

## N. Y. IS SOLD!

Success of the international tournament reported herein has convinced our organization that proper staging will increase our interest in our major competitions.

Metropolitan individual championships will be conducted as round-robin eliminations on separate dates for each event. The field in each is reduced to eight. A final by direct elimination will then be held at the New York A.C. on May 21. At 10 AM, Women at 1:30 PM, Foil M, Sabre at 8 PM. Admission for each is \$1.00. High school students will be admitted without charge by presenting a 3.0 card.

Metropolitans bring together the finest fencers in the east and the new system promises to make the final events more interesting than our round-robin National Championships. You all have friends who expressed an interest in seeing some good fencers bring them to an event which will be understood and enjoyed instead of being confused and bored after the first bouts.

## 26th ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL FOIL TOURNAMENT

Brooklyn Tech, coached by Bill Clarvit, won the 26th Annual High School Foil Tournament sponsored by N.Y.U. The popular event featured 33 schools from New York and New Jersey.

Nalven paced the champions with an excellent record, winning his last nine bouts in the final. Irving Adler and Howard Goodman provided the strong support needed for victory. All three graduated this year.

regret we did not receive the complete list of schools. The other schools were: Abraham Lincoln, Alexander Hamilton, Aviation HS, Brooklyn, Boys High, B'klyn High of Auto-Trades, B'klyn Tech., Butler, DeWitt, Eastern District, East N. Y. Vocational, Far Rockaway, Forest Hills, George Washington, Glen Rock, Henry Snyder, Hickey-The Hun School, Jamaica, James Ferriermore-West, Morris, Morris Hills, Park Academy, Pleasantville, Riverdale, Seward Park, Seward Park, Sheephead Bay, Brook, Stuyvesant, Theodore Roosevelt, and John and William Howard Taft.

## NOTES ON NEW ELECTRICAL POINTS

By Leon A. Wortman

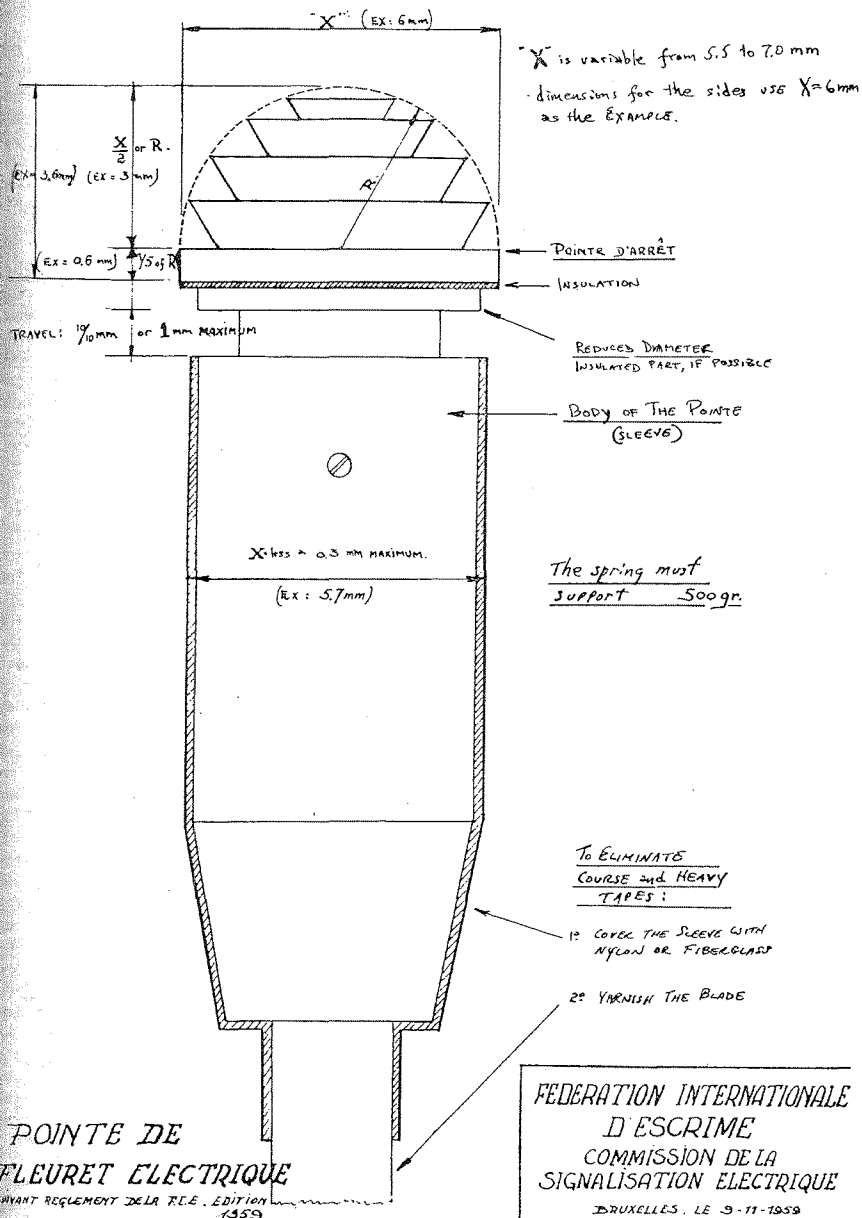
Chairman Electrical Weapons Committee

Safety and sureness are the two basic motives behind the continuing investigation and modification of the pointe d'arrêt. The pointe must be safe to the man receiving the "hit." It must give maximum assurance that a properly executed "hit" will register. The accompanying illustrations are intended to acquaint fencers, technicians, equipment people and bout committees with the latest requirements.

