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TENTH ANNUAL MARTINI & ROSSI CHALLENGE

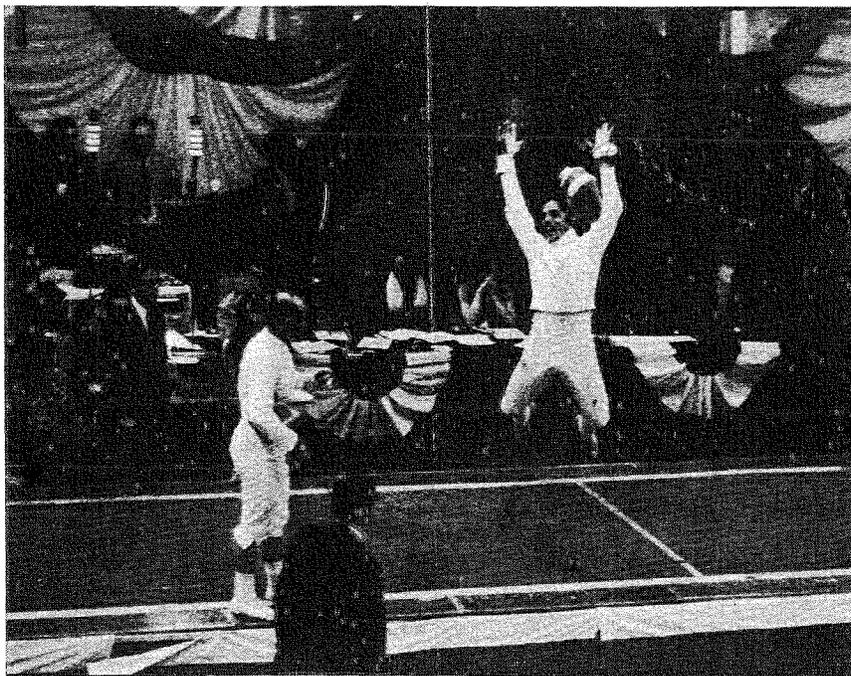


photo by Gradkowski

Rolando Rigoli of Italy wins the Tenth Annual Martini & Rossi Saber Challenge in a Super-Final with Pawlowski of Poland, Kalmar of Hungary and Alex Orban of the USA.

(SEE PAGE 3)

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CONTRIBUTORS PLEASE NOTE: Items for publication in **AMERICAN FENCING** are cordially solicited. Articles, results of competitions, letters to the editor, photos and cartoons should be sent to **RALPH GOLDSTEIN, 397 CONCORD ROAD, YONKERS, N. Y., 10710**. All manuscripts should be complete, typewritten double spaced, on one side of the paper only. Photos should be glossy finish, and accompanied by a complete caption. Unsolicited manuscripts cannot be returned unless submitted with a stamped self addressed envelope. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

REMINDER

Entries for the U. S. Nationals must be posted to:

Robert Dow
327 Mountain Avenue
Westwood, New Jersey, 07675

It is each individual fencer's responsibility to make sure that his entry is filled out correctly and mailed in no later than June 8.

UNDERARM PROTECTOR

All fencers are reminded (especially Nationals entrants) that an underarm protector is now required in all weapons. Ladies, this means you, too.

PROF. R. BEHMBER

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of Prof. Reggie Behmber, President of the British Academy of Fencing, the organization of professional fencing Masters. A well loved teacher, he was active for over forty years, turning out both top ranked amateur and professional fencers.

CONTRIBUTORS PLEASE NOTE

We are still receiving items for American Fencing in incorrect form. Please note the instructions in the last issue of our magazine in Marilyn Masiero's article "How To Prepare Copy For American Fencing" (page 21). Your cooperation will be truly appreciated.

TENTH ANNUAL MARTINI & ROSSI CHALLENGE BIGGEST AND BEST EVER

Record 2200 Spectators Attend Over Three Day Period;
Young Fencers Create Upsets in Foil But Europeans Dominate

THE MARTINI ROSSI A HAPPENING

by Dan Lyons

Yes, fencing had a happening. Our young college and just-out-of-school crowd really came through in the Martini, the United States' premier international event.

Let's look at the foil—The round of 16 saw Neal Cohen (Big Ten Champion), Marty Lang), (Salle Santelli), Bert Freeman (Naval Academy), Ed Ballinger (NYU), John Nonna (Princeton), Marty Davis, (the old man at 32) of Csiszar, Jeff Checkes (1968 Olympian), and Wally Krause (NYU).

That they were no flukes was attested by the fact that Freeman beat J. Kamuti of Hungary to get to the round of 8. Then Nonna took on and eliminated the 1969 World Champion F. Wessel. These were events to cheer about.

But the end of the line was at hand when Freeman was beaten by Woyda of Poland, and Nonna by Granieri of Italy. Though fighting hard, they just didn't have the resources to make it really close. Beaten handily we were left with 4 foreigners to contest for our top prizes.

Noel, France, lost to Woyda in two of three dull bouts. Then we saw what the big crowd came for. Granieri handily took Losert of Austria in the first of three bouts and took a 4-0 lead in the second. The amazing comeback started. Fencing like a different man, Losert attacked, defended, beat his opponent in close, and won, 5-4. The third bout was for Losert by 5-3. So the first place bout came to Woyda, three time winner of the Martini-Rossi. Starting out great, Woyda took the first bout 5-2. Losert eked out a 5-4 win in the second and all the marbles were up on the



photo by Gradkowski

John Nonna rests between his direct elimination bouts in the semi finals of the foil, while Csaba Pallaghy discusses the tactical situation. After defeating Wessel of Germany, Nonna lost to Granieri of Italy.

final bout. The unbelievable seemed to occur. Losert slowed, Woyda came to life. Everything changed—quick, light, daring, Woda beat the tar out of Losert 5-1 and Woyda had his 4th Martini-Rossi crown.

Our youth movement stayed on in the epee. The round of 16 had Wayne Krause (NYU), George Masin (NYAC), Paul Pesty (4 times U.S. Champion) (NYAC), James Melcher (FC), Gerry Esponda, Steve Netburn unattached (current U. S. Champion) and Todd Makler, Csiszar (Med. student). Only Larry Anastasi (Csiszar) and Jay Powell (NYAC) were "old" men and neither quite fit that class yet. They being slightly over 30. The round of 8 saw us



photo by Gradkowski

John Nonna of Princeton (and the Bronx) and Burt Freeman of the U.S. Naval Academy of Annapolis offer their brilliant performances in the foil event. Nonna's daring attacks overwhelmed World Foil Champion Friedrich Wessel of Germany and Freeman's aggressive moves and sharp counter attacks stopped Olympic Silver medalist Jeno Kamuti of Hungary.

with Pesthy, Melcher, Netburn and Makler of the young guard remaining.

Losert, continuing from his performance in foil, overpowered Pesthy in two bouts, and Ladagallerie took out Melcher in two more closely fought bouts. Todd Makler lost his first bout to Granieri but pulled out the second by a final touch after 5 all and we had hopes of an upset. But Granieri had other ideas, took control in the third bout and won handily. Then we had the first of several great thrills. Netburn faced Kulcsar the current Olympic Champion and last year's Maritni winner. In two straight bouts Steve fenced in the great daring manner we have expected from him. About 5 times he hit the foot as Kulcsar made advance or jump lunge attacks. It was great.

So we moved to the final of 4 with only Netburn left of the U. S. contingent. Losert dominated Ladagallerie in two bouts and we watched Netburn drop his first bout to Granieri 5-4. Steve changed his game, timed Granieri as he jumped up and down and took the second bout 5-1. He continued on to take

a 5-3 win and we had our man fencing for first place.

The tension didn't last long. Losert was on a tremendous upward swing. His timing was fantastic. Any wrong move or delay by Netburn and a touch was scored. In two straight bouts 5-0 and 5-3 we had Losert as our Martini winner in epee. Thus Losert capped two days of fencing by a second in foil and a sensation undefeated route to the epee championship.

The saber event, while hotly contested, went more or less according to form. By the time the dust had cleared we found in the round of sixteen only the old reliables with nary an upset in sight. The saber was fenced off by an eight man round robin final which found three of our qualifiers in the bottom of the heap, and Alex Orban and three Europeans in a tie for first place. A super-final round was then run off, and the lively Rigoli of Italy took the gold medal. Pawlowski, fencing brilliantly at times, didn't seem as hungry as in previous days and settled for third place in backup of Kalmer of Hungary. Orban fought hard but couldn't seem to put together the winning combination.

The saber appears to be our strongest weapon.

In foil and epee we showed that we are getting closer but we still have to go some. The absolute speed of foot, the long lunges, the great hand quickness and ability to change the game to counteract the opponent's strategy are all things the top foreigners have. We have to strive more.

Ed.Note: One of the important advantages of having this outstanding international fencing event in the U. S. is the opportunity for our officials to gain top flight experience. It was disappointing to note that so few of our people were called upon to direct in the finals. Only one American was used in the finals of the foil and the epee. The excuse of the necessity for a dinner jacket doesn't hold, because the first American called upon in the Epee final was wearing a business suit and only upon his own insistence did not direct. Our officials have the ability; here was the opportunity.

FOIL

There were sixty starters in the foil event. After two rounds of pools, a direct elimination round of sixteen produced some upsets as Frederich Wessel of Germany and Jeno Kamuti of Hungary were eliminated by some of our aggressive youngsters. The following direct elimination rounds of eight and of four winnowed down the field rapidly. In the direct eliminations, two out of a possible three bouts were fenced. A single bout decided third place.

