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Number 1



Season's

Best Wishes



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W. L. Osborn, A. Orsi, L. Sobel.

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DEADLINE FOR 1964 ISSUES

January	December 12	July	June 10
March	February 10	September	August 18
May	April 12	November	October 12

HELP NEEDED

The Eastern Collegiate Conference needs our help in order to run the season's schedule of dual meets. Recent graduates of IFA colleges should be ready to reciprocate for the fun they had, by giving a little time to help their present colleagues.

Please send your name, address and former college affiliation to Mr. George Shiebler, 1100 CC, Hotel Manhattan, New York, N.Y.



GEN. DI MARTINO

Gen. Umberto di Martino of Italy, who for any years was military attache in Washington and a popular competitor in our National Championships (Sabre Champion in 1949, 3rd in 1960, 2nd in 1952), retired September 2nd as commander of the NATO defense college in Paris, a post he had held for several years.

"Papa" Leon Paul

We regret to report the death of Professor Leon Paul who had a profound influence on the development of fencing in Great Britain. In addition to his own Salle and teaching in a great variety of schools and clubs, "Papa" Paul's own sons - Rene and Raymond - were developed by him into world championship finalists and both British and Empire champions. Among the many fencers who owe their success to his inspiration is former World Foil Champion Allan Jay. He founded the fencing equipment business which carries his name.

Our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Paul and her sons. JRdeC

Col. Ronald Campbell

Col. Campbell has died at the age of 84. He is remembered by U.S. fencers as the gallant and charming captain of the British Team in the first British-American match in New York City in 1921. He was so admired that in the fourth match of the series, in London, in 1930, Col. Campbell was made Honorary Captain of the U.S. Team.

AFLA Committees

Executive: Paul Makler, chairman; Harold Goldsmith, Roger Jones, William Latzko, Norman Lewis, Anthony Orsi, Leo Sobel.

Constitutional: Alan Ruben, chairman; Miguel de Capriles, Paul Levy, Edmond Zeisig.

Rules: Harold Goldsmith, chairman; Warren Dow, Ralph Goldstein, Roger Jones, Jack Keane, Fred Linkmeyer.

Manual and Printing: Donald Thompson, chairman; William Latzko, David Rice.

Editor and Coordinator for Rules Book: Jose de Capriles.

Electrical Equipment: Joseph Byrnes, chairman; Ned Drago, Eugene Kurtz, Vincent Pauley, Ed Purdy.

U.S. Directors List: Daniel Bukantz, chairman; Jack Baker, Oscar Parsons, Lawrence Silverman.

Organizing, 1964 Nationals: Anthony Orsi, chairman.

Reinstatement: Nelson Fishman, chairman; Arthur Wade, Anthony Zombolas.

Certificate of Merit: Prudence Schwabe, chair-lady; David Logan, Robert Witte

Transportation: Mike Mamlouk, chairman.

Publicity: A. John Geraci, chairman.

AAU Delegate: George Worth

Pentathlon Delegate: Gen. J. V. Grombach

Auditor: Peter Tishman

Olympic Fund Raising: (Special Gifts) J. de

Capriles, M. de Capriles, Fred Linkmeyer,

Leo Nunes, Donald Thompson; (General) E.

Terhune, chairman; Jack Baird, Jack Baker,

James Campoli, John Farrell, Roger Jones

Study of Olympic Fencing Committee nomination and procedures: Jose de Capriles, Hugo

Castello, Madeline Dalton, Irving Dekoff,

Andre Deladrier, Paul Makler, George

Santelli, Donald Thompson.

Fencing Coach

An experienced fencing coach is available. Mr. Aurel Rocsin taught fencing in Rumania for eight years and is now living at 78-21, 32nd Avenue, Jackson Heights 70, N.Y. For further details contact him directly, or Hugo Castello at 30 East 10 Street, New York 3, N.Y.



MEMORIAL

WHEREAS Lawrence Olvin, Governor of the Amateur Fencers League of America for many years, died on August 30, 1963; and

WHEREAS his fencing and personal life were characterized by an indefatigable zeal to help others without thought of benefit to himself; and

WHEREAS he played an important role in developing fencing among the high school students of Metropolitan New York; and

WHEREAS he gave so generously of his time to the conduct of Metropolitan and National competitions, filling almost every major office in the management of the Metropolitan Division; and

WHEREAS his untimely passing leaves a void that will be increasingly felt; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the Board of Governors of the Amateur Fencers League of America hereby records its deep sorrow at the sudden death of Lawrence Olvin and expresses its sincere condolences to his widow Margaret; and

RESOLVED FURTHER That the Secretary enter this Memorial in the minutes to become a part of the permanent records of the Amateur Fencers League of America and that a copy hereof be sent to his widow.

Unanimously adopted by the Board of Governors, Amateur Fencers League of America, September 12, 1963

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

by Anthony J. Orsi, Secretary

The Annual Meeting of the Board was held September 12th at the AAU House in New York City. Twenty-seven people from eight divisions attended.

The President reported that problems of Constitution and By-Law revision necessary in connection with incorporation of the League are under review by Mr. Ruben. It is not presently certain that tax exemption will be granted. The Secretary reported a final membership of 2855 for the 1962-63 season. The Treasurer's report follows this summary. The Foreign Secretary reported on travel arrangements for our fencers going to the pre-Olympic event in Tokyo.

The FIE now requires that entrants to World or Olympic championships furnish one or two qualified and FIE-appointed directors as part of their entry requirement. Team size determines whether one or two directors are required.

NEW BOOK! FENCING

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The 1963 National Championship Organizing Committee reported that no financial assistance from the League had been necessary.

It was voted that in principle the minutes of a meeting be distributed within 20 days thereafter. All division chairmen are to be sent a copy of American Fencing by first class mail as soon as it comes off the press so that they may disseminate any items of urgent nature.

A Board meeting is tentatively set for December 21 or 22 in Milwaukee.

A discussion as to policy in connection with the new Rules Book involved the choice of: (1) using the English translation of the FIE Rules being printed by Great Britain and adding to it sheets containing any U.S. variations or explanations as well as sections dealing with AFLA code of discipline, running of competitions and the "Manual"; (2) using the FIE Rules but regrouping them in a more logical pattern and incorporating all AFLA rules or modifications to create a cohesive AFLA Rules Book. The first choice will undoubtedly be less costly but will delay the numbering and production of U.S. additions until the English translation is produced and delivered from London. The committees appointed to work on the new book are to present their recommendations at the next meeting.

In response to an inquiry, the Board ruled that the AFLA has no restrictions preventing college and high school women from competing against each other.

All divisions are notified that a division **may not** hold an International Competition without the prior approval of the Board of Governors. Serious problems may arise if a division violates this rule.

The bid of Southern California to hold the 1965 Nationals was accepted.

The procedure for creating a new Section is as follows: the Executive Committees of three existing divisions may file a request, indicating the boundaries; the Board will then consider the matter and decide.

(Continued on page 6)



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The question of club representation was raised and the Board ruled that Rule 558 must be applied: "A fencer who, while a member of a recognized club, elects to fence **unattached**, may not be permitted to represent **any** club during the remainder of the season and may not compete in team events except as a member of composite teams." A fencer who actually was not a member of a recognized club and fenced unattached may represent a club he joins later in the season.

The Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association donated \$50.00 to the AFLA for women's fencing.

