

American



Fencing

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October, 1959

ANOTHER HONOR FOR FENCING



Worth Takes Oath

George Worth took the oath for all the assembled athletes at the opening day ceremonies of the III Pan American Games. It is traditional that the competitor with greatest seniority carry the flag for each delegation and the host country uses a similar standard in selecting the athlete who takes the oath. Worth and Tybor Nyilas were at first disappointed that neither was selected to carry the U.S. flag, but Lt. George C. Calnan, the 1932 U.S. Fencing Captain, faced with a similar situation at the Olympics in Los Angeles unhesitatingly chose to take the oath. Worth bettered Calnan's performance: he took the oath both in English and in Spanish.

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WE HOPE YOU APPROVE

With this issue we start our 11th year of publication. We decided to try this new format in the belief that its more compact size would enable it to fare better in the mail. Too many of our readers complained that their newspapers frequently arrived torn or otherwise damaged in transit.

Initially, we still need help. Our policy has always been to refuse to publish what we do not send us.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

NOVEMBER 12

Welcome Back and Congratulations!

William B. Kunzig, outstanding sabre man and member of several international teams, has just returned to the U.S. after 3½ years in Germany. Bill received his Brigadier General's star in May and is now Assistant Division Commander at Fort Riley, Kansas.

NORTH ATLANTIC SECTION

by Dr. James H. Flynn, Chairman

The 1960 Sectional Championships are tentatively scheduled for April 30 and May 1. The place will be Washington, D. C. All member divisions are urged to hold qualifying rounds in late March or early April.

Secretary-Treasurer for this season is Mr. Jack Dillon, 2727 Connecticut Ave., Washington 8, D. C.

Chairman of Bout Committee is Mr. Daniel Lyons, 7233 Marywood St., Landover Mills, Maryland.

Cuba

Dr. Roberto Manalich, president of the Federación Nacional de Amateurs de Esgrima de Cuba advises that the Federation has moved its quarters to "calle de Presidente Zayas—No. 407, piso 7, Habana." Secretary for this year is Dr. Roberto Garcia Cebrian.

Additions to Olympic Squad

The following have been added to the Olympic squad on the basis of performance in 1959. Former squad members were listed in our February issue:

Women

Arabi Brill
Leticia Drago
Beril Genton
Suzanne Hoblit
Yvonne Miyamoto
Margaret Papurt
Frances Sidotti

Foil

Albert Davis
Karl Haaf
Jack Keane
Joseph Paletta
Joel Prostick
Robert Russell
Aubrey Seeman
Lawrence Silverman
Bela Szentivanyi

Epee

William Bleamaster
Michael Boyd
Michael Dasara
Robert Gates
John Mooney
Robert Russell

Sabre

William Goering
Alfonso Morales
Alex Orban

Money and Members . . .

The June issue of American Fencing contained a short piece by J. R. de C. relative to the proposed increase in annual membership dues. Mr. de C. states past experience does not support the claim that a dues increase will discourage a considerable number of fencing enthusiasts from either joining or renewing their membership in the AFLA.

Many members of the Western New York Division agree with our Chairman Stephan Zielinski that such a dues proposal will nearly deplete many divisions of the young and beginner fencers.

One of the most effective innovations, for our division, was the establishment of a full time professional instruction master in Buffalo. This gentleman devotes the majority of his fencing time teaching our youth through a city program and at various organizations. Of course, there is very little, and in most cases NO EXPENSE to the youngsters for this instruction.

Now, to the crux . . . Our annual dues structure is as follows: \$2.00 for students, \$3.00 for associates, \$3.00 for collegiates, \$6.00 for active. This is considerably less than the proposed changes of \$7.50 for associates, \$5.00 for collegiates and \$10.00 for active.

Our modest dues structure, coupled with the available professional instruction for youngsters and hard working Divisional Governors and committees, enables Western New York to maintain an active membership of 130. This is approximately 1 out of 7,690 people in our metropolitan area of 1,000,000. The New York Metropolitan Division has 300 active members, or 1 out of 23,333 people for 7,000,000.

It is the opinion of Mr. Zielinski and others of the Western New York Division, that the greater portion of our achievements would be erased by a dues hike. The division has also received letters from other divisions in the Midwest, South and Southwest expressing the same opinion in regards to their own groups. No matter what, a dues hike is going to drive away from fencing great numbers of student, collegiate and other beginner fencers who simply will not be able to afford extravagant dues. They have to buy equipment and pay entry fees, too.

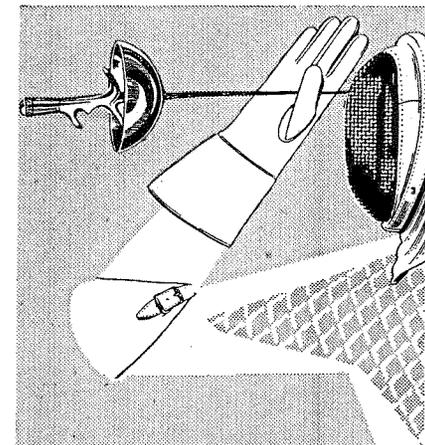
Why discourage young fencers, who are indisputably the backbone of national fencing, by increasing dues? Mr. de C. believes that over-all operating costs warrant an increase in annual dues. Hiking dues doesn't seem to be

the answer, certainly. It would seem logical to the writer, as it does to Mr. Zielinski, that an extended nation-wide effort be applied to increase the number of AFLA members throughout the United States.

After all, more members mean more money, too. . . .

Joseph Coppola
Buffalo, New York

Ed. Note: Youngsters are not affected by proposed increase, since the Student Membership remains at \$2.00. Divisions have the power to waive all or part of the dues which is retained by the Division. A membership drive is certainly necessary, but we've seen no evidence of results in this direction which will offset rising costs.



Joseph Uhlmann

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FENCING AS A RELEASE FROM TENSION AND AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES

note: This article is condensed, with permission from an address delivered by Dr. Nyilas—seven-time national sabre champion and a prominent work physician—at the June 1959 meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City, before a group of specialists known as the College of Sports Medicine.

the risk of being over-elementary, I like to speak in turn about each of the key words in the title of this talk: (1) Tension, (2) Tension, and (3) Aggression.

1. Fencing

Fencing today, as opposed to fencing in the 15th to the 19th century, is combat but a sport. It is also a sport that opinion ranks highest among the few social ideal sports from a medical viewpoint. In excellent physical exercise, it is a moderate aesthetic expression, and it has important biological values.

Fencing permits participation of boys (and from the age of ten to eighty, by the time of its action. Short bursts of activity, with lightning speed (boys from ten to twelve) or exquisite timing born of expert intelligence, finesse (boys from thirty to forty)—a touch is scored—and the action is immediately stopped by the referee or director. comes the physiologically important part: valuation of the touch by the director and judges. For the layman, this is "the pause refreshes"; for the physician, the all-important phase of recovery. Pulse rate and action return to normal; the muscle mechanism is able to prevent excessive lactic acid production; and the fencers are again ready for maximum action.

Fencing bout for five touches is limited to minutes of actual fencing time; the average bout to three minutes. But it is followed by a period of anywhere between five and ten minutes, depending on the number of bouts. The average competition will last ten hours (local meets) to four days (Olympic Games) in each of the three fencing weapons—foil, epee or duelling sword, and sabre. Yet, in a well-trained and conditioned athletic athlete, the brain will tire much less than the body does; and the psychological motion, both normal and pathological, will be adjusted before the physical.

Fencing of course has the quantitative elements that appeal to the sports fan and to a certain type of sports critic interested solely in statistics as expressed in the score figures. But

there is also a qualitative, aesthetic aspect to fencing which gives pleasure to the artistically inclined competitor or critic. Like all the arts, fencing is full of creative fantasy and reflects the psychology of the fencer as an artist and as a person in an emotional climate.

Finally, then, I come to the psychological aspects of fencing. The psychologist is not primarily concerned with what is successful or unsuccessful, with what is aesthetic or not. He is more interested in fencing as a valuable personal document, which throws light on the personality of the fencer, and as a reflection of the times and as an aspect of a culture. Today, I am primarily concerned with the question: In what way is fencing a release from tension and aggressive tendencies?

2. Tension

Tension is a feeling of strain, a general sense of disturbance of equilibrium, and of readiness to alter behavior to meet a threat. There are two main sources of tension: the needs of the organism and anxiety.

The needs of the organism are connected with the physiochemical requirements of life; they are such conditions as lack of food or water or oxygen which produce a disequilibrium in the economy of the organism. Needs may be general in character, such as hunger, or they may be more specifically related to a zone of the body, such as the need to smoke (oral need). Needs arrange themselves in a hierarchical order; those lower down on the ladder must be satisfied before those of higher order can be accommodated. The result of need reduction is an **experience of satisfaction**. The typical consequences of a prolonged failure to satisfy needs is a feeling of apathy which produces a general lowering of tension.

Anxiety is the experience of tension resulting from real or imaginary threats to one's security. In large amounts it reduces the efficiency of the individual in satisfying his needs, disturbs interpersonal relations, and produces confusion in thinking. Anxiety varies in intensity, depending upon the seriousness of the threat and the effectiveness of the security operations that the person has at his command. As we know, severe anxiety may produce even amnesia—but it would be unfair to think that anxiety has only negative aspects: It may also have a great educational influence in our lives. For example, because the mother expresses anxiety in her look, tone of voice or general demeanor, the infant learns

to veer away from activities and objects that increase anxiety.

It is important to note that a tensionless state is not generally the most satisfactory for a healthy organism. (A tensionless state is sometimes the ideal of those who suffer from chronic anxiety or resentment or a frustrated sex drive!) With the passing of time, the individual learns to respond in such a way as to reduce tension, and thus experience satisfaction. He also learns to respond in such a manner as to develop tension, so that it can later be reduced. The degree of satisfaction is roughly proportional to the amount of tension that is reduced per unit of time.

The final aim of man is always to increase satisfaction and to decrease tension. However, he is not successful at all times in attaining his goal; then the sense of equilibrium will be upset, and either a feeling of apathy or one of the many aspects of aggression will take over.

3. Aggression

Psychologically speaking, aggression is an attack on another, usually (but not necessarily) in response to opposition. In a special sense, as conceived by the analytical schools, it is a manifestation either of the "will to power" over other people (Adler), or a projection of the "death impulse" (Freud). In other words, aggressiveness from the Freudian point of view is self-destruction turned outward against substitute objects (e.g. your fencing opponent). A person fights with other people and is destructive because his death-wish is blocked by the force of the life instincts and by other factors in his personality which counteract the death instinct.

