

American Fencing

DECEMBER, 1937

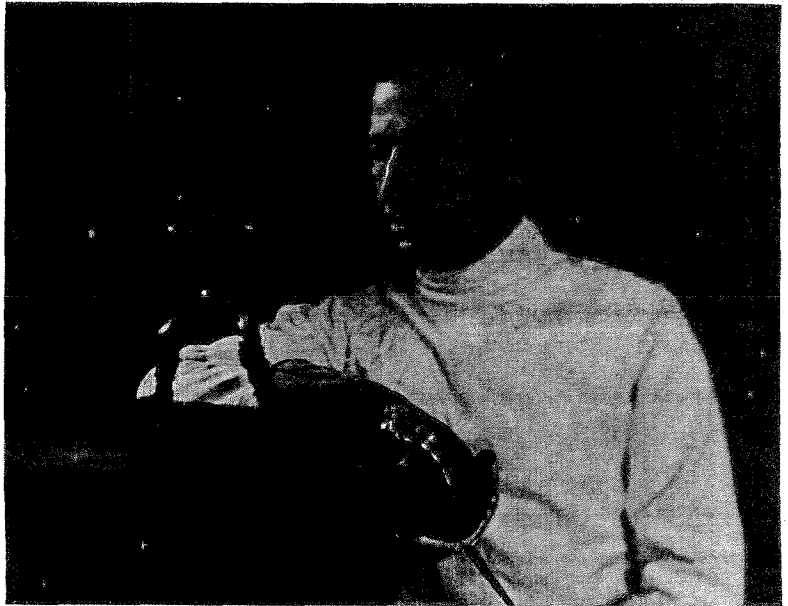


1937 World Championships

by G. B. de Beaumont and
C. Drinkard

Theory and Practice of Competitive Fencing

by G. B. de Beaumont



LEO G. NUNES

—Photo by N. Muray

Record in U.S. Nationals from 1917 to 1935

- 1917—Epee Champion; 2nd in Foil.
- 1918—War. No competition.
- 1919—Did not compete.
- 1920—Second in Foil; 2nd in Sabre.
- 1921—Did not compete.
- 1922—Epee Champion; Sabre Champion; 3d in Foil.
- 1923—Did not compete.
- 1924—Epee Champion; Foil Champion; 3d in Sabre.
- 1925—Second in Foil.
- 1926—Epee Champion; Sabre Champion.
- 1927—Did not compete.
- 1928—Epee Champion; 3d in Sabre.
- 1929—Sabre Champion
- 1930—Did not compete.
- 1932—Epee Champion
- 1934—Second in Foil; 3d in Sabre
- 1935—Second in Sabre.

During this same period, a National three-weapon championship was held in the early spring. He won this title in 1921, 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1930, placing second in 1924 and 1934. An Outdoor Nationals was held annually in June and Nunes also dominated this event but unfortunately we do not have the complete records.

(See story on page 4)

Official Publication of the Amateur Fencers League of America

EFFORT PAYS OFF

By Edmond F. Zeisig
Vice-President, Midwest

The Wisconsin Division acted as host for the 1957 National Championships and I am pleased to announce that the event was a huge success in every respect. The benefit to be derived from bringing the Championships to your area is obvious, but the burden of organization and finances has been a deterrent. We were fortunate in having an excellent group of hard workers and now our financial report shows that our efforts also produced a favorable cash balance. We hope that this will encourage other divisions to underwrite the Nationals.

However, a word of caution is in order. We were fortunate in obtaining the use of the huge Arena free of charge except for some incidental expenses. This would normally involve a very substantial outlay. Furthermore, the travel allowances which must be made were comparatively low due to our more central location, and the failure of a number of ranking fencers to appear further reduced the total amount we had to pay.

Summary of Income and Expense

Income:	
Entry Fees	\$1,945.46
Gala Night Tickets	408.00
Booster Buttons	213.00
Donations	946.82
Total Income	\$3,513.28
Expense:	
General	\$1,803.58
Medals	534.67
Gala Night	234.00
Booster Buttons	51.50
Total Expense	2,623.75
Net Profit	\$ 889.53

Film for Rent

The 16 mm sound film of the fencing show televised on Omnibus is available at nominal rental. It is an excellent presentation of the story of fencing and demonstration of the three weapons. An interesting way to start off your new fencing groups or to entertain old timers. It runs for about fifteen minutes. Rental charges to AFLA divisions and clubs, \$10.; to schools and similar institutions \$15.; in all cases round-trip postage and insurance (for \$100.) are additional. Film may be kept for about a week. It may not be shown over local television stations without the written permission of the Ford Foundation TV Workshop and the AFLA.

For rental or further information write to Mrs. Beverly Greenwald, 130 West 16 Street, N.Y., N.Y.

AMERICAN FENCING

Official Organ of the Amateur Fencers League of America

Publishing Office:

2709 Grand Central Terminal
New York 17, N.Y.

Editorial Office:

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Chappaqua, N.Y.

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From membership dues in the A.F.L.A., \$1.00 is allocated as the cost of subscription. Subscription to non-members in U.S. is \$2.00. Foreign subscriptions (mailed first class) \$4.00. Published October, December, February, April, June and August.

The opinions expressed in signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and not necessarily of American Fencing or the A.F.L.A. No anonymous articles accepted.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in New York, N. Y.

DEADLINE OF NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 10

NOTICE: Under our second-class mailing permit, copies of American Fencing cannot be forwarded if incorrectly addressed. If any A.F.L.A. member or other subscriber is not receiving the magazine, he should report the fact, together with his correct address, to Mrs. M. E. Rocko, Recording Secretary, 40—62nd St., West New York, New Jersey.

F.I.E. Membership

All Active and Collegiate members are eligible for FIE membership, but in order to receive a current card the dues must be paid and reported to the national office on or before January 15th. In 1956 the U.S. had the fifth-largest FIE membership but 1957 showed a drop—due largely to late payment of AFLA dues. With the World Championships here for 1958 we urge all fencers eligible to pay their dues early so that they may receive their 1958 international licenses.

In 1956 the FIE roster was as follows: France 7,317; Italy 6,000; Hungary 2,003; Great Britain 1,958; USA 1,117; Austria 956; Switzerland 965; Germany 916; Holland 782; Poland 603; Belgium 541; Russia 525. All other member nations had less than 500.

TOM CARHART IS BACK

Lt. Col. Thomas Carhart, who has been the AFLA European representative since 1954, has been assigned to new duties as Deputy Commander of the 31st Air Division at Snelling AF Station, Minneapolis.

THIS IS YOUR PUBLICATION

Although it is not our purpose to incite a riot or cause undue strife, it is desirable that we inspire our readers to send us their thoughts on fencing problems. Thoughts that usually are confined to "bull sessions" and lost to posterity.

Undoubtedly many of you have excellent ideas on topics you would like to see discussed in lead articles of this magazine. Perhaps some of you are willing to submit such an article. We would appreciate your cooperation in making the magazine have greater interest. If you disagree with the thoughts expressed by some author, let us publish your views. All we ask is that your comments be signed, sincere and non-vitriolic.

J.R.deC.

PERSONALS

Our best fencers are doing their bit for the future of American fencing. The newest recruits are:

Alison Claire Kwartler (Courtesy of Connie and Al) and **Jeffrey Barnett Bukantz** (Courtesy of Alice and Daniel).

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933 AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, U.S. Code, Sec. 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF AMERICAN FENCING, published bi-monthly at New York 17, N.Y. for October 1, 1957.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor business managers are: Publisher and Business Manager, W. L. Osborn, 2709 Grand Central Terminal, New York 17, N.Y.; Editor and Managing Editor, Jose R. de Capriles, 601 Douglas Rd., Chappaqua, N. Y.

2. The owner is: William L. Osborn, 2709 Grand Central Terminal, New York 17, N.Y., and Jose R. de Capriles, 601 Douglas Rd., Chappaqua, N.Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the Company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (this information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only).

Jose R. de Capriles, editor-owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October 1957. Lawrence Berman, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 31-5290885 Qualified in N.Y. County. My commission expires March 30, 1958.

THE NEW OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The U.S. Olympic Fencing Committee held its organization meeting at the Willard Hotel, Washington, on December 2 and 3.

The NCAA and the AFLA each appoint six members to this Committee which will select the 1959 Pan American team and the 1960 Olympic team.

The members from the AFLA are: Donald S. Thompson, Ohio; Ralph M. Goldstein, N.Y.; Jose R. de Capriles, N.Y.; Dernel Every, N.Y.; Tracy Jaeckel, N.Y., and Joseph L. Levis, Massachusetts.

The NCAA appointees are: Elwyn Bugge, Stanford U.; Lajos Csiszar, U. of Pennsylvania; Miguel A. de Capriles, N.Y.U.; Alvar B. Hermanson, U. of Chicago; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State U.; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference.

THE 1960 JUNKET

There appears to be considerable interest in arranging a non-competitors trip to Rome for the 1960 Olympics. In all likelihood family and friends of competitors will not be allowed to travel to Rome with the team but if enough people indicate a serious intent, a charter of one or more planes will reduce the cost of travel. In view of the heavy travel at Olympic Games time, it will be necessary to arrange such charters well in advance. Housing will be very scarce and arrangements for accommodations shall be made some time in 1958.