FIRST ROUND

Pool No. 1 1. Stricker, 6/0; 2. Borack, 4/2; 3. N. Cohen, 3/3; 4. Berger, 3/3; 5. Devito, 3/3; 6. J. Cohen, 2/4; 7. Fajardo, 0/7.
Pool No. 2 1. Losert, 7/1; 2. M. Davis, 5/2; 3. Russell, 5/2; 4. Zombolas, 4/2; 5. Bodner, 3/; 6. Sasek, 3/4; Canvin, 1/6; 8. Gall, 1/6
Pool No. 3 1. Granieri, 5/1; 3. Schmatolla, 5/1; 3. Lott, 4/2; 4. Axelrod, 3/3; 5. P. Gaylor, 2/4; 6. Espanda, 1/5; 7. Fajardo, 1-5
Pool No. 4 1. Bozek, 6/1; 2. Conyd, 6/1; 3. Parulski, 5/2; 4. Keller, 4/3; 5. Mannino, 3/4; 6. P. Gaylor, 2/5; 7. B. Lyons, 1/6; 8. Makler, 0/7
Pool No. 5 1. Woyda, 7/0; 2. T. Kestler, 5/2; 3. Lang, 5/2; 4. Freeman, 3/4; 5. Kamhi, 3/4; 6. Feenandez 7. McMahan, 2/5; 8. Hintlain, 0/7
Pool No. 6 1. Kamuti, 6/0; 2. Ballinger, 4/3; 3. Shamash, 3/3; 4. M. Gaylor, 3/3; 5. Milazzo, 3/3; 6. W. Krause, 1/5; 7. Carfagno, 1/5
Pool No. 7 1. Noel, 7/0; 2. Campbell, 4/3; 3. Checkes, 4/3; 4. Nonna, 4/3; 5. Lekach, 3/4; 6. Jones, 2/4; 7. Razukas, 2/5; 8. Mullarky, 2/4
Pool No. 8 1. Wessel, 6/0; 2. Anastasi, 4/2; 3. Griesti, 4/2; 4. W. Krause, 3/3; 5. Hambarzumian, 3/3; 6. D. Lyons, 1/5; 7. Valsamis, 0/6

SECOND ROUND

Pool No. 1 1. Noel, 6/1; 2. Losert, 6/1; 3. M. Davis, 4/3; 4. W. Krause, 4/3; 5. Kestler, 3/4; 6. Keller, 2/5; 7. Lott, 2/5; 8. Berger, 1/6
Pool No. 2 1. Parulski, 5/2; 2. Kamuti, 5/2; 3. Freeman, 5/2; 4. Anastasi, 4/3; 5. Nonna, 4/3; 6. Bozek, 3/4; 7. Axelrod, 2/5; 8. Russell, 0/7
Pool No. 3 1. Checkes, 6/1; 2. Granieri, 6/1; 3. Woyda, 4/2; 4. Ballinger, 4/2; 5. Conyd, 3/4; 6. M. Gaylor, 3/4; 7. Zombolas, 0/6; 8. Borack, 0/6
Pool No. 4 1. Wessell, 6/1; 2. Lang, 6/1; 3. Cohen, 3/4; 4. Stricker, 3/4; 5. Griesti, 3/4; 6. Shamash, 3/4; 7. Schmatolla, 2/5; 8. Campbell, 2/5

ROUND OF SIXTEEN

Bout No. 1 Noel d. Cohen, 5-2, 5-1
Bout No. 2 Stricker d. Lang, 5-2, 1-5, 5-4
Bout No. 3 Freeman d. Kamuti, 5-2, 1-5, 5-4
Bout No. 4 Woyda d. Ballinger, 5-0, 2-5, 5-3
Bout No. 5 Nonna d. Wessel, 5-4, 2-5, 5-3
Bout No. 6 Granieri d. M. Davis, 5-4, 4-5, 5-2
Bout No. 7 Parulski d. Checkes, 2-5, 5-4, 5-1
Bout No. 8 Losert d. Krause, 5-1, 5-4

ROUND OF EIGHT

Bout No. 1 Noel d. Stricker, 5-1, 5-1
Bout No. 2 Woyda d. Freeman, 5-3, 5-1
Bout No. 3 Granieri, d. Nonna, 5-2, 5-1
Bout No. 4 Losert d. Parulski, 5-3, 1-5, 5-2

ROUND OF FOUR

Bout No. 1 Woyda d. Noel, 5-4, 4-5, 5-4
Bout No. 2 Losert d. Granieri, 3-5, 5-4, 5-3

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Noel d. Granieri, 5-1

FIRST PLACE MATCH

Woyda d. Losert, 5-2, 4-5, 5-1

EPEE

The largest field was in epee, with sixty one contenders. As in the foil, after two rounds of pools, the round of sixteen saw the elimination by two of a possible three bouts begin, and continue all the way to the ultimate winner.

FIRST ROUND

Pool No. 1 Kulcsar, 6/1; 2. Espanda, 5/2; 3. Krause, 4/3; 4. Belok, 3/4; 5. Gaylor, 3/4; 6. Michanik, 3/4; 7. Irving, 1/6 8. Nagorny, 0/7
Pool No. 2 1. Ladegallerie, 6/1; Masin, 6/1; 3. Carfagno, 5/2; 4. Cantillon, 4/3; 5. Gwazza, 2/5; 6. McMahan, 2/5; 7. McNulty, 2/5; 8. Bookstein, 1/6
Pool No. 3 1. Losert, 7/0; 2. Ballinger, 5/2; 3. Herzig, 4/3; 4. Weidel, 4/3; 5. Goldberg, 3/6. Fernandez, 3/4; 7. Bergman, 1/6; 8. B. Lyons, 1/6
Pool No. 4 1. Powell, 5/1; 2. Granieri, 4/2; 3. Wigodsky, 4/2; 4. Makler, 3/3; 5. Juncker, 2/4; 6. Kirby, 2/4; 7. Rubin, 1/5
Pool No. 5 1. Pesthy, 7/0; 2. Mullarky, 4/3; 3. Chamay, 4/3; 4. Morgan, 4/3; 5. Wetzler, 4/3; 6. Braine, 3/4; 7. Spahn, 1/6; 8. Hoy, 1/6
Pool No. 6 1. Hehn, 6/1; 2. Anastasi, 4/3; 3. Fries, 4/3; 4. Pommares, 4/3; 5. Sasek, 3/4; 6. Bruce, 3/4; 7. Bozek, 3/4; 8. Eaton, 1/6
Pool No. 7 1. Melcher, 6/0; 2. Vergara, 4/2; 3. Stricker, 3/3; 4. Reith, 3/3; 5. Nadas, 3/3; 6. McMahan, 2/4; 7. Pinter, 0/6
Pool No. 8 1. Netburn, 6/0; 2. Szunyogh, 4/2; 3. Weber, 3/3; 4. Presson, 3/3; 5. D. Lyons, 3/3; 6. Makler, 1/5; 7. Fajardo, 1/5

SECOND ROUND

Pool No. 1. 1. Losert, 6/1; 2. Powell, 4-3; 3. Masin, 4/3; 4. Makler, 4/3; 5. Vergara, 4/3; 6. Morgan, 3/4; 7. Cantillon, 2/5; 8. Presson, 1/6
Pool No. 2 1. Hehn, 7/0; 2. Chamay, 6/1; 3. Melcher, 4/3; 4. Espanda, 4/3; 5. Reith, 3/4; 6. Szunyogh, 2/5; 7. Fries, 2/5; 8. Wigodsky, 0/7
Pool No. 3 1. Netburn, 6/1; 2. Granieri, 5/2; 3. Kulcsar, 4/3; 4. Krause, 3/4; 5. Herzig, 3/4; 6. Belok, 3/4; 7. Weber, 3/4; 8. Pommares, 1/6
Pool No. 4 1. Stricker, 5/2; 2. Anastasi, 5/2; 3. Ladagallerie, 5/2; 4. Pesthy, 3/4; 5. Carfagno, 3/4; 6. Weidel, 3/4; 7. Ballinger, 1/6; 8. Mullarky, 1/6

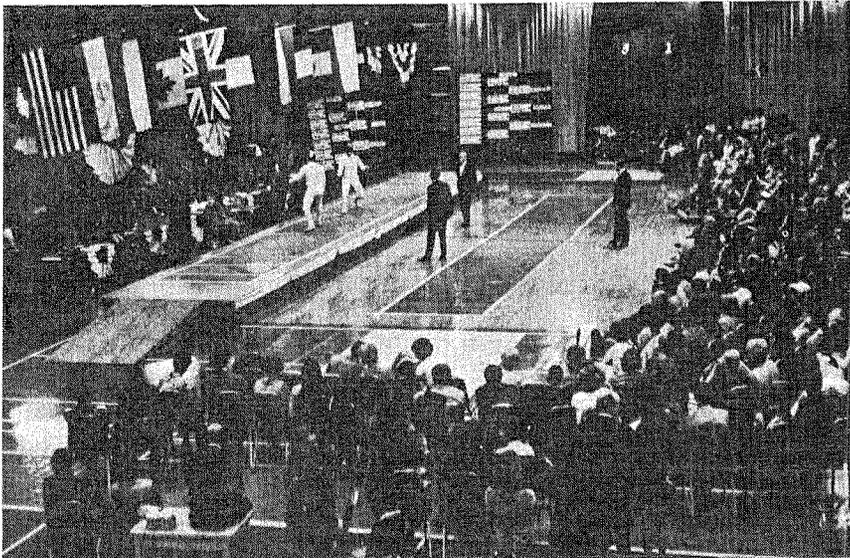


photo by Gradkowski

The site of the Tenth Annual Martini & Rossi Challenge was the spacious main gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. The club offered the finest facilities for both the competitors and the many spectators who flocked to the competition. Record crowds turned out to see the exciting matches.

ROUND OF SIXTEEN

- Bout No. 1** Losert d. Krause, 5-4, 5-2
Bout No. 2 Pesthy d. Masin, 4-5, 5-4, 5-4
Bout No. 3 Melcher d. Esponda, 5-3, 5-3
Bout No. 4 Ladagallerie d. Anastasi, 5-4, 5-0
Bout No. 5 Netburn d. Stricker, 2-5, 5-4, 5-0
Bout No. 6 Kulcsar d. Powell, 5-3, 5-3
Bout No. 7 Granieri d. Chamay, 5-2, 5-2
Bout No. 8 Makler d. Hehn, 6-5, 5-4

ROUND OF EIGHT

- Bout No. 1** Losert d. Pesthy, 5-2, 5-1
Bout No. 2 Ladagallerie d. Melcher, 5-4, 5-3
Bout No. 3 Netburn d. Kulcsar, 5-4, 5-3
Bout No. 4 Granieri d. Makler, 5-2, 5-6, 5-1

ROUND OF FOUR

- Bout No. 1** Losert d. Ladagallerie, 5-3, 5-3
Bout No. 2 Netburn d. Granieri, 4-5, 5-1, 5-3

THIRD PLACE MATCH

Granieri d. Ladagallerie, 5-3

FIRST PLACE MATCH

Losert d. Netburn, 5-0, 5-3

KARPATI HONORARY MEMBER

By unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the AFLA, Mr. Rudolph Karpati, two time Olympic gold medalist, was voted an honorary Life membership in the AFLA.

SABER

Fifty nine entries were made in the Saber event, including the redoubtable Jerzy Pawlowski of Poland, Tibor Pezsa and Jonas Kalmar of Hungary, Rolandi Rigoli of Italy, and Jacques Bonnissent of France. After two rounds of pools, direct elimination, a round of sixteen reduced the field to a final pool of eight. The four way tie for first place at the end of this final made a four way super-final pool necessary.

