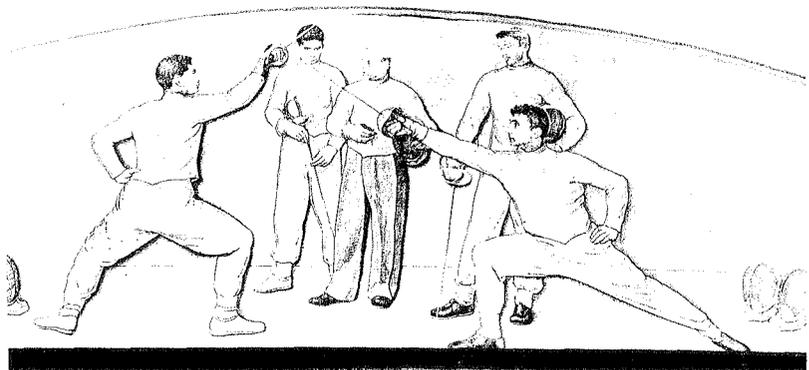


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Fencing

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MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY (South Orange, N.J.) — Host for the North Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships this year, as well as the U.S.A. vs. Italy Sabre Team Match — has an unusual decorative relief in the lobby to their sports center, Walsh Auditorium. This five-foot high by fifteen-foot long relief depicts some of the school's most prominent graduates and fencing figures over the last four decades. Parrying on the left is George Boutsikaris (the present assistant coach); lunging on the right is John Cetrulo (1948 Olympian).
Centering in the center, left to right, are Harry Boutsikaris (present head coach); the late Dr. Gerald Cetrulo (for many years the school's head coach); and Austin Prokop (1948 Olympian).

(See Page 10)

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DEADLINE FOR 1973-74 ISSUES

Issue Date	Closing Date for Copy	Mailing Date
Sept./Oct.	Aug. 15	Sept. 30
Nov./Dec.	Oct. 10	Nov. 30
Jan./Feb.	Dec. 10	Jan. 31

EDITORIAL

While officiating at the Olympic trials, we were shocked to learn that our timer was under the mistaken impression that the one minute warning was to be announced after "four" minutes of fencing time in men's foil. Of course this was promptly corrected and, fortunately, no damage was done.

May we suggest that all officials including Directors, timers, machine operators, and scorers be thoroughly briefed in their duties prior to the start of every competition. One of the possible reasons for errors in the timing of bouts is because of the fact that men's and women's timing rules are different. Another reason may be that intercollegiate rules are usually somewhat different (generally shorter durations are allowed).

While we are at it, may we suggest that all Directors be impressed with the fact that they are responsible for the correct scoring, as well as everything else, occurring on the strip. It is incumbent upon the Director to check the score sheet after each bout to see that the scores have been properly entered.

MAGAZINE LATE

The Staff of American Fencing would like to apologize to our readers for the lateness of this issue.

A capsule summary of the 1974 Nationals appears on page 32.



"I have another weapon in this chamber
It is a sword of Spain, the ice brook's temper"

—Scene II, Act IV
Othello

culled by Lou Shaff

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Jennifer Jones and Bob Lightner on the occasion of their marriage on July 4 in Gainesville, Florida.

LEO NUNES 1893-1974

by Dernelle Every

Leo G. Nunes died at his home in New York City on June 11th, at the age of 81. He was America's greatest and most beloved fencer. His death brought sadness, not only to the hearts of American fencers, but also to his many friends in fencing circles throughout the world.

Time has a way of shadowing a person's greatness. Many of today's fencers are too young to remember Leo Nunes as the supreme competitor in all three weapons. They saw him only as a gentlemanly spectator at all important fencing events. This is their misfortune.

One should remember that up until the 30's or 40's, the Epee and the Sabre did not rate in importance as a fencing weapon. All three weapons rate equally today, but back in the 20's, the foil was the important weapon, and it was ruled by a great threesome; Leo Nunes, a classical Italian stylist, Rene Peroy, a classical French stylist and Lt. George C. Calnan, an American product of the U.S. Naval Academy and the New York Fencers Club. In any competition, whenever any two of these three clashed, all other activity stopped and all spectators moved to that strip for a fencer's treat. All three of these greats are now gone and the greatest of these was Nunes. . . .

In proof of this fact, one need only list Nunes' record in U.S. Nationals from 1917 to 1935. We show only his first places. For example, in 1920 he placed second in both Foil and Sabre, not bad, but we do not list anything here lower than first:

- 1917 — Epee
- 1922 — Sabre and Epee
- 1924 — Foil and Epee
- 1926 — Sabre and Epee
- 1928 — Epee
- 1929 — Sabre
- 1932 — Epee

In 1921, 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1930, he won the National Three-Weapon Championship. There are no complete records on the annual Outdoor Nationals, which he dominated but which are no longer held.

Nunes' record would have been even greater had he been able to compete every



LEO G. NUNES

year. His family business, The L trading company, importers of oil chemicals, required that he travel to practically every other year with the that he could not compete in 1919, 1923, 1927, and 1930. Because of War I, there was no competition in We shall never know how many more pionships he would have won in the years, when he was in his prime.

One can attribute Nunes' greatness many things. His natural ability, his tremendous competitive spirit, his concentration his love for the sport. He was born well coordinated body, although as mitted himself, he always lacked the ber" legs of a champion. He came for this by developing a combination ance, sense of distance and timing his opponents learned to respect. He pupil of the great Beppe Nadi, in Le Italy and a contemporary of Beppe sons, Nedo and Aldo, who made f history for Italy in Olympic Competiti had a unique advantage over Am fencers too; he visited Europe perio for business reasons and he never li opportunity to meet the best fencers in all three weapons.

(Continued Next Page)

Nunes always remained loyal to his basic Nadi training. He persisted with the Italian school in all three weapons against a fencing world here in America, which had a definite French school bias. It was not until George Santelli came to the United States in the mid 20's, that Nunes Italian style of fencing, despite his success with it, was appreciated as possibly equal in efficiency to the favored French school.

As a competitor. Nunes was a remorseless opponent. While always a gentleman, he gave no quarter within the rules. On the strip, fencing became the all-important thing. Regardless of the score, he concentrated on the next touch. He was the perfect support for his fencing club team-mates.

No one loved fencing more than he did. After a good workout, in any weapon, he would put his arm around you as if you had done him a favor to fence with him. Even after he had retired from active competition, he remained the interested spectator. He never missed any quality fencing competition, that he could attend. It was normal to see him eagerly watching the Martini Rossi Competition this past March, even though he had undergone a serious operation a few months before. It was most unusual to see a person, who so excelled in a sport, get such vicarious pleasure in watching others do half as well.

Nunes was the true competitor. He always sought a worthy opponent. He was not interested in medals or trophies or titles. He wanted to match wits and style and finesse. This is in evidence by the fact that he probably gave more trophies and prizes, anonymously to fencing than he ever received.

In concluding these memories of a truly great fencer and gentleman, let me say that Leo Nunes' leading quality was a completely natural charm. This charm was entirely unconscious, ever present and warm. He carried it naturally and under all circumstances. It was always a pleasure to be with him.

(Ed. Note: Leo Nunes is survived by his widow, the former Vivian Vernon; a daughter, Mrs. Nadine Dub; a son Edward V.; five grandchildren and four great grandchildren. American Fencing extends its sincere condolences to his family and friends.)



From L. to R.: Ace Alagna, receiving his Honorary Membership, Stephen B. Sobel, and Denise O'Connor, at the Italian News Dinner.

PUBLISHER HONORED

Ace Alagna, publisher of the Italian Tribune News, a New Jersey weekly, was awarded an Honorary AFLA Life Membership by AFLA President Stephen B. Sobel, on May 10 at the annual Italian News Fencing dinner. The dinner, attended by over 250 persons, yearly honors New Jersey's outstanding collegiate and scholastic fencers.

In 1969, with the cooperation of Dr. Sam D'Ambola he inaugurated a weekly fencing column in the Tribune. A friend of fencing for over thirty years, Mr. Alagna helped establish the All State high school fencing team awards, various special awards for New Jersey fencers who had done well in State, National, or intercollegiate tournaments, as well as the annual Tribune fencing dinner.



FOREIGN SECRETARY'S NOTICE

With the growing interest in fencing in the U.S., the number of A.F.L.A. members wishing to participate in competition abroad is increasing. In order to avoid possible embarrassment caused by improper entries, the following procedure should be followed: Request entries should be forwarded to: Chaba M. Pallaghy, A.F.L.A. Foreign Secretary, Box 336, Milford, Pa. 18337, and should be received no later than 30 days before the date of the competition. (Preferably sooner). All entries have to be in writing specifying name, address, telephone number, F.I.E. number of person(s) wishing to enter. Name, date and location of competition, intended date and means of arrival. F.I.E. License Cards can be obtained by writing Mr. Irwin Bernstein, A.F.L.A. Secretary. (no charge). Copy of letter requesting F.I.E. card should be attached to entry request. F.I.E. rules specify that entries to an international competition have to be made through the home Federation. In the event the competition applied for will accept a limited number of entries from any one country, the Foreign Secretary will submit all applications received (on time) to the International Selection Committee, which in turn will make the determination which fencers to enter and will so instruct the Foreign Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP REMINDER

1. If your address is incomplete or incorrect or you move without notifying us, your mail will not reach you. **Our magazine is not forwarded.** Thus, even if you leave your new address at a post office, you will not receive that issue of the magazine. Changes should be sent to the AFLA National Secretary, Irwin F. Bernstein, 249 Eton Place, Westfield, New Jersey, 07090, by the first day of the magazine month (for example by Nov. 1 for the Nov./Dec. issue).