Those intending to go to Rome in 1960 should contact George Worth at 43-69 166 St., Flushing, N. Y.

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The Responsibility That Faces Us

Having the World Championships in the United States is perhaps the best thing that could happen to fencing in this hemisphere. With the best talent available brought to our door-step, our fencers will be able to observe at first-hand and to profit from the experience. But we doubt if many of you realize the magnitude of the undertaking. An outline of what must be done may help you to understand why the A.F.L.A. needs your financial and personal support as never before.

The World Championships are not just another competition—perhaps larger than our nationals—they are the most important fencing event there is in the world and as such command a great deal of formality, dignity, protocol or what have you. We will be playing host to what may be the biggest tournament to date. In addition to the normal entries from the eastern hemisphere we can expect strong representation from Canada and our Latin-American neighbors.

Central housing for competitors and officials is being made available at the University of Pennsylvania. A reception prior to the Championships is traditional, and includes the ambassadors of all competing nations, dignitaries from our Federal, State and City governments, the officers of the F.I.E. and A.F.L.A., the Directoire Technique, the heads of each delegation and prominent fencers and officials—a party of two hundred or more.

A minimum of eight, and preferably ten, strips must be provided for the competitions and separate practice facilities must be available. The competition strips are cork-linoleum on wooden platforms 2" high with sloping sides; metallic covering strips are required for foil and epee. We have to provide at least ten F.I.E.-approved foil machines and the same number for epee. The cost of strips, platforms, metallic covering and machines is awe-inspiring. Each strip requires perfect lighting and two separate scoreboards: a master board and another for the bout in progress and the fencers "on deck." Large duplicate name cards for every fencer must be printed, showing his name, number and country. An armorer's room complete with facilities and a staff of technicians will be required; a reception and information center; a clerical office fully equipped and manned; complete press facilities; conference rooms; lounge rooms for contestants; a dispensary with nurse; one or more booths with complete line of equipment for sale; a snack bar; storage facilities, etc.

The printing problem alone is staggering. An "advance program" must be printed and distributed throughout the world announcing the schedule of events and containing information as to how and when entries are to be filed, and about travel, visas and housing. A color poster should be printed for distribution to all F.I.E. members and widespread display in the United States. Thousands of score sheets, jury assignment notices and other necessary forms must be printed. A final program is then issued with detailed information about each event containing the complete entry list by nations and all other information required by the contestants. We hope to make this a souvenir booklet with photographs and articles of interest to the participants and the public.

We are already soliciting advertising for this venture and request your assistance in this respect. Write to American Fencing for rates and further details.

Every participant receives a commemorative medal and a badge designating whether he is a contestant, head of delegation, official, etc. Contestants are also issued an identification number corresponding to their name on the program and their card on the scoreboards.

The U.S. team must be equipped with weapons and provided with room and board during the championships as well as travel to and from their homes.

Aside from dollars, the biggest problem is going to be personnel. Of course we will need juries for each strip, but some of this burden is shared by every competing nation. In addition to members of the jury it is estimated that we will need 185 people for the first seven days, 145 people for the next four days and 80 people for the last four days. This group will provide: scorekeepers, scoreboard attendants, timekeepers, apparatus managers, reel attendants, messengers, weapons checkers, technicians, clerical staff and card painters.

We know you will want to see the Championships, but you can also be an important participant by filling one of the many official positions. Plan to take your vacation for two weeks in Philadelphia; write to Dr. Paul Makler, 612 Zollinger Way, Merion, Pa. and let him know you will be available. The help of experts and tyros is equally welcome.

Raising the kind of money we need is a formidable job. We ask each of you to make a maximum effort in this direction. Contact your friends and business acquaintances, give exhibitions, bazaars, etc.; it won't be easy, but it must be done. Donations will be acknowledged and if checks are made out to the "People to People Sports Foundation" they are deductible from taxable income. Send all your collections to Leo Sobel, Treasurer, 721 Walton Avenue, Bronx 51, N.Y.

The international prestige of this tournament and the need to uphold our end of the bargain is apparent. The last two world championships, in 1955 and 1957, were held in Rome and Paris respectively. Both were conducted with full government support and in fact the patron for 1957 was the President of the Republic of France. Direct financial support from our Federal Government is not likely and, as usual, we must paddle our own canoe. The State Department will help us as much as it can in the matter of visas, etc., but we must look to industry and our own membership to supply the equipment and money necessary. In 1959 it is likely that the event will be in Moscow and of course will be conducted with full government support. We must not fail, and each of us must do our part.

American Fencing will award a silver trophy to the Division which, in proportion to its membership, raises the largest amount of money for the World Championships.

J.R.deC.



LEO G. NUNES — AN APPRECIATION

By Jose R. de Capriles

Feature Editor's Note: When American Fencing published Leo Nunes' article on Aldo Nadi three years ago, I expressed the hope that we would soon offer our readers Leo's own remarkable story. Nunes was at the height of his powers when I started to fence seriously; he was the idol of many of my contemporaries, and my admiration for him as a fencer and as a person has not diminished after more than thirty years. However, it was not until Jose returned to his duties as editor-in-chief that he was able to persuade Leo to provide the basic data for this sketch. I have claimed the prerogatives of a feature editor in commenting upon Jose's article.

M.A.deC.

In the 66-year history of the A.F.L.A. only a handful of competitors have been truly great three-weapon fencers, respected as equals by the top-ranking specialists, and capable of winning national championship medals in foil, epee and sabre. Among this elite company Leo Nunes must be rated at the top; his magnificent record from 1917 to 1935, printed on our cover, speaks for itself.

M.deC. note: Only six men have won an AFLA-AAU national championship medal in each of the three weapons in a single year. G. Hammond, C. G. Bothner and G. Kavanaugh did so in the infancy of the AFLA between 1893 and 1899. Facing a progressively stronger field, Sherman Hall turned the trick in 1913 and 1916; Leo Nunes in 1922 and 1924. Since 1924 the "triple" has been achieved only once, by Jose de Capriles in 1946. It is unlikely that this feat will be duplicated in the foreseeable future.

Although it is forty years since Leo won his first U.S. championship, he still fences regularly at the New York Athletic Club and the Fencers Club, takes lessons faithfully, enters an occasional competition, and enjoys a hard bout—whether with a national champion or with an energetic youngsters. His erect bearing and springy step bespeak the active fencer. It is hard to believe that only two years ago he suffered a serious accident which crushed and severed the main tendons of the right leg. After a difficult operation his chances of walking again seemed good, his chances of fencing almost nil; but Leo's indomitable spirit carried him to an amazing recovery.

Leo Nunes was born in Leghorn, where a great fencing tradition has flourished since the immortal Maestro Angelo established there the foundations of the modern sport in the 18th century. Leo's father was an enthusiastic swordsman, a contemporary of Eugenio Pini, Pietro Mascagni, and Giuseppe (Beppe) Nadi, with whom he had studied fencing in the salle of Pini's father. At an early age Leo and his two brothers were enrolled in the famous Circolo Fides, where Maestro Nadi, father of Nedo and Aldo Nadi and one of the great teachers of the modern era, developed such other "greats" as Puliti, Bini, DiRosa, Montano, Marzi and Pellini.

Of the three Nunes boys, the eldest was "allergic to exercise in general and fencing in particular" but he became a successful administrator in fencing, tennis, and Italian Olympic affairs. The youngest was a born fencer, supple and fast, but his absorbing interests were business and dramatics, and he never fully realized his athletic potential. Leo, the middle child, in his own words was "just a typical average beginner, whose aptitudes were neither good nor bad. Beppe

Nadi recognized my sincere interest in the game, but frequently lamented the fact that I had 'no legs.'"

M.deC. note: This criticism was correct, but Leo's natural deficiency was compensated by rigorous self-discipline to insure perfect balance at all times and by a mastery of distance and timing. His most effective attack in foil, for example, is a pressure-disengage from sixth, beautifully executed with a short advance-lunge.

At the Circolo Fides, the customary routine for beginners was two lessons a day, three days a week, and no bouts for the first two years. Fencing, as almost everywhere in Italy, was at the time limited to foil and sabre; foil was taught first and nobly was allowed to touch a sabre (much heavier than the present weapon) until he had reached a certain proficiency in foil. Interest was spreading in a new weapon, the duelling sword, with its realistic rules and techniques, but Beppe Nadi wanted no part of it. He used to call the duelling sword a prostitution of fencing, and declared that if any of his pupils had the temerity to bring an epee to the salle, pupil and weapon would leave forthwith by the window (the club was on a very high second floor).

How then did Leo Nunes become so strong in his favorite weapon? He tells the story thus: "Nedo Nadi, who was exactly my age, and I at financial sacrifice bought a pair of epees and a manual on epee fencing, smuggled them into the salle, and kept them in the double bottom of my locker. As soon as the Maestro left the salle we took the epees out and had an all-out practice session. We had been practicing for some time when Nedo went to Germany for the Black Forest Championships. A telegram came that Nedo had won the foil—great rejoicing! the second day, another telegram: Nedo had won the epee—more rejoicing! But above all, the Maestro found in this victory proof that he was right in thinking that a good foilsman, without ever having touched an epee, could walk over the best epeeists in the world. It was time to end the deception and ask for leniency; I confessed our secret practice and my courage was rewarded by forgiveness. When Nedo came back, he gave me a photograph dedicated 'to my dear Leo, my pupil and master.'"