FIRST ROUND

- Pool No. 1** 1. Pawlowski, 6/1; 2. Oldcorn, 6/1; 3. Makler, 5/2; 4. Lekach, 4-3; 5. Nagy, 3-4; 6. Kendirck, 2/5; 7. Cohen, 1/6; 8. Szabega, 1/6
Pool No. 2 1. Kalmar, 6/0; 2. Blum, 5/1; 3. Borack, 4/2; 4. Nagorny, 2/4; 5. Cetrulo, 2/4; 6. Bartos, 2/4; 7. Krasevec, 0/6
Pool No. 3 1. Pezsa, 6/0; 2. Mohoss, 5/1; 3. Biro, 3/3; 4. Cohen, 3/3; 5. Glassgold, 3/3; 6. Mentle, 1/5; 7. Bachner, 0/6
Pool No. 4 1. Gall, 6/0; 2. Rigoli, 5/1; 3. Kaplan, 3/3; 4. Stricker, 2/4; 5. Tishman, 2/4; 6. Edelman, 2/4; 7. Fajardo, 1/5
Pool No. 5 1. Orban, 6/0; 2. Dow, 4/2; 3. Kirschner, 4/2; 4. Conyd, 3/3; 5. Edwards, 3/3; 6. Homrody, 1/5; 7. Capece, 0/6

- Pool No. 6** 1. Bonnissent, 6/1; 2. Delneky, 6/1; 3. Griffin, 5/2; 4. Lanteri, 5/2; 5. Fishman, 3/4; 6. Brody, 1/6; 7. Zimmerman, 1/6; 8. P. Tishman, 1/6

- Pool No. 7** 1. Morales, 6/0; 2. Hamori, 5/1; 3. Battle, 4/2; 4. Garbatini, 3/3; 5. Losonczy, 2/4; 6. Bookstein, 1/5; 7. Griesti, 0/6

- Pool No. 8** 1. Goering, 5/2; 2. Soriano, 5/2; 3. Urban, 4/3; 4. Szabo, 4/3; 5. Apostal, 3/4; 6. Fernandez, 3/4; 7. Nonna, 2/4; 8. Crawford, 2/5

SECOND ROUND

- Pool No. 1** 1. Kalmar, 6/1; 2. Mohos, 6/1; 3. Bonnissent, 5-2; 4. Goering, 4/3; 5. Lekach, 3/4; 6. Delenky, 3/4; 7. Urban, 1/6; 8. Nagorny, 0/7

- Pool No. 2** 1. Pawlowski, 7/0; 2. Makler, 5/2; 3. Orban, 4/3; 4. Lantieri, 4/3; 5. Soriano, 3/4; 6. Cohen, 2/5; 7. Szabo, 2/5; 8. Stricker, 1/6

- Pool No. 3** 1. Gall, 6/1; 2. Blum, 5/2; 3. Dow, 5/2; 4. Oldcorn, 4/3; 5. Garbatini, 4/3; 6. Battle, 3/4; 7. Kaplan, 1/6; 8. Griffin, 0/7

- Pool No. 4** 1. Pezsa, 6/1; 2. Hamori, 5/2; 3. Morales, 5/2; 4. Rigoli, 5/2; 5. Conyd, 3/4; 6. Biro, 2/5; 7. Borack, 2/5; 8. Kirchner, 0/7

ROUND OF SIXTEEN

- Bout No. 1** Pawlowski d. Goering, 5-3, 5-4
Bout No. 2 Orban d. Oldcorn, 5-4, 5-2
Bout No. 3 Mohoss d. Blum, 4-5, 5-3, 5-3
Bout No. 4 Pezsa d. Makler, 5-2, 5-2
Bout No. 5 Gall d. Lanteri, 5-2, 4-5, 5-2
Bout No. 6 Rigoli d. Morales, 5-4, 5-4
Bout No. 7 Hamori d. Bonnissent, 2-5, 5-4, 5-2
Bout No. 8 Kalmar d. Dow, 5-2, 5-4

FINAL ROUND ROBIN

1. Four way tie for first place between Orban 5/2), Kalmar (5/2), Pawlowski (5/2); Rigoli (5/2); 5. Pezsa (4/3); 6. Hamori (2/5); 7. Gall (2/5); 8. Mohoss (0/7)

BARRAGE

1. Rigoli (3/0), 2. Kalmar (2/1), 3. Pawlowski (1/2), 4. Orban (0/3)

MATCH OF NATIONS

- Match No. 1** USA d. Switzerland, 15-10
Match No. 2 Germany-Austria d. Mexico, 15-4
Match No. 3 France d. USA, 15-11
Match No. 4 Hungary d. Germany-Austria, 15-10
Final Match: France d. Hungary, 15-13

DIRECTORS CLINIC

During the Martini-Rossi Challenge, the AFLA Directors Commission and the Committee for Director Development secured the services of Mr. Rudolph Karpati, Hungarian Olympic gold medalist, for presiding at a special directors clinic. Over fifty interested fencers and coaches attended and there were many lively discussions on problems of directing and judging. With the help of Mr. Laezlo Pongo and Mr. Daniel Lyons, Mr. Karpati explained several typical problems found in rules interpretation and the theory of the right of way.

42ND IWFA CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Richard Gradkowski

The forty second Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association Championships saw a field of twenty women's colleges compete for honors on April 3rd and 4th at the New York University Washington Square Campus.

N.Y.U.'s twin stars Ruth White and Sally Pechinsky went undefeated in the two day team event, but the better balanced Hunter College squad edged out the Violets for top honors. Montclair State took the Bronze medal on touches over FDU-Teaneck. Cornell's three time winning team did not compete this year.

Julia Jones, coach of Hunter was awarded the Santelli Trophy for "Coach of the Year" at the banquet held at N.Y.U.'s Loeb Center.

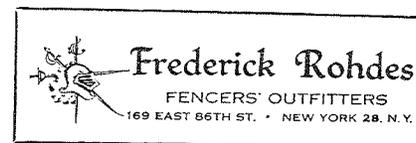
In the individual round robin Sally Pechinsky edged out Ruth White by a score of 4-3; and from then on it was all over. Stacy Moriates of Hunter came out ahead of Ellen Jacobs of Brooklyn College on touches for the Bronze medal.

TEAM RESULTS

Hunter College	-----	62
New York University	-----	55
Montclair State	-----	54
FDU - Teaneck	-----	54
Jersey City State	-----	52
Paterson State	-----	51
Brooklyn College	-----	50
Trenton	-----	47
Penn State	-----	44
Syracuse	-----	39
C.C.N.Y.	-----	36
St. Johns'	-----	32
Ohio State	-----	29
Lehman	-----	29
Rutgers	-----	28
Caldwell	-----	27
FDU-Rutherford	-----	25
Buffalo	-----	19
Pace College	-----	16
Barnard	-----	11

INDIVIDUAL POOL RESULTS

1. Sally Pechinsky, NYU; 2. Ruth White, NYU; 3. Stacy Moriates, Hunter; 4. Ellen Jacobs, Brooklyn; 5. Maureen McDonald, Hunter; 6. Sue Violand, FDU-T; 7. Elizabeth Gannon, Jersey City; 8. Jean Hudik, Trenton; 9. Gladys Romos, Hunter.



Pointed Comment . . .



PRACTICE IN THE SALLE

by Leo G. Nunes

ED. NOTE: Leo Nunes began fencing competitively before 1908 in Italy and in 1917 in the United States. The following is a copy of the first paragraph of an article by Jose DeCapriles about Leo, published in the December 1957 issue of American Fencing.

"In the 66 year history of the AFLA only a handful of competitors have been truly great three-weapon fencers, respected as equals by the top ranking specialists, and capable of winning National championship medals in foil, epee, and saber. Among this elite company Leo Nunes must be rated the top; his magnificent record from 1917 to 1935 speaks for itself."

Some fifty years ago when I first started to fence in this country, touches in practice bouts were called loud and clear but to keep any score was considered bad manners. In fact, one's initiative was somewhat restricted by the wish of not outdistancing the opponent and whenever a bout came to an end, the scorer of the last touch would call for an extra touch so as to give the opponent a chance to score in turn.

My contention was, has always been, and still is that practice in fencing should be along lines similar to other games, for instance, tennis, after a few minutes of free play (similar to rallying in tennis) the fencers should have a five touch bout or possibly fight for two out of three five touch bouts as is done in the direct elimination phase of tournaments.

This procedure presents a great many advantages. First, it puts an end to endless bouts often lasting thirty to forty five minutes whereas during the same period the fencers could meet various opponents with the advantage of changing hands and adjusting their reflexes to different conditions.

Second, by fencing for a certain number of touches, a fencer would have to concentrate on every touch and also to play to the score,

something which is too often forgotten in competition.

Third, there would be more action in the Salle, fewer people idle on the side lines, more socialibility and pleasure for all concerned.

It is evident that fencing under the same conditions that prevail in tournaments would be the best practice for tournament play. Fencers would keep mental records of their results with different opponents and if after a time they could improve on the various scores they would know that they are getting better, gain confidence, and develop even greater ambition.

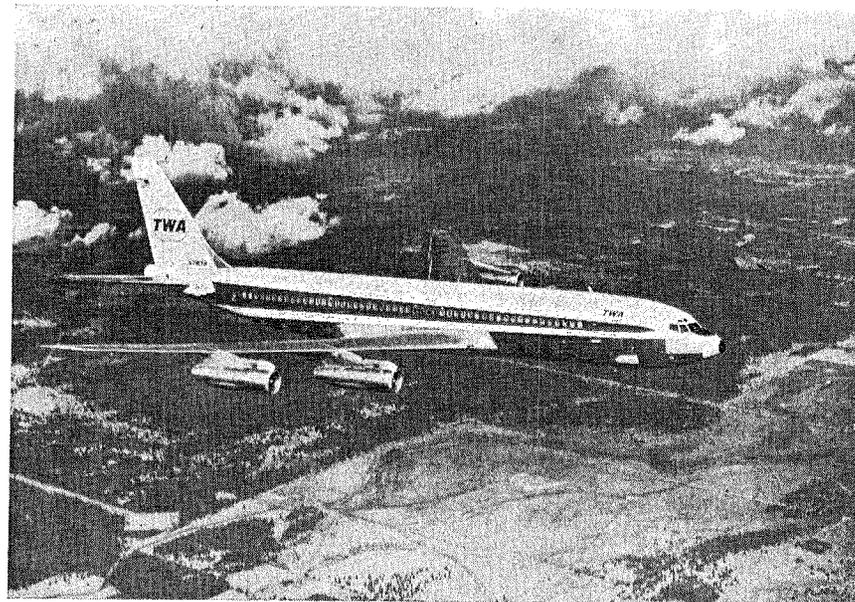
When three or four fencers were available a round robin, with the winner staying in, would provide very good and pleasant play.

Bouts whenever possible should be preceded by lessons preferably not too long so that the pupil could use the maximum concentration and put forth the utmost efforts in every action. If the Masters ever had any time, it would be very desirable to have them watch some bouts and observe the weak points in the game of their pupils who under the strain of a match would probably act very differently than during the lessons and be able to help them by verbal advice or through subsequent lessons.

A fencer in the room should be idle as little as possible, fence all the time with short rest periods and play preferably with stronger fencers, otherwise with weaker ones. In either case, the bouts should be a very good preparation for competing in tournaments where one is bound to face fencers of all types and standing.