2. If you relocate permanently or attend school in another division, your division transfer is not automatic. When you pay your dues you note a division (students may select either their home or school division; all members may select either their resi-

1975 JUNIOR CHAMPION:

Due to the fact that experience over the past two years indicates preparation for World Championship start soon enough, the International Committee invites applications for the following positions for the Cadre or Under-20 U.S. Team:

Chief of Mission, Team Captain, Team Captain, Manager, Team Armorer, Two internationally rated (a working knowledge of French All expenses, travel to the aspen of the U.S. team and to the site of petition, food and board are expected absorbed by the applicants. Site at competition: Mexico City, Mexico, 31, 1975. All selections will be made International Selection Committee A.F.L.A. and will be based on the preference of the applicant at the discretion of the Committee. Selection of the will be made from the applicant U.S. Commission on Fencing R Officials. It is anticipated that the stay in Mexico City 7-10 days. Applications should be submitted as early as but no later than December 15, 1974. Applications should be addressed to the International Selection Committee can be mailed to Mr. Peter Tist Griswold Place, Glen Rock, N. J. C

dence or club division). You are to choose a division on one basis having the other mailing address. If you have paid, you may transfer for the National Championship merely by notifying the National Secretary by Nov. 1. Any change later in the year however must be approved by the forehand. If you wait until the event, you may be unable to enter the National Championship.

FENCING MASTER WANT

A fencing master is needed at State University. Interested persons should contact Richard Wells, Education Dept., San Diego, CA 92115.

THE KNEE IN SPORT

By Andre Cadet

(Ed. Note: Andre Cadet lectures in Health and Physical Education at Brooklyn College, is Varsity Wrestling coach at Long Island University, and holds a Black Belt in Korean Karate.)

Knee injuries trouble and incapacitate ballet dancers, football players, karate men, tennis enthusiasts and skiers — to name a few — as well as fencers.

However, a knee injury is not unique to athletes. The non-athletic housewife, office worker, student, and cab driver sustain chronic knee injuries throughout their lives. Many a young man has been deprived of his military training because of a so called trick-knee.

A human individual is either loose structured or tight structured. Research indicates that there may be a correlation between somato-type and certain kinds of ligamentous and muscular injuries. In a recent study designed to investigate why so many professional football players were suffering knee injuries, it was discovered that independent of turf, physical size, muscular development, weight and the circumstances of a given accident, those layers with what shall be called "loose" ligamentous structure suffered injuries at the knee seven times as frequent as those who have tight ligamentous structure. It seems that athletic agility and loose jointedness are closely correlated. Through testing you can ascertain what type of structure you are and subsequently perform the proper exercise to modify your type.

Generally, women are found to be "looser" than men. (They are not necessarily better athletes though, because their musculature is usually not so well developed.) Therefore, females have a higher susceptibility to ligamentous injuries, especially of the collateral ligaments and the meniscus. (The collateral ligaments run vertically — the tibial collateral attaches the femur and the tibia on the medial side of the knee. The fibular collateral attaches the femur and the fibula on the lateral side of the knee. The meniscus — medial and lateral — are bagel

shaped and lie on top of and encircle the tibia. They adapt to the shapes of the femoral condyles (a bump on the bone), buffer the jars of walking and jumping, prevent frictional wear, and deformation, and allow the motions of the knee joint.) Females have broader hips in proportion to height so that the shafts of the femur that are not completely vertical in the male, are even less so in the female. Add heredity, nutrition, disease, occupational and recreational activity, muscular development and footgear as variables and you can easily surmise the stress that the knee sustains and the resultant injuries.

The knee is the most complex joint in the human body. It is an extension and flexion joint and in certain positions has internal and external rotation. The range of movement is 135 degrees and is stopped by the contact of the gastrocnemius against the hamstring group and by the capsular and cruciate ligaments. (The anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments are the main structures which partially divide the knee joint cavity into right and left halves. They criss-cross and attach the femur to the tibia. The capsular ligament is attached firmly to both bones of the joint, enclosing it completely. This capsule is lined internally by a thin vascular synovial membrane which secretes synovial fluid into the joint cavity. This fluid provides nourishment and lubricates the joint.) The knee joint is formed by three separate articulations: between the medial condyles of the femur and the tibia, between the lateral condyles of the femur and the tibia, and between the patella (knee cap) and the femur.

The patella is a flat round triangular bone that protects the anterior of the knee joint. It is contained in ligament that attaches the tibia to the quadriceps tendon. It is regarded as a sesamoid bone, which means embedded in certain tendons where the latter are subjected to compression as well as to their usual tensile stresses.

By this time, if you didn't look in an anatomy book to find the difference between a tendon and a ligament, I am obligated to decrease your suspense:

Ligaments — they attach bone to bone in areas of moveable joints, are tough but flexible, limit range of movement and prevent dislocation. They are as strong as tendons but have more elasticity.

Tendons — they attach bone to muscle, they don't stretch but have great strength.

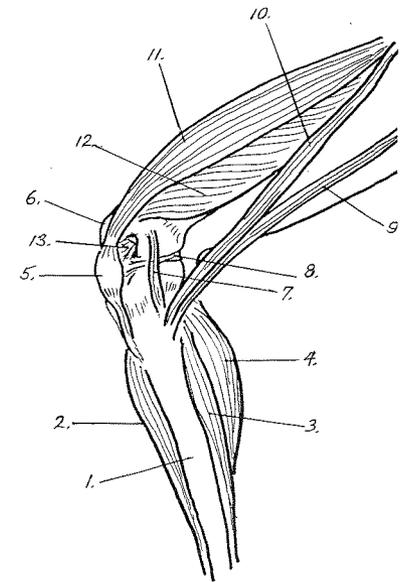
The following are the 12 muscles that act upon the knee joint. They are divided into 3 groups:

The hamstring group — Semitendinous, semimembranosus, and biceps femoris (don't get this last muscle mixed up with the biceps brachii, which is in the upper arm and the first muscle flexed when showing off.) All are 2 joint muscles, which means that the muscle acts upon two different joints. In this case, they extend the hip joint, while they flex the knee joint.

The quadriceps femoris group — Rectus femoris, (the kicking muscle, a 2 joint muscle — flexes the hip and extends the knee), vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius, vastus medialis. The latter three extend the knee only.

The unclassified group — The sartorius (the longest muscle in the body, that helps to cross your legs.), the popliteus (it is a little muscle directly behind your knee joint. It helps unlock the knee, when it bears weight in flexion. Also it helps rotate the femur outward, which counters the inward rotation when the knee is hyperextended. This inward and outward rotation is by the ankle and hip joint since no rotation is possible in the locked out position. Conversely, when the knee is flexed, the collateral ligaments become progressively more slack permitting inward and outward rotation. When the knee reaches 90 degrees of flexion, almost 90 degrees of rotation may be possible. (But don't try it, this is a maximum extreme.) The gracilis, the plantaris and the gastrocnemius finish the group (with both of the latter also plantar flexing the ankle; point your toe).

Let's take a look at the difference between one and two joint muscles. One joint muscles are necessary to provide individualization of movement. Two joint muscles are



A greatly simplified sketch of the inside of right knee and leg.

1. The Tibia Bone; 2. the Tibialis Ant Muscle, which helps flex the foot; 3. the S Muscle, which helps extend the foot; 4. the trocnemius Muscle, which helps extend foot; 5. the Patella (knee cap); 6. the head of femur (thigh bone); 7. a Medial Collateral ment; 8. a Meniscus Cartilage; 9. the Gr Muscle; 10. the Sartorius Muscle; 11. the R Femoris Muscle (attached via the Patella to Tibia); 12. the Vastus Medialis Muscle (another the Quadriceps); 13. the Cruciate Ligament (side the knee joint).

much more efficient when some def combination of actions at two different joints simultaneously is required — as the knee and hip joints in walking. work of walking requires an expenditure 2.61 H.P. by the 2 joint limb muscle: only single joint muscles were used. H.P. would be needed. This is why thigh is so big; because 2 joint muscles have their home in its confines.

Your gain in efficiency, however, achieved at the cost of great vulnerability to injury. A common example is seen "tennis leg". When the knee is fully ex

ded and the ankle is dorsiflexed, a sudden strain may result in a transverse rupture of the medial gastrocnemius.

The extended knee increases postural stability, because of lack of rotation, but now the knee joint is very vulnerable to injury from lateral forces. This stability is provided by the muscles and both collateral ligaments, both cruciate ligaments, and the articular capsule. We can imagine a football or karate player being hit on the side of the knee with the painful consequences, as Joe Namath will tell you. The meniscus may be split or cracked from a lateral blow also. Because ballet dancers spend much of their time on the toe in a locked knee position, they have a great strain on the cruciate ligaments, that frequently tear with much suffering. Also, a direct fall on the patella, if it doesn't break it, will dislocate it — and put you out of action for a good 6 months. Visualize a skier gliding downhill smoothly until he catches a ski tip in a rut. One ski veers 90 degrees away from the original direction and he falls forward. His medial collateral and cruciate ligaments are usually completely torn. Especially with the new highback plastic boots the knee takes all the stress. However, with these boots the ankle is much safer due to its solid entombment.

Many of the uninformed like to condemn the full squat whether you use weights or not. If performed properly this exercise is safe and a great strength builder. Improperly means using a board under your heels. This compensates for lack of flexibility but adds unnecessary stress on the knee. It also takes the strain away from the area where it should be: the gluteus maximus, medius and minimus, the quadriceps, flexors and extensors of the spine. Many like to bounce at the bottom position to help their return upward. This bounce is dangerous and can stress the ligaments and the cartilage which in turn stretch the supporting structures and predispose the joint to injury. Properly means — flatfooted, going down slowly, not bouncing and preceded by 5 sets of leg extensions.

Fencing has different problems than the above mentioned activities. The latter are symmetrical while the former is asymmetrical. This fact suggests different injuries for different legs. Generally fencers have not been trained to use progressive resistance exercises so they are stressing the knee joint without the help that strong muscles would lend.