Leo's own epee debut in 1908 was not so spectacular; but he did reach the 8-man final of an international tournament held in Leghorn and won by Mangiarotti who later became a famous professional and developed his two sons, Dario and Edoardo, as champion foilsman and epeeists.

In 1911, after two years at the University of Pisa, Nunes went to Rome to study for an engineering degree. He joined the great Agesilao Greco's *Accademia d'Armi*, located in the salons of a Renaissance palace. His first major competition was the 1913 amateur championship of Rome, where he placed 2d in epee; in 1914 the tournament was open to both amateurs and professionals and Leo won the amateur prize, finishing second to Maestro Galli. An injury kept Nunes out of further competition that year and out of the armed forces in 1915 when Italy entered the war. Instead, he was sent to the United

States "on a three-month mission that has lasted over forty years." This "temporary assignment" was a turning point in Leo's life and in the history of American fencing.

M.deC. note: It is interesting to note that Leo's assignment was recommended by Giuseppe Mazzini, the well-known industrialist who later became President of the Italian Fencing Federation and of the F.I.E., and who has remained Leo's life-long friend.

Leo Nunes entered the U.S. national championships for the first time in 1917, in foil and epee. He won the epee and placed second in foil. He seldom was able to defend his many championships, because his business commitments usually required him to be away in alternate years. But from 1917 to 1932, whenever he competed, he was "the man to beat" in that most uncertain of all weapons, the epee.

M.deC. note: Nunes' epee style featured the classical straight-arm guard, which was admirably suited to the one-touch game that prevailed until the early 1930's. It was not difficult to imagine Leo fencing a duel with the same precision that characterized his epee bouts: an uncanny judgment of distance, unfailing accuracy of point, alert tactical patience, and above all, nerves of steel. The quality of Leo's epee may be gauged by the fact that in 1928, when he beat Lt. George C. Calnan for the title, Calnan went on to place third in the Olympic Games; and that in 1932, when the first three-touch national championship was held, he again won over the members of the U.S. Olympic team that placed third in the Games at Los Angeles.

Yet it was in epee that Leo suffered his great disappointment. In the summer of 1919 he was a member of the Italian team that participated in the Interallied Games open to professionals and amateurs which featured the opening of Pershing Stadium at Joinville-Pont. It is probable that this event saw the greatest array of fencing talent ever brought together. Leo had won his semi-final pool and was within reach of victory in the final when he broke his blade on what seemed to be a perfect stop-thrust on his opponent's chest (They did not use ink or other marking media). But only one judge voted touch; the three others and the director abstained, and under the rules then prevailing this was not enough to give the decision. Leo tells the rest of the story thus: "I don't remember what happened from then on; I was deeply upset. I do recall, though, that in a long last bout that again could have given me first place, I was squarely hit on the leg by Maitre Laurent who became the winner of the tournament. Of course this was a great disappointment; but at other times I have felt that my success has been a combination of good luck and errors by judges. Usually these things average out!"

Nunes was appointed to the 1924 Italian Olympic team, but was unable to make the trip to Paris. He recalls with the greatest pleasure the gala at the Politeama Fiorentino in 1926, when he fenced epee against Maestro Mangiarotti, and on the same program Aldo Nadi fenced one of the greatest bouts of his career against Lucien Gaudin in foil. Ten years later, Nunes teamed up with DiRosa

in foil and Montano in sabre to win for Leghorn the one and only national three-weapon team championship ever held in Italy. Although Leo has been a U.S. citizen for many years, his warm interest in Italian fencing has continued unabated. After World War II he was instrumental in reorganizing the Circolo Fides and was named its honorary president; the club now has probably the strongest group of young fencers in Italy, a situation which augurs well for the future of Leghorn's fencing tradition.

Nunes' contribution to the development of American fencing has taken many forms. First, of course, is the contribution that any strong fencer can make toward raising the general level of the competitions in which he participates. When he came to the United States, Leo's fencing had been limited to foil and epee; he had never touched a sabre in Europe. But, he says, "My good friend and teacher, Julio Martinez Castello, and Prof. Koch of the New York A.C. started to give me lessons and I soon came to enjoy sabre fencing also." When Castello announced his "retirement" in 1924, Nunes and three of his friends were instrumental in bringing Giorgio Santelli to take Castello's place as fencing master at the New York A.C. In the opinion of many fencers, Giorgio's influence on the sport in the United States has been comparable to that of his father in Hungary.

M.deC. note: Nunes seems to have been one of the first well-trained foils men of the Italian school to enter our competitions. Until he came to the U.S., the French school of foil had a virtual monopoly, and the challenge of a good Italian went a long way to strengthen the average competitive quality of the fine group of American foils men developed during the 1920's. In sabre, Nunes quickly absorbed Castello's classical Italian style and was one of the first U.S.-trained sabremen to achieve the precise blade control that characterizes superior fencers in this weapon. I vividly recall the unholly delight that most of the sabremen in the middle 'twenties took in hard hitting. When Castello came out of retirement in 1927 to assume the coaching reins at New York University, he supplemented his lessons with anecdotes about, and comments upon, the great fencers he had known in a world-wide competitive and teaching career; Nunes was one of his favorite examples of a fine technician and sportsman.

A few years later Nunes sponsored the visit of his friend Nedo Nadi to New York, where he fenced in two gala nights. Nedo was unquestionably the strongest all-around fencer in the world, and his exhibitions in the three weapons inspired every fencer who saw him in action. Leo was always active and deeply interested in the training of the U.S. Olympic teams, and on three occasions his contribution was recognized by being named an honorary member of the squad.

In addition to being a fine technician, Leo Nunes has a remarkable competitive temperament. During a bout he never relaxes the pressure upon his opponent, and he tries for every touch with concentrated determination. Hard competition seems exhilarating to him, and from 1919 until World War II he entered just about every available event. In the national championships he fenced regularly in all three weapons which at the time meant three consecutive days of strenuous qualifying rounds and a fourth day of three four-man finals. His wife, endowed with a good memory, still calls herself a fencing widow; his two children also fenced for a time, Ed winning his letter at Yale and

Nadine being champion of her school, but neither inherited their father's dedication to the game.

At various times Leo has served as Chairman of the fencing committee of the New York A.C., and for a number of years was Vice-President of the A.F.L.A. As Chairman and member of the Rules Committee for more than two decades he was always an advocate of the closest possible conformity of U.S. rules with the international rules. He has now become an "elder statesman" whose respected views and advice have been of great value to recent administrations.

When time began to slow down his split-second reflexes, Nunes was advised by a famous athlete to retire while still at the height of his achievements. But Leo is a true lover of the sport and has never regretted the decision to keep up his fencing. He says: "In time, the urge to compete gave way to a feeling of laziness and to a lukewarm interest; also, as might be surmised, my fencing started to deteriorate, but—always an optimist—I was hopeful that this might be a temporary condition. In the last ten years, meeting many more fencers and taking lessons from several fine masters, I think I have regained some ground. In any event, I am having a lot of fun. I fence chiefly for health, recreation, and the sociability of the sport. But I also feel a duty to the game and to young fencers in particular; if there is not much that I can teach them, I can at least serve as a target."

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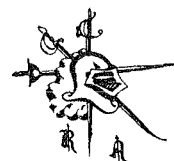
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COMMENTARY ON 1957 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Charles L. de Beaumont

The Championships attracted a record entry of some 330 competitors representing thirty-one countries. The vast entry coupled with the inordinate length of bouts nowadays with the electrical foil and the five-touch epee required long hours of almost continuous fencing and the progressive exhaustion of competitors, judges and organizers. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that youth and fitness were dominant factors for success; for example, both the new foil champions are just twenty-one and both come from countries which are able to provide exceptional facilities for training.

The young and superbly fit Hungarian foil team quickly established their superiority and were deserving winners. They were generally superior in speed, training and indeed technique and the age-old supremacy of France and Italy at men's foil has at last been broken. It is significant that in the individual no Italian reached the final and the highest placed Frenchman was fourth. The matches in the team foil were of a high technical standard and were convincing answer to those who held that the electrical foil would ruin foil fencing.

There were 81 entries in the foil individual. D'Oriola decided not to compete because he felt off form in the team event. The electrical foil is no respecter of persons or reputations and it is clear that today no nation is now dominant at foil. Among the many well known foilists eliminated Guyrca, the defender, was knocked out in the first round. The final pool was a long drawn out affair largely due to the many breakdowns in the apparatus. The new French machine was most unsatisfactory and is far less reliable than the British or Italian models. The quality of the fencing suffered from fatigue of the competitors but on the whole the standard was satisfactory. Mihaly Fulop, the 21-year-old Hungarian champion, was undefeated and scored a well deserved victory by his incisive foil play.

In the ladies' foil team event Italy had little difficulty in winning the title by beating Germany 9-4 in the final match mainly owing to the superb fencing of the former Olympic champion Irene Camber-Corno.