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NETBURN AND MELCHER SCORE IN LONDON MARTINI EPEE CHALLENGE

TAKE SECOND AND THIRD IN TOP INTERNATIONAL EVENT

On Saturday March 7, the United States scored a new high in international competition as Steve Netburn and James Melcher took the silver and bronze medals in the London Martini Epee Challenge. The United States was the only country to place two men in the final round despite the presence of a star-studded field of internationalists. Among these were Kulcsar of Hungary (Olympic Champion), Andrzejewski of Poland (World Champion), Bill Hoskyns (World Champion), Nielaba of Poland, and the national champions of France, Sweden, and the host country Great Britain.

Starting with 54 entries, the competition ran one round of six pools, followed by direct elimination to the champion. The direct elimination bouts were for eight touches, though a two touch margin was required. If the two touch margin was not achieved the bouts went to ten touches.

In his second elimination bout, Melcher drew the Olympic champion Kulcsar and seemed destined to defeat as he quickly fell behind 2-4. He managed to even the score and the two exchanged touches until they reached 9 all. With a well timed attack on the preparation, Melcher scored the winning touch. A remarkable win and well fenced.

Netburn's second direct elimination bout was against the tournament's second seeded fencer, Peter Jacobs, whom he defeated 8-1.

The fencing during the final matches was of an unusually fast tempo. This was in part due to the particular styles of the fencers and also reflected the intense concentration of the event. Alain Varille, of France, the defending champion, typified this style. His most successful action is a lightning stroke to the forearm on his opponent's preparation. In the final bout with Netburn, with the score tied at 7-7, Netburn tried to "out hit" his opponent but simply could not match the Frenchman's speed. With the odd touch advantage Varille changed his game and, pre-

tending to begin his action as before, this time exploded into a perfect fleche which caught the surprised Netburn square on the chest. Alain Varille thus became the first competitor to successfully defend his Martini title.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND:

- A. Varille (France)
d. L. E. Larson (Sweden) 8-4.
J. Melcher (USA)
d. H. Nielaba (Poland) 10-8
H. W. F. Hoskyns (GB)
d. R. Troast (Austria) 8-3.
S. Netburn (USA)
d. C. Fenyvesi (Hungary) 8-5.

SEMI FINAL ROUND:

- A. Varille d. J. Melcher 8-3.
S. Netburn d. H. W. F. Hoskyns 8-1.

FINAL MATCH:

- A. Varille d. S. Netburn 9-7.

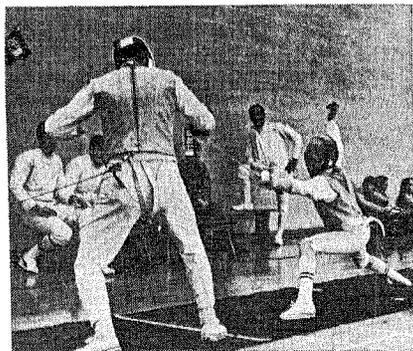


Photo by Burnett

Charles Powers parries an attack by Dave Brusawankin at the Maryland three weapon team tournament held at Goucher College. Fencers Club of Baltimore won the event with the Jewish Community Center team second.

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BLUE RIDGE FENCING CONFERENCE by Dick Oles

The Second Annual Blue Ridge Fencing Conference Championships were held February 28 at Goucher College, Maryland. Two teams dominated, Augusta Military Academy and the Tri-Weapon Club, and finished in a deadlock for the Castello Trophy. These two also shared the Oles Foil Team Trophy, while Tri-Weapon Club won the Deladrier Epee Team cup and Augusta captured the Bujnoszky Saber Team Trophy.

TEAM STANDINGS

1. Augusta Military Academy	35
2. Tri-Weapon Club	35
3. Jewish Community Center	26
4. Yellowjacket F.C.	24
5. Mercerberg Academy	6
6. John Carroll H.S.	0

INDIVIDUALS

FOIL: 1. Paul, TWC; 2. Lynn, TWC; 3. Echols, AMA
EPEE: 1. Schwartz, JCC; 2. Bennet, MBG; 3. Femrite, AMA
SABER: 1. Brand, JCC; 2. Lingenfelder, TWC; 3. Hillsman, AMA

HELENE MAYER MEMORIAL by Mary Huddleson

The 17th annual Helene Mayer women's foil competition drew 36 contestants from Oregon and California to the City College of San Francisco on April 5th. A new winner, Margo Reynolds from Letterman, staggered off with the weighty trophy after winning all of her bouts in the finals.

Results of Finals: 1. M. Reynolds, LGH; 2. M. Mitchell, WFC; 3. S. Armstrong, WFC; 4. T. Angell, Marki; 5. E. Johnson, LGH; 6. D. Moody, Mark; 7. I. Acevedo, Marki; 8. B. Linkmeyer, Nord; 9. K. Denton, LAAC



KANSAS DIVISION by Peggy Poland

Womens Div. Champ. - 1. K. Hill, Metro; 2. M. Miller, K. U.; 3. D. Smalley, Metro.
Under 19 Womens Foil - 1. M. Houston, UMKC; 2. J. Bradley, WFC; 3. S. Katz, UMKC.
Under 19 Men Foil - 1. J. Baum, WFC; 2. B. Smith, KU; 3. T. Carter, UMKC.
Under 19 Epee - 1. J. Baum, WFC; 2. Smith, KU; 3. G. Bemis, WFC.
Under 19 Sabre - 1. R. Lombardino, UMKC; 2. B. Smith, KU; 3. G. Bemis, WFC.
Epee Div. Champ. - 1. P. Christman, KU; 2. N. Karlson, UMKC; 3. B. Mercer, Metro.

WORLD UNIVERSITY TRIALS -- AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

by Denise O'Connor

For the past several years, the AFLA has concentrated on the development of young fencers. I gather this as I read the president's long messages in every issue of AMERICAN FENCING. The AFLA has provided opportunities for young fencers to compete in international events, although not necessarily always to our best young fencers, but those who could afford the trip.

Another opportunity has arisen for the young fencer: The World University Games to be held in Torino, Italy this summer. A series of trials was held for the selection of this team, but will the team representing us in these games be the best one possible?

Scott Bozek, who placed ninth in the Junior World Championships this April, cannot represent us in Italy because he could not afford the trip to Notre Dame for the final trial. Scott is, without doubt, one of the strongest prospects for the future of American fencing. And what of another young epee fencer, Wayne Krause of NYU? Certainly an outstanding young competitor, this year's ECAC champion and runner up in the NCAA will not fence in Torino because he could not afford the trip to the qualifying event.

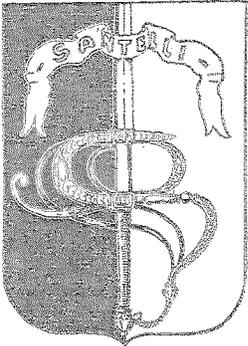
And what of those who did manage to beg and borrow the money to travel to Notre Dame for what was supposedly the first round of an FIE tournament? True, the facilities were magnificent with more than enough strips and equipment.

But where was the technician and where were the officials? It is difficult to comprehend that even with a \$10.00 entry fee, only one official was invited, thus leaving the officiating, in the main, to NCAA coaches. Now, in what other sport would one find **coaches** and **competitors** officiating in an event of this caliber? It appears that, instead of encouraging these young, determined, idealistic fencers, we are disillusioning them very quickly. They take time from their studies, work and train to the maximum, and go heavily into debt only to be exposed to the worst possible condition on the fencing strip - the inadequate director!

The development program, therefore, though well intentioned, is deficient in two important areas.

- A. Disbursement of Funds: The current system is too random. Proper funding would take into consideration financial assistance to our talented youngsters not only in traveling to international events, but to the required qualifying trial as well.
- B. Properly Organized Qualifying Events: Trials for international events, whether on the senior or junior level, must be provided with juries of the highest caliber. The AFLA and the competitor himself invest too much to be jeopardized by incompetent officiating. The listing of qualified directors as published in AMERICAN FENCING, is, in view of the officials invited to the University Trials, totally without value.

Before American fencing succeeds on the international level we must provide international conditions at home.



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DIRECTING

A Major Area for Improvement
by Daniel M. Lyons, Committee
for Director Development

"Hey, Joe, who's going to direct pool 3?" that's the kind of question typically posed for Joe Elliott, Chairman of the Bout Committee at the 1969 National Championships held at Los Angeles. Sure, plenty of qualified people were in town, but more often than not few were available when needed. Let's hold off blaming the organizers or anybody else. The real problem is that as a fencing group we, unlike about every other sport, don't place a high value on competent officiating. We neither train many, or do we feel they should be even reasonably compensated for expenses for spending a day to handle a meet. We even object to holding director clinics at major championships when large groups of our best fencers gather, calling them auxiliary events which detract from the fencing!

Yet the competence of our officiating is of extreme importance in the development of fencing. To put it simply, lack of uniformity of interpretation of the rules, or inability of directors to observe and understand the sequence of actions makes it impossible for fencers to develop their game in a consistent manner. Combine this with a failure to follow the changes taking place in directing at the international level and we have a kind of American fencing that just doesn't cut the mustard.

What's directing all about?

Knowledge of the Rules

The simplest thing of all should be for officials to know the rules. They are printed, widely available and to this writer unfortunately, scarcely read. Actually, this should be the easiest of problems to solve. All kinds of solutions are possible. Written examinations for all directors, required readings of parts of the rules at the start of each meet, at annual meetings, and frequent articles in publications, particularly in "American Fencing". But that's really only a starting point. The tough parts come next.

How do we as Directors Handle our Job?

We should be low key. The fencers are what a bout is all about. While calling touches we should be simple and direct, not elaborating or describing the action beyond what is necessary. Competitors usually know what happened, who was hit and not only couldn't care less if you described extensively how it occurred but don't want to hear it.

Certainly no theatrical waving of arms, smart comments to the competitors, exaggerated actions or showboating is appropriate. Clear, concise and quick decisions is all that is called for. Do not upset the fencers concentration.

Disciplinary Actions

Again, as directors we must be careful to see that the rules are observed, but we must not be overheavy and overzealous. After all, fencers, if they are real competitors, must have spirit. More often than not handling a case of questionable behavior or language with an even handed, calm, cautioning or even a "please let's keep things right" kind of attitude will solve everything. It is unusual to see truly vindictive, cruel or clearly improper behavior and that's what the rules seek to deter. There are explicit penalties for those offenses.

Following the Action

This is the area where practice, practice and more practice is required. Getting used to seeing what goes on doesn't just happen. You really have to work at it. It takes concentration all the time when you are officiating. A momentary lapse, an action is made and you can do some fencer irreparable harm by having missed it.

Two things become critical. First we need to accustom ourselves to viewing the totality of action. It takes time and experience to expand ones peripheral vision since it is an unusual requirement peculiar or unique to our sport. Second we need to position properly on the strip. With electrical weapons you have to move quickly with the fencers to maintain an angle which permits you to see the recording machine lights and both fencers fully at the same time. This is true whether it be foil or epee. You have to follow the sequence of actions and take into account what the machine tells you instantly.

In foil everybody understands that there is a right way to observe, and you must have indelibly imprinted in your mind who did what and when. It is just as vital in epee since you have to tell whether a touch may be scored on the floor, on the guard, on the point or blade or even by the fencer on his own foot! In epee decisions of the directors may be decisive in a close bout and his failure to be where he belongs can be very damaging.

