA and member of the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee.

His 15 seasons have produced five individual and one Big Ten champions as well as many medalists in the Big Ten and NCAA. He has produced All-Ohio Champions and Mid West finalists with 99% previously unprepared fencers.

He is a graduate of NYU and holds a Ph.D. in Health and Physical Education. He recently has been conducting Health Education lectures over television to several thousand students.

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