The ladies' individual, for which there were 75 entries, required four rounds before the final and was a severe test of stamina more especially as the heat was stifling. For the first time in many years no Hungarian or French fencer reached the final. The final pool was very open and eventually produced a surprise winner in Alexandra Zabelina of Russia. Aged twenty-one, short of stature but extremely active and combative, she won mainly because of her speed of foot, stamina and determination—she has only been fencing about two years! Second went to Heide Schmidt of Germany who showed great promise, by one hit over Irene Camber who although technically the most finished fencer in the pool could not stand the pace.

A record entry of 18 teams made the epee event something of a marathon. In the final the great Italian team which has held the title for the past five years, once again demonstrated their technical superiority and were undefeated. Hungary took second and

Great Britain beat Luxembourg 9-4 for third, their highest placing in this event since 1912.

Another record entry of 107 in epee individual produced another marathon which continued practically non-stop from 8 A.M. to after midnight. Many well known epeeists were eliminated before the final pool was reached. Armand Mouyal, the reigning French champion, fenced better than I have ever seen him do before to win the title. Baranyi, a young Hungarian pentathlete, taking part in his first open epee competition, created a surprise by coming second while Bartinetti and Delfino of Italy and Allan Jay of Britain were placed in that order.

Allan Jay's performance in fencing right through the eight days of foil and epee events during which he fenced 85 bouts and reached the foil and epee individual finals, created a great impression and was a remarkable feat of endurance.

After these Herculean tasks, comparative calm returned for the sabre events. Only ten teams were entered and one regretted the absence of an Italian team. There was no doubt about the result of the final, Hungary once again winning the title with almost contemptuous ease—they beat Russia in the final match 9-1. While they still rely on the famous trio of Olympic champions, Gerevich, Kovacs and Karpati, they now have two extremely good youngsters in Horvath and Mandelenyi to complete the team. There is no country in the world at present to extend them.

There were 73 sabreurs for the individual event and a surprise was the elimination of Gerevich, the defender, in the quarter final. The final produced some sparking sabre play. It included all the gamut of fencing emotions which the electrical apparatus has largely exorcised from the other weapons—tensions, disagreement with the judges, whistles and cat-calls for the President and so on.

With four members of the successful Hungarian team including the Olympic and World champions Karpati and Kovacs in the final, yet another Hungarian victory seemed assured. Over confident and presumably anxious to secure all the top places, the Hungarians committed a grave error of tactics when in their preliminary bouts among themselves the two youngsters Horvath and Mandelenyi both "defeated" the established stars Karpati and Kovacs who thus started off with two defeats. Mandelenyi then beat Horvath and all seemed set according to order. They had, however, reckoned without Jerzy Pawlowski the strong Polish champion who had placed second at Melbourne. Fencing beautifully and with great concentration Pawlowski started to accumulate victories until he met Karpati who beat him easily. All now depended on the last fight between Horvath and Pawlowski as a victory for the Hungarian would force a triple fence-off with Karpati and Mandelenyi. It was not to be and amidst tremendous excitement Pawlowski won 5-3 and became the first fencer to take the sabre title from the Hungarians since 1928.

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1957 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Charles Steinhardt, U.S. Team Capt.

MM. Ferri and Bontemps, presidents of the F.I.E. and F.F.E. respectively, and the members of the Directoire Technique were most cooperative. The U.S. entered every men's event except the sabre team, but our entry was limited to fencers from the armed forces because of the expense and time involved.

As far as our own team is concerned, we had only two veteran internationalists—Pew and Weber—and the experience for all of us was invaluable. Pew had a bad break to be barred from the semi-final on the count of one touch **for**, but I don't feel he was fencing at his sharpest. I also missed the semi-final but not by a narrow margin. I fenced well but lacked the experience which I now have gained and which, I hope, will stand me in good stead. The rest of our group didn't fare well, but as I've said, the experience will pay off—especially in the case of such men as Sobel, Seeman, Lambert, Bernstein and Miernik who are young. Colonel Weber had just arrived in France and had not fenced actively for quite some time, so he was not up to his usual form.

FOIL TEAM Preliminary

Pool 1. Romania d. Denmark; Italy d. Denmark; Italy d. Romania 10-6; Italy to final, Romania to consolation.

Pool 2. France d. Spain; Belgium d. Spain; France d. Belgium 12-4; France to final, Belgium to consolation.

Pool 3. USSR d. USA; Great Britain d. USA; USSR d. Great Britain 9-7; USSR to final, Great Britain to consolation.

Pool 4. Germany d. Turkey; Hungary d. Turkey; Hungary d. Germany 9-2; Hungary to final, Germany to consolation.

Consolation Round

Great Britain d. Romania 14-2, Belgium 9-3, Germany 9-7; Germany d. Romania 10-6, Belgium 11-5; Belgium d. Romania 11-5; Romania lost three.

Final

(1) Hungary d. USSR 10-6, France 9-7, Italy 9-5; (2) France d. Italy 10-6, USSR 10-4; (3) Italy d. USSR 11-5; (4) USSR lost three.

Foil Individual

The success of Fulop and Midler points to the rise of athleticism in electric foil. Bergamini and Spallino of Italy were also surprise casualties and Italy was shut out of the foil final for the first time in our memory. France placed three finalists, Hungary and Great Britain two each, and Russia one. We entered Steinhardt, Seeman, Bernstein, Miernik and Weber. Steinhardt and Seeman passed the first round with Seeman undefeated; in the second round Steinhardt won his pool but Seeman dropped out; in the quarter-final Steinhardt lost out. There were 71 contestants.

Results

There were 18 byes. The preliminary had 10 strips, 3 of 6 and 7 of 5 with 3 up from each. The second round had 8 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The quarter-final had 4 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The semi-final of 3 strips of 6 qualified 4 from each.

Final

(1) Fulop, Hungary, 7-0; (2) Midler, USSR, 5/2; (3) Jay, Great Britain, 4/3, 21 vs; (4) Netter, France, 4/3, 26 vs; (5) Kamuti, Hungary, 3/4, 27 vs, 25 for; (6) Badoux, France 3/4, 27 vs, 24 for; (7) Rene Paul, Great Britain, 2/5; (8) Closset, France, 0/7.

Women's Team Preliminary

Pool A. Germany d. Holland 15-1; USSR d. Holland 9-4; Germany d. USSR 9-7.

Pool B. Rumania d. Luxembourg 11-5; France d. Luxembourg 9-2; Rumania d. France 9-7.

Pool C. Italy d. Denmark 12-4; Great Britain d. Denmark 9-2; Italy d. Great Britain 9-4.

Pool D. Austria d. Ireland 15-1; Austria to final, Ireland to Consolation round.

Consolation Round

USSR d. Ireland 15-1, France 12-4, Great Britain 9-4.

Great Britain d. France 10-6, Ireland 16-0.

France d. Ireland 16-0.

Final

(1) Italy d. Austria 9-7; Rumania 9-7; Germany 9-4.

(2) Germany d. Rumania 11-5; Austria 9-7.

(3) Austria d. Rumania 9-3.

(4) Rumania lost three.



Women's Individual Results

The preliminary had 8 strips with 6 of 6 and 2 of 7, 3 qualifying from each. There were 24 byes in the first round.

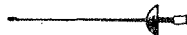
The second round of 48 had 8 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The quarter-final had 4 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The semi-final of 3 strips of 6 qualified 4 from each.

Final

(1) Zabelina, USSR, 5/2; (2) Schmidt, Germany, 4/3, 17 vs; (3) Camber, Italy, 4/3, 18 vs; (4) Kisseleva, USSR, 4/3, 19 vs; (5) Colombetti, Italy, 4/3, 22 vs; (6) Orban, Rumania, 3/4, 21 vs; (7) Stroh, Germany, 3/4, 22 vs; (8) Tarangoiu, Rumania, 1/6.



Epee Team

The U.S. entered a team, but Pew and Weber were its only seasoned epee men and they bowed to Italy and Denmark in the first round.

Preliminary

Pool A. Denmark d. USA 12-4; Italy d. USA 9-4. **Pool B.** Poland d. Portugal 13-3; Hungary d. Portugal 9-3.

Pool C. Germany d. Turkey 12-4; France d. Turkey 9-1.

Pool D. Switzerland d. Norway 10-6; Great Britain d. Norway 9-6.

Pool E. Luxembourg d. Ireland 14-2; Belgium d. Ireland 11-0.

Pool F. Sweden d. Spain 10-6; USSR d. Spain 9-1.

Quarter-final

Pool A. Luxembourg d. Switzerland 8-8 (64-65); Italy d. Switzerland 9-3.

Pool B. Belgium d. Poland 10-6; Great Britain d. Poland 9-6.

Pool C. USSR d. Denmark 11-5; Hungary d. Denmark 9-4.

Pool D. Germany d. Sweden 8-8 (60-62); Sweden d. France 9-7; France d. Germany 9-4. (France and Sweden qualified.)

Semi-final

Pool A. Italy d. Great Britain 11-5, USSR 10-6, France 9-7; Great Britain d. France 9-7, USSR 9-6; France d. USSR 9-7. (Italy and Great Britain qualified.)

Pool B. Hungary d. Sweden 10-6, Belgium 9-4; Luxembourg d. Belgium 9-7, Sweden 9-7.