Who is right? Adler, Freud, or others? It does not really matter much. On one thing, though, everybody seems to agree, namely, that aggressiveness is an urge that is present from childhood. We know that it is linked with frustration, sex and hate; it is overshadowed by guilt feeling. It manifests itself in inhibitions and in exhibitionism. It may also be expressed in the form of anxiety, hysteria, enuresis, colitis, fatigue, heart symptoms, hypochondriasis, epilepsy, stubbornness and voluble talking. It is the hidden power behind perversions, fetishism, pathological impulses, stealing, pyromania and gambling. It is present in drug addiction, in depression, in schizophrenia, in paranoid ideas, reactive character traits, and so on. But it has also many positive aspects, and some of the time its excessiveness is expressed by the sublime ways of art and sport. And there comes into play the

tremendous and incomparable value of fencing.

Only in an out-and-out contact sport like boxing and wrestling is the release from aggressive tendencies comparable to fencing. But the active life span of boxing and wrestling, from a competitive angle, is very short compared to fencing. The boxer or wrestler is much more liable to serious physical injuries (cerebral hemorrhage, fractures, etc.), and the participation of children and adults is greatly limited by social factors, while fencing encompasses the total spectrum of society. As a father, I would much rather have my son fence for reasons of safety; as a father, or even grandfather, I myself will want to fence (and comply with the ever-repeated teachings of all our cardiologists) much longer, in order to keep my coronaries as well supplied as our modern times will permit.

4. Catabolism and Anabolism

It is not my intention here to evaluate in detail tensions and aggressiveness in the light of medicine or psychoanalysis. Reduction of tension affects one side of the metabolic cycle (catabolism); generation of tension affects the other side (anabolism).

Aggression and anger, vigilance and self-control, the competitive mainsprings of a fencing man, as far as I know, have never been measured in terms of epinephrine and norepinephrine output of fencers. Some very interesting studies have been made in other sports, however, as well as of mental patients and parties to psychotherapy. The studies showed a contrast between hockey and basketball. The average hockey player jumped his norepinephrine production sixfold during the average game, while the epinephrine level remained stable. According to the investigators "this certainly reflects the nature of the sport, for norepinephrine is associated with aggression, action, anger, combativeness." But the opposite results were obtained in basketball. The reason for this, according to the samplers, is that the basketball player cannot show aggression. "The basketball player generally wants to avoid physical contact, and the emphasis is on coordination and timing, rather than brute force and pugnacity. And these emotional attitudes are characteristic of high epinephrine output."

On the basis of these studies, I think one can predict what a similar sampling of fencers would produce. It would also be interesting to note the changes in adrenal hormone production in fencers. I believe that, in a beginner, the norepinephrine production would jump, while in a more advanced or professional

r, the epinephrine would increase while norepinephrine level would remain rather low. Alertness, vigilance, self-control, coordination, and timing—these characteristics of epinephrine output—are also those of an untrained or professional fencer.

In other words, the beginner is likely to lack all of brute force and pugnacity (attitudes characteristic of norepinephrine); but as he gains skill, he will modify his adrenal output and will diminish his aggression and pugnacity by directing them into the service of higher, more ideal emotional attitudes. This is one of the answers to the question, "In what is fencing a release from tensions and aggressive tendencies?"

The other part of the answer concerns anger and tensions. This part is easy to understand from the metabolic point of view. Fencing reduces our tensions, we have calmness and an increase in satisfaction. If anger generates tensions in us, we have anabolism, which is the synthetic growth process by which tissues and potential energies are not only restored but, during youth, are greatly increased. If anabolism in turn were followed by catabolism (i.e. reduction of energy), brute force and pugnacity (aggression) would take over; but, as we have seen, with the help of fencing can be transferred or put in the service of more ideal emotional attitudes.

5. Fencing—An Ideal Sport

As I said before, I think fencing is an ideal sport. An ideal sport is one in which everybody should be able to participate, members of both sexes, without age limit. It should harm physically a child or a person past middle age. It should be safe from injuries. In fencing, if certain minimum safety precautions are observed (good mask and sword; never use a broken weapon) is statistically proven to be the safest exercise and the most active sport in the world. Fencing is also an all-weather sport, because it can be practiced indoors or outdoors; and at any season of the year. You can have one opponent or a team. And it is relatively inexpensive—about \$20 for a complete outfit, ready to take to the arena.

Fencing can be a most satisfying game for the natural athlete as well as the physically handicapped. One of our national champions has his right arm amputated at the shoulder. His mortality rate among fencers from natural causes is considerably below the general statistical average. The president of our College is one of my friends, a recovered coronary

thrombosis case who at the age of 66 competes regularly and is one of our top-ranking fencers. Some months ago, fencing instruction was added to the recreational therapy of mental patients at a hospital in Kings Park, Long Island. Today, the director of the hospital, Dr. Charles Buckman, is quite enthusiastic about the program, finding that it is extremely beneficial in most cases. There is a "creativity" about fencing that fills a need in some patients. With others, it develops agility, coordination and poise, and serves also as an "outlet for aggressive urgings."

Psychologically, fencing reduces tension and increases satisfaction. It is the most natural outlet for ever-present aggression. It channelizes the unspent part of aggression into higher emotional attitudes. A child, with the highest uncontrolled aggressivity ratio, will leave delinquency and other pathological manifestations of aggression in the psychiatrist's book, and express all of it in a healthy, flexible way. The mature fencer who satisfies and leaves tension and aggression in the fencing "salle" is a better family man, husband and father, or wife and mother.

Who, then, should fence? Everybody! Everybody able to hold a foil or a sabre! If this picture of fencing entices you to run out and pick up all stray sabres lying around on the boardwalk, don't let me stop you!

Edward F. Lucia

ALTERNATE
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BY APPOINTMENT

American Fencing

Letters to the Editors

Courage deserves help.

"About two years ago I took up fencing from books as I was not able to get any Fencing Instructors in my country. Armed only with my knowledge from these books I began to teach Fencing in my Country. As none of us has ever gone over seas to Fence we do not know whether we are doing the correct strokes or not. Therefore I am now turning to you for help.

I wonder if we could subscribe to your Fencing magazines or other books. If it could be possible if we could get 16mm of Major Fencing contest preferably those of the Olympics or on the world Championships on all the 3 weapons i.e. Foil Epee & Sabre. I am ever willing to pay for them. If you cannot find these Fencing Films Action Photographs of them will be much appreciated too.

For your information I am the First Fencer in My Country, the First President, the First Instructor and the First to try to bring the Game of Fencing to the Federation of Malaya. Therefore this will prove to you that I sincerely and earnestly need your help very, very badly. So please do not let us down."

Ronnie I. Theseira, President
Malayan Fencing Association
c/o General Hospital
Malacca, Federation of Malaya

American Fencing

A new threat

After only one year of fencing I find myself president of Dartmouth Fencing Club and in the awkward position of organizer, fencer and coach. There are only 3 members in the club but we have to get something bigger going this next year. We know all the attacks, etc. and are ready to challenge N.Y.U. and Navy for the intercollegiate title.

Stephen C. Kennedy

How About Some Help?

"I teach biology. Last Spring I offered fencing as a non-credit course sponsored by the Phys. Ed. Department. The class was limited to 24 and showed so much promise that fencing was given varsity status and a club was formed with Adolph Doerk, a Student, as Director and myself as Advisor. We now have a men's and a women's team of five members each. This Fall another class of 24 will be conducted.

We need information and assistance. We want a list of fencing clubs or groups in or near this area with whom we might arrange matches. We are set up for 4 matches away and 2 at home this coming school year. We have a budget and could assist other schools in organizing and training a fencing group."

George E. Constable
Dept. of Biology
State Teachers College
Frostburg, Maryland

Central Florida

by John Shinner

Twenty-one competed in our open events which resulted as follows:

Foil: (1) Herbert Missler; (2) Robert Colwell; (3) John Shinner

Epee: (1) Harold Quinlan; (2) Robert Legal; (3) Sherwin Simmons

Sabre: (1) Herbert Missler; (2) Robert Legal; (3) Sherwin Simmons

Women: (1) Doris Bernard; (2) Maria Nowell; (3) Edna Kehoe

The St. Petersburg F.C. is holding a clinic for beginners to start the 1959-60 season.

Page Seven

THE III PAN AMERICAN GAMES

by Miguel A. de Capriles

President, Pan American Fencing Confederation

The U.S. Fencing team, at full strength for first time in the Pan American Games, led away from the field in unprecedented on, scoring more unofficial "points" than of its rivals put together. The U.S. easily the three men's team events (as well as "exhibition" in women's team foil) and the individuals the placing were 1, 2, 3 in 1, 2, 5 in both epee and sabre, and in women's foil. Only Mexico's Pilar Rol-current holder of the U.S. National men's title prevented a clean sweep of the idual gold medals; while the three non-bronze medalists were Estela Espino de er of Panama in the women's event, Al-Balestrini of Argentina in epee and Teo-Goliardi of Uruguay in sabre.

Argentina, traditionally the strongest fencing country in Latin America, was much below normal strength in foil but put up a magnificent battle in the epee and sabre teams. Canada, competing in the Pan American Games for the first time, had the distinction of inflicting the only team defeat upon U.S. (in epee) and of tying Argentina for runner-up spot in the overall results. Argentina was fourth largely on its strength in foil. The remaining competing countries Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Panama, Peru and the Netherlands Antilles. Argentina had entered but cancelled its entries in sports shortly before the opening of the Games.

The general organization of the Pan American Games unfortunately was below the expected standard, particularly with respect to transportation and to food during the long fencing sessions. The fencing facilities were good thanks to the efforts of the Fencing Committee headed by Alvar Hermanson. The I Reserve Armory was well laid out although it was inaccessible except by taxi or trolley bus, had no dressing rooms and was quite poorly ventilated during the hot weather

that prevailed during the foil and sabre. The lack of facilities for electrical foil practice before the Games, and an insufficient supply of electrical weapons and blades, proved a serious handicap to the Latin Americans and may in part explain the results of the foil team and individual events.

The actual conduct of the fencing events was well managed by the International Bout Committee consisting of Donald G. Thompson and Fred Linkmeyer of the U.S., Roland Asselin of Canada, Carlo Agostoni of Mexico and Jorge Sanmartin of Colombia. Two European President of Juries were especially invited to provide the needed neutral officials. Charles Louis deBeaumont, head of the Amateur Fencing Association of Great Britain, and Carlo Filogamo of Italy who is regarded in the U.S. as one of the top Jury Presidents in the world. Their work was supplemented in foil by Jose de Capriles and Dr. Daniel Bukantz of the U.S. and Virgilio DeLeon of Panama, and by Dr. Emilio Echeverri of Colombia in epee and sabre. Ralph Goldstein, non-competing captain of the U.S. presided competently when the schedule permitted, as did several competitors such as Isaac Goldstein, captain of the Chilean team, Juan Paladino of Uruguay and Santiago Massini of Argentina. The participating countries all cooperated in providing Judges for the sabre events. Leon Wortman, U.S. member of the International Commission on electrical apparatus checked the foil and epee machines which functioned perfectly. James Castello as chief technician kept the electrical events running with a minimum of delay despite the frequent tears in the metallic strips. He was ably assisted by four electrical engineers supplied by the City of Chicago. Over one hundred AFLA members served as scorers, timekeepers and apparatus managers under the general direction of Mac Garrett. The scoreboard staff was supervised by Charles Schmitter.