It was voted to advance funds to the Olympic Fencing Games Committee to purchase strips and equipment needed for the tryouts if the Olympic Committee was not ready to provide such funds at this time.

The Executive Committee was empowered to act on routine matters between meetings of the Board.



IOWA IN MIDWEST

The Board amended the boundaries of the Midwest Section to include the Iowa Division which will thus participate in this season's Section Championships.

RE TRAVEL TO TOKYO

Anyone not on the official U.S. Olympic contingent who intends to go to Tokyo is warned to make arrangements immediately. A charter requires at least 100 persons.

It is almost impossible to obtain a room in Tokyo for the Olympics without buying into a package tour which includes such accommodations.

The chairman of our Transportation Committee will try to make arrangements if you notify him - and include a \$100.00 deposit made out to the AFLA - before December 1, 1963. Write to Michel Mamlouk, 1 Thomas Circle NW, Washington 5, D.C.



AFLA Directory

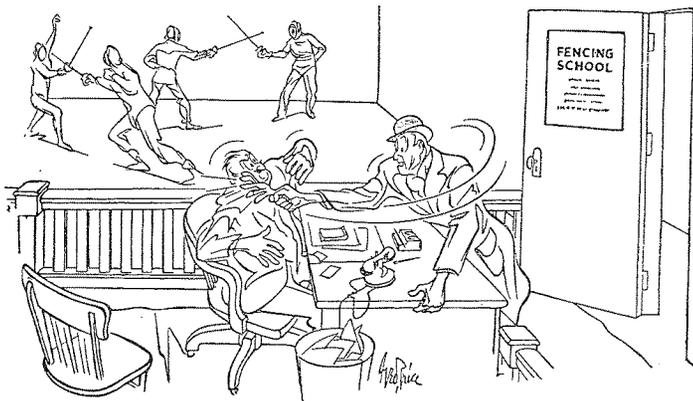
Please note the following changes:

New England: Add. Gov. - Ed Richards, 847 Beacon St., Boston, 02115

North Dakota: Chairman - Dr. Blaine Amidon, 1701 S. Ninth St., Fargo

St. Louis: Chairman - W. Robert Witte, 4942 Schollmeyer Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo.

Secretary - Wayne Spence, 36 Sunset Court, St. Louis 2, Mo.



"I wish to enroll!"

NATIONAL RANKINGS - 1963-64 SEASON

Women

1. Harriet King, Lucia, Metro.
2. Maxine Mitchell, LAFC, So. Calif.
3. Alice Gerakin, Faulkner, So. Calif.
4. Janice Romary, Vince, So. Calif.
5. Tommy Angell, Halberstadt, No. Calif.
6. Denise O'Connor, Santelli, N.J.
7. Bonnie Linkmeyer, Faulkner, So. Calif.
8. Veronica Smith, DCFC, Wash., D.C.
9. Anne Drungis, Santelli, N.J.
10. Tie
Barbi Brill, Fencers Club, Metro.
Mary Huddelson, Halberstadt, No. Calif.
Madeline Miyamoto, FDU, N.J.

Foil

1. Edwin Richards, NYAC, N. Eng.
2. Albert Axelrod, Fencers Club, Westch.
3. Michael Dasaro, Pentathlon, Non-Div.
4. Robert Russell, Santelli, Metro.
5. Herbert Cohen, Fencers Club, Metro.
6. Uriah Jones, New Haven Y, Conn.
7. David Micahnik, Csiszar, Phila.
8. Silvio Giolito, NYAC, Metro.
9. Ralph Spinella, NYAC, Conn.
10. Tie
Lawrence Anastasi, Csiszar, Phila.
Frank Anger, Unatt., W. N.Y.
Joseph Paletta, USN, Md.

Epee

1. Lawrence Anastasi, Csiszar, Phila.
2. Paul Pesthy, NYAC, Non-Div.
3. Frank Anger, Unatt., W. N.Y.
4. David Micahnik, Csiszar, Phila.
5. James Melcher, Fencers Club, Metro.
6. Stephen Mutsenbacher, Unatt.
7. Halton Arp, Faulkner, So. Calif.
8. Dieter Von Oppen, Calvert, Illinois
9. Takoshi Hirose, LAAC, So. Calif.
10. Tie
John Farrell, NYAC, Metro.
Richard Pew, Ann Arbor FC, Mich.
Peter Schwartz, LGH, No. Calif.

Sabre

1. Eugene Hamori, Csiszar, Phila.
2. Attila Keresztes, NYAC, Metro.
3. Alfonso Morales, Pentathlon, Non-Div.
4. Walter Farber, Fencers Club, Metro.
5. Michael Dasaro, Pentathlon, Non-Div.
6. Barry Pariser, NYAC, Metro.
7. Gerard Biagini, Pannonia, No. Calif.
8. Jack Keane, NYAC, Metro.
9. Edwin Richards, NYAC, N. Eng.
10. Tie
Thomas Balla, Csiszar, Phila.
Robert Blum, Fencers Club, Metro.
Harold Mayer, Fencers Club, Metro.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Year ended Aug. 31, 1963

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS:

Cash in banks	\$12,845.58
Accounts receivable	608.36
	<hr/>
	13,453.94
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES:	891.03
Reserves:	
Nat'l. Champ. rotating fund	3,368.29
International fund	3,104.30
Unappropriated	6,090.32
	<hr/>
	13,453.94

INCOME and EXPENSES

INCOME:

Dues	\$ 6,871.00
Interest	199.84
Sales (net)	102.45
American Fencing	410.87
Miscellaneous	123.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,708.11

EXPENSES:

Salaries	1,860.00
Storage	180.00
Dues	225.00
Stationery, Printing, Postage	802.09
Taxes	86.08
Miscellaneous	223.56
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,376.73

Net Income \$ 4,331.38

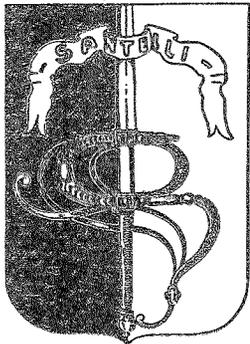
OUR READERS RIPOSTE

Ed. Note: It is not unusual for us to print articles with which we disagree, not only because we try to avoid censorship on any basis other than good taste and general interest, but because we hope to stimulate discussion. Some times we are disappointed at the absence of any reaction, some times we get revamped. Herewith are the two best of several received.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FENCING— AN AMERICAN REPLY

by Harold D. Goldsmith

In the July issue of *American Fencing*, Dr. Kausz, Hungarian World Epee Champion, on the basis of two weeks personal observation, views the state of American sports in general and American fencing in particular. He establishes the following conditions which he believes will have to be met if our international results are to improve:



**CHAMPIONSHIP
EQUIPMENT**

by the

Maker of Champions

GEORGE SANTELLI, Inc.

412 Sixth Avenue

New York 11, New York

1. The U.S. should have a central sports organization which would direct and help all sports in the country;

2. There should be central guidance or centrally organized preparation for the Olympic Games and this central group should control training schedules;

3. Competitors should receive financial help and preferential treatment at their jobs;

4. The Federal Government, through President Kennedy's Physical Fitness Program should provide assistance to amateur sports (I assume he means financial assistance).