When the rear leg is extended and turned out beyond you knee injury is only micrometers away. The medial meniscus, and the medial collateral ligaments can be easily torn. And because the outward rotation occurs at the hip and ankle joints the following muscles are apt to be torn if proper stretching and warm up are not combined with coordinated movements to the front in balance when you lunge: The vastus medialis, the sartorius, and the gracilis (the latter is a two joint muscle; besides being a hip flexor it is a hip adductor muscle, and it is usually referred to as a groin muscle).

The forward or bent leg poses other problems. When you lunge, you hit the floor with a forceful impact. This force puts heavy stress on both ligaments, both collateral ligaments as well as on the following muscles; the rectus femoris, vastus intermedius, sartorius, gracilis, and the hamstring group. Again, proper warmup, footgear, body position and progressive resistance exercises can minimize injuries.

One last consideration for all participants in the above and all activities is what kind of a home you give your foot. High platforms and heels add unique stress to the knee overall. If you compound this with lower back muscle shortening because of change of body position and pregnancy you are asking to become a cripple by age 25.

The saying that the best defense is a good offense applies to protecting the knee joint also. If you change the wording to: Prevent the injury, before you have to cure it. Injuries and habitually poor postures can permanently overstretch the ligaments. This, when coupled with weak muscles predisposes a joint to easy dislocation.

If you do sustain a knee injury, don't have it treated by being immobilized for longer than 3 or 4 days. During prolonged immobilization of the knee joint ankylosis

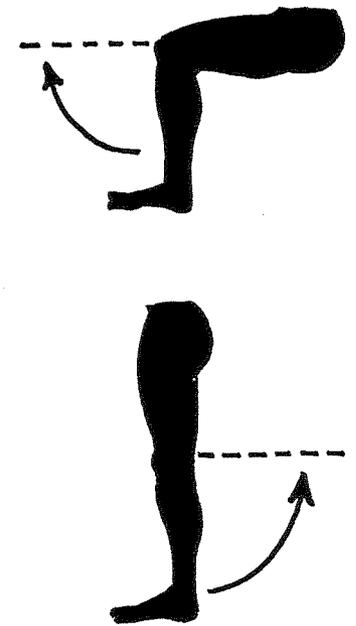
may occur. This is the knitting together of two bones, resulting in a stiff joint. It is often progressive and irreversible. In fact, within 24 hours after injury to the knee, disuse atrophy, wasting of the thigh muscles, and a loss of coordination between the muscle groups involved may be notable. The above is possible due to a reflex mechanism which seeks to protect the articular synovial membrane. A disproportionate atrophy of the vastus medialis is common clinically. Once the knee has stiffened, restoration of strength to the vastus medialis in particular and of mobility in general to the knee is extremely difficult.

Current practice, throughout the world suggests that both prevention and treatment of knee injuries are achieved through the development of quadriceps and hamstring strength through progressive resistance exercise.

Both rehabilitation and prevention programs utilize leg extensions in high repetitions and sets with light weights. (75 reps x 40 lbs. x 10 sets; 4 times per week.) Full range movement is indicated where the muscles are in a prestretched starting position. The extension machine should have a cam that adjust the machine's resistance to your muscle strength throughout the full range of movement. This full range movement must be in the rotary form to extract maximum results. Both the quadriceps and the hamstring group should be worked during the exercise period.

All of the following suggestions of exercise should be in addition to the leg extension program. A leg press machine is valuable in that you do not have any pressure on your back, and is a safe substitute for regular squats with weights. For building maximum overall body strength the front and rear squat is unsurpassable. Precautions must be taken though, as mentioned previously. Heel raising, again with high reps and light weights is the ideal way to build the gastrocnemius and the popliteus. You can alternate sets by having your toes pointed first inward then outward.

Isometric exercises are not generally indicated for injured knee joints, although in moderation, they may have some value. The



Two modes of exercise for preventive therapeutic conditioning of the knee. Top tension. Bottom, flexion.

movement of turning your foot inward called inversion, and the movement of turning your foot outward is called eversion isometric exercise for the former would while standing press your foot against a board that is immobile between your feet. An exercise for the latter is while standing press your foot outward against a door or similar object. Hold each movement for 6 seconds (3 sets) but **don't forget to breathe**. This is extremely important. If you hold your breath the valsalva phenomenon can occur. This is where the blood doesn't enter the right heart because it is blocked, resulting in a decrease in the output of the left heart and a pressure change inside the heart. Then, when you start breathing, the blood rushes in, and the heart enlarges.

When you are making up an exercise for yourself, be aware of the two main kinds of contractions: A concentric contraction is when the muscle is shortening as well as contracting. An eccentric contraction is when the muscle is actually lengthening when it is contracting. An example: Picture yourself seated on a bench with your legs unsupported in front of you. Now have your partner apply pressure to the lower leg. This will force a lengthening contraction of your quadriceps.

Other preventions and therapies include walking and running on soft sand, bicycling, ultra sound, diathermy, whirlpool bath (the latter is used mainly for cleansing the skin and improving circulation but not strengthening) and a new in the U.S.A. but old in Japan — Shiatsu — a finger pressure therapy, over the same points as where an acupuncture needle would be inserted.

For "the nothing else works" individual there is a system innovated in California called "Rolfing". This is a very vigorous massage that restructures the body by actually lengthening muscles and loosens bound down connective tissue and muscles with psychological counseling. The treatment is given in ten sessions of one hour durations for each.

In conclusion, keep in mind the four types of muscle exercise for your continued health and longevity.

Passive exercise is movement of a segment of the body without any voluntary motion on the part of the patient. A therapist performs the movement.

Active resistive exercise is a combination of voluntary motion by the patient and an external force.

Active exercise is purposeful voluntary motion with or without the influence of gravity — no other assistance is permitted.

Progressive resistance exercise is the application of a systematically increasing load to a specific muscle or muscle group carried through a full range of movement.

Of course the above do not increase cardiovascular fitness, or weight reduction, but that's another story.

SETON HALL INDUCTS THREE INTO HALL OF FAME

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

At a ceremony on April 19, Seton Hall University (South Orange, N.J.) inducted three of its most prominent fencing personalities into its sports Hall of Fame: Dean Cetrulo, the late Dr. Gerald Cetrulo, and Harry Boutsikaris.

Dean Cetrulo was the youngest national champion in AFLA history when he won a four-way barrage for first place in the 1941 foil final at the age of 22. He repeated in foil in 1947 and took the AFLA national sabre title in 1948. As a member of the 1948 Olympic Team in foil and sabre, he reached the individual semifinals in both weapons and was a member of our bronze medal winning sabre team and our fourth place foil team. He is currently a secondary school administrator in Hillside, N.J.

The late Dr. Gerald Cetrulo, an older brother of Dean's, was a highly ranked foil fencer during the 1920's and '30's. A graduate of Dartmouth, he qualified for the 1932 U.S. Olympic Team but was unable to compete because of the demands of his internship.

Along with Dr. James Flynn, he helped establish the New Jersey Division of the AFLA. At one point, his Barringer High School (Newark, N.J.) Team won 101 consecutive dual meets while his Seton Hall University Team was credited with "only" an 87 match winning streak.

Harry Boutsikaris is the present coach of Seton Hall, the North Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships for the past three seasons. He has held that position since 1962. Along with the Cetrulo's, he and other members of his own family have contributed many fencers and coaches to New Jersey interscholastic and intercollegiate fencing for the past forty years.

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1974 UNDER 20 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

by William A. Goering

The U.S. Under 20 World Championship Team assembled in New York for briefings, distribution of equipment, and a team dinner before boarding for the trip to Istanbul, Turkey. After a pleasant stopover in Zurich, Switzerland, where a luncheon and tour of the city was provided by the airline, the team arrived in Istanbul late on April 9. After two days of practice and acclimatization the Foil Event opened the tournament on April 12. The best U.S. result was obtained in this event when Michael Marx, the youngest team member, reached the third round where he was eliminated in a fence-off after the four-man pool resulted in a three-way tie. In the Women's Sabre, and Epee Events all U.S. entries were eliminated after the second round. This was a poor performance compared to last year's when the U.S. had five semi-finalists and one finalist. This was due to the increased strength of this year's event, which was held in a location within easy travel distance of most European fencing centers, and to the younger and less experienced team the U.S. had this year. While we cannot be encouraged by these results, we must realize that all countries will experience uneven results in the tournament because of graduation of strong young fencers to the senior ranks. The Under 20 program provides an opportunity for early exposure of our talented competitors to international competition and must be encouraged.

Many persons contributed to the effort to send a full team to Istanbul. Chaba Pallaghy was the organizing force and he was ably assisted by Joe Gordon who made the travel arrangements and Peter Tishman the league treasurer who handled the finances. Emily Johnson provided sweat suits and George Santelli donated weapon bags to each competitor. These items strengthen the team unity and mark the U.S. Team's presence at the championships. The cadre included coaches Mike Dasaro and Raoul Sudre, manager Ferenc Zold and armorer George Nonomura. These gave unstintingly of their time, effort, and experience to insure that our

competitors could give their full attention to the competition.

The organization of the 1974 Championships was not up to that of the Argentinians in 1973, especially in the area of transportation. However, a full complement of international and national federation officials were sent and the events were well directed. Several rule changes were announced. We expect our officials in Grenoble will verify these rules and interpretations to help our fencers keep up with international trends.

Finally I wish to reiterate two recommendations I made after the 1973 Championships. The first is that we must send qualified officials with every team. This establishes our credentials in international fencing more than any other step. The second is to take only three competitors in each weapon on the Under 20 Team trip. These fencers can better use the travel money to attend strong tournaments in their home sphere and gain competitive experience. These recommendations could easily be put into effect for the 1975 Under-20 Championships to be held in Mexico City.