TOP: Bout Committee Chairman, Donald S. Thompson, with Director Filogamo at right; U.S. Captain Ralph Goldstein congratulates winners of unofficial team match. CENTER: F.I.E. representative Miguel de Capriles confers with Canada's Captain Jack Dalton; the busy and efficient technical staff. BOTTOM: Settling the only rule "hassle" of the tournament; Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbach is greeted by AFLA President D. S. Thompson.

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FOIL TEAM (8 teams)

United States; (2) Venezuela; (3) da

e overwhelming superiority of the well iced U.S. team in regaining the foil cham- p is shown by the fact that its closest s in the two full rounds of competition 11-5. U.S. champion Joseph Paletta had est individual score, 18-2, while Harold mith and Gene Glazer were both 16-4. rest of the teams were of appreciably quality but closely matched. For ex- e, in the semi-finals, Venezuela, Cuba Jruguay beat one another and Venezuela fied by three touches; in the final uela, Canada and Chile also beat one er with Venezuela winning the runner-up y 14 touches.

l: (Canada and Chile qualify)

Finals
USA d. Mexico 10/7 (Marensi 3v, Corvalan 3v, sinini 2v, Nannini 1v; Fajardo 3v, Luna 2v, ro 1v, Ramos 1v)

Chile d. Chile 11/5 (Andru 3v, Vida 3v, Silver- ne 3v, Schwende 2v; Lowy 4v, Sahli 1v, Ver- a 0v, Ivanyi 0v)

d. Argentina 10/6 (Lowy 4v, Sahli 2v, Lattes Vergara 2v; Massini 3v, Corvalan 2v, Lanteri Marensi 0v)

USA d. Mexico 11/5 (Schwende 3v, Andru 3v, erstone 3v, Vida 2v; Fajardo 2v, Ramos 2v, ro 1v, Luna 0v)

d. Mexico 9/7 (Vergara 3v, Lattes 3v, Lowy Sahli 1v; Cicero 3v, Fajardo 2v, Ramos 2v, a 0v)

d. Argentina 9/5 (Schwende 3v, Silverstone Andru 2v, Foxcroft 1v; Corvalan 2v, Massini Marensi 1v, Nannini 1v)

l: (USA and Venezuela qualify)

d. Cuba 13/3, 13-74 touches (Axelrod 4v, pfta 4v, Glazer 3v, Richards 2v; Olivella 1v, da 1v, Garcia 1v, Morales 0v)

Uela d. Uruguay 10/6, 59-63 touches (Quin- 3v, Gruber 3v, Cabrera 2v, Gomez 2v; Pala- 4v, Goliardi 2v, Olascoaga 0v, Scarponi 0v)

d. Uruguay 13.3, 40-73 touches (Paletta 4v, lrod 3v, Goldsmith 3v, Silverman 3v; Goliardi Paladino 1v, Scarponi 0v, Olascoaga 0v)

d. Venezuela 10/6, 57-62 touches (Morales 3v, da 3v, Olivella 3v, Garcia 1v; Gruber 3v, Quin- 2v, Gutierrez 1v, Gomez 0v)

ay d. Cuba 8/8, 56-60 touches (Goliardi 3v, adino 3v, Scarponi 2v, Olascoaga 0v; Jordan Morales 2v, Olivella 1v, Pereda 1v)

l. Venezuela 11/5, 58-67 touches (Goldsmith Gruber 4v, Silverman 2v, Richards 1v; Quintero Gomez 2v, Gruber 1v, Cabrera 0v)

Uela 21 bouts, 188 t.r.; Cuba 21 bouts, 191 Uruguay 17 bouts.



President D. S. Thompson presenting the medals.

Finals
USA d. Chile 13/3, 35-74 touches (Goldsmith 4v, Paletta 4v, Glazer 3v, Axelrod 2v; Lowy 2v, Ivanyi 1v, Vergara 0v, Lattes 0v)
Canada d. Venezuela 9/7, 60-59 touches (Andru 4v, Schwende 2v, Silverstone 2v, Vida 1v; Gruber 3v, Quintero 2v, Gomez 2v, Cabrera 0v)
USA d. Venezuela 11/5, 52-68 touches (Goldsmith 4v, Glazer 3v, Paletta 2v, Axelrod 2v; Gruber 2v, Gomez 1v, Gutierrez 1v, Quintero 1v)
Chile d. Canada 8/8, 62-63 touches (Sahli 3v, Vergara 2v, Lattes 2v, Lowy 1v; Schwende 4v, Silverstone 3v, Vida 1v, Andru 0v)
USA d. Canada 11/5, 42-73 touches (Paletta 4v, Glazer 3v, Axelrod 3v, Goldsmith 1v; Andru 2v, Vida 2v, Silverstone 1v, Schwende 0v)
Venezuela d. Chile 10/6, 55-64 touches (Gruber 3v, Quintero 3v, Gomez 2v, Gutierrez 2v; Lowy 4v, Vergara 2v, Sahli 0v, Lattes 0v)

Summary

1. U.S.A.—3 match victories
2. Venezuela—1 match, 22 bouts, 182 t.r.
3. Canada—1 match, 22 bouts, 196 t.r.
4. Chile—1 match, 17 bouts, 200 t.r.

Central Illinois

The division's open events ending last season resulted as follows:

Women: (1) O. Conrad; (2) C. Bond; (3) P. Dietz

Epee: (1) M. Metzger; (2) P. Lambeck; (3) D. Kennedy

Sabre: (1) A. Schankin; (2) A. Silverstone; (3) D. Lempke

Foil: (1) A. Schankin; (2) A. Silverstone; (3) H. P. Velasco

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FOIL INDIVIDUAL (27 competitors)

- (1) Harold Goldsmith, U.S.A.
- (2) Albert Axelrod, U.S.A.
- (3) Joseph Paletta, U.S.A.

Harold Goldsmith became the first (and thus far the only) Pan American fencing champion in history to defend his title successfully. He lost his first bout in the final to Albert Axelrod 5-1 but then reeled off seven consecutive victories. Axelrod was beaten 5-3 by Jesus Gruber, a promising left hander from Venezuela, and lost his chance to tie Goldsmith when he dropped his last bout, also 5-3, to Juan Paladino of Uruguay. Joseph Paletta, the young U.S. champion, lost his first two bouts to his team mates by close scores and was well beaten by Raul Cicero of Mexico but he defeated his nearest rivals, Gruber and Paladino, by good margins to earn the bronze medal on touches. The clean sweep of the individual medals by the U.S. was no surprise but it marked the first time in Pan American fencing history that the feat had been accomplished.

Preliminaries (3 qualify)

Byes: Competitors in Foil Team final.

Pool 1: Goliardi, Uruguay, 4v; Corvalan, Argentina, 4v; Soares, Brazil, 3v (won fence-off); Morales, Cuba, 3v (lost fence-off); Barua, Peru, 1v; Foxcroft, Canada, 0v.

Pool 2: Cicero, Mexico, 4v; Olivella, Cuba 4v; Massini, Argentina, 3v; Scarponi, Uruguay, 2v; Durand, Peru, 2v; Worthington, Panama, 0v.

Pool 3: Fajardo, Mexico, 4v; Anaya, Panama, 3v; Paladino, Uruguay, 3v; Marensi, Argentina, 2v; Jordan, Cuba, 1v; Paredes, Peru, 1v.

Semi Finals (3 qualify)

Pool A: Axelrod, USA, 5v; Fajardo, Mexico, 3v; Soares, Brazil, 2v (fence-off 1/1, 26/28 touches); Quintero, Venezuela, 2v (fence-off 1/1, 26/24 touches); Silverstone, Canada, 2v (fence-off 1/1, 30 touches); Olivella, Cuba, 1v.

Pool B: Gruber, Chile, 4v; Paletta, USA, 4v; Ivanyi, Chile, 3v; Massini, Argentina, 2v; Goliardi, Uruguay, 1v; Anaya, Panama, 0v.

Pool C: Goldsmith, USA, 5v; Cicero, Mexico, 3v; Paladino, Uruguay, 3v; Corvalan, Argentina, 1v; Gomez, Venezuela, 1v; Lowy, Chile, 1v.

Maryland

by Didi Bottemanne

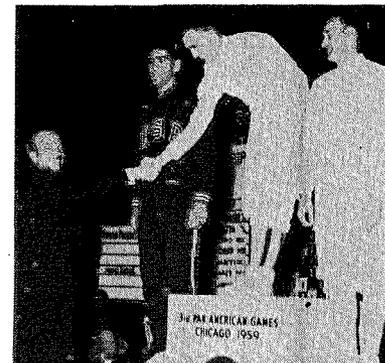
Our Championships resulted as follows:

Women: (1) Jane Burger; (2) Lee Townsend; (3) Ruth Bleier, all of Int'l. Y.

Foil: (1) Joe Paletta, (2) Frank Larson, (3) Roland Wommack, all of Navy.

Epee: (1) Roland Wommack, USN; (2) Bernie Cauley, USN; (3) Richard Oles, Int'l. Y.

Sabre: (1) A. Morales, USN; (2) Nelson Fishman, Towson; (3) Bob Allison, USN.



Mr. Canizares, Olympic Committee of Colombia, presented the medals.

Finals

- 1 Goldsmith, USA, d. Paletta 5-4, Cicero 5-1, Gruber 5-3, Ivanyi 5-4, Soares 5-3, Fajardo 5-3, Paladino 5-1 (7v)
- 2 Axelrod, USA, d. Goldsmith 5-1, Paletta 5-3, Cicero 5-1, Ivanyi 5-2, Soares 5-2, Fajardo 5-3 (6v)
- 3 Paletta, USA, d. Gruber 5-3, Ivanyi 5-0, Soares 5-2, Fajardo 5-2, Paladino 5-2 (5v, 24 t.)
- 4 Gruber, Venezuela, d. Cicero 5-3, Ivanyi 5-2, Soares 5-4, Paladino 5-1, Axelrod 5-3 (5v, 28t.)
- 5 Paladino, Uruguay, d. Cicero 5-3, Ivanyi 5-0, Fajardo 5-0, Axelrod 5-3 (4v, 26 t.)
- 6 Fajardo, Mexico, d. Cicero 5-2, Gruber 5-3, Ivanyi 5-2, Soares 5-2 (4v, 29 t.)
- 7 Soares, Brazil, d. Cicero 5-4, Ivanyi 5-3, Paladino 5-4 (3v)
- 8 Cicero, Mexico, d. Paletta 5-2, Ivanyi 5-2 (2v)
- 9 Ivanyi, Chile (0v)

OLYMPIC SQUAD COACHES

Our coaches seldom receive the recognition they deserve for the work they do to develop fencing in this country. The Olympic Fencing Committee has named the following coaches, who trained the members of our Pan American Team, to train our 1960 Olympic Squad during the coming year and we are happy to list them.