If the conditions listed above were Dr. Kausz's opinion only, a reply would serve little useful purpose. Differences between the social and economic ideologies of our two countries do not lend themselves to constructive debate in a magazine dealing with sports. However, a reply is required since apparently there are some fencers in this country who share Dr. Kausz's views. He indicates that competitors with whom he talked were bitter in their complaints because they "are neglected and left to survive as best they can." To these fencers I would pose the following questions:

1. Along with the financial help and special treatment which you feel you deserve because of your fencing talents, are you also willing to be told the nature of the work in which you are to be engaged?

2. Are you willing to submit to a decision concerning where you should reside; family and personal obligations notwithstanding?

3. Are you willing to have your standard of living at least partially dependent on your success in international competition? If so, are you willing to decrease your standard of living when your international fencing career is terminated? Or do you expect to continue to obtain financial assistance after your usefulness in fencing comes to an end?

You might rationalize a positive response to this last question by indicating that had you not devoted so much energy to fencing you would be further along in your business or professional career.

To those coaches who sympathize with Dr. Kausz's position I ask whether for example:

1. You would be willing to submit to a decision concerning the section of the country in which you are to teach? Some of you would be sent to "underdeveloped" fencing areas to develop an interest in fencing among the local populace.

2. You would agree that your income should be determined annually by a central organization based on the funds made available to this organization by a governmental body?

The questions posed above are satirical. However, I believe that substantial agreement with Dr. Kausz would lead inevitably to many of the things implied in these questions, directed at those who rationalize lack of result on the system.

Certainly there are many areas of American fencing life which can stand improvement. For example, I am in complete accord with Dr. Kausz's statement that the considerable influence of university fencing in the selection of international teams is inexplicable and incorrect."

However, I am convinced that the continuation of growth and stature of American fencing is possible only to the extent that individuals, (amateurs and coaches alike), are prepared to sacrifice time and material advantage because of their love of fencing rather than purely because of personal aggrandizement.

Individuals motivated in this manner recognize in fencing an exhilarating experience to be pursued as avidly as possible. Selection to an international team or the winning of a championship, while momentarily gratifying, is secondary. What is important is the experience.

As a result of the search for aggrandizement at all levels, some governments, universities and clubs subsidize sportsmen to an extent where the term amateur loses all meaning. Fencers delude themselves in believing that this is a permanent condition. Such preferential treatment stems from a distorted sense of values. Hopefully, these values will be corrected soon at all levels.

Whether or not Dr. Kausz is correct in his conclusion that, "America will be unpleasantly surprised at the next Olympic - not only in fencing" is a moot point. Not being overly

familiar with other sports I cannot speak for them. With respect to fencing certainly if one considers tangible factors only, then Dr. Kausz's conclusion is inescapable. To disagree would be utterly naive. There are, however, intangibles such as dedication and a willingness to sacrifice which have helped us at times in the past to overcome tangible handicaps. This dedication helped an Axelrod to gain third place in the foil individuals and inspired our sabre men to defeat a highly vaunted Russian sabre team in the 1960 Olympic Games.

If our fencers possess these attributes then I believe we can look forward with confidence to the future growth of American fencing.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

Was there concealed political or individual purpose in Dr. Rozgonyi's "Observations" (January issue) and Dr. Kausz' "American Fencing Before Tokyo" (July issue)?

As an American fencing coach I am curious to know just what constitutes the great "progress" in sabre fencing since Melbourne which Dr. Rozgonyi mentions. New techniques, new actions, new teaching methods, new defensive systems? What? Have there really been any champions of substance developed in the last seven years? The present leading Hungarian masters who had the good fortune to be trained in the system and method of Professor Borsody - have they come up with any new ideas? Or have the permanent training camps and the compulsory features of state-controlled sport been responsible for the superior performance of certain countries? In this country sports are for pleasure, not duty, and this does make a difference. While American fencing is progressing slowly, we do have some success: in Rome, Albert Axelrod placed third in foil and Bob Beck was second to Nagy in pentathlon epee, and even Dr. Rozgonyi would like to see Dasaro on the Hungarian team. But if there is indeed a new ingredient in the secret of sabre fencing, we'd like to know.

As for Dr. Kausz, his article is nothing more than a psychological experiment on the mind of the American fencer, but what really bothers me is — who gave Dr. Kausz a distorted picture of fencing in this country?

Nicholas Toth

Fencing Master, US Air Force Academy

1963 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

by

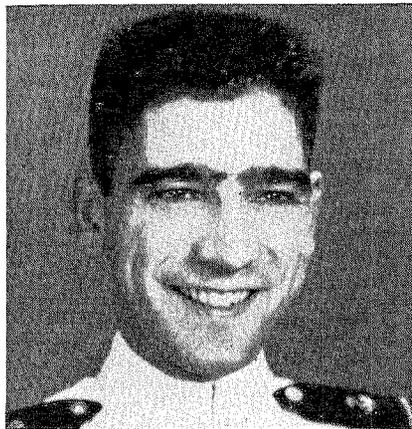
Joseph Paletta, Jr., LT jg., USN,
Team Captain

The U.S. World Championship team met in Wroclaw, Poland on 13 July 1963 and was composed of a handful: Mike Dasaro, John Farrell, Albert Davis, Alex Orban, Carol Kuzen, Madeline Miyamoto, Marcia Moseley, Terry Terhune and myself. Dasaro, Orban and Davis were sent by the Army, I was sent by the U.S. Navy, and the civilian members voted their own bills.

Our team did not possess all the polish and glitter of the surrounding contestants, but it was motivated by a will to learn and gain experience. We realized the World Championships were not designed for this purpose, but after weighing the ability of our team against that of our opponents, it was evident that experience was all we might gain. We were determined to get as much experience as possible and to represent the U.S. to the best of our ability.

Coaches Csaba Elthes and Stan Sieja were valuable assets to our team and helped guide us in the right direction while preparing to compete.

The U.S. had three entrees in the foil: John Farrell, Al Davis and myself. It was most disappointing not to see any of us advance on the first round. It seems our tempo was not equivalent; we were always a fraction behind. We were not the only disappointed people, however, our Polish hosts were also eager to see us advance.



Our girls tried their best to overcome the lack of victories we had in Men's Foil, but only Miss Miyamoto advanced to the second round. Carol Kuzen missed going up by losing a barrage. Miss Miyamoto fenced well in the second round and could have gone into the direct elimination round had it not been for an unfortunate string of 4-3 losses. Three of her five bouts were lost by this score.

The U.S. Foil Team was composed of John Farrell, Mike Dasaro, Al Davis and myself. We were in a round robin with Hungary, West Germany and East Germany. We fenced Hungary first, and our performance in the individuals carried over into the team event: we lost to Hungary 15-1, our only victory being won by John Farrell over Jenő Kamuti.

Meanwhile West Germany defeated East Germany 13-3, and became our next opponent. We put all our effort into beating them, but we couldn't get started and lost 9-2. Our victories were by John Farrell and Mike Dasaro.

In the Women's Team our girls fenced France and Rumania. They lost to France 12-4; our victories coming from Miyamoto and Kuzen equally. Terhune suffered a fractured left thumb during this meet, but fenced against Rumania, and won two bouts (the only two wins in our 9-2 defeat). The girls learned much about the athletic prowess of the European women fencers and felt the American women must incorporate this into their game also.