FIE FOUNDED 1913

Following a great congress of fencing in Ghent, Belgium and at the initiative of Rene LaCroix, the federations of Great Britain, Belgium, Bohemia, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, and Norway met in Paris on November 29, 1913 to proclaim the founding of the Federation Internationale d'Escrime (FIE), the International Fencing Federation.



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From The President



by Steve Sobel

The Need for a Standard or Test Method in Fencing

When a Fencer purchases a jacket, or mask, how does he know which one is best? When a Director of Athletics orders uniforms for a school team, which of the available alternatives will be the best for his budget? How can anyone determine if the equipment and clothing of the fencer "assures the maximum protection compatible with the freedom of movement essential to fencing"? (Rule 27 Subdivision 1). The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has a special committee F-8 on Sports Equipment and Facilities which can help to provide the answers to these and many other similar questions.

ASTM-A Voluntary Consensus Standards Organization

The scope of Committee F-8 adopted January 5, 1973 was the "standardization of specifications, test methods and recommended practices for sports equipment and related materials to minimize injury, promotion of knowledge as it relates to protective equipment standards, and consideration of this work with other ASTM Technical Committees and other organizations in the area. The area of interest of the Committee is the establishment of standards for protective equipment and related materials to all sports". The Committee, originally formed in 1969 with initial emphasis on football injuries and equipment, was completely reorganized this past year. The Sports Subcommittees now functioning are football, gymnastics, wrestling, fencing and skiing, with plans to include other sports when representatives are recruited. There are Resources Subcommittees functioning to assist these activity subcommittees, which include medical aspects and biomechanics, playing surfaces and facilities, head gear, footwear, padding, apparel, and shoe-surface interface.

Membership on Committees and subcommittees is open to all, and is divided into 3 major categories-Producers, users, and general interest with ASTM regulations requiring that the number of producer voting interests shall not exceed the combined total of consumers and general voting interests.

Subcommittee F-8.13-Fencing

The Fencing Subcommittee has embarked on two studies initially, the mask and the jacket. The initial meeting on masks indicated that the current FIE Rules adequately describe the distance between the mesh. However, considerable work would be required to develop a test method to determine the strength of the metal to resist penetration, and to develop acceptable standards. Mike DeCicco, former NCAA President and Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Notre Dame University has agreed to supervise a study by a student for academic credit in this area. Through the Apparel Subcommittee of ASTM F-8, a similar academic study was instituted by a student at Cornell University under the direction of Subcommittee Chairman Susan Watkins, who is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis. Hopefully, more fencers with expertise in scientific, medical or equipment areas will join the ASTM Fencing Subcommittee and assist in its important work.

Voluntary Consensus Standards-A Democratic Approach to a Critical Need:

Once the need for standards and test methods is recognized, the voluntary consensus method is the most practical and most acceptable. **Representation of all interests** will assure a fairness in approach, and a complete study and exposure in the area. It also guarantees widespread acceptability when the adoption of a standard results from a vote of approval by all inter-

ested parties. The key to success is therefore representation of all interests. Equipment manufacturers, sellers, consumer representatives, educators, scientists and physicians treating sport injuries are also needed.

ASTM, as a voluntary consensus standards society provides a valuable means to secure this necessary end.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 1974 Annual Meeting of the AFLA was held on June 25, 1974 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. Stephen Sobel, President, called the meeting to order at 8:10 PM at which time a motion to adjourn until after the conclusion of the evening's events was passed with one dissent. The meeting was reconvened at 10:35 PM. Present in addition to the President were Emily Johnson, Vice-President; Irwin Bernstein, Secretary; Peter Tishman, Treasurer; and approximately 35 members in person and 55 members by proxy.

A. Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the 1973 meeting had been published in AMERICAN FENCING and were unanimously accepted as published.

B. Officers Report

There were no officers' reports.

C. By-Laws

The proposed amendments to the AFLA By-Laws concerning dues structure and classes of membership previously published in AMERICAN FENCING were reviewed and voted upon.

- Article IV amended by a vote of 73-8. STUDENT membership to be open to persons not yet 18 as of start of fiscal year (August 1). COLLEGIATE membership to be open to those 18 but not 23.
- Article V amended by a vote of 71-13. Dues scheduled to be changed to

	1 Year	3 Years
Active	\$15.00	\$37.50
Collegiate	8.00	20.00
Student	4.00	10.00

No changes were made in division and section share of dues — the entire in-

crease will go to the National Office which has been experiencing increasing costs and has no steady source funds other than dues.

Associate memberships to be divided into the following categories:

	1 Year	3 Year
Regular	\$ 5.00	\$ 12.00
Supporting	12.00	30.00
Contributing	25.00	60.00
Class "A"	50.00	120.00

(or more) (or more)

The new categories are designed to encourage contributions from non-competitors. One third of the Associate dues are to be turned over to the Division.

D. Elections

There being no nominations by petition the following national officers nominated by the National Nominating Committee, were re-elected: President Stephen Sobel; Executive Vice-President William Goering; Vice-President Emily Johnson; Vice-President Chaba Pallaghy; Secretary Irwin Bernstein; Treasurer Peter Tishman.

E. Unfinished Business

There was no Unfinished Business.

F. New Business

There was no formal New Business. The balance of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of several issues of concern to the membership with the intention of advising the officers and the Board of Directors. Among the topics were:

- The use of a portion of the expected increase in dues revenue to support travel to the Senior and Under-23 World Championships was unanimously recommended. There were differing proposals as to the amount to be designated but there was general agreement that we must send our best fencers to these events by relieving (at least in part) the financial burden that presently prevents some of our most qualified fencers from going.
- The problems surrounding the institution of the current Olympic Selective System in 1973 and the management of the International Squad were the

oroughly reviewed.

a. the current US Olympic Sports Committee was officially appointed in February 1973. A point system was developed and adopted in June, 1973 (in Tucson) with the initial squad composed of the 1973 National Quarter Finalists plus 1971 Pan-American and 1972 Olympic teams. Although no points were awarded prior to the first 1974 squad tryouts, the lack of time to notify all fencers of the system prior to the 1973 Nationals prevented some of them from competing and trying to qualify for the squad. Suggestions were made for consideration by the Sports Committee to try to aid these fencers while continuing to recognize tryouts points already earned by squad members, some of whom have traveled across the country for the tryout events.

b. Although there was substantial disagreement on details there was a consensus of opinion on the principles of:

- (1) Objective, unchanging selection criteria based on competitive performance.
- (2) Prompt and complete communication to all squad members of all necessary information, particularly with regard to available travel subsidies.
- (3) Early, firm scheduling of tryout events to allow for coast to coast travel at discount air fares, when available.

3. Women in Sabre and Epee

a. A committee will be appointed to study participation and recommend guidelines for establishing divisional, sectional and national championships.

b. The Southwest Section reported on a resolution it passed to encourage women in sabre and epee. The Board was asked to change from a passive stance to one of actively promoting the scheduling of local events on an experimental basis.

c. The Southwest Section also resolved that AFLA funds should not be used to defend Civil Rights Actions relating to women's participation in sabre and epee. There are no such suits pending.

4. The hiring of an Executive Secretary as a full or part time employee was proposed as a means of increasing membership sufficiently to not only pay the salary but also generate funds for new programs.

5. The need for developing coaches throughout the country was brought up. Suggestions included having traveling coaches to teach other coaches or national and sectional coaches to set up training centers. The National Fencing Coaches Association of America is obviously concerned with such a project.

G. The meeting was adjourned sine die at 1:10 AM on June 26, 1974.

Irwin F. Bernstein
Secretary



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M.I.T. CAPTURES "IRON MAN" TROPHY AT I.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

In the seventy-seven year history of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, the name of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has not appeared on any of the trophies as a champion. But on March 8-9, at this year's tournament at Harvard, M.I.T. took home the gold in the foil team event, earning the "Little Iron Man", oldest trophy in intercollegiate sports. What's more, they did it with the first all-freshman team in the Association's history.

To top all that, Johann Akermann, a Swedish exchange student and MIT's "A" foilsman, became the first freshman champion in I.F.A. history. Jim Bonacorda of NYU finished second, a medalist for the third year. Robert Trietz of the U.S. Naval Academy was third.

New York University successfully defended its Three-Weapon Team Championship, for its twenty-first victory, primarily because of a strong performance in epee. N.Y.U.'s epee squad not only took first, but accomplished the rare feat of finishing 1, 2, 3 in the individual final as well. What was more unusual was that they finished in "reverse order"; i.e., with Al Peters, their "C" fencer, as the new champion; Hans Wieselgren, "B" fencer, next in second; and Risto Hurme, "A" fencer (and defending champion), third. Peters is only the second "C" fencer to take an IFA title.

The sabre event found Columbia's strong team on top for the third straight year. In the individual final, Peter Westbrook of N.Y.U., the defending champion, finished in a tie for first with Columbia's Tom Losonczy. The ensuing barrage for first went to four-all before Westbrook parried a Losonczy head-cut and made a winning riposte to the chest. Losonczy was second and another Columbian, George Bartos, took third.

The George Cointe Sportsmanship Award went to Jim Bonacorda, the Captain of N.Y.U., the first fencer from his school to be so honored.



The 1974 foil champions of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association — the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (l. to r.) Arlie Sterling; Mich Sarfatti, Manager; Eric Sollee, assistant coach; Silvio Vitale, head coach; Johann Akermann (individual champion); Richard Reimer. Coach Vit is holding the "Little Iron Man" Trophy, oldest intercollegiate sports and emblematic of the I.F. foil team championship since 1894.

M.I.T. first joined the Association in 1908. Their first victory was their first ever in the I.F.A.; as well as the first ever by a trio of freshmen. Johann Akermann, the first freshman champion in the Association's history, is only the second M.I.T. fencer to take a first (the last one was Jose Levis, 1929 I.F.A. foil champion, 1932 Olympic silver medalist, and nine-time A.F.L.A. National Champion).