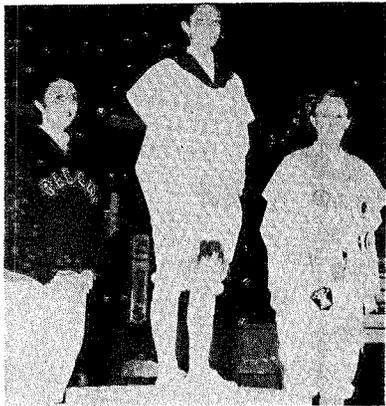
Michel Aloux, Hugo Castello, Lajos Csizsar, Istevan Danosi, Larry Dargie, Andre Deladrier, Chaba Elthes, Hans Halberstadt, Alvar Hermanson, Edward Lucia, Tarao Mori, Odon Niederkirchner, George Pilller, George Santelli, Charles Schmitter.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL (16 competitors)

) **Maria del Pilar Roldan**, Mexico
) **Mrs. Maxine Mitchell**, U.S.A.
) **Mrs. Estela Espino de Saurer**, Panama
 or Roldan of Mexico dethroned defending champion Maxine Mitchell in the last bout of the final, 4-2, the same score by which Miss Roldan had replaced Mrs. Mitchell as U.S. champion eight weeks earlier. Both of the top contenders had previously lost once, Roldan to Vivienne Sokol of U.S.A. and Mitchell to Belkis Leal of Venezuela. Mitchell lacked her customary authority and straight thrust but her decisive victory Miss Sokol saved the silver medal for her touches over Mrs. de Saurer of Panama.

A: Mitchell, USA, 7v; Leal, Venezuela, 5v; Saurer, Panama, 5v; Sander, Venezuela, 3v (won tie-off); K. Baldwin, Peru, 3v (lost fence-off); Leve, Neth. Ant., 2v; Lombana, Panama, 2v; de Saurer, Brazil, 1v.

B: Roldan, Mexico, 6v; Sokol, USA, 5v; Worthington, Panama, 4v; Sotomarinero, Peru, 3v (fence-off 24 t.r.); Navarro, Venezuela, 3v (fence-off 26 t.r.); Vinck, Neth. Ant., 3v (fence-off 27 t.r.); King, USA, 2v; P. Baldwin, Peru,



Finals

- 1 Roldan, Mexico, d. Mitchell 4-2, Saurer 4-2, Worthington 4-2, Leal 4-1, Sander 4-2, Sotomarinero 4-2 (6v)
- 2 Mitchell, USA, d. Saurer 4-3, Worthington 4-2, Sokol 4-0, Sander 4-1, Sotomarinero 4-1 (5v, 15t)
- 3 Saurer, Panama, d. Worthington 4-2, Leal 4-2, Sokol 4-1, Sander 4-2, Sotomarinero 4-3 (5v, 18t)
- 4 Sokol, USA, d. Worthington 4-1, Leal 4-2, Roldan 4-2, Sotomarinero 4-1 (4v)
- 5 Sander, Venezuela, d. Worthington 4-3, Sokol 4-2, Sotomarinero 4-0 (3v, 21t)
- 6 Leal, Venezuela, d. Mitchell 4-3, Worthington 4-2, Sander 4-2 (3v, 23t)
- 7 Worthington, Panama, d. Sotomarinero 4-1 (1v, 25t)
- 8 Sotomarinero, Peru, d. Leal 4-2 (1v, 26t)

WOMEN'S TEAM EXHIBITION (4 teams)

Although the women's team event was not on the program and therefore no championship could be held, an exhibition team competition was organized among the four countries which had entered the permissible maximum of three competitors in the individual. With Miss King recovering from the jitters that kept her out of the individual final, the United States easily captured the special AFLA trophy donated for the event.

- USA d. Peru 6/3** (Mitchell 3v, King 2v, Sokol 1v; Sotomarinero 2v, K. Baldwin 1v, P. Baldwin 0v)
Panama d. Venezuela 5/4 (Saurer 2v, Worthington 2v, Lombana 1v; Sander 3v, Leal 1v, Navarro 0v)
Panama d. Peru 6/3 (Saurer 3v, Worthington 3v, Lombana 0v; K. Baldwin 1v, P. Baldwin 1v, Sotomarinero 1v)
USA d. Venezuela 5/2 (Sokol 2v, Mitchell 2v, King 1v; Sander 1v, Leal 1v, Navarro 0v)
Venezuela d. Peru 5/3 (Leal 2v, Navarro 2v, Sander 1v; K. Baldwin 3v, P. Baldwin 0v, Sotomarinero 0v)
USA d. Panama 9/0 (Sokol 3v, Mitchell 3v, King 3v; Saurer 0v, Worthington 0v, Lombana 0v)



EPEE TEAM (7 teams)

(1) **U.S.A.**; (2) **Cuba**; (3) **Argentina**

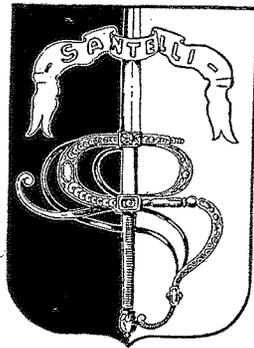
Paced by Wommack's clean sweep the U.S. defeated Argentina 11-5, to win the Pan American Epee Team Championship for the first time, in the last match of the seven team round-robin. The one-sided bout score is deceptive for the match was easily the most brilliant and exciting of the entire tournament. Each team had been unexpectedly beaten, the U.S. 9-7 by Canada and the Argentines 10-6 by Cuba and the losing team would drop to third place if Cuba beat Venezuela on the other strip. The Cubans just did manage to win their match by two touches to earn the silver medals on match victories, when a defeat would have dropped them to fourth behind Argentina and Venezuela.

- USA d. Cuba 13/3** (Berry 4v, Wommack 3v, Levy 3v, Kolowrat 3v; Garcia Cebrian 1v, Manalich 1v, Olivella 1v, Jordan 0v)
Venezuela d. Canada 8/8, 64-68 touches (Rivera 3v, Cabrera 2v, Gutierrez 2v, Gruber 1v; Schwende 2v, Silverstone 2v, Foxcroft 2v, Andru 2v)
Netherlands Antilles d. Chile 8/8, 64-65 touches (Hilhorst 4v, Kromhout 2v, Boutmy 1v, Hellement 1v; Vergara 3v, Carmona 2v, Balestreri 2v, Sahli 1v)
Cuba d. Argentina 10/6 (Garcia Cebrian 3v, Manalich 3v; Jordan 2v, Olivella 2v; Acuna 2v, Balestrini 2v, Diaz Arnesto 2v, Serp 0v)
USA d. Chile 11/5 (Dasaro 4v, Kolowrat 3v, Berry 2v, Levy 2v; Balestreri 2v, Carmona 2v, Vergara 1v, Moreno 0v)
Venezuela d. Netherlands Antilles 12/4 (Rivera 4v, Gutierrez 4v, Gruber 2v, Cabrera 2v; Hellement 2v, Hilhorst 1v, Kromhout 1v, Boutmy 1v)
Cuba d. Canada 9/7 (Manalich 3v, Olivella 3v, Jordan 2v, Garcia Cebrian 1v; Andru 3v, Schwende 2v, Silverstone 2v, Foxcroft 0v)
Argentina d. Chile 11/5 (Balestrini 3v, Diaz 3v, Acuna 3v, Velasquez 2v; Sahli 2v, Lowy 2v, Vergara 1v, Balestreri 0v)

- Canada d. Netherlands Antilles 10/6** (Schwende 3v, Silverstone 3v, Andru 3v, Foxcroft 1v; Hilhorst 3v, Boutmy 1v, Hellement 1v, Kromhout 1v)
Canada d. USA 9/7 (Foxcroft 3v, Schwende 2v, Silverstone 2v, Andru 2v; Kolowrat 3v, Dasaro 2v, Fried 1v, Levy 1v)
Argentina d. Venezuela 12/4 (Serp 4v, Acuna 3v, Diaz 3v, Velasquez 2v; Rivera 3v, Gutierrez 1v, Quintero 0v, Cabrera 0v)
USA d. Netherlands Antilles 13/3 (Wommack 4v, Kolowrat 4v, Dasaro 3v, Levy 2v; Hilhorst 2v, Hellement 1v, Boutmy 0v, Kromhout 0v)
USA d. Venezuela 11/5 (Dasaro 3v, Kolowrat 3v, Berry 3v; Wommack 2v; Cabrera 3v, Gruber 1v, Gutierrez 1v, Rivera 0v)
Cuba d. Netherlands Antilles 10/6 (Manalich 4v, Jordan 3v, Olivella 2v, Garcia Cebrian 1v; Boutmy 3v, Hellement 2v, Hilhorst 1v, Kromhout 0v)
Argentina d. Canada 12/4 (Diaz 4v, Balestrini 4v, Velasquez 3v, Serp 1v; Schwende 1v, Silverstone 1v, Foxcroft 1v, Andru 1v)
Venezuela d. Chile 12/4 (Gruber 4v, Rivera 3v, Gutierrez 3v, Cabrera 2v; Moreno 2v, Carmona 1v, Vergara 1v, Balestreri 0v)
Argentina d. Netherlands Antilles 11/5 (Acuna 3v, Serp 3v, Balestrini 3v, Munoz 2v; Boutmy 3v, Hilhorst 2v, Hellement 0v, Engels 0v)
Cuba d. Chile 9/7 (Manalich 3v, Olivella 3v, Garcia Cebrian 2v, Jordan 1v; Vergara 3v, Balestreri 2v, Carmona 1v, Sahli 1v)
Chile d. Canada 10/6 (Sahli 4v, Vergara 3v, Moreno 2v, Carmona 1v; Schwende 3v, Silverstone 1v, Foxcroft 1v, Andru 1v)
Cuba d. Venezuela 8/8, 62-64 touches (Olivella 3v, Jordan 2v, Garcia Cebrian 2v, Manalich 1v; Rivera 3v, Gutierrez 3v, Cabrera 1v, Gruber 1v)
USA d. Argentina 11/5 (Wommack 4v, Kolowrat 3v, Dasaro 3v, Berry 1v; Velasquez 2v, Balestrini 1v, Diaz 1v, Acuna 1v)

Summary

1. USA won 5 matches, 66 bouts.
2. Cuba won 5 matches, 49 bouts.
3. Argentina won 4 matches, 57 bouts.
4. Venezuela won 3 matches, 49 bouts.
5. Canada won 2 matches, 44 bouts.
6. Chile won 1 match, 39 bouts.
7. Netherlands Antilles won 1 match, 32 bouts.