Whenever we were not actually competing, the team and coaches had training sessions. These were valuable in developing our fencing. The atmosphere of the World Championships was stimulating, and each fencer was impressed with the style and technique shown on the strips. Each of us understood the requirement to train hard and often. It is a pity we cannot attend international competitions, as a team, more often.

Dasaro, Farrell and Davis were entered in individual Epee. Of the three, only Farrell approached the second elimination round. He fenced well into a barrage of four with two qualifying. John won his first two bouts but lost his third 5-0 and therefore missed going up by 2 touches. Abrahamsson (Sweden) and Melzig (Germany) were both in Farrell's pool and finished in the top 8. So once more the U.S. was beaten down.

While observing the competition it was obvious that the fencing world, having gone through a severe athletic stage where all top fencers were well trained athletes, is now returning its emphasis on technique. This will be more evident in Tokyo next year. The American fencer has not fully reached the athletic stage; we must build up our legs along with our hands.

We were hopeful of our talent in the sabre. Our two entrees, Mike Dasaro and Alex Orban were our last hopes to salvage our weak showing. Both fencers advanced to the second elimination round (Orban 3-2, Dasaro 2-3). Dasaro's three losses were all 5-4 bouts, one with Rylski (USSR). In the second round Dasaro fenced very well (4-2) losing again to Rylski (5-1) but beating Zablocki (Poland) 5-4. Thus Dasaro entered the first direct elimination round, the farthest any U.S. fencer advanced thus far. Orban had some bad luck and finished with a 1-5 record, 4 of his 5 losses being by 5-4 scores, his fifth loss being to Calarese (Italy). The direct elimination rounds were for 24 fencers in sabre to fill 6 places, so the top 8 drew byes. Mike drew a first round bout, 10 touches, with the local favorite - Jerzey Pawlowski (Poland). Dasaro fenced beautifully. The bout went to 9-9 with Dasaro in control. The last touch, a straight flank cut, was countered with a stop cut by Pawlowski which looked out of time. The director awarded the touch to Pawlowski, and Dasaro lost 10-9. If it be any consolation, everyone present agreed it was a bad call. We are all sure Mike would have continued on as Pawlowski did. Pawlowski went on to fence off for first place with Rylski and lost 5-0, Calarese finishing behind them.

It is a shame we could not send America's best team to the World Championships, as the Europeans expected. We were often asked about our weak representation. They all expected the U.S. at the top and were disappointed, as we were, when we did not get there. Of course the U.S. representatives made many friends. They were excellent ambassadors and well liked. We know the true spirit of the World Championships demands the U.S. send its best in great numbers. As it was, the Russian team had more coaches, trainers and assistants than we had fencers. It is important that America think big when entering something as big as the World Championships.

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Fencers' Out-fitters



Canada's Labor Day Tournament

by Carl Schwende

resident, Province of Quebec Fencing Assoc.

The 12th annual International Labor Day tournament was held at the Paul Suave Sports Centre of Montreal and attracted 90 entries of which over 50% were from the U.S.A.'s strongest fencing centers.

The tournament was conducted for the first time by the much discussed and controversial method of direct elimination and in my opinion the system creates a greater competitive spirit and produces better and harder fencing. Only the sabre final was by round-robin. Fencing in general was of high caliber.

Ralph Spinella won the foil in an exciting bout, defeating the much favored Martin Davis.

In epee, Gilbert Eisner proved himself against a very strong field. Ed Richards, a triple winner last time, again was brilliant in placing second and being third in both foil and sabre. Canada's Chris Pascal (former New Yorker) and Dieter Fritzsche (newcomer from Germany) made a very good showing.

Jane Dardia beat out her closest rival, Denise O'Connor for the women's crown. The U.S. team was well represented and Betty

Santelli, former winner and wife of the great Maitre d'Armes George Santelli, was fourth. Madeline Dalton had to withdraw in the 16th-final due to a sprained ankle. A police ambulance took her to the hospital and we hope she has recovered. Better luck next time, Madeline.

In sabre the Canadians finally broke through in the person of Benedek Simo, former Hungarian, although a fence-off was needed. He lost no time in defeating Arthur Plouffe 5-1 to win the Maple Leaf Sabre Trophy.

Foil: 1. R. Spinella, NYAC; 2. M. Davis, Csiszar; 3. E. Richards, NYAC; 4. R. Russell, Santelli; 5. H. Obst, Westmount Y; 6. J. Canvin, FC; 7. D. Fritzsche, Scaramouche; 8. A. Plouffe, Rochester FC.

Epee: 1. G. Eisner, Unatt.; 2. E. Richards, NYAC; 3. C. Pascal, Scaramouche; 4. D. Fritzsche, Scaramouche; 5. A. Plouffe, Rochester FC; 6. M. Davis, Csiszar; 7. R. Spinella, NYAC; 8. G. Acoues, Mousquetaires.

Women: 1. J. Dardia, FC; 2. D. O'Connor, Santelli; 3. S. Pierce, Santelli; 4. B. Santelli, Santelli; 5. C. M. Festa, Elde; 6. C. Bond; 7. V. Sokol, FC; 8. L. Charron, Mousquetaires.

Sabre: 1. B. Simo, Westmount Y; 2. A. Plouffe, Rochester FC; 3. E. Richards, NYAC; 4. C. Gall, NYAC; 5. J. Charron, Mousquetaires; 6. C. Pascal, Scaramouche; 7. J. Canvin, FC; 8. H. Obst, Westmount Y; 9. A. Maisonneuve, Scaramouche.



(U. S. Army Photo)

U. S. MODERN PENTATHLON TEAM

The traditionally close cooperation between the AFLA and the Modern Pentathlon Association has proved very beneficial to both groups. Modern Pentathlon teams won two National fencing titles this past year. Most of these fine athletes remain active in fencing when they discontinue their pentathlon activities.

The current team is shown above and is recruited from all the military services. The schedule in Olympic and World Championships calls for each athlete to compete in five events in consecutive days: 1400-meter steeplechase equestrian; complete round-robin of one-touch epee bouts; 25-meter pistol shooting, with 20 shots against timed moving targets; 300-meter free-style swimming; and 2½ miles cross-country running.

Seated in front are Lt. Col. Ralph Mendenhall (center) and the staff of coaches (left to right): Gerard Poujardieu, retired French Army officer; Army M/Sgt. George Murley; John Russel, retired U.S. Army officer; and Army S/5 William Grainer.

The athletes are (left to right) airman Thomas Curry, Army Pvt. Charles Younger, Army Capt. James Moore, Army Spec. Davis Moberly, Army Pvt. James McFadden, Army Lt. Larry Williams, Army Lt. Stuart Towns, Army Capt. Donald Johnson, Army Lt. Baisal Smith, Navy Lt. Alfonse Morales, Army S/4 Wally Calkins, Air Force Lt. David Kirkwood, Army Lt. Richard Stoll, Army PFC Michael Dasaro, and Army Lt. Gordon Geiss.



Re dues and membership

It is hard to find comfort in Dr. Makler's annual message that "our membership is about the same size as the previous year" for an organization whose membership grew from 2421 to 2952 in 1962, the drop to 854 for the current year is disturbing, especially when you consider that more divisions reported this year. The main cause of membership loss has been the dues increase coupled with the growing cost of electrical equipment and the necessity for larger entry fees. Ours does not seem to be the only division hard hit: Philadelphia is down to 72 from 144; Iowa down to 25 from 57. I do not know the answer to the increase in administrative AFLA expense, but I do know it will be increasingly hard to attract new members and retain old ones.