Final

(1) Italy d. Luxembourg 10-6, Great Britain 14-2, Hungary 9-3. (2) Hungary d. Great Britain 12-4, Luxembourg 11-5. (3) Great Britain d. Luxembourg 9-4. (4) Luxembourg lost three.

Epee Individual

We entered Pew, Weber, Bernstein, Lambert, Sobel and Steinhardt. All but Pew were eliminated in the first round. Pew won his pool in the preliminary, won again in the second round, and in the quarter-final was in a three-way tie for two places. On the fence-off they beat each other and on the count of touches he lost on one touch for.

Results

The preliminary had 16 strips, 9 of 7 and 7 of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The second round had 8 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The quarter-final had 4 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The semi-final of 2 strips of 6 qualified 4 from each.

Final

(1) Mouyal, France, 6/1; (2) Baranyi, Hungary, 5/2; (3) Bertinetti, Italy, 4/3, 24 vs; (4) Delfino, Italy, 4/3, 25 vs; (5) Jay, Great Britain, 4/3, 32 vs; (6) Pellegrino, Italy, 3/4; (7) Saccaro, Italy, 1/6, 32 vs; (8) Tzerikidze, USSR, 1/6, 34 vs.

Sabre Team Preliminaries

Pool A. Rumania d. Belgium 8-8 (59-62); Hungary d. Belgium 9-4.

Pool B. Great Britain d. Spain 12-4; Poland d. Spain 9-3.

Pool C. USSR d. Turkey 12-4, Germany 9-5; France d. Germany 9-7, Turkey 12-4.

Semi-final

Pool A. France d. Great Britain 9-7; Hungary d. Great Britain 9-1.

Pool B. USSR d. Rumania 12-4; Poland d. Rumania 9-2.

Final

(1) Hungary d. France 12-4, Poland 10-6, USSR 9-1. (2) USSR d. Poland 9-7, France 9-7. (3) Poland d. France 9-4. (4) France lost three.

Sabre Individual

We entered Sobel and Weber. Weber lost out in the first round while Sobel lost a fence-off in the second round. There were 66 contestants.

Results

There were 21 byes. The preliminary round had 8 strips, 5 of 6 and 3 of 5, with 3 up.

The second round had 6 strip, 2 of 8 and 4 of 7, with 4 qualifying from each.

The quarter-final had 4 strips of 6 with 3 qualifying from each.

The semi-final had 2 strips of 6 with 4 qualifying from each.

Final

(1) Pawlowski, Poland, 5/1; (2) Karpati, Hungary, 4/2, 18 vs; (3) Mendelenyi, Hungary, 4/2, 20 vs; (4) Lefevre, France, 3/3, 24 vs, 25 for; (5) Horvath, Hungary, 3/3, 24 vs, 24 for; (6) Kovacs, Hungary, 2/4; (7) Piatkowski, Poland, 0/6; (8) Mikla, stateless, withdrew.

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COMPETITIONS

Long Island

By F. A. Schnitzler

The men's unclassified foil event was held at the High School in Levittown and resulted as follows:

(1) Malcolm Gerry, Sperry FC, 7/0; (2) Al Backner, Unatt., 6/1; (3) Fred Schnitzler, Swordsmen FC, 5/2; (4) Dwight Davis, Sperry FC, 4/3; (5) Ken Fredrickson, Swordsmen FC, 3/4; Miranda, Harris, Wells completed the final.

The Long Island season promises to be busy and competitive, thanks to increased fencing activity in the area and the formation of new clubs.

Gulf Coast

By Mabel Morse

Our first divisional meet was the W. A. Franks Memorial held at the Recreation Center, Texas City. There were 41 entries and the results of the finals were as follows:

Women's Open Foil: (1) Mrs. Betty Jean Kolenda, Ind., 5/0; (2) Marcelle Durcros, SdeA, 4/1; (3) Mrs. Ruth Goodlett, Cav., 3/2; (4) Helen Gray, Dallas, 2/3; (5) Mrs. Betty Day, SdeA, 1/4; (6) Charlotte Rinehart, Ft. Worth, 0/5.

Men's Open Foil: (1) John Curry, Ind., 6/0; (2) Jack Baird, Buc., 5/1; (3) Dave Dillehay, Rice, 4/2; (4) Philip Petmecky, MAFB, 3/3; (5) Desi Trevino, Ind., 2/4; (6) Richard Hardesty, Scorp, 1/5; (7) Paul Stromberg, Scorp, 0/6.

Open Sabre: (1) Arnold Mercado, SdeA, 5/0; (2) Philip Petmecky, MAFB, 4/1; (3) Dave Dillehay, Rice, 2/3, 19 vs; (4) Desi Trevino, Ind., 2/3, 22 vs; (5) Jack Baird, Buc., 1/4, 22 vs; (6) Loc Nguyen The, Scorp, 1/4, 24 vs.

Women's Open: (1) Ruth Goodlett, Cav., 3/1 (2/0 on fence-off); (2) Betty Day, SdA, 3/1 (1/1 on fence-off); (3) Mozelle Hampton, FW, 3/1 (0/2 on fence-off); (4) Mabel Morse, SdA, 1/3; (5) Roxan Curry, SdA, 0/4.

Men's Open Foil: (1) Philip Petmecky, Ind., 5/0; (2) Richard Hardesty, Scorp, 4/1; (3) John Curry, Ind., 3/2; (4) Desi Trevino, Ind., 2/3; (5) Al Wilson, Cav., 1/4; (6) Charles Beall, Cav., 0/5.

Women's Open Foil: (1) Mozelle Hampton, Ft. Worth, 6/1; (2) Betty Day, SdA, 5/2; (3) Roxan Curry, SdA, 4/3, 23 vs, 30 for; (4) Ruth Goodlett, Cav, 4/3, 23 vs, 28 for; (5) Mabel Morse, SdA, 4/3, 26 vs; (6) Helen Gray, Dallas, 4/3, 30 vs.

Men's Open Foil: (1) Jack Baird, Buc, 5/0; (2) Philip Petmecky, Ind, 3/2, 18 vs; (3) Desi Trevino, Ind, 3/2, 19 vs; (4) Richard Hardesty, Scorp, 2/3, 19 vs; (5) George Taylor, SdA, 2/3, 23 vs; (6) Ed Gause, Buc, 0/5.

Open Epee: (1) Philip Petmecky, Ind, 5/0; (2) Jack Baird, Buc, 3/2; (3) John Tibets, MPT, 2/3, 12 vs; (4) Leslie Bleamaster, MPT, 2/3, 13 vs; (5) Frank Kitchell, MPT, 2/3, 14 vs; (6) Paul Stromberg, Ind, 1/4.

The Executive Committee of the division has named the following Bout Committee for the 1957-58 season: John Curry, Chairman; Cecil Hill, Texas A&M; Donald Steiner, Rice; Roger Melton, Buccaneers; Mabel Morse, Salle d'Arme; DeWayne Te-Vault, Beaumont; Hal Taxel, San Antonio; Nancy Derrick, Corpus Christi; Charles Reed, U. of Texas.

AMERICAN WAR HEROES TOURNAMENT

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 18-19, 1958

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Northern Ohio

By Alois Styler

An exhibition at the Woodland Recreation Center highlighted a bout between Profs. Giorgio Santelli and Menyherth Kadar which thrilled the guests.

The second Woodland Invitation Fencing Tournament will be held on January 25-26. Invitations and entry forms will be sent to Divisions. Trophies and medals will be given to the first three in all weapons. The defending champions are: Marcia Richmond, Buffalo, women; Nate Shapiro, Chicago, foil; Al Musichuk, Cuy. Falls Blades, epee; Tom Legeza, Kadar Fencers, sabre.

The results of recent competitions:

Women's Open: 1. Alice Stevenson, Fenn; 2. Joan Steigerwald, Unatt.; 3. Myrtle Papurt, Woodland R.C.

Open Foil: 1. Joe Kitson, C.F. Blades; 2. Doug Phillips, Kadar Fencers; 3. No info.

Unclassified Sabre: 1. Al Styler, Kadar Fencers; 2. John Stomfay-Stitz, Woodland R.C.; 3. Tom Duddy, Fenn.

Woman's Unclassified: 1. Helen Hassler, Salle Simonian; 2. Bea Huszar, Kadar Fencers; 3. Nan Hanlin, Unatt.

An Experiment

By A. W. Lane

The first annual Wrong Hand Foil Tournament was held at The Berkeley Fencers on September 14. Because only two ladies entered the women's competition, it was cancelled. All bouts were for the usual number of hits but included a two-touch margin to shake out the lucky accidents. Beautiful imported stainless steel trays, appropriately engraved were distributed among the eight competitors in the order of winner's choice. Few, if any, of the fencers were unprepared and most of the fencing was surprisingly good, considering the difficulty of fencing "in reverse." Safety precautions included ample forewarning to allow practice, and wide tape on all jacket openings. A large number of similarly enticing trophies will be awarded for the second annual Wrong Hand next year; and it is hoped that more ladies will enter.

The competitors placed as follows: (1) Pasol, LAH; (2) Brownlee, 6th Army; (3) Duncan, FSF; (4) De la O, OC; (5) Sheck, LAH; (6) Hooper, BF; (7) Gilkey, LAH; (8) Spira, BF.