CHAMPIONSHIP EQUIPMENT

by the
Maker of Champions

GEORGE SANTELLI, Inc.
 412 Sixth Avenue
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EPEE INDIVIDUAL (24 competitors)

- 1) Roland Wommack, U.S.A.
- 2) Michael Dasaro, U.S.A.
- 3) Alberto Balestrini, Argentina

Roland Wommack, U.S.A., spread-eagled the field in winning the individual epee as he confidently predicted he would. After post-five straight victories in the final he added one of the two remaining bouts to win the title. His next opponent was the Argentine, Alberto Balestrini. Wommack won in about one minute, 5-1. The new champion later lost to Raul Sahli of Chile, 5-4, in a bout that made no difference in the final ranking of either man. Michael Dasaro, U.S.A., came second and Balestrini third, each with four victories, when U.S. champion Henry Warrat hurt himself not in the running defeated Robert Foxcroft of Canada 5-3 in the last bout of the final to thwart the latter's bid for a silver medal.

Preliminaries (4 qualify)

- 1: Foxcroft, Canada, 5v; Kolowrat, USA, 4v; Gutierrez, Venezuela, 2v, 14/17; Hilhorst, N.A., 1v, 14/13; Cicero, Mexico, 1v; Pereda, Cuba 0v.
- 2: Vergara, Chile, 5v; Wommack, USA, 3v; Ramos, Mexico, 3v; Acuna, Argentina, 2v (won fence-off); Tedeschini, Brazil, 2v (lost fence-off); Guttmayr, N.A., 0v.
- 3: Dasaro, USA, 4v; Sahli, Chile, 3v; Goliardi, Uruguay, 3v; Cabrera, Ven., 3v; Velasquez, Arg., 2v; Alvarez, Cuba, 0v.
- 4: Balestrini, Arg., 4v; Moreno, Chil, 3v; Rivera, Urug., 2v (fence-off 1/0); Oloscoaga, Uruguay, 2v (fence-off 1/0); Silverstone, Can., 2v (fence-off 0/2); Hellement, N.A., 1v.

Semi Finals (4 qualify)

A: Wommack, USA, 6v; Dasaro, USA, 5v; Foxcroft, Canada, 4v (fence-off 1/0); Acuna, Arg., 4v (fence-off 1/0); Oloscoaga, Uruguay, 4v (fence-off 0/2); Moreno, Chile, 2v; Hilhorst, N.A., 2v; Cabrera, Ven., 1v.

B: Kolowrat, USA, 5v; Balestrini, Arg., 4v; Sahli, Chile, 4v; Vergara, Chile, 4v; Gutierrez, n., 3v; Rivera, Ven., 3v; Goliardi, Uruguay, 3v; Ramos, Mex., 2v.

Thanks

Please put a brief statement in the next issue extending thanks to all personnel who were kind and gracious enough to help with the running of the Pan American Games. There were just too many people who assisted me to extend a personal thanks by mail."

—M. R. Garret



Carlo Agostoni, 3rd in 1932 Olympics and member of several Olympic and World Championship Teams, presented the medals.

Finals

- 1 Wommack, USA, d. Kolowrat 5-2, Foxcroft 5-1, Vergara 5-0, Dasaro 5-3, Balestrini 5-1, Acuna 5-4 (6v)
- 2 Dasaro, USA, d. Kolowrat 5-2, Balestrini 5-3, Sahli 5-1, Acuna 5-1 (4v, 22t)
- 3 Balestrini, Arg., d. Kolowrat 5-2, Vergara 5-2, Sahli 5-3, Acuna 5-2 (4v, 24t)
- 4 Foxcroft, Canada, d. Vergara 5-3, Dasaro 5-5, Balestrini 5-4, Sahli 5-2 (4v, 29t)
- 5 Kolowrat, USA, d. Foxcroft 5-3, Vergara 5-4, Sahli 5-3 (3v, 30/26)
- 6 Acuna, Argentina, d. Kolowrat 5-5, Foxcroft 5-2, Vergara 5-3 (3v, 30/25)
- 7 Sahli, Chile, d. Wommack 5-4, Vergara 5-3, Acuna 5-3 (3v, 30/24)
- 8 Vergara, Chile, d. Dasaro 5-3 (1v)

New England

by Dorothy Brightman

- Foil "C": (1) Pierre Spahr; (2) Robert Dion; (3) Larry Johnson
- Open Sabre: (1) Ed Richards; (2) Egils Kaktins; (3) Harold Turin
- Open Epee: (1) Uldis Kaktins; (2) Ivars Graudins; (3) Vilnis Ruicis
- Open Sabre: (1) Ed Richards; (2) Egils Kaktins; (3) Larry Noble
- Open Epee: (1) Pierre Spahr; (2) Richard Pew; (3) Uldis Kaktins
- Women's Open: (1) Lillian Aylward; (2) Darlene Bugbee; (3) Ricky Brightman
- Boys Under 15: (1) K. Skulte; (2) A. Silins; (3) I. Skageris
- High School Boys: (1) Uldis Kaktins; (2) Ivars Graudins; (3) K. Skulte
- Epee Team won by Cantabrigia (Borle, Wolfensohn, Spahr)
- 3-Weapon Team won by Cantabrigia (Borle, Wolfensohn, Spahr)

SABRE TEAM (6 teams)

- (1) U.S.A.; (2) Argentina; (3) Canada

As expected, the U.S. sabre team, paced by George Worth's 17-2 and Tybor Nyilas' 16-3 records, retained the Pan American title it won in 1951 and again in 1955, but not before an inspired Argentine team had threatened to upset all advance predictions midway through the six team round robin. The perennial challengers, aided by three favorable judging breaks, led 3-1 and 5-3 before being tied at 6-6 and losing 9-7. Luck turned against the Argentines when one of their young sabre men tore a leg ligament in his second bout and had to be replaced by an inexperienced substitute. Earlier in the round Argentina had defeated Canada 9-7 in what proved to be the match for second place. The best non-U.S. record, 13-3, was posted by the Argentine veteran Agüero. The three top teams outclassed the rest of the field but the Netherlands Antilles sabremen earned a special vote of applause from all their rivals for their impeccable sportsmanship.

USA d. Netherlands Antilles 14/2 (Kwartler 4v, Nyilas 4v, Worth 4v, Farber 2v; Kromhout 1v, Hellement 1v, Engels 0v, Boutmy 0v)

Canada d. Chile 13/3 (Andru 4v, Vida 4v, Schwende 3v, Szabolczy 2v; Neubauer 1v, Balestreri 1v, Lowy 1v, Ivanyi 0v)

Argentina d. Cuba 13/3 (Vassallo 4v, Velasquez 4v, Casanova 3v, Gonzalez 2v; Sehwere 1v, Martinez 1v, Rodriguez 1v, Morales 0v)

Cuba d. Netherlands Antilles 10/6 (Martinez 4v, Sehwere 3v, Rodriguez 2v, Morales 1v; Jesserun 2v, Kromhout 2v, Bronswinkel 1v, Hellement 1v)

Argentina d. Canada 9/7 (Aguero 3v, Vassallo 2v, Casanova 2v, Velasquez 2v; Schwende 3v, Andru 2v, Vida 2v, Szabolczy 0v)

USA d. Chile 13/3 (Nyilas 4v, Worth 4v, Kwartler 3v, Morales 2v; Lowy 2v, Neubauer 1v, Moreno 0v, Balestreri 0v)

Chile d. Netherlands Antilles 10/6 (Lowy 4v, Ivanyi 3v, Balestreri 2v, Goldstein 1v; Jesserun 2v, Hellement 2v, Engels 2v, Kromhout 0v)

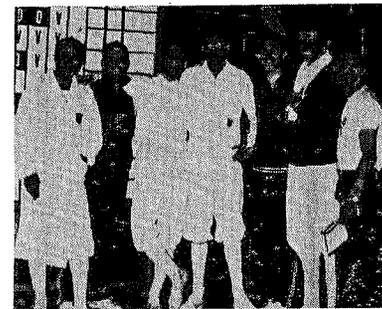
Canada d. Cuba 11/5 (Vida 4v, Szabolczy 3v, Schwende 2v, Andru 2v; Rodriguez 3v, Morales 2v, Sehwere 0v, Martinez 0v)

USA d. Argentina 9/7 (Worth 3v, Kwartler 3v, Nyilas 2v, Farber 1v; Vassallo 2v, Agüero 2v, Gonzalez 1v (injured and replaced in 2d bout), Irusta (sub. for Gonzalez 1v, Casanova 1v)

Canada d. Netherlands Antilles 11/5 (Schwende 3v, Szabolczy 3v, Vida 3v, Andru 2v; Bronswinkel 2v, Jesserun 2v, Hellement 1v, Kromhout 0v)

USA d. Cuba 11/5 (Worth 4v, Nyilas 3v, Kwartler 2v, Goering 2v; Rodriguez 3v, Morales 1v, Martinez 1v, Sehwere 0v)

Argentina d. Chile 10/6 (Aguero 4v, Casanova 3v, Vassallo 2v, Velasquez 1v; Lowy 3v, Neubauer 2v, Ivanyi 1v, Balestreri 0v)



- Argentina d. Netherlands Antilles 14/2** (Aguero 4v, Vassallo 4v, Velasquez 4v, Casanova 2v; Engels 1v, Hellement 1v, Bronswinkel 0v, Jesserun 0v)
- Chile d. Cuba 12/4** (Neubauer 4v, Lowy 3v, Ivanyi 3v, Moreno 2v; Martinez 2v, Rodriguez 1v, Garcia Cebrian 1v, Morales 0v)
- USA d. Canada 9/3** (Nyilas 3v, Farber 2v, Worth 2v, Kwartler 2v; Schwende 2v, Szabolczy 1v, Vida 0v, Andru 0v)

Summary

1. U.S.A. won 5 matches
2. Argentina won 4 matches
3. Canada won 3 matches
4. Chile won 2 matches
5. Cuba won 1 match
6. Netherlands Antilles won 0 match

HALBERSTADT SABRE

The 13th annual tournament lasted two days. Individual bouts are for 10 touches with a margin of 2. Gerard Biagini of Pennonia A.C. won all his bouts and took home his third Halberstadt Sabre. He now is exceeded only by Salvatore Giambra who has won five. Daniel Magay has two. The other finalists, in order, were: Danie De La O, Werner Kirchner, Jack Baker, Alex Orban and Michael Maszaros.