In sabre, there are no lights to make things even a little simpler for you. But the problem for the director is basically the same as in foil or epee. He must position himself to allow his field of vision to be broad enough to encompass both fencers at all times. With the great foot speed of sabremen today, the director must move with the action rapidly. If not he is lost. The action is outside his view, the passage of right-of-way from one fencer to the other is unobserved and reconstruction to determine the proper award of the touch becomes impossible.

Example of a Few Common Errors We Make

1. The Stop

The greatest mischief directors perpetrate is to award the stop thrust or stop hit over the attack. The attack if executed in a continuous manner deserves to win the touch and in international competition you can count on it. Only if the stop arrives a full fencing tempo ahead of the final attack is the stop right. The rules are clear and we should have no trouble observing them.

2. Premature Halting of Action

Just because fencers get close is not sufficient reason to stop the action. The rule requires halting the action when it becomes confused and the director is unable to follow it or when the fencers can no longer wield their weapons and unsafe conditions may exist. Infighting is part of the game and must be allowed.

3. Failure to Recognize the Valid Riposte

An immediate riposte is valid and must be given over the instantaneous remise even if it arrives after the remise. Directors who watch only the lights in foil or only see who hits first in sabre lose

sight of the rules of right-of-way in those weapons.

4. Lack of Attention to Position of Fencers

Directors must observe instantly when a fencer has reached the warning line, stepped off the side of the strip or gone beyond the bounds of the strip. Failure to do so unfairly penalizes the fencer who should receive the benefit of the penalties or warnings meted out to his opponent.

How We Develop Directors

Today **Most** (not all) directors just happen. You get eliminated, stick around to see some of the competition and there you are, drafted as director. Nobody probably asked what you knew. What they did know was that you were a warm body and available. So after a few adventures you are a director. Loved by some, despised momentarily by others so by hit-and-miss most of our directors gain experience. Some get interested enough to read the rules and pick up a thorough knowledge of them. The latter may then seek to find the way to advance their standing as directors through the official mechanism, but it isn't too easy.

The Official System

This is the way things are supposed to work. The division may give you a rating as a Class I or Ia director, the latter giving eligibility to direct through the finals of a divisional meet. Class II, permitting directing through the semi-finals of the Nationals, is awarded by your section after examination by Class III directors assigned by the Directors Commission at the National level. A Class III rating allowing you to handle the finals is reached by passing an examination given at the National Championships. Ultimately an international directors rating is attainable through examination by the International Fencing Federation (FIE).

How We Can Get Uniform Application of Fencing Rules

You can help by asking your division to hold clinics and give tests to get you to a Ia rating. Then keep the pressure on by re-requesting a recommendation to take the exam for a Class II at your sectional championships. If the procedures in your division and/or section don't operate let the Directors

Commission or the Committee for Director Development hear about it.

As a fencer you not only have a right to progress through the director system if you meet the requirements, you have an obligation to do so.

Let's get busy — we can have virtually uniform application of the rules across the whole country. Then when anyone competes in a sectional or national championship it won't be necessary to try to change your games to accommodate, or as some say "fence" the director. Fencing can be great if you can predict with accuracy what kind of a call you'll get for a specific action. International fencers have that confidence. So can you, but it does require you to do something to make it that way.

MIDDLE ATLANTICS

by Jim Sydnor

The Nineteenth Annual Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate were held March 7, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Seven colleges entered the tournament and the lead was closely contested by Temple and Johns Hopkins. Host coach Dick Oles was named MAC Coach of the Year, and Johns Hopkins won the Franklin Jones Sportsmanship Trophy. Next year's tournament will be held at Muhlenberg College.

TEAM STANDINGS

1. Temple	53
2. Johns Hopkins	50
3. Stevens Tech	40
4. Muhlenberg	35
5. Lafayette	31
6. Drew	28
7. Haverford	15

INDIVIDUALS

Foil: 1. Shamash, Temple; 2. Freidberg, Muhlenberg; 3. McKirachan, Lafayette; 4. Rosenbaum, Hopkins; 5. Silberman, Drew; 6. Kafrisen, Temple

Epee: 1. Wardlaw, Temple; 2. Spahn, Stevens; 3. Hamburg, Hopkins; 4. Fulling, Hopkins; 5. Kimelman, Muhlenberg; 6. Battle, Muhlenberg

Saber: 1. Edelman, Temple; 2. Glassgold, Temple; 3. Schwartz, Hopkins; 4. Rode, Hopkins; 5. Kingsley, Stevens; 6. Pigott, Stevens



Eileen Carton, a Brandeis sophomore, returned from the New England Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Championships with the Individual Championship trophy. Rhode Island University hosted the competition on March 8, 1970 at which Brandeis University, for the second consecutive year, won both the Individual and Team championships.

1970 NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT

By Eugene R. Williams

The annual New England Intercollegiate Fencing Championships, begun in 1953, were held on March 7 at the Brandeis University Gym in Waltham, Massachusetts.

TEAM STANDINGS

1. M:I.T	86
2. Brandeis	68
3. Dartmouth	43
4. Harvard	40
5. Trinity	39
6. Norwich	32
7. Fairfield	31
8. W.P.I.	28
9. S.M.U.	23
10 Holy Cross	15

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Foil: 1. Lazaris, MIT; 2. Ryan, Norwich; 3. Asherman, MIT

Epee: 1. Pommares, MIT; 2. Luxembourg, Trinity; 3. Fazio, MIT

Saber: 1. Rapaport, MIT; 2. Miller, MIT; 3. Chuga, Fairfield

CHIEF OF MISSION REPORT WORLD JUNIOR EVENT

by Hugo M. Castello

Upon arriving at Minsk we were quartered at the Jubilee Hotel, right opposite the sports arena.

The first day we had the men's foil preliminaries (three rounds) and the semi-final. All three men broke out of the first round: Hooker, Bozek, and Gaylor. They all fenced nicely; in the next round, however, although they had some good moments, they also had lapses when they were caught flat-footed and unprepared in distance, or when they failed to take the initiative. These few lapses cost the bouts.

The U. S. contingent made a good appearance—one of the six nations, incidentally, with a full team entered in all weapons. The weather was doing us no favors. The fencers wanted to show their sweat suits, so naturally they wouldn't wear coats or regular shoes on the way back and forth to the gym. The results could have been predicted: four already had colds and temperatures—bound to affect their performance.

Passports were checked to verify the fencers' eligibility under the age limitation. One of our fencers, Pringle, was declared ineligible because his passport showed that he was born in September, 1949, which made him actually twenty years and five months old. Clearly, he was never even eligible to have fenced in our own qualifying competition. This action worked a considerable injustice on many other fencers. Therefore I had to change the planned line-up, and put Orlando into sabre and Ballinger into epee.

A few—but very important—bits of advice on equipment are in order. Equipment for a major international event must be carefully selected. It's little things that create the problems when the inspectors are strict. Because they did not bring either enough of the right equipment, our fencers had to buy Russian blades and weapons which did not stand up. The uniforms our people brought were in many cases so worn as to be completely unsafe. A number of our fencers did not bring another uniform.

Any international fencer should have with him some pommels or pommel nuts (as may be appropriate) threaded to the European millimeter standards just in case he must purchase blades while outside of the United States.

I recommend that for any future U. S. international team there must be an equipment check for all personnel, not just before they leave the country, but far enough in advance so that any defects can be caught and corrected. The amount of our fencers' equipment that failed to pass inspection was as high as 50%. This, in itself, caused enough emotional upset to affect performance. Consider the case of Ruth White. She was required to change masks in the second round to a white-trimmed one that did not fit properly. She had bought three new blades which were mounted improperly for a left-hander. In addition, with only little use, the wire in the blades broke. She ended up fencing with only one weapon working, and in constant fear that if one broke she might not be able to obtain assistance.

It is worth noting that at this competition the technicians were extremely "political." They were not there to repair equipment—only to inspect, supervise, and prevent the use of equipment that did not strictly meet specifications.

On the positive side, comradeship and team spirit among the U. S. group was excellent—the best that I have seen. There was a definite desire on the part of each member to help the others on to victory. Without being asked or given any instructions the "off-duty" fencers got up early in the morning and accompanied those competing that day. Believe it or not, every fencer was up at 6:30 a. m.

I watched the finals of the men's foil with particular attention. Although the warm-up lessons are the same as they have always been, the bout technique is not altogether the same. There is a great deal of moving in and out of distance with an invitation for the opponent to try a straight thrust or a disengage or a one-two. The attempt then is to pick up the attack with a flying parry and riposte. This action is necessary because the

attack generally comes with a bent arm and is thus very difficult to parry with the conventional parry as used against the final of a straight-arm attack. Nevertheless, it must be said that the flying parry is not always successful. If you are inclined to play percentages in this situation, the attacker will have the touch awarded, because the flying parry is extremely difficult to perform successfully. You can depend on it that the director will give the touch to the attack no matter if it consists of three of four actions ending up in a jab. A straight thrust in proper time would be successful many times. The better fencers mixed up the straight thrust with delayed actions.

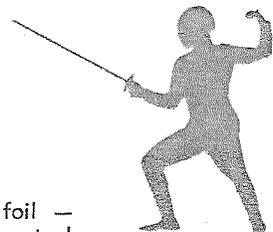
There is also a substantial use of the time thrust in opposition. This defense works, especially if only one light goes on! If not, it is always called double touch, I believe that these changes in emphasis are due to the directing. One must fence the director as well as the opponent of the moment.

I would say that foil fencers should take sabre lessons, while epee fencers should prac-

tice traditional foil technique. The sabre fencers have a style of their own. A good deal of foil fencing now moves from the elbow, in what looks like the "old Italian sabre school." Because of the use of electrical equipment the practical target has been made larger, and the parry, to protect it, must be made larger. Many a modern straight thrust comes in with a considerable angulation, especially from the left-handed fencer. These can become very difficult to parry, since the hand (whether in four or six) must move at least six inches farther on either side. I wouldn't be surprised to see the old-fashioned side-step away from the thrust come back into play again. Likewise the stop-thrust made while stepping out of line might be very successful.

I must not close without expressing my own and the whole team's appreciation for the help of Mr. Joe Pechinsky, who acted as manager. His knowledge of Russian and Polish proved invaluable upon occasion. His advice on many of our problems was a great contribution to the team effort.

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SALLY PECHINSKY

by Jay Horowitz

She is the youngest woman ever to capture two Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association championships, but New York University's Sally Pechinsky would rather talk about her family than her success.

"Fencing is a way of life with me, but it's not the most important thing. People are. My mother and father, and my brother Frank and sister Joy are my number one interests," said Sally, a 20-year-old sophomore from Peabody, Mass.

It was in a YMCA in Salem, Mass., that Sally, an 11-year-old sixth grader at the time, first began to fence.

"My uncle, Joe Pechinsky, was my teacher," said Sally. "He's a coach up there, and he also fences in amateur competition himself."