Fred Sklar, Past Chairman,
Gulf Coast Division

CHICAGO FC

The former Salle Calvert has changed its name to the Chicago Fencing Club.

THE SWORDMASTER

We are very pleased to report that the National Fencing Coaches Association have resumed publication of the official magazine for its membership.

The first new issue (September, 1963) contained the congratulations and best wishes of the AFLA and the FIE as expressed by the respective presidents. We wish to add our own, and especially to congratulate the NFCAA upon its excellent choice of Editor, Joseph Byrnes.

JRdeC.

OF SWORDPLAYERS AND KINGS

by J. D. Aylward

(Reprinted, in part, from the Spring 1963 issue of *The Sword*, official journal of the Amateur Fencing Association, Ladies' Amateur Fencing Union and British Empire Fencing Federation.)

The fourth Challenge Martini (Epee, held London) passes into history, leaving mezzled by the statement in the programme that King Henry VIII, about 1540, founded in Great Britain which only came into political existence in 1707, an Association of Fencing Masters who, also, were still in the womb of time.

The Tudor Swordplayer was the nearest thing to a fencing master as there was in King Henry's time. Like all other tradesmen, he had his guild - long organized and with its rules at the State Papers call "its good and laudable Rules and Statutes". But it must be remembered that the object of a medieval guild was not to disseminate the knowledge of its "mystery", but to keep such knowledge as closely guarded as possible. The Masters were restricted in number - in 1532 there were nine Masters and eleven Provosts; an apprentice - then called a Scholar - had four years to serve before he might fight for his degree as Provost, and another seven years before he could fight for that of Master. Usually the Masters trained the Scholars, to represent that as an Academy would be a very wrong. Their guild, like all guilds, was a body devoted jealously to the protection of its vested interest.

There does not seem to have been any obstacle to the formation of a guild; it was rather encouraged, as trade unions are at present, but before it could exercise control over its vocation it had to be accepted by established guilds. In London, recognition signified by the Court of Aldermen, the members of which were members of the great guilds. The recognition was just what the swordplayers had never been able to obtain, but that they had remained an adulterine, or illegitimate guild, devoid of the essential power of dealing legally with interlopers.

It must be admitted that the attitude of the government was not without excuse. They were

bound by the Custom of the City, which forbade swordplaying within the precinct. But also it cannot be disguised that the professors of the art were in fact classed by Parliament with the vagabonds, sturdy beggars and masterless men for whom, under the Rogues Acts, stripes were the allotted portion. The minds of aldermen are not less open to prejudice than those of much lesser folk, and the reputation of the petitioners must have influenced their judgment.

Under the sway of a monarch of the warlike disposition of Henry VIII, it was but natural that deeds of arms should take a prominent place in the minds of his subjects. If the gentry rejoiced in the gallantry of the tournament, the great heart of the people beat ever faster when the ruffle of drums in the street heralded a display of skill and endurance by the Swordplayers Guild which now, in an age of inflated epithet, had assumed the style of The London Masters of Defence. Times had changed, the erstwhile despised swordplayers had become idols of the rabble and it would have been inapt to invoke against them the terrors of the Rogues Acts, much as Authority was tempted to do so . . . The solvency of the guild depended upon the charity of the public at their displays.

The Middle Ages were past. A new spirit was stirring in England, and in 1532 the then head of the Ancient Masters, one Richard Beste, managed to persuade his guildsmen to constitute what is now known as a secret service fund. Mr. Beste took the view that discreet investment in the right quarters at Whitehall might even result in a royal grant which would at the same time by-pass the Custom of the City, and invalidate aldermanic intransigence.

Considering that the guileless Mr. Beste must have stumbled headlong into the morass of venality which was Tudor Whitehall, it is amazing that his adventure came within an ace of success, for the material result was a "Signed Bill", or Order to the Lord Chancellor for passing Letters Patent constituting the members of the guild a Commission to search out and prosecute interlopers to the "mys-

tery". The Bill is dated 20th July in 32 Henry VIII, but the Patent was never issued, probably because the demands of the "contacts" in Whitehall were of faster growth than the ability of the petitioners to satisfy them.

The failure in sight of the goal must have been a blow to Mr. Beste and his friends, but the Swordplayers, like that famous future member of their profession, Mr. Figg, "never left a stage to any man". For the next ninety years the guild put up the most magnificent and sustained bluff in the long history of arms, getting the world to believe that not only had they been given their Patent, but that its terms were of a drastic kind.

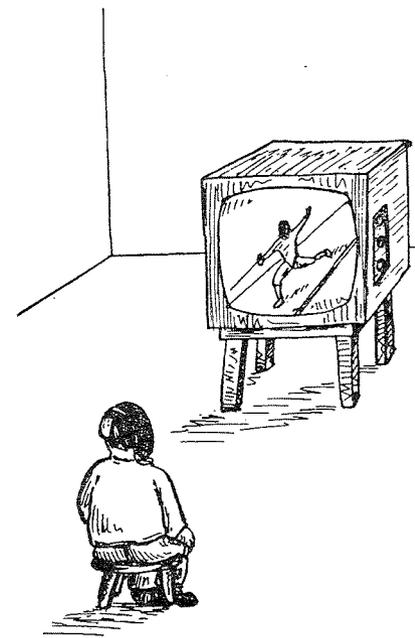
In all those ninety years their bluff seems only once to have been called. It was in 1554 when they had the impudence to demand the right, under their alleged Patent, to open schools in the City, but they had reckoned without their aldermen who adjourned the hearing for the production of the document. Wisely, they failed to appear when their case was called.

In 1605 the guild attained legality, for it succeeded in getting from James I a Royal Warrant in identically the same terms as the Signed Bill which came to nothing. Beyond the fact that it legitimized the position of the swordplayers, it is difficult to see what real value it had for them, for the only right it bestowed upon them was that of finding and prosecuting delinquents at their own expense, and it must be repeated that neither the Signed Bill nor the Warrant confers corporate rights upon the guild.

In 1615, incensed by the scandal of grants of monopolies by James I to his favorites, Parliament passed the Monopolies Act, revoking en masse all grants of monopolies, and the Masters of Defence lost the monopoly of arms given to them under their Warrant. But their further history is another story.

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AMERICAN FENCING



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by Barbi Brill

Epee Unclassified: 1. Bruce Brofman, BC; 2. Peter Giorno, NYAC; 3. Jay Isakoff, BC.

Jr. Olympic Foil (24 entries): 1. Jeff Kestler, Stuyvesant; 2. Eglon Simons, Brooklyn Tech.; 3. Bob Christie, Brooklyn Tech. Other finalists in order: Frank Emihovich, Larry Miller, John McEvery.



North Dakota

by Lois Selberg

We are happy to announce that the Fargo Park Board has made available to us the necessary space for a full-time fencers' club which we are now using for all our competitions.

Page Fifteen

FENCING AS PSYCHOTHERAPY

by Albert Manley
Part I

To the degree that fencing is creative and useful, excitement and effect can be credited. Emotional factors can never be eliminated and keep it what it is, contributing practically everything we describe as style and elegance. With understanding of these factors we can begin to see the therapeutic possibilities for the neurotic, disturbed, maladjusted or immature individual.