Philadelphia

by Louise Dyer

- Our division championship results were:
- Women:** (1) Carol Hespeneide, Csiszar; (2) Lucy Goodenday, Bryn Mawr; (3) Cynthia Klinman, Bryn Mawr
- Foil:** (1) Martin Davis, NYU; (2) David Micahnik, UP; (3) Leonard Gerwitz, Unatt.
- Epee:** (1) Frank Anger, Princeton; (2) David Micahnik, UP; (3) George Handseps, Princeton
- Sabre:** (1) Paul Makler, Csiszar; (2) Frank Bartone, Csiszar; (3) Phil Robinson, UP.
- 3-Weapon:** (1) Leonard Gerwitz, Unatt.; (2) David Micahnik, UP; (3) Roger Jones, Csiszar

SABRE INDIVIDUAL (29 competitors)

- (1) Allan Kwartler, U.S.A.
- (2) Walter Farber, U.S.A.
- (3) Teodoro Goliardi, Uruguay

Allan Kwartler, U.S.A., within easy reach the sabre title, faltered twice in the final was forced into a triple fence-off; but he recovered and won both of his bouts. Walter Farber, U.S.A., a surprise choice for individuals, amply justified his selection fencing better in each succeeding round and shining second. The most dramatic bout of the final, however, was the last one of the final schedule between George Worth, U.S.A. and Theodore Goliardi of Uruguay. The winner joining Kwartler and Farber the first place tie. Worth had been in a three-way tie for first at Buenos Aires in 1951 in a four-way tie for first at Mexico City in 1955, finishing second on both occasions. Goliardi, fourth in Mexico City, once again met Worth's nemesis winning 5-3. The class Argentines lost one of their two bouts when he sprained his ankle in his final bout and had to withdraw.

Preliminaries (4 qualify)

1. Vassallo, Arg., 5v; Ramos, Mex., 5v; Farber, U.S.A., 5v; Goliardi, Uruguay, 4v; Schwende, Can., 3v; Balestreri, Chile, 2v; Cabrera, Ven., 1v; Martinez, Cuba, 0v.

2. Szabolczy, Can., 4v; Kwartler, U.S.A., 4v; Paladino, Uruguay, 4v; Velazquez, Arg., 3v; Torres, Peru, 1v; Fajardo, Mex., 1v; Jesserun, Neth. Ant., 0v.

3. Moreno, Venezuela, 5v; Aguero, Arg., 4v; Goliardi, Can., 3v (fence-off 1/0); Hellement, Neth. Ant., 3v (fence-off 1/0); Paredes, Peru, 3v (fence-off 0/2); Neubauer, Chile, 2v; Soares, Brazil, 1v.

4. Lowy, Chile, 4v; Worth, U.S.A., 4v; Carmona, Peru, 3v; Molnar, Brazil, 2v (won fence-off); Vera, Venez., 2v (lost fence-off); Bronswinkel, Neth. Ant., 0v; Rodriguez, Cuba, 0v (withdrew after 2 bouts).

Semi Finals (4 qualify)

A. Worth, U.S.A., 6v; Vassallo, Arg., 5v; Goliardi, Urug., 5v; Velazquez, Arg., 4v (won fence-off); Szabolczy, Can., 4v (lost fence-off); Moreno, n., 2v; Hellement, Neth. Ant., 0v; Carmona, Peru, 0v.

B. Kwartler, U.S.A., 5v; Ramos, Mex., 5v; Farber, U.S.A., 5v; Vida, Can., 4v (won fence-off); Aguero, Arg., 4v (lost fence-off); Lowy, Chile, 3v; Paladino, Uruguay, 1v; Molnar, Brazil, 1v.



Jack Dalton, Captain of Canadian team, presented the medals.

Finals

1 Kwartler, U.S.A., d. Worth 5-3, Goliardi 5-1, Ramos 5-3, Farber 5-3 (4v); d. Farber 5-0 and Goliardi 5-2 in fence-off.

2 Farber, U.S.A., d. Worth 5-4, Ramos 5-1, Vassallo 5-2, Vida 5-4 (4v); d. Goliardi 5-2 in fence-off.

3 Goliardi, Uruguay, d. Worth 5-3, Farber 5-0, Ramos 5-2, Vida 5-4 (4v); lost 2 bouts in fence-off.

4 Vida, Canada, d. Kwartler 5-2, Ramos 5-4, Vassallo 5-1 (3v, 26t).

5 Worth, U.S.A., d. Ramos 5-4, Vassallo 5-4, Vida 5-3 (3v, 26t)

6 Vassallo, Arg., d. Kwartler 5-2, Goliardi 5-4 (2v).
7 Ramos, Mexico, d. Vassallo 5-3 (1v).
8 Velazquez, Arg., 0v (withdrew for injury after 2 bouts).



CAPTAIN'S REPORT

MFT	1
MFI	1—2—3
WFT	1
WFI	2—4
ET	1
EI	1—2—5
ST	1
SI	1—2—5

Need more be said? Match that if you can!

—Ralph M. Golstein

Ed. note: Ralph will make brief comment on performances in our next issue.

PAN AMERICAN SIDELIGHTS

"Who's Wommack?"

Roland Wommack, his fencing ability aside, is one of the most competent operators for getting things done as he wants them. His supreme self-confidence generated a certain amount of good natured ribbing from his teammates. "Who's Wommack?" became a sort of by-word during the training period. Finally at the start of the Epee the question got under Wommack's skin. "Just wait 'til Wednesday and Thursday," he said. On Wednesday Wommack's four victories led the U.S. team to victory over Argentina. On Thursday, during the qualifying round of the individuals, he told Mike de Capriles that he expected to win a medal. At the end of the semi-finals he sent his bride home to change her clothes: "I want you to be on hand to raise the U.S. flag for me at the Victory ceremonies." She was and she did. "Who's Wommack?"—the Pan American Champion, of course.

Prime Minister Attends

Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbach visited the fencing events during the semi-finals of the individual epee and remained long enough to see Bob Foxcroft win a bout that helped him place in the finals. President Thompson presented an AFLA pin to the Prime Minister.

Roland Asselin

Roland Asselin's reputation as a fine President of Jury threatens to eclipse his renown as a raconteur of anecdotes. His talents in both directions relieved the tension in typical fashion during the Women's Individual. A high strung and nearly hysterical girl vehemently disagreed with one of Asselin's decisions. Roland listened attentively and then with a twinkle in his eyes said, "Mademoiselle, don't you know that the rules allow the President a 5 percent margin of error?" The distraught competitor said, "Is that right?" and calmed down immediately.

At a small dinner for the International officials Asselin told another story on himself that is likely to become a classic. In an early round of the Foil at the 1959 Nationals he presided over a hard fought bout where the score reached 4-4. Then came a violent and complicated phrase. Both lights went on and to Asselin's embarrassment he could not tell who had the right of way. Suddenly both fencers took off their masks, shook hands, nodded to the scorer and walked off the strip. Asselin started to recall them but stopped. They were happy, the scorer seemed to be happy; why should he interfere? Yet he bemoans the fact that to this day he does not know who won the bout!

SCHEDULES

October

- 17—Metropolitan Foil Open Santelli 1 P.M. \$2.75 CD 10/1
- 24—Metropolitan Sabre Open Columbia 9:30 A.M. \$1.75 CD 10/14
- Cent. Fla. Women and Foil Preps McDill AF Base 10 A.M. \$1.00
- 25—Metropolitan Women's Open Santelli 10 A.M. \$2.75 CD 10/15
- 31—Metropolitan Epee Open NYAC Noon \$2.75 CD 10/21

November

- 1—Metropolitan Foil Team 'C' Santelli 10 A.M. \$8.25 CD 10/22
- 7—Metropolitan Sabre Team 'C' Columbia 9:30 A.M. \$5.25 CD 10/28
- 8—Metropolitan Women's Team 'C' Santelli 10 A.M. \$8.25 CD 10/29
- 14—Metropolitan Epee Team 'C' NYAC Noon \$8.25 CD 11/4
- 15—Metropolitan High School Foil Santelli 10 A.M. 50c CD 11/5
- 21—Metropolitan Women's Open Santelli 1 P.M. \$2.75 CD 11/11
- Cent. Fla. Women and Foil Novices Tampa YMCA 10 A.M. \$1.00
- 28—Metropolitan Foil Prep Saltus 2 P.M. \$1.00 CD 11/18
- 29—Metropolitan Sabre Open F.C. 11 A.M. \$1.75 CD 11/19

December

- 6—Metropolitan Foil Open Santelli 10 A.M. \$2.75 CD 11/26
- 13—Metropolitan 3-Weapon Team NYAC 10 A.M. \$7.50 CD 12/3
- 20—Metropolitan Mixed Double F.C. 11 A.M. \$4.50 CD 12/10
- 28—Metropolitan College Foil Invitation NYAC 10 A.M. \$1.25 CD 12/18

HAVE YOU

STARTED TO TEACH A LOCAL GROUP YET?

REGARDING EPEE CONNECTORS

by Raymond Paul

Note: Mr. Paul has been on Olympic and International teams for Great Britain and is also a ctor of the Leon Paul Equipment Co. of London. manufacturer he is naturally interested in selling own equipment, but as amateur sportsman he has a real interest in the problems of equipment used by competitors.

read with interest the article in the August merican Fencing" by Mr. F. D. Jones, on tric epee connectors.

have had the opportunity of examining the tric material used by the various National ns and also of testing the amphenol conors in our shop but I am sure that most ers would welcome a "once and for all nge" to ensure a worry-free match.

Ar. Jones points out that the existing epee s are not suitable for foil due to poor tact. If this is correct, the sooner they are pped the better. Just because the faults 't show up due to the open circuit used in e is no reason to continue using them. In ry little time (if not now, in the U.S.) e will be more electric foil fencers than e fencers. Therefore, there must be many eels suitable for both. If you agree that F.I.E. plug is satisfactory for foil then it t hold true for epee.

et us take a look at the valid criticism le: The F.I.E. type plugs used by the fencers e not satisfactory—would not this have also true of homemade amphenol connectors?

F.I.E. gives the dimensions between the , but as the pins of the plug can be the ng banana type it is difficult to give a neter of the pin. However, working the r way round, the diameter of the socket mm internal and the plug must make a d fit in this.

here are many types of plugs in use, all rming to the F.I.E. regulation. Most of e are of the type where the plug has a ng maerial fixed in the center to give the act. These have the disadvantage that the ng material soon compresses and makes contact. The better type have a spring ed tongue fitted into the plug, the tongue f making contact. This type suffers from small area of contact and the possibility irt inside the plug. The very worst type solid plug split down the center and the parts opened slightly. These very soon press and make very poor contact. These bles were probably the basic cause of the kdowns that Mr. Jones mentioned, and

it is fair to say that we had the same prob- lems soon after the war. However, we were fortunate in finding a solution.

The ideal plug is one that has no spring to compress and no working parts, i.e., a solid plug. However, using a solid plug will not ensure a good contact; if the plug is too big it will not go in the socket, if it is too small it will not make good contact. What is needed is a solid plug that will fit into the socket and then make and retain good contact. This can be done by applying a sideways pressure on the plug while it is in the socket.