At the awards presentation following the tournament, Hugo M. Castello, the coach of N.Y.U., received a standing ovation from the audience when N.Y.U. received the Three-Weapon Trophy. This marked the thirteenth time his team finished first in his twenty-seven years as coach, an I.F.A. record. Castello's career, the most successful ever in collegiate coaching, will end with his retirement from N.Y.U. at the end of the season.

RESULTS

New York University, 79; Columbia, 75; Princeton, 61; Cornell, 55; U.S. Military Academy, 52; College of New York, 51; Harvard, 50; Yale, 49; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 49; U.S. Naval Academy, 48; Univ. of Pennsylvania, 47; Rutgers, 45; Pennsylvania State, 41.

INDIVIDUAL FOIL: J. Akermann, MIT; J. Bonacorda, NYU; R. Trietz, USNA; E. Polom, USMA; A. Levy, Cornell; R. Petretti, Princeton.

INDIVIDUAL EPEE: A. Peters, NYU; H. Wieselgren, NYU; R. Hurme, NYU; J. Karousos, CCNY; L. Kramer, Columbia; D. Taylor, Penn.

INDIVIDUAL SABRE: P. Westbrook, NYU; T. Losonczy, Columbia; G. Bartos, Columbia; L. Jackson, Yale; T. Sarikas, Cornell; M. Stalneck, Princeton.

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**JOHNS HOPKINS WINS
MIDDLE ATLANTICS**

by Roger F. Jones

Johns Hopkins University, defending champions, won the three-weapon title at the 23rd Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Fencing Championships, held March 2nd at Temple University. Their victory margin over second-place host Temple, 56 to 40, was a record. The Blue Jays also captured the Sabre Team title, but Stevens Institute of Technology edged them out for the Epee Team and first in the Foil Team went to Drew University. John Roberts of Hopkins won the individual sabre honors with the only undefeated performance of the day, 12-0; teammate Bruce Livingston, 11-1, was second (a repeat of his '73 finish). Neil Gray, Lafayette, was third at 9-3. The individual epee title went to Victor Zayas, Stevens, 10-2, and Tom Slota of Hopkins took second with 9-3; Mark Davis, Hopkins, was third at 8-4 over two others on indicators. Bob Seidenberg, Drew, with 11-1 won the individual foil. C. Ofner, Temple, 9-3, placed second, and Glenn Pantel, Hopkins, ('72 Foil Champion), took third over four others on indicators, with 8-4.

John Pocze, Lafayette, was named Coach of the Year, Haverford College received the Franklin D. Jones Sportsmanship Award.

RESULTS

Team	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total
Johns Hopkins	16	17	23	56
Temple	16	11	13	40
Stevens	5	18	16	39
Drew	19	8	10	37
Lafayette	16	8	12	36
Muhlenberg	8	12	10	30
Haverford	4	10	1	15

CANADIAN NOTES

Thanksgiving weekend in London, Ontario, starts the mid west circuit. In 1973 American Fencers took all the titles: Dan Cantillon, the Epee; Peggy Wallbridge, Ladies Foil; Steve Danosi, the Sabre; and Greg Benko, the Foil. As usual the Epee starts at 9 AM Saturday; Ladies Foil at 11:30 AM. On Sunday the Foil starts at 9:30 AM, followed by sabre at 12 AM.

**1974 NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S
INTERCOLLEGIATES**

by Carla-Mae Richards

The thirteenth annual New England Women's Intercollegiate individual Fencing Championships were held March 10th at Southeastern Massachusetts University in Dartmouth, Mass. Twelve colleges from New England were represented in the tournament with a total of 68 entries.

RESULTS

BEGINNERS (23 Entries): 1. Jean Carlson, URI, 4/1; 2. Joan Quinlan, URI, 3/2, 1.5; 3. Kassira Sukharpinda, M.I.T., 3/2, 1.308; 4. Monica Graveline, URI, 3/2, 1.286; 5. Colleen Wegmont, RIC, 2/3; 6. Carol Seelbach, N.E., 0/5.

NOVICE (17 Entries): 1. Carie Glenn, R.I.C., 5/0; 2. Nancy Ross, BRAN, 4/1; 3. Barbara Birney, WELL, 3/2; 4. Pat Desvignes, MIT, 2/3; 5. Margo Moore, SMU, 1/4; 6. Linda Hague, SMU, 0/5.

INTERMEDIATE (16 Entries): 1. Enid Cornier, SMU, 5/0; 2. Kathy Yergeau, URI, 4/1; 3. Ann Cesan, SMU, 3/2; 4. Gwen Lyman, WELL, 2/3; 5. Maureen Gorman, URI, 1/4; 6. Anji Ehelebe, WELL, 0/5.

ADVANCED (16 Entries): 1. Arell Schurgin, BRAN, 4/1; 2. Carol Vasconcellos, BRAN, 3/2, 1.33; 3. Debbie Prober, BRAN, 3/2, 1.2; 4. Nancy Dowding, URI, 3/2, 1.0; 5. Liz Ronchetti, WPI, 1/4, .667; 6. Rosie Graudins, RIC, 1/4, .421.

JUNIOR SUPER-FINALS: 1. Nancy Ross, BRAN, 4/0; 2. Joan Quinlan, URI, 3/1; 3. Jean Carlson, URI, 2/2; 4. Barbara Birney, WELL, 1/3; 5. Carie Glenn, RIC, 0/4.

SENIOR SUPER-FINALS: 1. Debbie Prober, BRAN, 3/1; 2. Arell Schurgin, BRAN, 2/2, 1.182; 3. Kathy Yergeau, URI, 2/2, .917; 4. Carol Vasconcellos,

TIGRESS OPEN

The third annual Tigress Open will be held October 26 and 27 at Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina offering women's individual and women's team competition. As in last year's open, women's sabre and epee will be also scheduled if enough express interest. Advanced registration required. Interested women or women's teams should contact:

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CALIFORNIA STATE WINS NIWFA CHAMPIONSHIPS EDGES CORNELL BY TWO POINTS; WALBRIDGE WINS

by Jeffrey R. Tishman

The Mildred Stuyvesant-Fish Trophy, prize of the winning team at the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association Championships, will make its longest trip ever this season — to the trophy case of the Fullerton Campus of California State University — to mark the first win ever by a western school in this forty-six year old tournament.

Twenty-five of the Association's forty-six member colleges competed in the two-day meet, hosted by Cornell University on April 5-6.

The California school took first by a two-bout margin, 81-79, over Cornell, champion for the past two years. Third place went to eight-time champion William Paterson College (N.J.), five points behind the winner. These three teams exchanged the lead several times over both days, and were all within two points of each other until the last three rounds. At that point, California started to pull ahead as Cornell and William Paterson battled to a stand-off in a final round match.

A controversy over the substitution procedure used by Cornell in two rounds stopped the competition for the first day at the thirteenth round instead of the fifteenth as originally planned. The bout committee's



photo by Miller
NIWFA Individual Medalists (l. to r.) — second place, Iza Farkas, William Paterson; champion, Peggy Walbridge, Cornell; third place, Jeannine Lynch, William Paterson.



photo by Cornell
back row — (l. to r.) Susan McCourt (1973 Champion, 5th this year); Leslie Bleamaster II (coach); Debbie Robertson (8th individually).
front row — (l. to r.) Virginia Bleamaster; Leslie Bleamaster (mascot); Kerry Tiberi.

decision, finally sustained after ninety minutes by a jury of appeal, required Cornell to forfeit the two bouts involved, and these points proved to be the critical ones that cost the host school at least a tie for the title.

The individual title went to Peggy Walbridge, of Cornell, who was undefeated in the final. Peggy was the winner of the NIWFA Winter Invitational in February and had been runner-up in the NIWFA Championships two years ago. Iza Farkas, of William Paterson College, finished second, losing only to the champion. In third place was Jeannine Lynch, also of William Paterson.

The George Santelli Award for NIWFA Coach of the Year went to Leslie Bleamaster II, of California State — Fullerton. The Founders Award for Meritorious Service by an alumnae of the association was con-

ferred on Patricia Flynn, formerly of William Paterson College. For the second time, an award for the fencer displaying the best technique and style was presented by NIWFA Olympic Alumnae to Kathy Stevenson of Cornell.

The first four individuals were named "First Team All-Americans"; the second four individuals were named "Second Team All-Americans." Next year's championship will be hosted by the State University of New York College at Brockport.

INDIVIDUAL TOTALS

1. Peggy Walbridge	(Cornell)	8-0
2. Iza Farkas	(Wm. Pat.)	7-1
3. Jeannine Lynch	(Wm. Pat.)	5-3
4. Debra Cinotti	(Barnard)	4-4 (1.091)
5. Sue McCourt	(California)	4-4 (1.087)
6. Anne Marie Williams	(Brooklyn)	4-4 (.958)
7. Mary Lou Caffarra	(Montclair)	3-5
8. Debbie Robertson	(California)	1-7
9. Lisa Geisler	(Penn State)	0-8

TEAM TOTALS

1. California State Univ. (Fullerton)	81
2. Cornell University	79
3. William Paterson College	76
4. Montclair State College (N.J.)	65
5. Brooklyn College	64 (1.3)
6. Pratt Institute	64 (1.3)
7. Herbert Lehman College	62
8. Pennsylvania State University	58
9. City College of New York	54
10. Trenton State College	51
11. Hunter College	47 (.9)
12. Barnard College	47 (.9)
13. Fairleigh Dickinson U. (Teaneck)	45
14. Randolph-Macon Women's College	41
15. Madison College	40
16. Temple University	39
17. Ohio State University	38
18. New York University	36
19. University of Rhode Island	35 (.9)
20. Brockport State College (N.Y.)	35 (.9)
21. University of Pennsylvania	34 (.9)
22. Buffalo State College (N.Y.)	34 (.9)
23. University of North Carolina	32
24. Jersey City State College (N.J.)	24
25. Indiana University of Pennsylvania	19

Here's news from Ed Richards!