### THE FOIL POINT

This is now mandatory for all A.F.L.A. competitions. The significant change is in the use of concentric rings instead of the "pineapple" shape tip. It is designed to "cling" more securely to the target, yet behave less like a "hack saw" when forcefully struck against a mask. The diameter of the pointe d'arrêt can be from 5.5 mm to 7.0 mm, measured at the largest (base) ring. The height of that largest or base ring should be 1/5th the radius or 1/10th the diameter. At the present time dimensions are not explicit for the 4 upper concentric rings. However, as indicated on the diagram, the leading edges or exterior corners must touch the outline of the radius when that radius is drawn with the center of the platform of the base ring as its focal point. Observe that the diameter of the body or sleeve of the pointe assembly is 0.3 mm less than the maximum diameter of the pointe d'arrêt. This is especially desirable. It is a good feature in that the nylon or other insulating material wrapped around the sleeve is less likely to extend beyond the diameter of the pointe d'arrêt. Such an extension could conceivably interfere with the stopping, sticking or clinging action of the pointe d'arrêt when proper contact is made with the target. If any of your weapons are equipped with the older large diameter sleeves (sleeve diameter same as pointe d'arrêt diameter), it is highly advisable to discard them; replace immediately with the point assembly shown here to gain maximum benefit offered by this regulation.

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POINTE DE  
FLEURET ELECTRIQUE  
SAUVANT REQUÉMENT DE LA F.I.E. EDITION 1959

## Western Intercollegiates

By Erich Funke — d'Egnuff

Francisco State College was host to the Western Intercollegiate Champion-

Air Force took home every team and individual title for men, while the host team won the women's event. Mrs. Funke d'Egnuff made a mahogany relief of the head of Mayer and presented it to the women's champions.

Some of the outstanding moments of the tournament was the 3-way fence-off for the individual epee title among cadets Forrest Wilson and S. F. State's Stenwick. Forfeited his two rivals and the bout ended with a perfect climax to the long Stenson, trailing at 4-2, evened the score at 4.4 just as time expired. Two touches followed before Stenwick made the deciding touch to the delight of the audience of more than 400.

Only 450 bouts were fenced in twelve days of fencing thanks to the help of many members including the 16 year old Maestro Funke—d'Egnuff of the host who made his debut as the youngest champion in an official competition.

A trophy for the outstanding fencer, elected by vote of all the coaches or captains of competing teams, went to S. F. Ernest Perkins.

The 1962 Tournament will be held at the Air Force Academy in Colorado.

### Results

**Individual Trophy:** (1) Gary Forrest, AFA; (2) Stenwick, SF State; (3) Murle Wilson, AFA

**Epee Team Trophy:** (1) Air Force Academy; (2) Francisco State; (3) Pomona College.

**Sabre Individual Trophy:** (1) William Ebert, (2) Ernest Perkins, SF State; (3) Donelli, AFA.

**Sabre Foil Team Trophy:** (1) Air Force Academy; (2) San Francisco State; (3) Los Angeles

**Sabre Individual Trophy:** (1) John Wolcott, (2) J. P. Skoro, AFA; (3) Keith Keppen.

**Academy Sabre Team Trophy:** (1) Air Force Academy; (2) Los Angeles Valley; (3) San Francisco State.

**Academy Foil Team Trophy:** Air Force Academy.

**Academy Individual Trophy:** (1) Helga Fenn, SF State; (2) Pat Gardner; (3) Susan Otsubo.

**Academy Women's Team Trophy:** (1) San Francisco State; (2) Pomona College; (3) Los Angeles

## THE EPEE POINTE

Note that as of January 1, 1961 the diameter of the pointe d'arret must not be smaller than 6.5 mm, nor larger than 8 mm. As of January 1, 1962 the variation from minimum to maximum is restricted to 7.9 mm to 8.1 mm, with 8.0 mm as the optimum value. The sleeve of the pointe can be 0.3 mm less than the diameter of the pointe d'arret. That means that for the time being your pointe d'arret can be 6.5 mm in diameter and the sleeve only 6.2 mm. It also means the sleeve could be 6.7 mm while the pointe d'arret is 6.5 mm in diameter. It would be foolhardy to fence with the latter pointe d'arret because, as in the case with the over-taped foil point, the extension of the sleeve beyond the pointe d'arret could prevent the stopping of the pointe d'arret against the target, especially when the target is acutely profiled. Again, fencers are advised to check their pointe assemblies and take advantage of this regulation. "Travel" is measured for 3 characteristics in the electrical epee: (1) travel before the touch would indicate, (2) residual travel, and (3) the combination of the two travel dimensions. Because of the lack of personnel or time the "travel" is frequently ignored during the weapon-test period. Random inspections have shown large variations in the relationships between (1) and (2). I point out that it is legal to exceed the combined travel (3) of 1.5 mm. However, the residual travel must not comprise more than 0.5 mm of that distance when it (3) is exceeded. Further, the travel (1) must never be less than 1.0 mm. For example, when combined travel (3) is 1.4 mm, then travel (1) must measure 1.0 mm and travel (2) 0.4 mm. Should combined travel measure 1.7 mm, for example, then travel (1) must measure at least 1.2 mm, because travel (2) cannot comprise more than 0.5 mm of that combination. These requirements must be rigidly enforced in order to give equitable mechanical equipment to all contestants. It would be wise for the serious fencer to make certain that his travel (1) measurement is as close to the 1.0 mm as is practicable to achieve. Otherwise, when you say you "missed that touch by a hair" it might actually be so.

It is fun to fence, exciting to win, frustrating to lose a touch because of a millimetric defect in an electrical pointe assembly. Insist that your equipment suppliers guarantee the proper functioning of new or adjusted equipment in accordance with A.F.L.A. Rules.