It may be remarked that there are a few who "have problems" despite years of blade-work. True, but there are also many who are ill patients after years with psychiatrists, counselors or whatever. Progress is determined by the intentions and attitudes of student and instructor. At the very minimum fencing is a palliative helping to keep the individual from crises. Superficially, all exercise provides energy discharge and therefore supposedly reduces the amount of energy available for neurotic functions. All forms of creation, sports or hobbies supposedly preoccupy the mind and allow subconscious re-view of problems and refreshment of attitudes ward so-called serious endeavors. I am sceptical about these suppositions, yet over-education restricts inquiry.

Just to start somewhere, I take issue with the doctrine of academic psychology that there is no "transfer of learning". This denies, for example, the Renaissance notions that playing chess improves intelligence and that study of Latin, Greek and Geometry strengthens thinking ability. True, the fencer does not become a different person in the field, however much he might seem to change from timid to tiger, forthright to devious, and vice-versa. Conversely, fencing experiences necessarily alter behavior in other areas. Competition requires autonomy - self examination, self-reliance and self control. In everyday affairs people usually behave with restraint and there is shock when certain boundaries are exceeded. In sport, overt aggression is not only accepted, it is rewarded. There is no doubt that one must lose and one must win within well-defined limits and in the process there may be compromises.

Psychotherapy is a form of education. Education is not identical with solving all conceivable problems, but rather the acquisition of facts and procedures that facilitate dealing with problems. The "patient" (fencer) may well be expected in from two to five years to learn ways of examining his inter-personal relationships and techniques for working out solutions of his own.

Part II

Usually older than his pupils, the fencing teacher should have a more mature philosophy and can guide, rather than merely impart fencing mechanics. In fact, he cannot avoid influencing students far beyond the fencing strip. In any event, he must be aware of emotions in order to further his teaching.

We like to think that our sport develops patience, flexibility, self-respect, decisiveness, humility, etc. Without the intent of student and/or teacher to use fencing for more than physical exercise, however, the process may take years. Indeed, competition is likely to confirm tendencies toward arrogance, hostility, etc.

In the fencing milieu, the student faces roughly three types of problems which parallel important phases of life: (1) relationships with authorities, (2) working through difficult tasks, (3) managing conflicts. In dealing with his teacher and with directors in tournaments the student learns to accommodate authority better than the primitive choices of violent opposition, escape or devious subversion. The extremely intricate mechanics provides a test of persistence, with satisfaction in accomplishment. Possibly the best effect comes out of combat. Our society has done much to repress aggression, and a beginner may be very disturbed by what he interprets as his own and his opponent's hostility. If we do not think of aggression as evil, we find it is intimately connected with initiative and creativity. Frequently people (and nations) become friends after a fight, having thus learned to understand one another. Flight, withdrawal and passivity do not provide the creative contact. The question is whether a fight can be kept within limits. Fencing brings these matters out in the open. When a fencer "blows up" and realizes he did not harm

himself or anyone else, he can begin to put his emotional force to work, guiding it rather than being overwhelmed when it breaks through the faulty dam of repression.

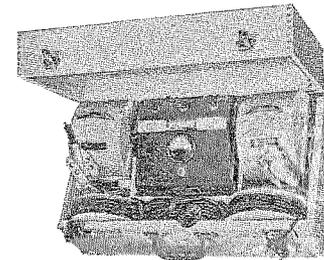
Although fencing coaches may be more knowledgeable in this field than most, athletic instructors are seldom trained psychotherapists. What, then, can they do and how should they go about it? The coach must first devote most of his time and attention to the techniques of the sport, but since it is unavoidable he must also go along with the personality interplay; and his professional competence is the rock of strength in the relationship. He can provide the environment in which harmless emotional outbursts can occur and he may, in fact, deliberately provoke crises and then encourage and guide the conscious examination of the effects revealed. The student arouses emotional reactions in the teacher and attributes to him feelings that, perhaps, he does not have. The web of effect is fourfold: what the instructor feels, what the student thinks the instructor feels, what the student feels, and what the instructor thinks the student feels.

One of the most intriguing aspects is that the work is done largely without verbal discussion, by gestures, manipulation and inarticulate sounds. After which, an advanced fencer may extend his powers of observation to other fields: he looks at hands rather than faces; sees postural tensions that indicate to him when to be firm, when to be conciliatory, when to be subtle, when to conclude a transaction.

The fencing student is continually frustrated by delays and obstacles, and frustration gives rise to self-doubt, irritation, anxiety and just plain fear and anger. In meeting these problems within contrived circumstances, insulated from the consequences of serious life situations - circumstances to which he willingly subjects himself - the student may learn to act more effectively in general.



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Recommended Reading -

- Hayakawa - Language in Thought and Action (Harcourt)
Perls, Hefferline & Goodman - Gestalt Therapy (Julian)
Watts - Psychotherapy East & West (Mentor paperback)

Long Island

by Alfred Bachner

The annual Jones Beach tournament consisted of individual events in each weapon and a "4-weapon" team competition. Forty-eight individuals and twelve teams competed, with the following results:

Women: 1. Denise O'Connor, Santelelli; 2. Barbi Brill, FC; 3. Grace Yaglou, Norwalk Y

Foil: 1. Uriah Jones, New Haven Y; 2. Gene Glazer, FC; 3. Arthur Baer, Sewanhaka HS

Epee: 1. Richard Coll, Bakuti; 2. Gilbert Eisner, FC; 3. Burton Moore, Norwalk Y

Sabre: 1. Romulo Garbatini, NYAC; 2. Bart Nisonson, Unatt.; 3. Robert Liebert, Columbia
Team was won by the Fencers Club (Jane Dardia, Glazer, Eisner, Farber)

SPEAKING UP - Re Officiating

by Nicholas Toth

In recent World Championships, American fencers have rarely been used as Presidents of the Jury. As a member of a Directoire Technique I put it, "We have dared to use them as side judges only". Who is responsible for this humiliating state of affairs? Not too many years ago Miguel and Jose de Capriles were asked to preside at the finals of Olympic Championships and U.S. officials had a reputation for competence and were in demand.

Of course we know our young fencers need more education in directing and judging. They are eager to learn, but where? And how? Parallel with the so-called "Olympic Training Camp" and the "International Squad" the AFLA must emphasize courses for directors and a grading system for officials. My recommendation is the following: If a fencer finished successfully the course for directors, and he is a 'C' fencer, he will be graded as a local director; if a 'B' fencer, as a sectional director; if an 'A' fencer, as a national director. All such 'A' fencers who have also won a national title or made an Olympic team will be recommended to the F.I.E. as international directors.

At the present time how many recognized international directors do we have? The de Capriles brothers, Dr. Nyilas, Dr. Bukantz, Mr. Worth, Mr. Kwartler, Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Rieger, Mr. Pallaghy, Mr. Biagini and a few others were once officially recognized as F.I.E. directors. In the list of International Presidents of Jury for 1962-63 set at the Congress in Madrid in 1962 the F.I.E. recognized 46 male and one female French fencers as international directors of three different categories but not a single American. Please, gentlemen wake up and be progressive over there in the management of the AFLA. To win international prestige does not depend always on the coach - it depends on you also.