But Sally almost turned to ice skating instead of fencing. "I had skated since I was a little kid," she said. "And I really loved it. But fencing became more of a challenge to me. It's not just a physical sport, it involves much thinking," Sally said.

At 13, Sally won the New England championship, and as a high school junior in 1967, she captured the National Junior title. Then came the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico City. Vivacious, yet sensitive, Sally's formula for success may be different than that of most champions.

"I was always told that you had to hate to win, but that's not so," she said. "If you're friendly and nice, you can accomplish the same things. Fencing has given me a totally new outlook on life. Besides Mexico City, I've been to London, Genoa, and just last month, I fenced in the World Junior championships in Minsk, Russia. The people I met over there and the places I saw always will be a part of me."

Her coach Mr. Bela Csajaghy said this of Sally: "She's a dedicated individual who's just going to get better and better. Above everything else, she's a wonderful human being."

Aside from fencing, Sally likes to play badminton, mountain climb in Vermont and



Photo by Sesit, NYU

Sally Pechinsky and NYU Coach Bela Csajaghy

New Hampshire, and run on the beaches in the summer to stay in trim.

But what about men?

"I like athletic men," she said. "And I like to do sporty things, but I don't talk about fencing on dates."

Next on Sally's schedule is the University Games trials at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind., at the end of April.

"These games are for people who are under 28 years old and still in school," said Sally. "The championships will be held in Torino, Italy, in August."

But perhaps her main goal is to compete in the 1972 Olympics in Munich. "I want to do it very badly," she said. "My parents are both hard-working people and they've never seen me fence in college. I really felt bad that they couldn't come to Mexico with me. I hope things work out differently this time."

"Behold! I have a weapon; A better never did itself sustain upon a soldier's thigh:"

Othello - Act V, Scene II

Culled by Lou Shaff

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COLORADO INVITATIONAL

by Gerrie Baumgart

On February 7 and 8, 1970 the Colorado Division of the A.F.L.A. held its first Invitational at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, under the supervision of Maestro Nicholas G. Toth. Assisting Maestro Toth were Mrs. Cathy Jackson, Mrs. Gerrie Baumgart, and Sgt. Jack Beyer, Freshman Fencing Coach at the Academy. The response to the invitations was excellent—116 entries representing five states.

FINAL STANDINGS

Mens Foil - 1. P. Gaylor, A.F.A., 2. C. Wakefield, Colo., 3. J. Beyer, Air Force, 4. M. Herrera, A.F.A., 5. N. Green, Colo., 6. B. Mercer, Kansas

Epee - 1. A. Garrison, A.F.A., 2. K. Stodola, Iowa, 3. R. Bereit, A.F.A., 4. J. Beyer, Air Force, 5. R. Gray, A.F.A., 6. D. Chapman, Iowa

Sabre - 1. R. Webb, A.F. A., 2. J. Beyer, Air Force, 3. A. Nobianc, Colo., 4. R. Craig, A. F. A., 5. A. Dickey, A.F.A., 6. C. Chirko, A.F.A., 7. L. Brand, A.F.A., 8. W. Walker, A.F.A.

Womens Foil - 1. I. Acevedo, Calif., 2. C. Jackson, Colo., 3. D. Smalley, Kansas, 4. P. Mason, Colo., 5. J. Jacob, Iowa, 6. B. Taylor, Iowa

VIRGINIA STATE FOIL COMPETITION

by Geraldine Edmonds

In the Blow Gym, on the campus of William and Mary College on March 14, 1970, the Virginia state foil competition was held. The competition which lasted all day saw Geraldine Edmonds, housewife from Richmond, Va., capture first place in women's. Second place was taken by Anna Quindslan, Williamsburg, Va., William and Mary sophomore. Third place was taken by Valorie Watkins, 15 year old high school sophomore also of Richmond, Virginia.

Two William and Mary students captured first and second place in the men's competition. They were Peter Appel and Ralph A. Byers, Jr. Third place went to Dennis Jamison of Virginia Beach, Va.

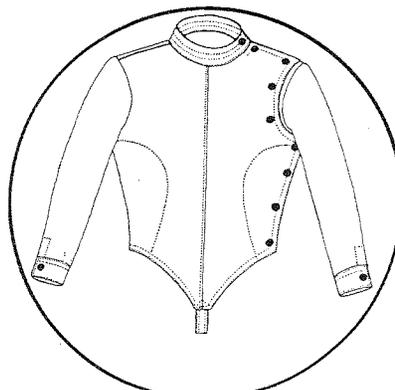
FLORIDA GOLD COAST

by Kate Alexander

Greco Foil-Men - 1. Howard Holden, MFC; 2. Rudy Valladares, CGCC; 3. Erol Stieger, UM.

Greco Foil - Women - 1. Kate Alexander, MFC; 2. Jessica Roberts, MFC; 3. Kathy Cochrane, MFC.

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Coaches Corner

MEL NORTH

by Dan Lyons

Can you imagine being a professional since you were ten years old? That's Mel North, coach of the University of California at Los Angeles and founder of the Salle de Nord. At that tender age in 1934 Mel was swimming for the Billy Rose Aquacade, one of that era's most famous water shows. Thus, the die was cast when he took his first fencing lessons from Major Lee Cammon, United States Marines, in Chicago.

Born and raised in Chicago where he attended Marshall High School and the University of Chicago, Mel was active in a wide range of sports. In addition to swimming and fencing he took up judo and holds the black belt. Somehow he found time to serve as coxswain of a ten oar boat which won the Chicago Tribune Regatta on Lake Michigan five times. He taught swimming at the Lake Shore and Midway Athletic clubs and taught fencing at the Rogers Park Recreation Center.

In October 1941, before the United States entry into World War II, Mel joined the



Page Twenty

U. S. Merchants Marine and sailed the Pacific. In November 1943 the Japanese hastened his retirement when his ship was hit by Kamikazes off the Mariannas. He was badly wounded during the attack and says he was lucky to come through alive. For his bravery during the action he received the Seaman's Medal for Valor.

The decision to devote his efforts solely to fencing was made in 1953 when Mel decided to settle in California. It is a tribute to him that he worked to gain all the knowledge possible. To assure this he studied with Faulkner, Nadi, and Vince. He has been at UCLA for eight years, with a spectacular record. The men's team has compiled 79 wins and only two losses in dual meets. The women's team has won the conference championship for five straight years.

Mel North's zeal is readily apparent. He is interested in everything about fencing. Always anxious to improve his own skills for his students' benefit he takes advantage of every opportunity to learn what other coaches are doing. In 1965 when he went to Rotterdam for the World Under 20's he worked with two Russian and one Dutch fencing master. According to his log he put in 114 hours with them in a ten day span. His lessons are designed strictly for competition; he believes that the game belongs to those who participate in it, not to the coaches.

In a short period of time the Salle du Nord fencers have made their mark. Joe Elliott made it to the top in 1965 when he won the National Epee Championship and Carl Borak following behind in 1969 took the Foil crown. Bonnie Linkmeyer and Bernice Filerman have been strong competitors in our nationals.

Ever active, Mel North was one of our coaches at the World Championships held in Havana in October 1969. He is currently trying to organize a group to visit the Soviet Union on a fencing tour. Sounds like a great idea.



AMERICAN FENCING

ISTVAN DANOSI

by Bill Kreifeldt

Wayne State University's great fencing history of the past dozen seasons has been accomplished by the hard work and dedication of young men.

The Tartars have a 128-45 record in the sport for the 1958-69 period and have produced 11 All-Americans. In addition, WSU teams have been among the top 10 at the annual NCAA Fencing Meet in eight of those 12 seasons.

WSU had one unbeaten season and two more years with only a single loss in dual meet play, facing the best competition available in the Midwest.

Still, had not a combination of events come into play in the mid-1950's WSU's fencing tradition might have been stored in mothballs when former coach Bela de Tuscan retired in 1957.

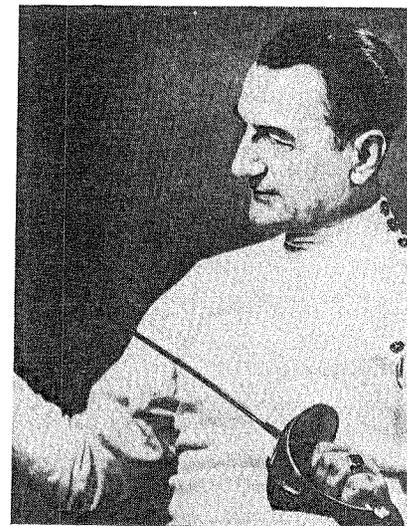
Coach Istvan Danosi seemed firmly fixed in his native Hungary in the 1950's. He coached his country's 1948 and 1952 Olympic fencing teams.

Danosi was a distinguished sports professor and fencing master at the Hungarian Royal Military Academy in Budapest following his own great career. He was a member of the 1936 Hungarian Olympic championship fencing teams and one of his country's foremost skiers.

Then came the 1956 revolution in Hungary and Danosi made his escape with his wife, teen-age daughter and infant son. He was unable to live under the Communists who had infiltrated the Hungary Army. Danosi resigned from the Army and opened a series of fencing academies and children's sports camps in Budapest, but each was closed in turn by the Reds.

On Christmas Eve, 1956, he fled Hungary to Vienna and three days later received permission to sail to the United States.

Upon arrival in New York, Danosi did not know where to turn. A friendly, 82-year old Hungarian priest who fled his country during World War I was a great help at the time and Danosi soon was established at a YMCA in Norwalk, Conn.



Less than a year later, he came to WSU and the fantastic record began building. He was twice selected to aid in preparation of U. S. Olympic fencing teams, tutored one U. S. Olympian, coached national champions, conducted a national championship and became an American citizen.

The remaining goals of the 57-year old Danosi include coaching a college national championship team, visiting a free Hungary and succeeding with the fencing club he conducts in Detroit.



COURSES FOR FENCING MASTERS

At the invitation of the British Academy of Fencing and the Amateur Fencing Association, Dr. Zbigniew Czajkowski will be giving a series of lectures and seminars for fencing Masters. Scheduled for the entire month of August, the sessions will be planned to mesh with the coming World Congress of the International Academy of Arms. Dr. Czajkowski is the former Polish Olympic coach and the teacher of Egon Franke, the 1964 Olympic Foil Champion.

AMERICAN FENCING

Page Twenty One

FENCING - AS A MEANS OF EDUCATION

by A. Carmi,

President Israel Fencing Federation

Till June 1965 there were in Israel about 20-30 active fencers in 3 small clubs. Most of the fencers were grown-up fencers from Europe who had immigrated to Israel. One coach was far more than enough for this small community of fencers, and fencing was the most unpopular sport in Israel.

In June, 1965, the Israeli Sport Federation and the Ministry of Education accepted my suggested plan to change that. My thinking was this:

Fencing, as a distinguished traditional sport, has adopted various important rules of gentlemanly behavior which are embodied in the rules of play and rules of competitions, such as saluting the opponent, obeying the judge's decisions, considering the health and the honor of the opponent during the bout, etc.