The three pins are arranged so that the points are in line and the required distance apart but the bases of the pins are not in a straight line, and are set in a block of resilient plastic. When the three prongs are pushed into the sockets the plastic distorts and allows the plugs to line up with each other. The tension given to the plugs by the plastic maintains a constant pressure and contact. Using the correct grade of plastic it was shown under test that the plug assembly can remain in the sockets for an indefinite time without losing tension or contact.

At the same time we tackled the other problem that caused trouble with body leads, that of wire breakage. The wire will break in normal use due to the flexing of the wire adjacent to a point where the wire cannot flex. This happens where the wire joins the plug. Taping the wire to the plug body helps, but if the taping is too rigid the wire will break where the tape ends.

To eliminate any points where the wire would flex next to a non-flexing part, we covered the plugs and plastic block with a soft P.V.C. sleeve which also ran along the wire, gradually tapering. In this way the flexing of the wire is spread over a greater length.

Since we have first used these plugs (nearly ten years ago) we have not had one failure of the contact system of the plugs.

I hope that I have helped in your problem, it was also ours.

"L'Escrime" par Lucien Gaudin
(32 page handbook of fencing)—50¢

"Les Trois Mousquetaires" (2 vols.)

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"Viconte de Brgeillon" (6 vols.)

(French Text, Paper Backs)—50¢ per vol.

Epee d'Honneur for your wall (German)

WILEY C. WEATHERSBY, Professeur d'Armes
Chevalier Salle d'Escrime, Box 96, Nisswa, Minn.

Pacific Coast Championships

by Carol Reid

A strong field gathered in San Francisco the last two days of May and the fact that the Nationals were to be held on the Pacific coast the following month lent added zest to these sectional championships. The results:

Foil: (1) G. Biagini; (2) P. Schwarz; (3) S. Pasol

Epee: (1) F. Linkmeyer; (2) B. Firth; (3) F. Andrina

Sabre: (1) D. Magay; (2) P. Etter; (3) A. Orban

Women: (1) M. Mitchell; (2) T. Angell; (3) A. Gerakin

Women's Team won by Faulkner School of Fencing (Drago, DeRosier, Gerakin, Miyamoto)

Foil Team won by Pannonia A.C. (Biagini, Green, Lucas, Baker)

Epee Team won by Los Angeles A.C. (Shurtz, Boyd, Rice, Linkmeyer)

Sabre Team won by Pannonia A.C. (Magay, Orley, Orban, Baker)

3-Weapon Team won by Northern California (Pasol, Brownlee, Schwarz)

Northern California

by Carol Reid

The Division's Open events resulted as follows:

Women: (1) Carol Reid; (2) Shirley Canter; (3) Pat Barkdull

Foil: (1) Severo Pasol; (2) Gerard Biagini; (3) Peter Schwarz

Epee: (1) Ben Firth; (2) Gerard Biagini; (3) Charles Selberg

Sabre: (1) Daniel Magay; (2) Werner Kirchner; (3) George Domolky

Women's Team won by Halberstadt SF (Carter, Huddleson, Barkdull, Johnson)

Foil Team won by Letterman Army Hospital (Pasol, Schwarz, Dorman, O'Brien)

Epee Team won by Letterman Army Hospital, (Firth, Purdy, Schwarz, Brownlee)

Sabre Team won by Pannonia A.C. (Magay, Orley, Orban, Baker)

3-Weapon Individual: (1) Severo Pasol; (2) Laurence Brownlee; (3) Al Lambert

MODERN PENTATHLON

The U.S. team placed first and its margin of victory was due largely to the fact that Leslie Bleamaster, George Lambert and Robert Miller placed 2-3-4 in the fencing event.

The individual Pentathlon champion, from Brazil, also owes his title to the fact that he placed first in the fencing event.

NEW MASK

A new fencing mask which will fit more securely and will withstand greater punishment has been introduced by the Castello Fencing Equipment Co., Inc., of New York.

Specially designed to fit the contour of the forehead, the side of the face and the chin, the new mask is snugger fitting and cannot be forced back against the face. The contour of the mask also allows extra freedom to the chin.

The new mask features a sharper curvature of the face. This gives added strength to the mask so that it resists denting, and makes for a less bulky appearance.

Castello's, America's oldest and largest manufacturer of fencing equipment, has retained the qualities which have always made its masks so popular. The masks are hot tin-dipped to prevent rusting, with the wires soldered to each other for added strength. Another outstanding feature of the Castello mask is its removable sanitary bib or neck protector which is washable.

The mask is made in small, medium and large sizes for both men and women. Hugo Castello, designer of the mask, reminds all fencers that fencing mask sizes are determined by the size of the fencer's face rather than that of his head.



CLASSIFICATION OF "A" AND "B" FENCERS IN U.S.

September 1959

	W	F	E	S		A	A	A
ert, Henry	—	—	—	B	Dow, Warren A.	—	A	A
ssandrini, Hugh	—	A	A	B	Driscoll, Robert	—	B	A
abeff, Jack	—	B	—	—	Drungis, Anne	A	—	—
stasi, Laurence	—	B	A	B	Durrett, William	—	—	B
ire, William	—	B	A	B	Dyer, Louise K.	A	—	—
jell, Tommy	A	—	—	—	Dyer, Richard	—	B	A
ifrage, Norman C.	—	B	A	A	Edmonds, Hobart	—	—	B
elin, Roland	—	A	A	A	Essman, Leonard	—	B	—
in, Estelle	B	—	—	—	Ettinger, Curtis	—	A	B
lrod, Albert	—	A	B	B	Every, Dernel	—	A	B
nt, Ida	A	—	—	—	Farber, Wally	—	B	B
er, Jack	—	—	—	B	Feig, Bessie	B	—	—
den, S.	—	—	B	—	Firth, Ben	—	—	B
thel, Henry	—	—	B	—	Fitzsimmons, J.	—	B	—
uso, Frank	—	B	A	B	Flynn, Gregory	—	B	A
ter, Barbara	B	—	—	—	Flynn, James H.	—	B	A
stein, Irwin	—	B	B	—	Freiheit, Fred	—	A	B
stein, L.	—	—	B	—	Frese, M.	B	—	—
y, Richard	—	B	A	B	Fried, Howard J.	—	B	A
ini, Gerard	—	A	B	B	Funke, Dolly	A	—	—
ley, Tom	—	—	B	—	Genton, Averil	A	—	—
nti, F.	—	—	—	B	Gerakin, Alice	B	—	—
n, Robert	—	B	B	A	Giambra, Salvatore	—	B	B
ce, Mildred	B	—	—	—	Gilman, Mack	—	B	A
l, Andrew	—	B	A	B	Giolito, Silvio	—	A	B
deis, Martin	—	B	—	—	Glazer, Gene	—	A	B
kinridge, Henry	—	A	B	B	Goering, William	—	B	B
kenridge, Scott	—	—	B	—	Goldman, Robert	—	B	—
ster, Harriet	A	—	—	—	Goldsmith, Harold	—	A	A
ntz, Daniel	—	A	A	B	Goldsmith, Wallace	—	B	B
t, Benjamin	—	—	B	—	Goldstein, Ralph	—	A	A
ins, Burnham	—	B	A	B	Grombach, John V.	—	B	A
er, Shirley	B	—	—	—	Goodrich, Judy	A	—	—
poli, James	—	A	B	B	Gorlin, Jack	—	—	B
agno, Edward	—	A	B	A	Gorlin, Sol	—	B	B
eron, John	—	—	—	B	Gosline, James M.	—	B	A
art, Thomas	—	B	—	—	Greenwald, Beverly	B	—	—
lo, Dean	—	A	B	A	Hamori, Eugene	—	B	B
nders, Sally	A	—	—	—	Hayden, Howard	—	—	B
tensen, Carol	B	—	—	—	Heiss, Gustave M.	—	B	A
n, Abram D.	—	B	A	A	Henry, W. B.	—	—	B
mikes, Peter	—	B	A	B	Hille, G.	B	—	—
s, Polly	A	—	—	—	Hillyer, Grace A.	A	—	—
ford, R.	—	B	—	—	Hoblitz, Iris	B	—	—
on, Madeline	A	—	—	—	Hoffman, Allan	—	—	B
ia, Jane	A	—	—	—	Hoitsma, Kinmont	—	B	A
ilva, P.	—	—	B	—	Huffman, John R.	—	A	A
s, B.	—	—	B	—	Hughes, J.	—	—	B
i, Martin	—	B	—	—	Joackel, Tracy	—	B	A
apriles, Jose	—	A	A	A	Jones, Roger	—	B	A
apriles, Miguel	—	A	A	A	Kanstein, Leo	—	—	B
a O, Daniel	—	—	—	B	Kapner, Kevis	—	—	B
oge, Paul	—	—	B	—	Keane, Jack	—	B	—
rian, Robert	—	B	A	B	Kellerman, Leo	—	B	—
ro, Michael	—	B	A	B	Keresztes, Attila	—	B	B
rs, Joan	B	—	—	—	King, Harriet	A	—	—
Madison	—	B	—	—	Kirchner, Werner	—	B	B
nger, Edmond	—	—	B	—	Kolowrat, Henry	—	B	A
ilky, George	—	B	B	A	Krieger, Byron	—	A	A
ldson, John	—	B	A	B	Kwartler, Allan	—	A	B
nty, Leonard	—	B	A	B	Lambert, A.	—	—	B
Helena M.	A	—	—	—	Lampl, Joseph	—	B	—
					Lazar, Neil	—	A	B