How and why did American fencing slip away from its high reputation on the judging side? Why are we unable to develop a higher age in this aspect of our sport? Think about

Ed. Note:

The situation in 1962 developed out of a failure of communication between the AFLA and the FIE Commission in charge of making up the official list. This year we are informed that there are four Americans in the top FIE list: Daniel Bukantz, Jose de Capriles, Tibor Nyilas and George Worth. The FIE President, Miguel de Capriles, is off the active list as a matter of policy, because he is ex-officio President of the Jury of Appeal that must rule on any protests at FIE events.

A PARTIAL ANSWER TO MR. TOTH

One of the most effective ways for a young fencer to develop into an outstanding official is to watch and emulate a recognized top-notch handler of a bout. I had the good fortune, during my apprenticeship, to observe Duris De Jong and Carlo Anselmi, who brought from Europe a level of directing skill that was substantially above that which prevailed in the U.S. at that time. Today a young fencer would learn most from such directors as Boitelle of France, Filogamo of Italy and Palcos of Hungary. These men year in and year out have been able to inspire and hold the confidence of the strongest competitors in the world, and it is this quality that characterizes the truly great international presidents of jury.

Here in the U.S. we have about a dozen fencers who have mastered the technique and the rules of the different weapons as thoroughly as the top Europeans but have not yet gained the unqualified approval of competent observers for recognition as FIE presidents of jury. To some extent this is due to the fact that even our best do not show their talents often enough in international competition. However, some have lost support because of a tendency to show off or to take the spotlight that properly belongs to the contestants. Others lack the quiet but confident authority necessary to control the bout effectively when tensions rise high.

But there are in addition two rather general defects among our best directors that are not recognized as definite weaknesses in the U.S. and are instead mistakenly regarded as signs of "sharp" or "up-to-date" directing. These are: (1) a tendency to favor a split-second time advantage against the right of way in foil and sabre; and (2) an apparent compulsion to decide every double hit in favor of one or the other contestant.

Good competitors can usually adjust to any director's idiosyncracies, or tendency to favor one type of action over another, so long as the director is **consistent**. But the result of the two faults I have mentioned is that our top officials frequently will make inconsistent decisions on similar actions within a pool or even within a single bout. The reason is that a fleeting impression of a fractional time advantage will often throw the decision one

way or the other; and, as every experienced official and spectator knows, such an impression may be different depending upon the angle from which the action is viewed. This leads to inconsistency, and inconsistency in turn destroys the confidence of the contestants in the president of the jury.

The obvious remedy is twofold: (1) A more scrupulous observance of the rules of the right of way by our directors; and (2) a greater willingness on their part to throw out, without a decision, double hits in foil and sabre where the right of way or the time advantage is not clearly established.

I would venture to suggest that a program of self-improvement by our best directors would make it possible to recommend many of them as models for our younger fencers to follow.

Miguel de Capriles

Oregon

by Al Manley

Recent events:

Women's Team won by Seattle (Belanger, Hayes, Robeson)

Foil Team won by Portland (Hernandez, Longworth, Naylor)

Sabre: 1. Fred Philipzig, Vancouver; 2. Jerry Pournelle, Seattle; 3. S. Hernandez, Fencibles

Women: 1. Elizabeth Coles, Cinquefoils; 2. Jean Robeson, Seattle; 3. Pat Hayes, Seattle

Foil: 1. Wade Longworth, Fencibles; 2. Don Naylor, Portland FC; 3. Bob Miller, Seattle

Epee: 1. Peter Bakonyi, Cinquefoils; 2. Jerry Pournelle, Seattle; 3. S. Hernandez, Fencibles

No. Ohio

by Nan L. Hanlin

Our Divisional Championships:

Foil: 1. J. Kitson, Akron Turners; 2. F. Floyd, Fairfax; 3. A. Styler, Kadar.

Epee: 1. H. James, Kadar; 2. W. Shaw, Unatt; 3. R. Floyd, Fairfax.

Sabre: 1. J. De Lannoy, Akron Turners; 2. D. Phillips, Fairfax; 3. J. Kitson, Akron Turners.

Women: 1. M. Fried, Unatt; 2. A. Vigh, Unatt; 3. O. Fluker, Fairfax.

Kansas

by Ted L. Hootman

The Divisional Championships resulted as follows:

Foil: 1. Steve Farid, WFC; 2. Ted Hootman, WFC; 3. Maj. Jay Stiles, WFC.

Epee: 1. Steve Farid, WFC; 2. Jim Anderson, KUC; 3. Ted Hootman, WFC.

Sabre: 1. Maj. Jay Stiles, WFC; 2. Tom Palmistea, KUC; 3. Paul Shaffer, KUC.

Women: 1. Lou Harrell, WFC; 2. Lee Wilshire, WFC; 3. Gudrun Neudorfer, WFC.

Foil Team won by Wichita FC (Stiles, Hootman, Shelton)

Women's Team won by Wichita FC (Harrell, Wilshire, Moss Neudorfer).

Colorado

by Neil Greene

The U. S. Air Force Academy hosted the largest fencing meet ever held by the Colorado Division, on October 6th. There were 29 entries, with the following results:

1. Charles Wakefield, CFC, undefeated; 2. Neil Greene, CFC; 3. William Carson, CU.



WORLD UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIPS

The bi-annual championships were held at Porte Alegre, Brazil, from August 30 to September 6 and attracted 16 countries. The U.S. representative was Sr. Agustin Gaminara of Uruguay and Mr. C. L. de Beaumont of Great Britain was chairman of the Bout Committee.

Results:

Foil: 1. J. Kamuti, Hungary; 2. Skrudlik, Poland; 3. Revenu, France; 4. Jdanovich, USSR.

Women: 1. Sakovics, Hungary; 2. Level, France; 3. Medelenyi, Hungary; 4. Szolantai, Hungary.

Foil Team: 1. Poland, 2. Hungary, 3. USSR, 4. France.

Women's Team: 1. France, 2. Hungary, 3. Germany, 4. Brazil.

Epee: 1. Jacobs, Great Britain; 2. Steinger, Switzerland; 3. Saccaro, Italy; 4. Mathieu, Switzerland.

Epee Team: 1. Poland, 2. Hungary, 3. Italy, 4. Switzerland.

Sabre: 1. Pezsa, Hungary; 2. Bakanyi, Hungary; 3. Melnikoff, USSR; 4. Salvadori, Italy.

Sabre Team: 1. Hungary, 2. USSR, 3. Italy, 4. Germany.

The U.S. did not compete, and it is obvious that if we ever hope to become a serious challenge in international fencing we must train our young talent in such events as the Under-Twenty Criterium and the World University Championships. It is from such seasoned fencers that the World and Olympic teams of the top fencing nations are selected.

We have always complained that geography handicapped our participation in most im-

portant international events. Geography did not keep the Europeans and Japanese from entering the event in Brazil nor will they fail to be represented in any major event - no matter where it is held.

The NCAA and other collegiate organizations will have to provide funds to help finance this vital training.

J. R. de Capriles



MIYAMOTO WINS INTERNATIONAL

Madeline Miyamoto won one of France's important events for women — the International Tournament of Vittel — by defeating Miss Herbster, regional champion of Lorraine. Evelyn Terhune placed sixth. Although the French World Championship entires did not compete, the Tournament attracted a strong field of twenty-eight.



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PRE-OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

EASTERN QUALIFYING TRYOUTS

The schedule for Eastern qualifying tryouts for the Olympic Tryout in July appears below and includes certain rules which are subject to no exception, so please note carefully.