Many of these rules are a matter of routine for civilized people. But in every state and every community there are many youngsters, who, owing to social and economical factors, are not familiar with these rules of etiquette and community living. It is very difficult, of course, to educate a boy to behave nicely when he is starving, or when he hears his father cursing from morning to night. I dare say that we have succeeded in overcoming this difficulty.

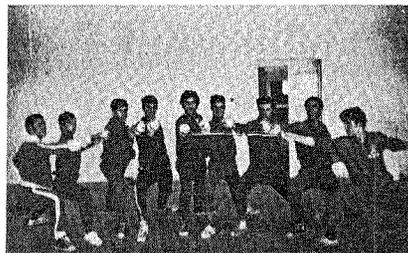
Every boy likes to play with "Swords". Just give him a sword and a mask, show him the way to move and hit, and he will be 'mad' about the game!

An educator can use this factor, in order to achieve educational aims. At first, draw the youngster to the fencing salle by giving him free equipment and basic instruction. You will be amazed to see that this fencing game can be as appealing to the youngsters as football or baseball.

Then, begin to teach him the salute and gentlemanly behavior before, during and after the bouts. Again, you'll be surprised to see how much children like these formalities. We have tried it in the most problem-filled areas and succeeded. We have been told by

surprised teachers and social-workers about boys who began to use - outside the fencing salle - words like "please", "thanks", "excuse me", etc., as if they had used them from birth. Police officers began to talk about a decrease in offenses.

What was our technique? Very simple: The boys get the equipment and the instructions and begin to play. If a fencer misbehaves or doesn't obey the instructions of the coach, he is asked, firmly but very politely, to leave the piste and to sit down and wait for his next turn. It proved to be the most useful punishment.



A group of enthusiastic students at the Biranit Academy of Fencing.

Now slowly, the coach begins to teach the pupil how to fence. Much of the lesson is given during the game. For example: "You may hit your opponent as you like, but this action (showing him the right action) is the most effective one, because it will enable you to reach him through his parries." You speak to the pupil's logic, you gain his confidence, and he begins to act and behave in a way you choose for him. This is the basis and the function of education.

The pupil is releasing his emotions, his feelings and his will in a way which is dictated by his teacher, but, yet, one which gives him much satisfaction.

After the coach succeeds in gaining his pupil's confidence, he might begin to talk with him about subjects like: society, community, nation, serving and helping others, respect for law, etc. If a father or a teacher at school tries to talk to youngsters about these things, you know what the reaction will be; but will listen carefully to their sports

(fencing) teacher because they already believe him in another field of life.

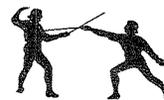
Another stage of the technique is to let the boys take their fate into their own hands as soon as possible: to judge their bouts alone. They will rarely lie, they will learn to obey the directions of the president, because they are going to be presidents in the coming rounds. Surely, they will make many mistakes; but it is worth it, when you recognize the pride in their shining eyes, while fulfilling this important task. And the most important thing: They not only become used to obeying the law, but they bring others to obey it!

In 1965 all this was a plan; two years later it became reality. With the help of the Government, a few idealistic people - and a few donors - Israeli fencing has become a popular sport. Today there are some 2500 fencers, in more than 150 clubs, trained by more than 50 coaches.

In order to solve the problem of lack of coaches we opened, two years ago, a special school. The pupils study the teaching of fencing there for one year, 6 days a week, 8 hours per day. Two classes have finished their studies already, and the third class will open in September, 1969.

The system which was developed in Israel concerning fencing as a means of (general) education, of which only a small part was described in this article, might well be used in the United States. We would be able to help in explaining or organizing such an experiment in the States, or to teach a special course in Israel for interested future-coaches of the States.

We have, of course, our own difficulties in pushing forward our big project. We need equipment and we need top calibre coaches. If we had enough equipment (conventional) we would be able to build many new classes among the poor youngsters. We need also an opportunity for a few of our best fencers and coaches to train abroad. We would be grateful if you could help us.



ILLINOIS DIVISION

by Rev Lawrence Calhoun

The 1970 Under 19 Midwest Fencing Championships (Foil) meet was held in age divisions. This is the second year of group meets of this kind and this method has helped foster young fencers in the area, as is evidenced by some of the results below.

During the season, over 400 boys and girls competed in Under 19 foil meets. This figure does not include those boys and girls competing at adult divisional meets. The age grouping has meant a growth of fencing in Illinois, as is evidenced by one boy's meet with 113 fencers in foil alone. Next year should show more growth in the Under 19 Junior Olympic meet with the possible addition of epee and/or sabre.

BOYS: Under 15:

1. Mike Braskich, Chicago, 2. Terry McConville, Niles, 3. B. Stoudt, Dixon.

15-16:

1. Nate Haywood, Chicago, 2. Bob Young, Park Ridge, 3. Steve Schwartz, Winnetka.

17-18:

1. Tom Fillipp, Skokie, 2. Alan Oberrotman, Skokie, 3. Stuart Rosenberg, Skokie, 4. Phillips, Pleasant Plains.

Finals:

1. Tom Fillipp, 2. Bob Young, 3. Nate Haywood, 4. Alan Oberrotman, 5. Mike Braskich, 6. Stuart Rosenberg, 7. Phillips.

GIRLS: Under 15:

1. Renee Topping, Dixon, 2. Sue Hoffman, Dixon, 3. Devon Heckman, Dixon.

15-16:

1. Donna Wellbank, Park Ridge, 2. Sue Lambeau, Park Ridge, 3. Denise DiValero, Park Ridge

17-18:

1. Mary Boesch, Wisc., 2. Debby Phillips, Park Ridge, 3. Debra Vogel, Arl. Hts., 4. Sue Insellberger, Arl. Hts.

Finals:

1. Mary Buesch, 2. Debby Phillips, 3. Donna Wellbank, 4. Sue Lambeau, 5. Debra Vogel, 6. Renee Topping, 7. Sue Insellberger.

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Maitre d'Armes Claude LeGouadec, a fully qualified French fencing master, seeks employment in the U. S. His address in France is:

Claude LeGouadec
47 Ave. Boutraux
75 Paris, 13, France

FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Alan Miles Ruben

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL FENCING ACHIEVEMENTS

The spectacular second and third place finishes of Steve Netburn and Jim Melcher in the recent Martini International Invitational Epee Tournament at London demonstrate once again that we can produce fencers capable of competing on even terms with the best Europe has to offer, **provided** we give them sufficient prior exposure to international level competition and provide them with opportunities to train intensively and practice with top internationalists. This antecedent preparation is all important. The odds are heavily stacked against even the most talented fencer if he has to enter a major event "cold". Unquestionably, therefore, a key factor in improving our performance in the forthcoming Olympic Games is our ability to give our promising candidates this preparation.

During this season we have managed to enter teams in the World Championships at Havana, the Under-twenty World Championships at Minsk and the Polish Sabre Championships at Warsaw. In addition, through publication of the International Fencing Calendar, correspondence with foreign fencing federations and a limited subsidy program we have made it possible for individual fencers to participate in selected events. Later this year we will be providing funds to transport a group of our best college and graduate school fencers to the University Games at Turin. And, we will close the year by again selecting a team to represent the United States in the 1970 World Championships at Ankara.

We should not lose sight of the fact that perhaps the most meaningful major international competition (from our standpoint) is held right in New York City. For the tenth consecutive year we have organized and supported the Martini-Rossi Championships in cooperation with the New York Athletic Club so as to maximize opportunities for hundreds of our fencers to observe, practice with and compete against a stellar array of champions from a dozen foreign fencing capitals.

At this writing it is uncertain whether

scheduling difficulties can be overcome in time to offer a "Vacation Package Fencing Tour of Europe" this season. But even if not, rest assured that such a tour will be announced early next season in ample time for members to make definitive plans. The tour can be a valuable as well as enjoyable way to acquire international experience.

Yet we are handicapped by lack of funds to do all that we know we should. There is no greater frustration than your President, Officers and Directors have to bear than that of not being able to take advantage of every important opportunity to increase our international experience and performance and relieve our fencers of the financial burden necessarily involved. Despite the fact that over one-third of our total expenditures support our international programs we are only able to provide partial subventions for our members who are selected to represent us in competitions abroad.

What can we do to increase our financial commitment? We could, of course, support our international efforts by allocating greater amounts in our budget, but only at the expense of other vital programs. Should we devote more of our resources to this objective? I do not believe so. Certainly, our internationalists are critically important not only because they represent our sport and our country to the rest of the world, but also because they set the standard of fencing quality for the rest of us to emulate. However, our internationalists represent only a handful of fencers and the League also exists for the benefit of the thousands who will never be selected for an international team, those who may have the capacity to make an international team in the future if they are given the proper support now and those who know nothing of fencing but who would be eager to participate if we could but reach them and make opportunities available. For these individuals and for these purposes we must also dedicate meaningful amount of our resources.

Denominating priorities and allocating our scarce resources for maximum benefit among the many worthy but competing programs is inherently difficult. The end decisions cannot and should not please us all, even though they are arrived at impartially, based upon

consideration of all the available facts and after opportunity for discussion and formulation of counter-proposals. Our policies must be continually re-examined and we should have no hesitancy in modifying or discarding programs which have either lost their importance or no longer work well in favor of giving fair trial to promising new ones.

In my judgment the only realistic alternative at the present time is to raise additional revenues and not to divert still more of our over-worked, budgeted existing funds. How can this be done? It can be done by each of us recruiting new members, paying our own dues promptly and by pursuing active solicitation and fund raising drives. Have you really done all that you can? How many fencers are there in your area who have not joined the League? How many fencers, no longer active, do you know who have not renewed their membership? A personal visit, a telephone call and a letter can produce remarkable results. When was the last time you organized a fund raising program? Remember that contributions to the AFLA are deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Give to the extent you can to our International Development Account and then see that a solicitation campaign is conducted in your community.

At the National level we have redoubled our fund raising efforts and the precedent setting payoffs have been reported to you in past issues. Let me tell you about our latest proposal.