Leicester, Ferard	—	B	—	—	Scheile, G.	—	—	—
Levis, Joseph	—	A	B	B	Schmitter, Charles Jr.	—	B	A
Levy, Paul	—	B	A	B	Schoek, Ben	—	B	—
Lewis, Norman	—	A	A	B	Schoek, Julia D.	A	—	—
Linkmeyer, Fred	—	B	A	B	Schwabe, Prudence	B	—	—
Lubell, Nathaniel	—	A	A	A	Schwarz, Peter	—	B	—
Lundeborg, W.	—	B	—	—	Seeman, Aubrey	—	B	A
Lyons, Daniel	—	B	B	—	Seiller, W.	—	—	B
Mackler, Paul T.	—	A	A	A	Shapiro, Nathan	—	B	—
Magay, Daniel	—	B	B	A	Shurtz, Sewall	—	A	A
Mamlouck, Michel	—	—	—	B	Siebert, Fred	—	B	A
Margolis, James	—	B	A	B	Siegel, Eve C.	A	—	—
Marson, Ralph	—	B	B	A	Silverman, Lawrence	—	A	B
Martin, F.	—	—	—	B	Simo, Benny	—	B	—
Martin, Gary	—	B	—	—	Skrobisch, Alfred	—	B	A
Maü, Jerry	—	B	—	—	Snyder, Al	—	A	B
Maxwell, Ruth	A	—	—	—	Sobel, Steve	—	—	B
McClellan, Geneva	B	—	—	—	Soddy, Tom	—	—	B
Meislahn, Bernadine	B	—	—	—	Sokol, Vivian	A	—	—
Melworm, Robert	—	—	B	—	Sonnenreich, Joseph	—	—	B
Mesmer, Joan	B	—	—	—	Spector, Herbert	—	—	B
Metzger, Marvin	—	B	A	B	Spingarn, Arthur	—	A	B
Miejer, Peter	—	B	A	B	Stack, Dorothy	B	—	—
Miller, R.	—	—	B	—	Steere, Richard	—	A	B
Millitari, Umberto	—	B	B	A	Steinhardt, Charles	—	A	B
Millstein, Diane	A	—	—	—	Stoll, Richard	—	—	B
Mitchell, Maxine	A	—	—	—	Strauch, James	—	B	A
Miyamoto, Madeline	B	—	—	—	Strauss, L.	—	B	—
Morales, Alfonso	—	B	B	A	Surdi, Vincent	—	B	—
Mortenson, Paul	—	—	B	—	Sweeney, Paula	A	—	—
Moss, Paul	—	B	A	B	Szentkiralyi, J. S.	—	—	B
Murray, Nickolas	—	A	A	A	Talley, Frances	B	—	—
Nasce, Rosemarie	B	—	—	—	Terhune, Evelyn	B	—	—
Nunes, Leo	—	A	A	A	Tetaz, Marcel	—	—	B
Nyilas, Tibor	—	A	B	A	Tishman, Maria C.	A	—	—
O'Brien, William G.	—	B	B	B	Tishman, Peter	—	—	B
O'Conner, Denise	B	—	—	—	Thompson, Donald G.	—	B	A
Orley, Tomas	—	B	B	A	Thompson, Donald S.	—	—	B
Ozol, Rudolph	—	B	—	—	Thompson, Sue	B	—	—
Pallaghy, Csaba	—	B	B	A	Treves, Alex	—	B	B
Palletta, Joseph	—	A	B	B	Turney, Eleanor	B	—	—
Paret, Pierre	—	—	B	—	Turk, Leonard	—	B	B
Pariser, Barry	—	B	B	A	Twitchell, Lynn	B	—	—
Parmacek, Robert	—	—	B	B	Utterback, Paul	—	—	B
Parker, Sophie	B	—	—	—	Van Buskirk, Evelyn	A	—	—
Pasol, Severo	—	B	—	—	Van Buskirk, Harold	—	A	A
Pesthy, Paul	—	B	A	B	Vebell, Edward	—	A	A
Pew, Florence	A	—	—	—	Velasco, Herman	—	A	B
Pew, Richard	—	B	A	B	Von Munchausen, August	—	B	A
Pinchuk, Rene	—	B	B	—	Wallner, Herman	—	—	B
Pongo, Lazlo	—	B	B	A	Watson, Richard	—	—	B
Prokop, Austin	—	A	B	B	Weber, Fred R.	—	B	A
Prostic, Joel	—	B	—	—	Weigert, Richard	—	—	B
Quinn, Evan	—	B	B	—	Welkes, P.	—	B	—
Raysler, Fred	—	—	—	B	Westley, John	—	—	B
Reese, C.	—	B	B	B	Williams, Leslie	—	—	B
Reid, Carol	B	—	—	—	Wodgenske, Trudi	B	—	—
Richards, Edwin	—	A	B	B	Wolfe, Joel	—	B	—
Romary, Janice-Lee	A	—	—	—	Wolff, Albert	—	A	A
Romary, Jerry	—	B	—	—	Wommack, Roland	—	B	A
Ruben, Allan	—	B	A	B	Worth, George	—	B	B
Sands, Thomas J.	—	B	A	B	Yalkowski, Leo	—	—	B
Santelli, Betty	A	—	—	—	Yasenchak, R.	—	—	B
Santivanya, Bella	—	B	—	—	Young, Peter	—	B	—
Santos, Henrique	—	B	A	B	Zechlin, Frank	—	B	A
Sauke, H.	—	B	—	—	Zesig, Edmond	—	B	—
Schankin, Arthur	—	A	B	B	Zombalas, Anthony	—	A	B

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opolitan: Averil Genton, 482 Innes Road, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey
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Norman Lewis, 8300 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
Larry Olvin, 251 West 89th Street, New York, N. Y.
Chaba Pallaghy, 158-03 Sanford Avenue, Flushing 58, N. Y.
Prudence Schwabe, 242 E. 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.
Dorothy Wortman, 217 South Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y.
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Mexico: Merrit Barton, 1830 Kiva Road, Santa Fe, N. M.

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Western New York: Stephen Zielinski, 338 Walden Avenue, Buffalo 11, N. Y.
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Western Pennsylvania: Dr. Forrest L. Carter, 446 Valleyview Drive, Monroeville, Pa.
West Virginia: James E. Knap, 1308 Oakmont Road, Charleston 4, West Virginia
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(Not members of the Board of Governors)

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Border: Delmer D. Johnson, 420 Kern Drive, El Paso, Texas
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Southern California: Dr. D. E. Tannehill, 1777 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach 15, Calif.
Charlotte, N. C.:
Cincinnati: Mr. Joyce Cooper, 435 Collins Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio
Columbus: Robert Kaplan, 4011 Lyon Drive, Columbus, Ohio
Connecticut:
Delaware: Marilyn Knodel, 515 Brighton Road, North Hills, Wilmington 3, Delaware
Florida: Marge Brady
Central Florida: Dr. John Shinner, Mound Park Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Georgia: Vincent L. Faraone, 3146 Peachtree Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Gulf Coast: Ed Gause, 1705 4th Avenue, No., Texas City, Texas
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Long Island: Julia Lichtenstein, 1761 Glenmore Road, East Meadow, N. Y.
Maryland: Miss Didi Bottemanne, 1309 Park Avenue, Baltimore 17, Md.
Metropolitan: Harriet King, 93-10 25th Avenue, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
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Michigan: Margaret D. Schultz, 2055 Vinewood, Apt. 18, Detroit 16, Mich.
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New England: Dorothy Brightman, 17 No. Country Club Drive, Warwick, R. I.
New Jersey: Mary Ellen Bemler, 142 Dewey Avenue, Totowa Boro, Paterson, N. J.
New Mexico: Andrew Smith, 300 Wyoming, Albuquerque, N. M.
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Oregon: William Kennard, 132 S.E. 18th Avenue, Portland, Oregon
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Seattle: Patricia Rice, 358 Crockett Street, Seattle, Washington
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Washington, D. C.: William E. Sadler, Apt. 203, New Hampshire N.W., Washington, D. C.
Western New York: Nancy Zielinski, 338 Walden Avenue, Buffalo 11, N. Y.
Western Pennsylvania: Donald L. Barnhart, 236 Lexington Road, McKeesport, Pa.
Westchester:
West Virginia:
Wisconsin: Pat Horwath, 2108 E. Kenilworth, Milwaukee, Wisc.

AFLA Recording Secretary: Mrs. Margaret E. Rocko, 40-62nd Street, West New York, New Jersey
AFLA Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. W. J. Latzko, 9-62nd Street, West New York, New Jersey

OLYMPIC CHARTER FLIGHT

The AFLA has secured the charter of a Super-H Constellation leaving New York for Rome on or about August 2, 1960. Most inquiries have indicated a desire to see a bit of Europe and the return flight will be from Paris on or about September 17th. A substantial saving over the original cost estimate will be more than adequate to cover expense of travel from Rome to Paris. If we have a full load (80 passengers) the round-trip fare will be approximately \$275. per person. At the present time the following have indicated a desire to make the trip: J. W. Nystuen (2); I. C. Keeley; M. Keeley; G. Zimmer; F. Hubrich; S. Putek; B. Gebauer; B. Maviglia; S. Pierce; C. Saunders; P. Smetana; R. Venecek; G. McDermott; B. Townsend; R. Goodbar; P. Lorand; W. Latzko (2); U. Milletari (3); B. Bryan (8); A. Styler; B. Simo. Charter regulations require that all passengers be members of the AFLA more than six months prior to departure. All who desire tickets must pay dues before January 1, 1960.

The Lindblad Travel Agency, through whose assistance the charter was secured, is willing to help you individually in making European travel arrangements and reservations. We urge that you contact them as soon as possible.

On or before November 15, 1959 a deposit must be paid in order to hold the charter; the League has a cancellation clause with full refund up to 90 days prior to departure. Those who wish to avail themselves of this special flight must mail their check for not less than \$65. per person to Laszlo Pongo, 11 Terrace Circle, Great Neck, N. Y., not later than November 5th. Do not send cash. Checks or money orders should be payable to the **Amateur Fencers League of America**. The balance will be due from each person on April 20, 1960. For other arrangements contact Lindblad Travel Inc., c/o Miss J. Westfahl, 1 E. 53rd St., New York 22, N. Y.

AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

1959 — BUDAPEST

Foil Individual — (1) Jay, Great Britain; (2) Netter, France; (3) Midler, USSR; (4) Jdanovitch, USSR; (5) Sissikine, USSR; (6) Svechnikov, USSR; (7) Bergamini, Italy (8) Brecht, Germany.

Women's Individual — (1) Efimova, USSR; (2) Gorokhova, USSR; (3) Petrenko, USSR; (4) Colombetti, Italy; (5) Juhasz, USSR; (6) Schmid, Germany; (7) Mees, Germany; (8) Lazar Orb, Romania.

Foil Team — (1) USSR (beat Hungary 9/6, Germany 9/3 in direct elimination final of four); (2) Germany (beat France 9/3); (3) Hungary (beat France 8/8, 18/21); (4) France.

Women's Team — (1) Hungary (beat Germany 9/4, USSR 8/6 in direct elimination final of four); (2) USSR (beat France 9/3); (3) Germany (beat France 9/2); (4) France.

Epee Individual — (1) Khabarov, USSR; (2) Jay, Great Britain; (3) Delfino, Italy; (4) Glos, Poland; (5) Tchernouchévitch, USSR; (6) Tchernikov, USSR; (7) Sakovitz, Hungary; (8) Kostava, USSR.

Epee Team — (1) Hungary (beat Sweden 11/4, France 9/4, USSR 9/7 in direct elimination round of eight); (2) USSR (beat Great Britain 9/7, Italy 8/6); (3) France (beat Poland 9/2, Italy 8/8, 25/26); (4) Italy (beat Belgium 9/5).

Sabre Individual — (1) Karpati, Hungary; (2) Mendelenyi, Hungary; (3) Pawlovski, Poland; (4) Calarese, Italy; (5) Horvath, Hungary; (6) Zabloczki, Poland; (7) Gerevich, Hungary; (8) Zub, Poland.

Sabre Team — (1) Poland (beat USSR 9/7, Hungary 9/7 in direct elimination final of four); (2) Hungary (beat Italy 9/6); (3) USSR (beat Italy 9/2); (4) Italy.

Ranier Cup won by USSR for strongest overall performance.

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New York, N. Y.

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