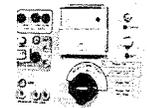
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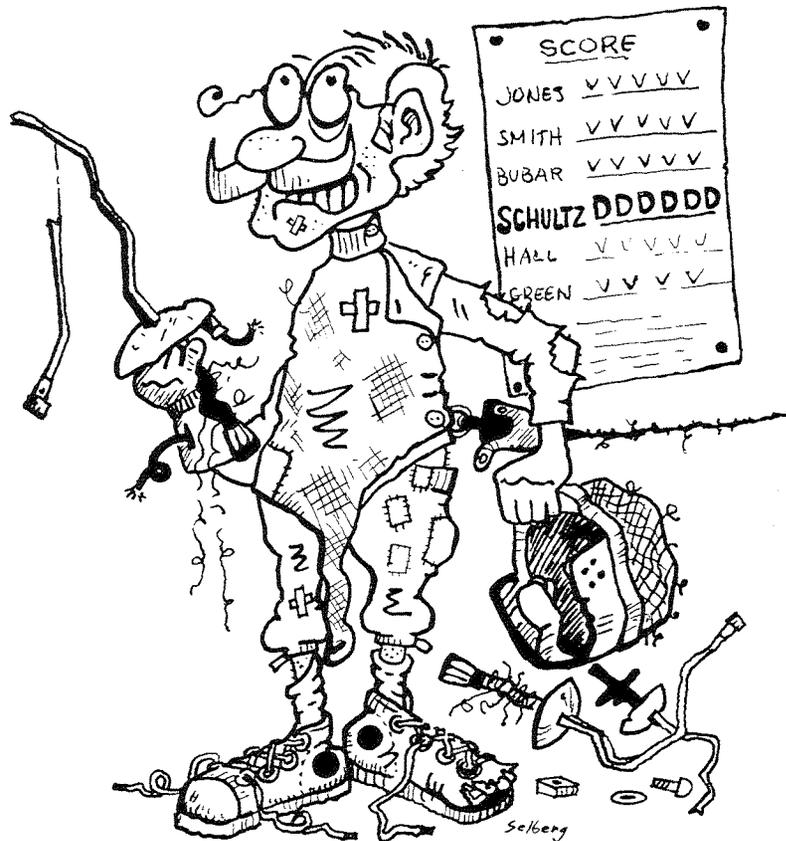
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NORTH ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

Seton Hall University, coached by Harry Boutsikaris, took its third straight three weapon title when it hosted the 24th North Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships on March 9. Winning performances by their foil and sabre squads offset their weaker showing in epee, which was won by the State University of New York at Binghampton, coached by Jacques Piguet.

Only two fencers were undefeated during the team events — Tom Boutsikaris of Seton Hall in pool "A" of foil, and Bob Congleton of Rutgers (Newark) in pool "B" of sabre.

Two big upsets occurred in the individual finals. Paul Martino, of William Paterson, the National Junior Olympic Champion, won the foil this time also over defending champion Tom Boutsikaris of Seton Hall. Bruce Livingston of Johns Hopkins dethroned the defending sabre champion, Bill Stanback, of Pace. Robert Deitch, of SUNY at Binghampton, won the epee title.

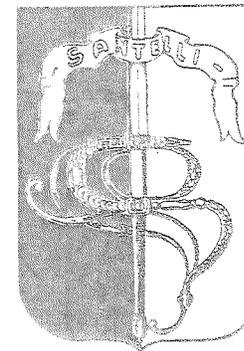
RESULTS

	F	E	S
Seton Hall	18	10	16
Johns Hopkins	12	15	15
SUNY-Binghampton	14	16	8
Wm. Paterson	13	16	8
Rutgers-Newark	12	9	15
Cornell	14	7	8
Montclair State	5	11	9
Newark Engineering	5	11	9
SUNY-Buffalo	7	7	9
Jersey City State	8	3	5
Pace	2	5	8

FOIL 1. Martino, Wm. Paterson; 2. Boutsikaris, Seton Hall; 3. Congleton, Rutgers (Newark) in pool "B" of sabre.

EPEE 1. Deitch, SUNY-Bing.; 2. Davin, SUNY-Bing.; 3. Fischer, Wm. Paterson; 4. Livingston, Johns Hopkins; 5. Yelvington, Wm. Paterson; 6. Frey, Seton Hall.

SABRE 1. Livingston, J. Hopkins; 2. Stanback, SUNY at Binghampton; 3. Munz, SUNY-Bing.; 4. Congleton, Rutgers-Newark; 5. Stanback, Rutgers-Newark; 6. Verducci, Montclair.



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NYU SWEEPS NCAA

by Jim Mones

New York University, which received strong performances from all three of its fencers, won the National Collegiate Athletic Association fencing championship on March 30 for the 11th time, a record.

NYU finished the three day meet at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, with 62 victories in 69 bouts, and a total of 92 points. Wayne State, the runner-up, trailed by five points as Penn placed third with 72 points.

The Violets, who were the defending champions, have won the tourney in four of the last five years. The victory capped a superb career for Hugo Castello, who ended his 27 year coaching reign at NYU after the competition. During his career, NYU teams captured 10 N.C.A.A. and 13 Inter-collegiate Fencing Association titles, both records for a fencing coach.

"Before the competition started I had hoped to go out a winner," said Castello, who was selected coach of the year by his colleagues. "Now I have done that. Wayne State was always close behind, but our fencers never let up."

In the individual competition, Wayne State captured two of three championships. Steve Danosi of Wayne State, who was the silver medalist last year, dethroned Peter Westbrook of NYU for the sabre championship. They were deadlocked after the final two rounds with 22-1 won-lost records. In a fence-off, Danosi triumphed, 5-4.

For Greg Benko of Wayne State, however, the road to the foil championship was easier. He was unbeaten in 23 times on the strip.

Risto Hurme of NYU won his second straight epee crown when he finished ahead of the field with a 19-4 record.

In a vote by the fencers from the 50 schools at the meet, the Violets received the three top fencer of the year trophies. Bonacorda was awarded the Illinois Memorial Trophy in foil, Hurme was selected for the Princeton-Cornell Trophy in epee and Westbrook was given the Michigan Memorial Trophy in sabre. It was the first time that members of

NCAA RESULTS

Final Team Standings

	Foil	Epee	Saber	Total
NYU	31	29	32	92
Wayne State	33	22	32	87
Penn	23	26	23	72
MIT	28	20	21	69
Cornell	20	27	22	69
Columbia	17	20	29	66
CCNY	21	27	16	64
Air Force	18	26	19	63
North Carolina	25	21	17	63
Johns Hopkins	14	24	22	60
Harvard	26	6	26	58
Princeton	16	19	23	58
Notre Dame	3	26	23	52
Illinois	27	4	21	52
Penn State	20	26	6	52
Seton Hall	26	18	4	48
St. John's	17	7	23	47
Paterson	25	20	2	47
Ohio State	5	25	15	45
Army	20	6	16	42
Detroit	5	20	17	42
Michigan State	4	15	22	41
Maryland	20	16	3	39
Pratt	17	4	18	39
Long Beach	14	20	4	38
Duke	17	7	14	38
Northridge	2	5	27	34
Yale	4	3	26	33
Rutgers	22	6	4	32
Navy	19	5	5	29
Stanford	7	18	0	25
Binghamton	3	18	3	24
Lake Superior	2	20	1	23
Raleigh	0	6	12	18
William and Mary	0	14	0	14
Cleveland State	6	4	4	14
Chicago Circle	5	2	5	12
St. Augustine	6	6	0	12
Baruch	4	4	3	11
Buffalo	3	2	5	10
Jersey City	2	6	2	10
Poly Tech	0	6	4	10
Stevens Tech	0	4	5	9
Wisconsin	2	2	4	8
Dartmouth	3	2	2	7
Fullerton	0	6	0	6
Oberlin	0	0	6	6
Case Western	1	2	2	5
Rice	0	4	0	4
San Jose	4	0	0	4

the same team captured all three of the awards.

It was also the first time that a team successfully defended a championship with the same fencing trio from the previous year. Bonacorda, Westbrook and Hurme were members of NYU's N.C.A.A. championship combination in 1973.

Individual Results

FOIL: 1. Benko, Wayne St. (23-0); 2. Bonacorda, NYU (21-2); 3. Ackerman, MIT (18-5); 4. Littel, Illinois (17-6); 5. Bennett, Harvard (16-7); 6. Boutsikaris, Seton Hall (16-7); 7. Martine, Paterson (15-8); 8. Krause, North Carolina (15-8); 9. Grant, Penn (13-10); 10. Mathis, Rutgers (12-11).

EPEE: 1. Hurme, NYU (19-4); 2. Karousos, CCNY (17-6); 3. Torino, Cornell (17-6); 4. Taylor, Penn (16-7); 5. Jacques, Air Force (16-7); 6. Fellows, Notre Dame (16-7); 7. McCormick, Penn State (16-7); 8. Crawford, Ohio (15-8); 9. Davis, Johns Hopkins (14-9); 10. Schnieder, Wayne State (12-11).

SABER: 1. Danosi, Wayne State (22-1); 2. Westbrook, NYU 9 (22-1); 3. Losoncsy, Columbia (19-4); 4. Fuertes, Northridge (17-6); 5. Jacobsen, Yale (16-7); 6. Rutledge, Harvard (16-7); 7. Ivey, Penn (13-10); 8. Maitenyi, St. John's (13-10); 9. Uffelmann, Princeton (13-10); 10. Difulglio, Notre Dame (13-10).

THE HELENE MAYER

by Mary Huddleson

Once more Northern California lad the Helene Mayer Trophy go glin over the southern horizon, this time firm grip of a new winner from S California, Bonnie Linkmeyer of Sal Although she dropped two bouts course of the see-saw battle during women finals, she kept her cool anged the clear victor from a strong entrants.