Editor's Note: We can't help but comment that tournaments such as this are of no value to competitive fencing.

Western New York

By Stephen Zielinski

We opened our season with an invitational tournament at the University of Buffalo. Fencing interest is on the upswing due to the residency of Hungarian Fencing Master Dr. Geza Pokay in Buffalo. Results were:

Women: 1. Jane Dardia; 2. Joan Ulrickson; 3. Barbi Brill.

Foil: 1. Art Plouffe; 2. Paul Scipioni; 3. Fred Washburn.

Epee: 1. Tom Bickley; 2. Art Plouffe; 3. Derry Mounce.

Sabre: 1. John Hamilton; 2. Davis Bohacket; 3. Art Plouffe.

Southern California

By Fred Linkmeyer
SPECIAL EVENTS

Cathcart Outdoor Epee: 1. Sewall Shurtz, Unatt.; 2. Fred Linkmeyer, LAAC; 3. Steve Barden, LAAC.
McKee Outdoor Foils, women: 1. Alice Gerakin, FSF; 2. Bettie Drago, FSF; 3. Dorothy Ichiyasu, MSF.

Faulkner's Mixed Doubles (women foils - men sabre): 1. Bettie Drago, FSF., Maxine Mitchell, LAAC, and Fred Duncan, FSF; 2. Betty Broderson, FSF., Madeline Miyamoto, FSF, and Albert Davis, MSF.

JUNIOR LEAGUE EVENTS

Girls' Foils (8 thru 11 years): 1. Sandy Gekler, S. de N.; 2. Sharon Hutchings, FSF; 3. Gail Holdridge, Aguifas.

Boys' Foils (8 thru 11 years): 1. John Crawford, FSF; 2. Tony Shulyz, S. de N.; 3. Billy Colton, S. de N.

REGULAR DIVISIONAL EVENTS

Prep, men: 1. Leonard Rothbard, BFC; 2. A. D. Rivera, Unatt.; 3. H. L. Rombeau, BFC.

Prep, women: 1. Lee Weber, Cav.; 2. Mildred Rickabaug, Cav.; 3. Nora Tuck, Aguifas.

Epee, unclassified: 1. Herb Missler, FSF; 2. Paul Etter, Vince; 3. Jack Wengren, Cav.

Epee Team, unclassified: 1. Cavaliers I (Danny Tannehill, James Adams and Jack Wengren); 2. Faulkner's (Herb Missler, Ken Marx and Van Beaver); 3. Composite (Paul Etter, Vince; Arthur Reich and Fred Hoblit, BFC).

Foils, unclassified, women: 1. Dorothy Ichiyasu, MSF; 2. Jeanne Mori, MSF; 3. Gilda DeLuca, Cav.

Foil Team, unclassified, men: 1. Cavaliers I (Verne Delling, Danny Tallehill and James Adams); 2. Burbank F.C. (Leonard Rothbard, Hector Nevarez, Fred Hoblit and Arthur Reich); 3. Vince S. d'A. (Paul Etter, R. M. Cooper and Rosario Russo).

Sabre, unclassified: 1. Herb Missler, FSF; 2. Paul Etter, Vince; 3. G. Fonda-Bonardi, Vince.

Sabre Team, unclassified: 1. Vince S. d'A. (Paul Etter, G. Fonda-Bonardi and Hyman Kaplan); 2. Cavaliers I (James Adams, Verne Delling and Jack Wengren); 3. Cavaliers II (Danny Tannehill, John Wengren and Charles Barrett).

Foil Team, unclassified, women: 1. Mori School of Fencing (Jeanne Mori, Janice Mori and Dorothy Ichiyasu); 2. Cavaliers (Jeanne Hughes, Antoinette DeLong and Gilda DeLuca); 3. Los Angeles A.C. (Maria Wagner, Ann Murphy and Marilyn Haley).

New England

By Lillian Aylward

The annual all-eastern Latvian Tournament was held at Roxbury and resulted as follows:

Women: (1) Valda Dreimanis, Boston; (2) Valda Zalkains, Boston; (3) Anna Streips, Boston.

Foil: (1) Uldis Kaktins, Boston; (2) Egils Kaktins, Boston; (3) V. Bergs, Philadelphia.

Epee: (1) Alex Aistrants, Rochester; (2) V. Bergs, Philadelphia; (3) G. Zalkains, Boston.

Sabre: (1) Imans Krumins, Detroit; (2) Egils Kaktins, Boston; (3) Alex Aistrants, Rochester.

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METROPOLITAN

Women's Class C

By Larry Olvin

Miss Beverly Greenwald of the Salle Santelli was the winner of the Women's foil for Class C and unclassified fencers. There were 23 entries. Miss Neill, Salle Santelli, was second and Miss Comerio of Jersey City was third on touches over Miss Schwabe of the Salle Lucia.

Final Round

Greenwald 4/1; Neill 3/2, 13 vs, 18 for; Comerio 3/2, 13 vs, 16 for; Schwabe 3/2, 14 vs; Genton 2/3; Churchill 0/5.

Sabre Class C

By Abram Cohen

In a round-robin of eleven the Fencers Club dominated by taking the first three places. Arthur Spingarn was undefeated and had only two 5-4 bouts. Martin Wertlieb was second and Hy Shore placed third in a very close decision on touches in a five-way tie.

Results

Spingarn, FC, 10/0; Wertlieb, FC, 7/3; Shore, FC, 6/4, 33 vs; Whittingham, Saltus, 6/4, 35 vs, 43 for; Gradkowski, Saltus, 6/4, 35 vs, 40 for; Greene, NYU, 6/4, 38 vs; Brodeth, Saltus, 6/4, 41 vs; Koch, CCNY, 3/7, 44 vs; Jakab, Saltus, 3/7, 46 vs; Melworn, CCNY, 2/8; Weiss, NYU, 0/10.

Epee Class C

By F. H. Leoni

Mooney of Maryland was undefeated in the final round to move up to a Class B epeeist. There were twenty contestants. Second went to Dacaro of NYU and third to Hochman of CCNY.

Final Round

Mooney, Md., 5/0; Dacaro, NYU, 4/1; Hochman, CCNY, 3/2; Geraci, Verona, 2/3; Sobel, A.F., 1/4; Yabow, CCNY, 0/5.



Sabre Handicap

By Arthur Spingarn

Robert Blum of the Salle Santelli won the handicap event which attracted twenty-three sabremen. The final of nine included two 'A' fencers who carried a two-touch handicap and three 'B' fencers with a one-touch handicap. Arthur Spingarn, Fencers Club, and Richard Dyer, Salle Csiszar, tied for second and placed in the order mentioned on touches.

Final Round

(1) Robert Blum (B), Salle Santelli, 7/1; (2) Arthur Spingarn (C), Fencers Club, 5/3, 28 vs; (3) Richard Dyer (A), Salle Csiszar, 5/3, 3 vs; (4) Wallace Farber (B), Unattached, 4/4, 31 vs; (5) Stephen Sobel (B), U.S. Air Force, 4/4, 33 vs; (6) Abram Cohen (A), Fencers Club, 4/4, 35 vs; (7) Frank Bavuso (C), Fencers Club, 3/5; (8) Hy Shore (C), Fencers Club, 2/6, 34 vs; (9) James Canvin (C), Fencers Club, 2/6, 37 vs.



Father: "Why were you kept after school?"

Son: "I didn't know where the Azores were."

Father: "Hereafter remember where you put things."

Interscholastic Invitation

By Alvin Goldstein

The annual AFLA Interscholastic attracted a good entry of twenty-four from ten different schools. Young Colon of Morris High was undefeated in the entire tournament and in fact had only two 5-4 bouts in his 13 victories. Second place had to be decided on the count of touches for, with Cooper of Lafayette outranking Fajen of Stuyvesant.

Final Round

Colon, Morris 5/0; Cooper, Lafayette, 3/2, 18 vs, 22 for; Fajen, Stuyvesant, 3/2, 18 vs, 19 for; Cetrulo, Barringer, 2/3, 19 vs; Price, Hamilton, 2/3, 20 vs; Pinsky, Morris, 0/5.



Mexico-California

By Ferard Leicester

On the week-end of December 14 and 15 the first annual Mexico-California Fencing Tournament will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, California.

Local qualification meets for men and women will be held in Southern and Northern California and the three highest places in each event from each division will meet in a "semi-final" to determine the three members of a California Team in each event. No person may qualify in more than one weapon.

The competition between Mexico and California will be both team and individual and will end up with a three-weapon-team event followed by a Farewell Banquet at the Wilton Hotel.

We will report complete results in the next issue.