Location: Fairleigh-Dickinson University
Gymnasium, River Road and
Route 4, Teaneck, N. J.

Dates: January 4 - sabre
January 5 - epee
January 11 - foil
January 12 - women's foil
April 4 - foil
April 5 - women's foil
April 11 - epee
April 12 - sabre

Starting Time: 10 A.M.

Entries and Fees: Entries close one week prior to the competition. Each entry MUST be accompanied by a \$3.00 entry fee. THIS APPLIES EVEN WHERE CLUBS OR COLLEGES PAY THE ENTRY FEE FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES. **Entries not prepaid will be refused.**

Entries with fees are to be sent to Warren A. Dow, 327 Mountain Avenue, Westwood, N.J.

Eligibility: These qualifying tryouts are open only to fencers eligible to represent the U.S. in Olympic competition.

Plan of Competition: The semi-finals and finals will consist of as large pools as practicable and finalists who have met in the semi-finals will NOT fence each other in the final and the result of their semi-final bout will carry over to the final. This rule will not be used for preliminary rounds.

F.I.E. strip rules will govern, and directing will be in French.

For the Olympic Committee,
Warren A. Dow, member.

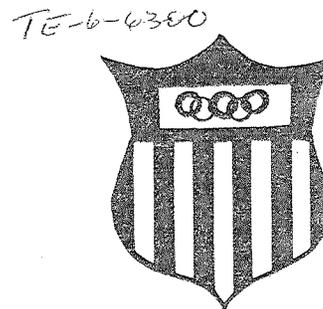
PACIFIC COAST QUALIFYING TRYOUTS

Place - Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco

Events - Women - 10 A.M., January 25, 1964
Foil 3 P.M., January 25, 1964
Sabre 10 A.M., January 26, 1964
Epee 3 P.M., January 26, 1964

These events are under the jurisdiction of the Olympic Committee and are open only to persons eligible to represent the U.S. in Olympic competition.

For the Olympic Committee,
Jack Baker, Member



MIDWEST QUALIFYING TRYOUTS

The Midwest qualifying tryouts for the Olympic Tryout in July 1964 will be held in the Arena at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on December 20, 21 and 22. Entries and entry fee of \$2.00 per event must be forwarded to Maxwell Garret at 104 George Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, ten days before the scheduled events. Edmund Zeisig is in charge of all local arrangements.

For the Olympic Committee,
Maxwell Garret, Member

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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W. L. Osborn	P. O. Box 144, Terre Haute, Ind.
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

SCHEDULES

November

15 - No. Calif.	— Sabre Team Open	8 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	\$2.00
16 - No. Dakota	— Women's 'C'	8 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00
No. Ohio	— Gilman Meet	9:30 A.M.	— Fairfax	3.00
Metropolitan	— Jr. Olympic	12:30 P.M.	— NYAC	1.25
Oklahoma	— Foil, Epee, Women	9 A.M.	— Tulsa Central Y	1.00
17 - No. Calif.	— Epee 'B'	1 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	1.50
No. Ohio	— Women's Invitational	9:30 A.M.	— Fairfax	2.00
Metropolitan	— Foil 'B'	10:30 A.M.	— Fencers Club	3.00
New England	— Women's 'C', Foil Open	1 P.M.	— MIT	1.75
Wisconsin	— All Weapons	10:30 A.M.	— Shorewood	
23 - No. Calif.	— Foil 'B'	1 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	1.50
Metropolitan	— Sabre 'B'	12:30 P.M.	— NYAC	2.00
24 - No. Calif.	— Women's 'B'	1 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	1.50
No. Ohio	— Sabre Novice and Foil Open	2 P.M.	— Akron Turners	
Metropolitan	— Piller Sabre	10:30 A.M.	— NYAC	2.00
New England	— Foil Novice, Epee 'C'	1 P.M.	— MIT	1.75
29 - No. Dakota	— Epee 'C'	8 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00
30 - Metropolitan	— Epee 'C'	12:30 P.M.	— NYAC	3.00

December

1 - Metropolitan	— Epee A/B, NYAC: Women A/B, Fencers Club	10:30 A.M.		3.00
New England	— Epee Unclass, Sabre Novice	1 P.M.	— YMCA	1.75
6 - No. Dakota	— Sabre 'C'	8 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00
7 - Kansas	— Epee Open Championship - Team & Individual		— Lawrence	
No. Calif	— Sabre 'B'	1 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	1.50
Metropolitan	— Jr. Olympic	12:30 P.M.	— NYAC	1.25
8 - No. Ohio	— Epee Novice	2 P.M.	— Fenn College	
Metropolitan	— Epee Team Open, NYAC; Women's Team Open, FC	10:30 A.M.		9.00
New England	— Foil 'C', Women's Unclass.	2 P.M.	— Brandeis	1.75
14 - No. Calif	— Epee Team 'B'	1 P.M.	— Pannonia AC	1.50
Metropolitan	— Sabre Team Open	12:30 P.M.	— NYAC	6.00
Oklahoma	— Foil, Women-Jr.-Int., Prep-Novice	9 A.M.	— Okla. City Y	1.00
14-15 - No. Texas	— Open Invitation	9:30 A.M.	— Dallas Downtown Y	1.50
15 - No. Dakota	— Foil - Pro-Am	2 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	1.00
No. Ohio	— Foil Novice and Women's Open	2 P.M.	— Cleveland	
Metropolitan	— Foil A/B	10:30 A.M.	— Fencers Club	3.00
New England	— Sabre, Foil-Unclass.	1 P.M.	— MIT	1.75
21 - No. Calif.	— Foil Team 'B'	1 P.M.	— Pannonia AC	1.50
22 - New England	— Sabre, Women. Open	2 P.M.	— Brandeis	1.50
28 - Metropolitan	— Foil Collegiate Invitation	12:30 A.M.	— New York AC	3.00

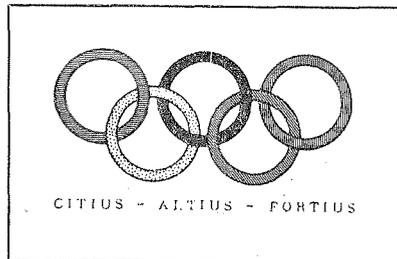
January

4 - No. Calif.	— Piller Memorial Women Epee	10 A.M., 3 P.M.	— Pannonia AC	2.00
5 - No. Dakota	— Foil 'B'	2 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00
10 - No. Dakota	— Women's 'B'	8 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00
11 - No. Calif.	— Piller Memorial-Sabre Foil	10 A.M., 3 P.M.	— Pannonia AC	2.00
Oklahoma	— Foil Sabre, Women	9 A.M.	— Oklahoma City Central Y	
17 - No. Dakota	— Epee - Pro-Am	8 A.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	1.00
18 - No. Calif.	— Sabre Team 'B'	1 P.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	1.50
Metropolitan	— Sabre Team 'B'	12:30 P.M.	— New York AC	6.00
19 - Metropolitan	— Foil Team Open	10:30 A.M.	— Fencers Club	9.00
No. Calif.	— Epee Open	11 A.M.	— Letterman Gen. Hosp.	2.00
No. Dakota	— Epee 'B'	2 P.M.	— Fencers Club, Fargo	2.00

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

July 3-11, 1964

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



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July 12-14, 1964

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