Almost all of the original 29 e stayed on after the first round ar tinued to fence in the Pauley Balli the University of California in Berkel

Results of the finals: 1. B. Lin Mori (7-2); 2. H. Kink, Halberstadt (L. Kryworuchenko, Marki (6-3); 4. T. Marki (6-3); 5. S. Posthumous, Co (5-4); 6. J. Michaelis, Marki (4-5) Moody, Marki (4-5); 8. B. Hoepner, M 6); 9. G. Notowitz, Marki (2-7); 10. f stedt, Marki (2-7).

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Letters to the Editor

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein,

While glancing through the '74 March/April issue of American Fencing, I came across the "Physical Fitness Status of U.S. Fencers" article by Dr. J. R. White and I was greatly impressed by its content.

I have been fencing approximately one year, and up until a couple of months ago I had been engaged in the sport for its activity. Through the efforts of a very adept instructor my attitudes have changed and now I endeavor to compete on a more serious note, with my aspirations set on formidable, but attainable goals.

A couple of months ago I initiated a training program which I put together without professional help. After reading Dr. White's article, I realize that a correct training program is essential and that I would need help. This is my problem. I do not know anyone knowledgeable enough to help create a training program sufficient for my needs. I am writing to you hoping that you might help to alleviate my problem, that I might have Dr. White's address or that of someone else you may know who would be willing to correspond with me, and is attuned to a fencers training problems.

Thank You
Sincerely
Roger Van Brussel
Newport, Rhode Island

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Ralph,

I call to the attention of our A.F.L.A. rules committee (and whomever else it may concern) a serious discrepancy concerning epee strip rules which exists in the new rules book.

Art. 302 states that the length of the epee field of play is 18 meters, and that on a standard (14 meter) strip "each fencer will be given enough ground so that, being put on guard 2 meters from the center line, he has 7 meters for retreat before he crosses

the rear limit of the strip with both feet." Art. 303, on the other hand, states that "when a fencer has gone beyond the rear limit of the strip with both feet (on a 14-meter strip), he is replaced on guard with his rear foot on the warning line. . . ." (and gets his 2-meter verbal warning).

It is obvious that the two articles are contradictory. If the epee field of play is 18 meters long and the fencer must get 7 meters from his guard line, then he must be stopped and warned when his rear foot touches the end line, not when both feet cross over. Theoretically the end line is the 2-meter warning line for the epee field of play since, when the fencer reaches it, he has 2 meters of ground left. One does not wait to warn foil or sabre fencers until both feet are past their respective warning lines! The effect of Art. 303 is to give an epee fencer an extra meter or so — more precisely, the length of the space between his feet — making the epee field of play closer to 21 or 22 meters.

I feel that Art 303 should be amended to read "warning when rear foot touches end line". May we have a decision on this from our Board, preferably before the start of next season?

I am not suggesting that the Board necessarily go out on a limb and revise FIE rules, and I have every respect for Joe Byrnes' work in translating the rules from the original French, but I do think that this is something which should be resolved one way or the other. The FIE, after all, is nobody's sacred cow and — who knows? — there may even be a very good reason for this discrepancy. But let's find out.

With best regards,
Richard F. Oles
Maryland Division

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein,

It was a great experience meeting and competing in a world competition after hearing so much about international fencing. The European fencers had more confidence and experience due to the popularity of fencing in their countries. We have the same ability but it will take time and hard

work to become top international fencers. Most of our team members were young enough to use the experience they gained in Istanbul for future Under-20 Championships.

In our opinion one of the most outstanding and important members was Dave Nonomura, who was our armorer. He was always there and always willing to help regardless of the time. He worked day and night making sure our weapons passed the strict FIE regulations and we could step on the strip with confidence in our weapons.

The trip could not have been more successful without Dr. Zold, Maitres Sudre and Dasaro, and Chief of Mission William Goering. They deserve many thanks.

Our only regret is that we did not have more time to adjust to the different conditions and tour Istanbul.

Sincerely
Mike Marx
George Nonomura
U.S. 1974 Under-20 Team

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Sir,

I have just seen a copy of the program from Nationals which assigned a number to each competitor. I was told, however, that no number patches were issued to the fencers. Perhaps this was another case of "The best laid plans. . ."

The assigning of numbers to identify competitors at tournaments is a problem at smaller tournaments as well as at Nationals. This need not be a problem in the future.

The computer printouts of AFLA members which was sent to divisional and sectional chairmen shows a one-letter, three-digit number in front of the name of each member. This provides for the identification by number of up to 26,000 fencers.

I am recommending that the Board of Directors adopt the following procedure:

1. Include the above number on the membership card of each AFLA member. (ID number).

2. At the time a member joins the AFLA (new members each year and renewals in a specified season) issue two patches of a standard size with standardized print of the

ID number. Charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of producing the patches.

3. Require each fencer (at discretion of Organizing Committee for each meet) to wear one patch on each side of the uniform. The patches would be considered an integral part of the uniform and would be the responsibility of the individual.

4. Entry forms for competitions should contain a space for the fencer's ID number. The Organizing Committee could then include the ID numbers in the program on score sheets along with the fencer's name.

This procedure will eliminate the need for organizing committees to make and issue patches for each competition and would ensure standardization throughout U.S. I hope that the Board will act favorably to this recommendation.

Sincerely,
Ron Brown
Tallahassee, Florida

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Ralph,

I would like to make a few comments regarding Ms. Goldthwaite's "An Open Letter to Mr. Sobel", which I read in the June issue of American Fencing.

As I recall, the concept of "separate but equal" was set aside, quite realistically, as an impractical solution to an earlier rights movement. I believe it is equally impractical in this situation.

The request is made for "separate but equal" women's events in foil, epee, and sabre, but with the additional provision that women also be allowed to enter the events. I cannot see any objective way of reaching the conclusion that such segregation is either separate or equal.

I was somewhat disappointed that the evidence of good faith, Ms. Goldthwaite, did not offer men the equal opportunity of competing in presently-established women events. I am sure that there would be more than one male with visions of the National Championships in '75 and Montreal in '76.

Of course, this is somewhat ridiculous but in truth, complete equality would

inate women's foil. There would be only three events; foil, epee, and sabre; and these would be open to both men and women.

This would probably resolve our National problems, but would only lead to problems of much broader scope. However, the latter would often be something for Ms. Goldthwaite to take up with the F.I.E.

Warren G. Bohl
Western Pennsylvania Division

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Fencing has been my number one sport for over forty years. My second sport is bowling, which brings up the point of this letter. My bowling shirts all have my name across the shoulders. If you watch football, baseball, or basketball you see the names of the players on their uniforms. Why not fencers?

Fencing is not considered a spectator sport, but why not make it a little easier and more interesting to watch?

A case in point is the "Martini Rossi" that I attend every year (as a spectator). With new people each year, along with the established fencers, it is hard for me to tell "who's who". The score keeper "numbles" a few names between bouts, but I don't know until the finals, when the names are posted, who the contestants are. Except for a few I recognize, most fencers in the preliminaries are nonentities. Who are they? Where are they from? What country? Who is behind that mask?

I would like to see the names, and perhaps the division or location they are from, on the jackets and warm up suits of the fencers.

V. P. Bill Goering tells me this suggestion has been made before, but I wish you would give it some thought.

Thank You
Frank Thomson
Perrysburg, Ohio

WARNING

The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health.

The Editor
American Fencing
Gentlemen,

None of the fencing here is receiving any coverage, even locally. Yesterday I went to the Big Ten Conference Championship at Ohio State University and although I saw some very fine fencing not one word appeared in the sports page before or after. I had to call the campus by phone to be sure the event would be held.

Do sports editors ignore fencing because there is no interest or is there no interest because they ignore it?

How can we spur the public interest in fencing?

Thanks
Thomas M. Miller
Ashland, Ohio

The Editor
American Fencing
Dear Sir,

As per your request for comments on how the American Fencing can be of more value, I suggest that in each issue a full page be devoted to a progressive study of basic fencing. Take one move and properly define it, then discuss it's proper use on offense and from defense. Obtain from coaches around the U.S. (club coaches) about how this move is best taught.

The fencing page can then be removed and put in a loose leaf binder. After a period of a year or more every AFLA member and coach can have an authoritative fencing manual that properly defines the name of moves, how to use, and also how to teach this move.

This, in my opinion will help everyone. The Technical Talks by Joe Byrnes is an excellent format. A full page, both sides, that can be removed and punched devoted to the basics of fencing will do everyone more good than half a mag devoted to meet results.

Sincerely
Lester B. Hansen
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

THE 1974 NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS TOURNAMENT

by Eugene Hamori

In the nineteen twenties and thirties fencers used to gather every year in New Orleans to participate in the activities of the Mardi Gras Fencing Tournament, a merry mixture of fencing, partying and masquerading. This almost-forgotten tradition was revived in a more serious vein this year by a fencing competition on the 23rd of February which was attended by Paul Apostol, our 1973 National Saber Champion, Chaba Elthes, our Olympic coach, and thirty fencers from the South. On the day following the competition a fencing clinic was offered to the participants of the tournament under the expert guidance of Chaba Elthes and Eugene Hamori. The competition this year was limited to sabre and women's foil; next year it is planned for foil and epee, with ladies included in both weapons. All the participants enjoyed the fencing (of surprisingly high quality), the Mardi Gras parades, the famous restaurants and the sight-seeing trips in the historic French Quarter of New Orleans. We are all looking forward to another successful Mardi Gras Fencing Tournament in 1975.

Women's Foil

1. Rachel Perez, Austin; 2. Bea Bucher, New Orleans; 3. Donna van Dewalli, Austin; 4. Barbara Akin, Houston; 5. Cat Davis, New Orleans; 6. Donna Lewis, Houston.