Jones Beach 3-Weapon

By N. H. Spector

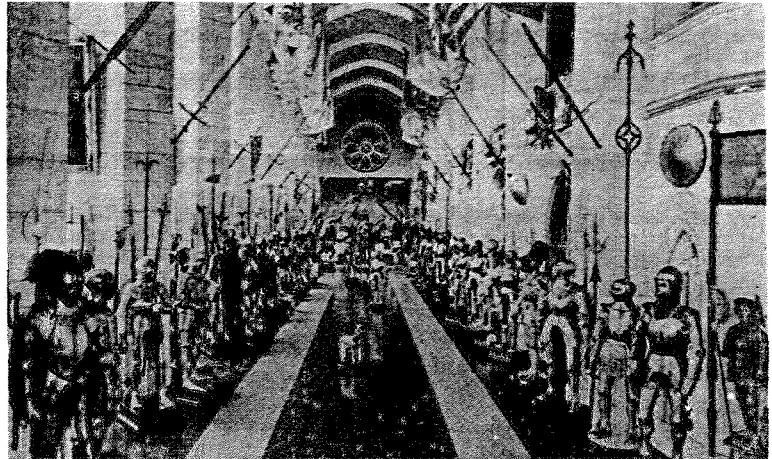
The first annual Jones Beach 3-weapon individual championship was held under the auspices of the L.I. Division, the L.I. State Park Commission and Jones Beach State Park. Despite very short notice it attracted over 30 competitors from six states, Canada and Germany. The audience was estimated at more than 3,000.

Three preliminary round-robins were held, reducing the field to twenty-two; after that it was direct elimination. Al Paredo of N.Y.U. defeated Herb Spector of L.I. and Salle Santelli in the final. The match for third place was won by Karl Haff now of Brooklyn, over Frank Leoni of the N.Y.A.C. Haff was recently open foil champion of Bavaria and a member of the German Olympic Team.

The strength of the competition is indicated by the list of entries: Asselin, Bloomberg, Broderick, Brodeth, Canvin, Coll, Desaro, Dollinger, Earls, Espirito, Gradkowski, Greene, Karambelas, Leon, Marafiorte, Plotkin, Pongo, Reuter, Sanchez, Sims, Soule, Spinella, B. Stein, H. Stein, Vebell, Ward.

Good publicity and the full cooperation of Mr. Lee Netter, Director of Special Events for the State Park Commission, were responsible for the success of the affair. Every competitor and official received a sterling silver sea horse; the first three places were awarded beautiful clock trophies, each surmounted by a statuette of a fencer.

The Long Island Division is planning to hold next year's Jones Beach Tournament in conjunction with the World Championships in Philadelphia. Should we succeed in gaining competitors from all over the world it will certainly be a memorable event for Long Island.



SOMETHING WORTH SEEING

By Dr. James H. Flynn

For years I had heard of an armor museum in Worcester, Mass., and recently I had the pleasure of visiting this fine exhibit. Let me urge you to include this in your list of "things to do and places to see." The John Woodman Higgins Armory is part of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company plant at 100 Barber Avenue. The museum is open free to the public from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. except Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays.

The top floor of the Company's office building is a replica of an ancient castle where Mr. Higgins obtained many of the authentic battle flags and pieces of armor. There are hundreds of swords and you may roam about to your heart's content. Mention that you are a fencer and those in charge will explain in more detail the history of some of the rare exhibits.

BASIC THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMPETITIVE FENCING

By Julius Alpar

Former Coach of Hungarian Olympic
and World Champion Team

The fundamentals of competitive fencing, like the liberal arts, may be grouped under seven key words: The **trivium** of precision, speed, and timing; and the **quadrivium** of **simplicity, practice, experience, and tactics.**

1. Precision

Precision means correct technique and footwork—exact, controlled movements requiring minimum exertion and strength to achieve the desired result. Precision can be acquired only by considerable training and practice.

2. Speed

When precision has been achieved, the fencer must increase his speed to improve his effectiveness. For attacks from long distance, the fencer needs a successively accelerating speed; for attacks, ripostes, or stop-hits from middle or short distance, explosive speed is required. The key to speed is muscular elasticity. Short sprints, high jumping, and rope skipping are excellent exercises to acquire elasticity; in the winter, skiing is a fine sport to keep in condition.

3. Timing

Timing or "tempo" is the choice of the proper moment to attack or counter-attack. Some fencers have a better sense of timing than others, but everyone can improve his natural gifts in this respect, for timing can be learned and taught. The essence of timing is that the opponent at that instant is unprepared, either because his attention is momentarily diverted or because he is otherwise occupied with his own plans. The tempo can be seized instinctively, as for example when the opponent has started a movement but has not yet finished it, or it can be consciously provoked and mastered by inducing the opponent to do a specific action or to attack a given target, as in the case of second-intention attacks.

The competitor's sense of timing can be developed and refined by instruction in the different kinds and types of tempos, and by a number of exercises, such as: (1) In sabre, Fencer A extends his arm, offering the arm as a target; Fencer B, from tierce, tries to cut this target; but A attempts to avoid the cut by withdrawing the hand. This is an excellent exercise in timing for both fencers. (2) In foil or sabre, Fencer A places his blade in line; Fencer B tries to take the blade by pressure or beat; but A attempts to avoid the taking action and to score by thrust or cut. (3) In any weapon, Fencer A holds a glove against the wall shoulder high and lets it fall; Fencer B tries to stop the falling glove with a thrust.

4. Simplicity

Paradoxically, perfection in simple movements cannot be attained by practicing only the simple movements from the beginning. The fencer must practice complicated movements over and over again, until the muscles are completely loose and able to obey smoothly, quickly and with the minimum of effort when a simple movement is called for.

5. Practice

Each movement and position has to be practiced very slowly at first, and then gradually faster and faster, until perfect control of hand and legs is obtained. The fencer must have the patience to practice one movement 100 times if necessary, and even the best fencers must come back again and again to practice the simple thrusts, cuts, parries, and footwork. We cannot practice enough!

6. Experience

When a fencer starts to fence freely, he soon discovers that competition is different from the lesson and exercises, for each opponent has different reactions, different favorite attacks and parries, different timing, and even different starting positions. Experience is the ability to reduce this wide variety of situations to a series of basic patterns or routines that will enable the fencer to cope with them quickly and effectively. Experience comes with time, and is enriched by fencing with stronger opponents; but it can be developed only by fencing with as many individuals as possible. With a weaker opponent, a fencer can enjoy and profit from practice by equalizing the competitive factors through a limitation of his own actions. For example, in sabre, I tell my partner that he may try any attack, but my own attacks and ripostes will always end at his head. Thus he can concentrate on defending his head, but I must be ready for all possible attacks, and in order to score I have to maneuver him into a situation where he will not be able to parry the head cut that he knows is coming.

7. Tactics

Tactics is the brainwork of fencing; it is based upon observation and analysis of the opponent, and upon intelligent choice of actions against him. The rules allow 10 minutes for a five-touch bout; the fencer therefore has an **average** of 2 minutes for each score. This is ample time for a sound tactical approach, which consists of three parts:

- (a) The prelude or preliminary analysis;
- (b) the preparation of the action; and
- (c) the execution of the action.

The purpose of the prelude is to lay the tactical foundation by "sizing up" the opponent. The fencer should of course know whether his opponent is aggressive or prefers the defense, whether he likes to make actions on time, what are his favorite attacks and parries, etc. Much of this can be learned by observing the other contestants in the pool while they fence one another, and by watching the fencers in other pools who are likely to qualify for the next round. But even after a fencer knows his opponent's game thoroughly, as for example when the two have often met each other, it is still necessary to devote some time at the beginning of the bout to preliminary analysis. The reason is that a fencer's physical and mental condition varies from day to day and from bout to bout. He may be fresher on one day than on another; his reactions may be quicker or slower; and in the same competition he will move differently if he is

not sufficiently warmed up, or is tiring, or is getting his "second wind." The process of testing out the opponent's current reactions, his physical and mental condition, his disposition and spirit, must be carried out with caution. The fencer should shorten and lengthen distance, and use false attacks that are persuasive enough to impel the opponent to reveal the quality and speed of his parries.

The prelude may be expected to take 30 to 60 seconds at the beginning of each bout. The rest of the time is available for "preparation" and "execution." Now, it is obvious that the actual execution of an attack, parry-riposte or stop-hit, is a matter of split seconds. Therefore there is ample time, more than one minute, to prepare each scoring action. It is in the preparation of the action that each fencer tries to out-think his opponent, and the variations are endless, but a few may be pointed out.

Thus, the fencer who plans to score on the attack has to take the initiative and keep control of the play. If his opponent should seek to take the initiative, the fencer must discourage him with the constant threat of the counter-attack, by short thrusts or cuts, or by beating his blade and otherwise disturbing his concentration. Then the fencer attempts to mislead his opponent as to his true intentions, sometimes showing a false attack different from the real attack, and sometimes preparing and attacking to the same place. The theory is fundamentally that of the game of "odds or evens," according to how clever the opponent is, except that the number of combinations is much greater.

The preparation of attack should be cautious, and the fencer must always be ready to parry if the opponent should make a sudden stop-hit or counter-attack. In sabre, the most frequent preparation threatens the arm, but the attack may also be prepared to the body and finish on the arm. The real attack must be made with the proper choice of time; it must be fast, without break or hesitation, conscious, accelerated, determined and decisive.

The preparation of the action to score on the parry-riposte or stop-hit follows the same principles. The opponent must be lured into the attack at the instant of time desired by the defender, so that the latter may score on a short, determined parry-riposte, or on an action in time.

The many possibilities of attack and defense, and the infinite variety of tactical combinations, render fencing very difficult but also very beautiful and interesting to fencers of all ages. Competitive fencing can be enjoyed at a high level of efficiency from 16 to 60. With advancing years, it is inevitable that muscles will lose elasticity, and that footwork will be slower; but the loss of speed of the legs can be compensated by stronger defense featuring a faster arm and surer parries, and by greater experience and tactical skill. It is for this reason that fencing can give the competitor a life-time of sport, pleasure, and amusement.