The Games Planning Committee of the United States Olympic Committee is charged with the preparation of the athletes who will represent the United States at the Cali and Munich Games. At their last meeting the USOC Board of Directors ruled, in response to an inquiry made by your President, that the Games Planning Committee had authority to disburse funds to provide international competitive experience for promising candidates. Accordingly, at my request the Olympic Fencing Games Committee and our own Board of Directors approved a proposal calling upon the Games Planning Committee to partially fund a program over the balance of the Quadrennium in the amount of \$10,000 whereby six of our fencers showing the greatest potential to become medalists at the

Games would be enabled to participate in selected international tournaments each year over a three year period. This proposal has been written-up and, together with a detailed budget and list of designated competitions, submitted to Olympic House. Olympic funds are scarce and the ALFA's development program has already been dealt with most generously. Nevertheless, we are hopeful that some monies will be forthcoming.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE

The Annual meeting of the League will be held at 8 P.M. on Friday, July 10, 1970 in the Hotel Commodore, New York

AGENDA

1. Reading of Minutes
2. Report of Officers and Committees
3. Proposed amendments to By-Laws (see text of proposed amendments below)
4. Elections.
Since only one additional nomination was received the following are to be elected.
President: Alan Miles Ruben
Executive Vice President: Norman Lewis
Secretary: William Latzko
Treasurer: Peter Tishman
1st Vice President: Anthony Zombalos
2nd Vice President: Manny Forrest
3rd Vice President: Steve Sobel
4th Vice President: Jerrold Bennett
5th Vice President: The position of 5th vice president is contested. Nominated by the AFLA Nominating Committee is Paul Etter, nominated by petition is Fred Linkmeyer. A separate ballot is being mailed to those eligible to vote.
5. New Business
So far as the Officers are aware, no matter will be presented to the meeting for action on the part of the members other than those stated in the notice. If any other matter is properly brought before the meeting, it is the intention of the Officers named in the proxy to vote the proxy in accordance with their best judgment.
6. Adjournment.

(For Proxy See Page 27)

NATIONAL RANKINGS FOR 1969-70

Foil: 1. Borack, 2. Axelrod, 3. Mannino, 4. Anastasi, 5. Jones, 6. Elliott, 7. Carfagno, 8. Lang, 9. DeVito/ A. Davis
Epee: 1. Netburn, 2. Pesthy, 3. Masin, 4. Goldberg, 5. Christe, 6. Melcher, 7. Carfagno, 8. McMahan, 9. Bozek, 10. Morgan/Matheson/Powell
Saber: 1. Orban, 2. Gail, 3. Keane, 4. Morales, 5. Dow, 6. Balla, 7. Resch, 8. Borack, 9. Goering, 10. Blum/ T. Makler/ D. Zimmerman
Women's Foil: 1. White, 2. King, 3. O'Connor, 4. Linkmeyer, 5. Reynolds, 6. Mitchell, 7. Terhune, 8. Carter, 9. Acevedo/Fierman

POINT SYSTEM FOR THE SELECTION OF THE 1971 PAN AMERICAN AND 1972 OLYMPIC FENCING TEAM

The United States Olympic Fencing Sports Committee has determined that selection to the 1971 Pan American Team will be on the basis of points earned in the 1970 Sectionals, 1970 Nationals, 1971 Sectionals, and 1971 Nationals. Selection to the 1972 Olympic Team will be based on the accumulation of the points earned in the above

events and in the 1972 Sectionals and 1972 Nationals.

Listed below is a schedule of points for each event.

In Sectional championship, the points are weighted depending upon the number of Class A fencers (up to six) that compete in the final round.

In case a competitor who is not eligible for either teams wins a place in the Sectionals or the Nationals, his placing will be disregarded and his points awarded to the next eligible competitor(s).

Place	1970 SECTIONALS A's in 1st 6						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Place	1971 SECTIONALS A's in 1st 6						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
2	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
3	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
4	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
6	6	8	10	12	14	16	18

Place	1972 SECTIONALS A's in 1st 6						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
2	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
3	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
4	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
5	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
6	7	9	11	13	15	17	19

Place	Points
2	45
3	40
4	35
5	30
6	25

Place	Points
2	110
3	100
4	90
5	80
6	70

Place	Points
2	275
3	250
4	190
5	170
6	150

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

We are advised that the secretary of the Central Illinois division is:

Robert Swan
URH Daniels, No. 518
Urbana, Illinois, 61801

All correspondence concerning the division should be addressed to Mr. Swan at the above location.

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OLYMPIC MEDALS

In each Olympics twenty four medals are awarded in the fencing events. It is theoretically possible for one nation to gain sixteen of these medals (including individual and team events). Ten years ago, Albert Axelrod won the Bronze Medal at the Rome Olympics.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS

PROPOSAL #1:

Amend Article IV Section 2, paragraphs 3 to 6 to read as follows:

"ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all persons **who have attained their 26th birthday . . .**"
"COLLEGIATE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all persons who have attained their **21st birthday**, but who have not reached their **26th Birthday . . .**"
"STUDENT MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all those who have not yet attained their **21st birthday . . .**"
"ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP shall be open to all persons **who have attained their 21st birthday upon payment . . .**"

COMMENT:

The effect of these amendments, if adopted, would be to reduce League revenue by an estimated 14% without offering any offsetting advantage. The loss of income would jeopardize our ability to continue and expand our development activities, to finance our international teams, support national championships and improve service programs for our membership. Your officers, who solicit your proxy on behalf of the management of the League, therefore, **urge you to vote against the above proposal number 1** and, unless instructed to the contrary, will so vote all proxies received.

PROPOSAL #2:

Amend Article VII Section 1 by adding an additional paragraph thereto to read as follows:

"The president of the National Fencing Coaches Association of America **ex officio** shall be a director of the Corporation."

COMMENT:

The president of the NFAA has, over the past years, made valuable contributions to the effectuation of the programs of the AFLA through his membership as one of the 95 directors on the Board of Directors of the League. It is important that the relationship between the two organizations be maintained regardless of the opportunity for the president of the NFAA to be elected as a director from the division in which he resides. Furthermore, it is appropriate to recognize that the president of the NFAA represents a special constituency of the AFLA members - our coaches and teachers. Your officers, who solicit your proxy on behalf of the management of the League, therefore, **urge you to vote for the above proposal number 2** and, unless instructed to the contrary, will so vote all proxies received.

PROPOSAL 3:

Amend Article XII Section 2, line 3, by deleting the words "**May 15**" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "**May 31**".

COMMENT:

Notice of the Annual Meeting is given in **AMERICAN FENCING**. Since the mailing schedule of the magazine is such as to make it very difficult to accommodate a May 15 deadline and since no prejudice would result from the adjustment of the time of giving of notice for the Annual Meeting, your officers who solicit your proxy on behalf of the management of the League, **urge you to vote in favor of proposal number 3** and, unless instructed otherwise will so vote all proxies received.

PROXY FOR ANNUAL MEETING SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF MANAGEMENT

The undersigned hereby appoints Alan Miles Ruben, Norman Lewis and William Latzko, or any of them, in his stead, attorneys and proxies to vote with all powers which the undersigned would possess if personally present at the Annual Meeting (including all adjournments thereof) of members of the Amateur Fencers League of America, Inc., to be held on Friday, July 10, 1970 at 8:00 P. M. in the hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. as follows:

1. **For** **Against** Proposal Number 1 (Amend By-Laws to change membership class ages)
2. **For** **Against** Proposal Number 2 (Amend By-Laws to provide for president of NFAA to serve as a member of the Board of Directors).
3. **For** **Against** Proposal Number 2 (Amend By-Laws to provide additional time within which to give notice of Annual Meetings).
4. Upon other business as may properly come before the meeting, or an adjournment.

This proxy shall be voted as directed, and if no direction to the contrary is indicated, it shall be voted **against** Proposal 1 and **for** Proposals 2 and 3.

PLEASE SIGN HERE. (I hereby certify that I have attained my 21st birthday and am eligible to vote).

Signed -----

Date -----

SEND PROXY TO: William J. Latzko,
33 62nd Street,
West New York, N. J. 07093

TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL NCAA FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New York University won a record eighth NCAA Championship with 71 points as 42 teams competed at Notre Dame. Columbia, with 63, edged defending champion Pennsylvania by 1 for second place. The coach of the year award went to Lou Bankuti of Columbia.

LEADING TEAMS

	F	E	S	3W
NYU	26	22	23	71
Columbia	22	15	26	63
Pennsylvania	21	20	21	62
Harvard	22	12	21	55
Navy	21	19	15	55
Princeton	14	16	22	52
Temple	22	11	19	52
Wisconsin	13	18	18	49
Case Western Reserve ..	1	23	24	48
Wayne State	21	9	18	48

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

Foil: 1. Walter Krause, NYU, 21-2. 2. Tom Keller, Harvard, 17-6. 3. Tony Kestler, Columbia, 17-6. 4. Joe Shamash, Temple, 17-6. 5. Bruce Lieb, Pennsylvania, 16-7. 6. Richard Millazzo, Wayne State, 16-7. 7. Bert Freeman, Navy, 16-7. 8. Jay St. Clair, Southern California, 14-9. 9. Nick Constantino, Army, 13-10. 10. Dave Kronenfeld, Illinois, 13-10.

Sabre: 1. Bruce Soriano, Columbia, 21-2. 2. Frank Nagorney, Case Western Reserve, 19-4. 3. Jeff Tishman, NYU, 18-5. 4. John Nonna, Princeton, 17-6. 5. Larry Cetrulo, Harvard, 16-7. 6. Robert Moore, Penn, 16-7. 7. William Kazer, Buffalo, 14-9. 8. Bill Glassgold, Temple, 14-9. 9. Wayne Baker, Clemson, 13-10. 10. Dave Aumock, Wayne State, 13-10.

Epee: 1. John Nadas, Case Western Reserve, 18-5. 2. Wayne Krause, NYU, 17-6. 3. Kevin Stodola, Iowa State, 16-7. 4. Van Lovisa, Pennsylvania, 15-8. 5. Guy Pommares, MIT, 14-9. 6. Rich Deladrier, Notre Dame, 14-9. 7. Fred Hooker, Detroit, 14-9. 8. Pete Solecki, Navy, 14-9. 9. Paul Herring, Michigan State, 13-10. 10. Jim Cartwright, Wisconsin, 13-10.

SEVENTY SECOND IFA CHAMPIONSHIPS

N.Y.U. capped an undefeated dual meet season by sweeping to the 3 weapon title in the annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships at M.I.T. The Violets also captured the Iron Man Trophy in foil as well as the Sabre Cup while Pennsylvania won in Epee. Individually, NYU's Walter Krause successfully defended his foil title while his brother Wayne took the epee. Bruce Soriano, Columbia sophomore, won the sabre championship. The George L. Cointe Award went to Guy Pommares of M.I.T.

TEAM STANDINGS

	F	E	S	3W
NYU	26	20	28	74
Columbia	23	16	25	64
Pennsylvania	21	23	20	64
Princeton	22	19	20	61
Navy	23	22	15	60
Army	18	17	21	56
Harvard	14	20	16	50
CCNY	14	15	9	38
Penn State	14	10	14	38
Yale	13	9	14	36
MIT	4	14	9	27
Cornell	6	13	7	26

INDIVIDUAL MEDALISTS

Foil: 1. Walter Krause, NYU; 2. John Nonna, Princeton; 3. Gary Pepper, Columbia.

Sabre: 1. Bruce Soriano, Columbia; 2. Larry Cetrulo, Harvard; 3. Jeff Tishman, NYU.

Epee: 1. Wayne Krause, NYU; 2. Guy Pommares, MIT; 3. Marc Irvings, Harvard.

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SOUTHEAST SECTIONALS

The Southeast Sectional Tournament will be held on May 30 and 31 in Atlanta, Georgia.

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