Sabre

1. Paul Apostol, N.Y.F.C.; 2. Martin Johnsen, Dallas; 3. Stuart Allen, N.O.; 4. Chris Trammell, N.O.; 5. Robert Shelby, Houston; 6. Ted Loska, N.O.

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Vincent Surdi and Dr. Samuel D'Ambola testimonial dinner for the Doctor on his ment from coaching.

Dr. D'Ambola models the special mask for future growth of his head after this tri was presented by Vincent Surdi of the Fencing Equipment Co., who "roasted" Dr bola on the occasion of his retirement fi 14 year position as Fencing Coach at Essex lic High School in Newark, New Jersey alleged that the reason for the retireme directly linked to Dr. D'Ambola's team lo matches out of 195 dual meets.

RESEARCH NOTICE

Maestro Oscar Kolombatovich, the p tor of EXCALIBUR Ltd., asks the f our readers for a literary project.

He is writing a history of the equ used in our sport, and is anxious to old catalogues of fencing equipment language. If it is not convenient to the original item, then a good photo it would be fine.

Those wishing to aid in this er should write: Oscar F. Kolombatovic CALIBUR Ltd., 25 Brightside Avenue Northport, New York 11731.

RULES & OFFICIATING

by
Chaba
Pallaghy



During the Martini & Rossi Tournament, Rudolf Karpati, Chairman of the Hungarian Director's Commission, member of the F.I.E. Director's Commission, member of the committee which formulated the new sabre rules, held a very educational clinic, during one of the intermissions of the sabre competition.

As his interpreter, I had a good opportunity to discuss with Mr. Karpati, the reasoning behind these rules. As he pointed out, these rules were known to sabre fencers all along, but due to the deterioration of proper execution of sabre actions, it became necessary to commit this knowledge into writing, enabling directors and fencers to recognize sabre actions properly. It is noteworthy to observe that the only new element introduced in the rules is on the occasion when one fencer attempts to attack, by running, as against the running attack (fleche) as defined by the rules, inasmuch as in this situation a touch must be awarded against the offender (the runner) if hit (scored upon) by the opponent. The clarification of the sabre rules in this manner, will lead undoubtedly to better quality fencing, signs of which could already be observed at major international competitions, including the Martini & Rossi in New York. I also believe that these rules will greatly aid directors in their tasks, especially the ones who cannot claim an extensive sabre background. Quality fencing is directly related to good officiating with the opposite not being necessarily true.

Mr. Karpati also, mentioned an interesting experiment, designed to eliminate simultaneous actions in sabre fencing, which was tried out at several top caliber European competitions. A slight modification of the rules is required to achieve the following: after two simultaneous actions, the fencers are warned. If another simultaneous action follows, a coin will be flipped determining

which of the two fencers will be counted as hit in the event another simultaneous action will follow. (In case of subsequent double actions, the hits will be altered amongst the two fencers in order of the original coin toss). According to Karpati this method produces an almost complete elimination of the double action, producing a much better quality fencing. The reason is the following: the fencer losing the coin toss knows that he will be the one penalized in the event of another double action, therefore, he more than likely will attempt to parry. The other fencer knows that his opponent will attempt to parry, therefore he will be more careful in attacking, indeed he will prepare his attacks well and will attempt to set his opponent up for a clean hit. Result: better fencing on both sides. The improvement should bring sabre fencing back to its heydays. Veritably, in my time and especially amongst top caliber fencers, it was unthinkable to attack without proper preparation.

Mr Karpati informed me that he intends to propose to the F.I.E. Rules Committee that modifications in the sabre rules, permitting the employment of the above described system should be made. According to eyewitness report at the competitions where the system was employed, the fencing was good, and top international fencers won. (One was Maffei, the other by Sidiak, in both cases the other fencer taking second place.) I personally wish to reserve judgement for the time being regarding the proposal for the following reasons:

- As an apparent result of the clarification of the sabre rules the level of fencing has already improved.
- More time is needed for both fencers and officials to learn and adopt the rules.
- Introduction of such a system is artificial and does not properly reflect the combative traditions of sabre fencing.

(Ed. Note: We are informed that the above system was used at the 1974 World Fencing Championships in Grenoble. A full report will follow in our next issue.)

1974 NORTH ATLANTICS

by Carla-Mae Richards, Chairman

The 1974 North Atlantic Senior Sectional Championships were held May 18th and 19th by the New England Division at the new Veteran's Memorial High School in Peabody, Mass. The facilities were the best ever seen at a Sectional Championships with a gym that easily held ten strips on a tartan composition floor that prevented any sliding or skidding. The texture was so good that fencers used to sliding along the strips were compelled to follow more correct footwork. With Denise O'Connor and Jack Keane as our top officials for both testing and directing, the tournament went very smoothly. The addition of a sabre clinic before the sabre event to orient the fencers and directors on rules to be followed in the tournament, and afterwards, to clarify many misconceptions surrounding the application of right of way in the weapon added immeasurably to the overall success of the week-end.

RESULTS

FOIL — (33 Entries, Group II)

1. V. Mannino, L.I., NYAC, 5v; 2. J. Akerman, M.I.T., 4v; 3. M. Sullivan, N.E., Tanner City 2v, 1.0; 4. J. Mullarkey, N.E., Tanner City FC .85; 5. J. Lucido, L.I., NYAC, 1v, .684; 6. G. Kobatovich, L.I., Huntington Fenc. Aca., 1v, .417

SABRE — (18 Entries, Group II)

1. E. House, Conn., Yale, 4v; fence-off, 5/4; 2. Blum, Conn., Yale, 4v; 3. M. Sullivan, N.E., Tanner City FC, 3v; 4. C. Schlick, L.I. Swordsmen .952; 5. R. Garbatini, Conn., NYAC, 2v, .95; 6. Bachner, L.I. Swordsmen, 0v.

EPEE — (30 Entries, Group I)

1. A. Peters, L.L., NYU, 5v; 2. S. Bozek, N.E., Tanner City FC, 4v; 3. H. Farley, N.E., M.I.T., 3v; 4. Carfagno, N.E., Salle Richards, 2v; 5. F. Lateg L.I. Swordsmen, 1v; 6. V. Mannino, L.I., NYAC

WOMEN'S FOIL — (26 Entries, Group II)

1. B. Keel, N.E., Salle Richards, 4v; 2. M. Jers Conn., Fairfield County FC, 3v, 1.417; 3. S. Mc Conn., Yale, 3v, 1.214; 4. L. Katz, N.E., Salle Richards, 2v, .778; 5. S. Giallombardo, L.I., Salle Richards, 2v, .667; 6. P. Baron, Conn., Fairfield County FC, 1v.

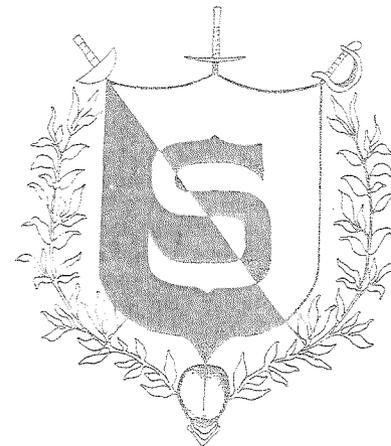
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MORE POINT IN LINE

by Roland Asselin

At a recent collegiate competition I was directing sabre when the following action took place. The order "en garde" was given. Fencer A took a conventional tierce garde position. Fencer B took an "arm-extended, point-in-line position." The order "fence" was given. Both fencers attacked—A with a straight head cut, B with a lunge. I interpreted the action as a simultaneous attack with no right-of-way established.

The coach of fencer B protested, claiming that since fencer B was "in line," he had established the right-of-way, and consequently his opponent A was wrong in attacking. I overruled his objection. The purpose of this article is to prevent unnecessary appeals and to further clarify the rules for the benefit of the fencers.

Rule 32 states that **no movement made or initiated** before the word "fence" can count. It is my opinion that extending the arm and placing the point in line constitutes a fencing action, as defined in Rule 10, and should not take place before the order "fence" is given.

In the spirit of sportsmanship, it was surely intended that no fencer should have an advantage over his opponent before the order "fence" is given. Giving the right-of-way to fencer B would have been manifestly against the "equal opportunity" principle.

It has been argued that Rule 28 permits the fencer to "fence in his own way and at his own risk," that the director may not determine what constitutes an "en garde" position, and that if the fencer wants to take a "point in line guard position" he may do so.

Since Rule 10 defines point in line as a fencing action, and Rule 32 states that no action may begin before the order "fence" it is clear that the decision taken was the right one.

In conclusion my advice to the fencers is "to confuse their opponents but not try to confuse the directors."

1974 NATIONALS CAPSULE

Foil: 1. Hambarzumian; 2. Krause; 3. Cohen; 4. Biebel; 5. Davis; 6. Littell.

Epee: 1. Cantillon; 2. Borack; 3. Johnson; 4. Matheson; 5. Reith; 6. Pesthy.

Women's Foil: 1. Jacobsen; 2. King; 3. Orly; 4. Armstrong; 5. O'Donnell; 6. O'Connor.

Sabre: 1. Westbrook; 2. Orban; 3. Danosi; 4. Apostol; 5. Lekach; 6. Kaplan.

U-19 Foil: 1. Martino; 2. Massialas; 3. Marx; 4. Nonomura; 5. Thomas; 6. Corona.

U-19 Epee: 1. Massialas; 2. Frenson; 3. Shelley; 4. Glass; 5. Mac Donald; 6. Neale.

Women's Foil: 1. Crowley; 2. Hurley; 3. Johnson; 4. Konecny; 5. Burton; 6. Massialas.

Sabre: 1. Sullivan; 2. Graham; 3. Brunet; 4. Majtenyi; 5. Camparo; 6. Caux.

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