NATIONAL CALENDAR

DECEMBER

- 15—Met. N.Y. Mixed Doubles Team (Sabre, Women's Foil) Open 1 PM Fencers Club.
New England Novice Foil 2 PM YWCA
Wash. D.C. Novice Epee 1:30 PM Central YMCA
Wash. D.C. Novice Sabre 3:30 PM Central YMCA
(No Date)—New Mexico Open Foil and Sabre, Women's Novice Foil.
20—So. Calif. Women's Team Class C 7:45 PM Burbank FC
So. Calif. Epee Class C, Gp. III 7:45 PM Burbank FC
21—Met. N.Y. Foil Team Class B, Gp. III 1 PM Saltus
CCNY at Columbia 2 PM
Temple at NYU 2 PM
27—Met. N.Y. Foil Intercollegiate Individual 12 noon N.Y.A.C.

JANUARY

- 3—So. Calif. Epee Team Class C 7:45 PM Faulkners
4—Met. N.Y. Epee Team Class B, Gp. III 10 AM Fencers Club
New England Unclassified Sabre 1:30 PM Brandeis
CCNY at Rutgers 2 PM
Brooklyn at Queens 2 PM
5—Met. N.Y. Women's Team Class B, Gp. III 1 PM Santelli
(No Date)—New Mexico Open Epee, International Foil, Women's Junior
8—Lehigh at Rutgers
Yeshiva at Columbia
9—New England Women's Handicap 6:30 PM Salle Elde
10—So. Calif. Epee Senior 8 PM Los Angeles AC
11—Long Island Sabre Class C Oceanside School.
Met. N.Y. Women's Team Class C 1 PM Saltus
No. Calif. Foil Class B 8 PM Letterman AH
Brooklyn at Lehigh 2 PM
Columbia at NYU 2 PM
Harvard at Cornell 2 PM
Navy at Princeton 2 PM
Rutgers at Haverford 2 PM
Yale at Penn 2 PM
12—Met. N.Y. Three-Weapon Team Open, Gp. II 11 AM NYAC
New England Epee Handicap 2 PM Latvian FC
Wash. D.C. Epee Open 1:30 PM Central YMCA
15—Haverford at Princeton 7 PM
Johns Hopkins at Penn
17—So. Calif. Women Class B 7:45 PM Burbank FC
So. Calif. Sabre Class C 7:45 PM Burbank FC
18—Met. N.Y. Foil Open, Gp. II 12 noon Santelli
New England Sabre Handicap 2:30 PM Brandeis
No. Calif. Sabre Class B 8 PM Halberstadt
Cornell at Penn 2 PM
Johns Hopkins at Navy 2 PM
Princeton at CCNY 2 PM
19—Met. N.Y. Sabre Team Class B, Gp. III 1 PM Santelli
24—So. Calif. Sabre Team Class C 7:45 PM Douglas Aquila
No. Calif. Women Class B 8 PM State College
25—Long Island Handicap Men's Foil Division Ave. H.S., Levittown
Met. N.Y. Sabre Open, Gp. II 1 PM Saltus
No. Calif. Epee Class B 8 PM Berkeley FC
26—Met. N.Y. Women Open, Gp. II 1 PM Santelli
Wash. D.C. Foil Open 1:30 PM Central YMCA
30—Paterson State T.C.
30—Paterson State T.C. at Jersey City ST. 7:30 PM
31—So. Calif. Foil Class B 7:45 PM Valley Jr. College
No. Calif. Foil Team Class B 8 PM Letterman A.H.

FEBRUARY

- 1—Met. N.Y. Epee Open Gp. II 12 noon Fencers Club
Brooklyn at Adelphi 2 PM
Dickinson at Fordham 2 PM
Harvard at Columbia 2 PM
Navy at NYU 2 PM
Yale at Rutgers 2 PM
2—Met. N.Y. Women's Team Met. Open Champ. Qual. for National
Gp. I 12 noon Santelli
So. Calif. Epee Masters 1:30 PM Vince
(No Date)—New Mexico Women's Open, Intermediate Epee and Sabre.
4—Fairleigh Dickinson at Jersey City S.T.C. 7:30 PM
7—So. Calif. Foil Team Class B 7:45 PM Douglas Aquila
Harvard at NYU 7 PM
Hunter Alumnae a Hunter College 8 PM
8—Long Island Sabre Handicap
No. Calif. Women's Team Class B 8 PM Funke
Cornell at Yale 2 PM
Harvard at CCNY 2 PM
Penn at Navy 2 PM
Princeton at Columbia 2 PM
Rutgers at NYU 2 PM
9—Met. N.Y. Epee Team Met. Open Champ. Qual. for National
Gp. I 11 AM Fencers Club
Wash. D.C. Sabre Open 1:30 PM Central YMCA
11—Paterson State TC at Fairleigh Dickinson 7:30 PM

- 12—Brooklyn at CCNY 7 PM
Rutgers at Fordham
Trinity at Harvard
Lehigh at Penn.
13—Montclair State T.C. at Jersey City S.T.C. 7:30 PM
14—So. Calif. Sabre Senior 8 PM Faulkner
No. Calif. Sabre Team Class B 8 PM Letterman A.H.
N.Y.U. at Princeton 7 PM
15—Brooklyn at Rutgers 2 PM
Columbia at Yale 2 PM
Fordham at Stevens 2 PM
Navy at Cornell 2 PM
Penn at Princeton 2 PM
Bryn Mawr at Jersey City S.T.C. 2:30 PM
16—Met. N.Y. Foil Team Met. Open Champ. Qual. for National
Gp. I 10 AM NYAC
17—Yeshiva at Brooklyn 7 PM
18—M.I.T. at Harvard 7 PM
19—Columbia at Brooklyn 7 PM
Rutgers at Princeton 7 PM
20—Montclair State T.C. at Hunter College 6 PM
Brooklyn College (Women) at Paterson State T.C. 7:30 PM
21—So. Calif. Epee Class B 7:45 PM Burbank FC
So. Calif. Women's Team Class B 7:45 PM Burbank FC
22—Long Island Women's Handicap
Met. N.Y. Epee Team Open (Wash. Sq. Tournament) Gp. II 12 noon Fencers Club
No. Calif. Epee Team Class B 8 PM Berkeley FC
CCNY at NYU 2 PM
Conn. at Yale 2 PM
Fordham at Adelphi 2 PM
Navy at Columbia 2 PM
Princeton at Harvard 2 PM
Rutgers at Penn 2 PM
23—Met. N.Y. Sabre Team Met. Open Champ. Qual. for National
Gp. I 10 AM NYAC
So. Calif. Epee One touch 1:30 PM Vince
Wash. D.C. Foil Unclassified 1:30 PM Central YMCA
Wash. D.C. Women Unclassified 1:30 PM Central YMCA
25—Fairleigh Dickinson at NYU (Women) 7:30 PM
28—So. Calif. Epee Team Class B 7:45 PM Douglas Aquila
Brooklyn College (Women) at Tunter 5:30 PM

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CANADIAN ITEMS

ONTARIO

By Robert Foxcroft

The third annual Canadian Heroes Memorial Tournament drew 83 entries of which over one-half were from the United States. We feel this is becoming one of the largest international tournaments in North America. The final round of each event produced very strong competition. The results follow:

Ladies' Foil: (1) Zeilinski, New York; (2) Maries, Ontario; (3) Steigerwald, Ohio; (4) Stein, Michigan; (5) Breton, New York; (6) Marchand, Quebec; (7) Dickson, Ontario; (8) Kalla, Ontario.

Men's Foil: (1) Levis, Massachusetts; (2) Ploufee, New York; (3) Campoli, Michigan; (4) Schwende, Quebec; (5) Asselin, Quebec; (6) Fried, Ohio; (7) Andru, Ontario; (8) Nebel, Quebec.

Epee: (1) Musichuk, Ohio; (2) Schwende, Quebec; (3) Bickley, New York; (4) Flynn, Michigan; (5) Foxcroft, Ontario; (6) O'Neil, Ontario; (7) Ploufee, New York; (8) Fried, Ohio (made final but did not fence in it).

Sabre: (1) Schwende, Quebec; (2) Campoli, Michigan; (3) Krasa, Quebec; (4) Dalton, Ontario; (5) Andru, Ontario; (6) Asselin, Quebec; (7) Plouffe, New York; (8) Stitz, Ohio.



Britannica Shield

By Charles Steinhardt

The annual three-weapon team tournament was held in London. The event is sponsored by the RAF and is open to military teams from the nations that fought in the Battle of Britain. Fencing, shooting, swimming and boxing are on the program. The fencing competition was held on three strips—one for each weapon—and resulted as follows:

Foil: (1) Verhalle, Belgium; (2) Steinhardt, U.S.A.; (3) Reep, Holland.

Epee: (1) Action, Belgium; (2) Pew, U.S.A.; (3) Harrison, Great Britain.

Sabre: (1) Vander Auwera, Belgium; (2) Los, Holland; (3) Sobel, U.S.A.

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