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THE NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

**All 1940 Title Teams Dethroned—Fencers Club Captures Women's Foil and Men's Epee—
N. Y. A. C. Takes Foil Title—Salle Santelli Ends N. Y. A. C. Five-Year Sabre Rule.**

Attracting the smallest number of teams within memory, the 1940-1941 National Team Championships nevertheless made up in quality for what it lacked in quantity. In every case a new championship team was crowned. The women's foil team event, the opening competition of the Gala Week attracted four teams which was the high for the week. Only two teams participated in the epee team championship while the foil and sabre team competitions had only three teams entered.

As a result of the few teams entered, the National Bout Committee obtained the consent of the finalists in each of the men's weapons to use four-man teams in the final matches. This innovation added considerable interest and excitement to each final match and provided a maximum of 16 top notch bouts for the spectators rather than the usual shorter match of 9 maximum bouts.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S FOIL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

New York Fencers Club—June 6th

Having eliminated the Salle Santelli team champions in the qualifying rounds earlier in the season, the teams from the Fencers Club and the Salle d'Armes Vince easily disposed of the challenging teams from Hofstra College and the Washington D. C. division and met head on in a close, hard fought final match which ran true to the spectators' anticipation of excitement and suspense.

These two teams were evenly matched and the lead shifted frequently enough to upset the nerves of each team's many partisans. The Vince team led off 2-0 in bouts only to have the Fencers Club even the score. Again the Vince team took the lead at 3-2 only to have the Fencers Club again even the score and go ahead to lead at 4-3. Once more the Vince team evened the score at 4-4, but this proved to be their last bid for the title.

Helena Mroczkowska of the Fencers Club won the last and deciding bout to recapture the women's team title for the Fencers Club for the first time in more than ten years.

SUMMARIES

Contestants:

Fencers Club—Dorothy Lancaster, Helena J. Mroczkowska, Mildred I. Stewart and Dorothy Wahl.

Salle d'Armes Vince—Kathleen Cerra, Maria Cerra and Mrs. Marion Lloyd Vince.

Hofstra College—Henrietta Brackley, Lela Joggi and Ruth Maxwell.

Washington, D. C.—Grace Acel, Salley Alley and Aida Prencipe.

Fencers Club, 5; Hofstra College, 1

Miss Wahl defeated Brackley 4-2 and Joggi 4-1.

Miss Mroczkowska defeated Brackley 4-0 and Maxwell 4-2.

Miss Stewart defeated Maxwell 4-3.

Miss Joggi defeated Stewart 4-2.

Salle d'Armes Vince, 5; Washington, 2

Mrs. Vince defeated Prencipe 4-0 and Alley 4-0.

Miss Maria Cerra defeated Acel 4-2 and Alley 4-0.

Miss Kathleen Cerra defeated Alley 4-3.

Miss Acel defeated Vince 4-3.

Miss Prencipe defeated K. Cerra 4-1.

Fencers Club, 5; Washington, 2

Miss Lancaster defeated Prencipe 4-2 and Alley 4-2.

Miss Mroczkowska defeated Alley 4-1 and Prencipe 4-1.

Miss Stewart defeated Alley 4-1.

Miss Acel defeated Lancaster 4-0 and Stewart 4-3.

Salle d'Armes Vince, 5; Hofstra College, 2

Mrs. Vince defeated Brackley 4-0, Joggi 4-1 and Maxwell 4-2.

Miss Maria Cerra defeated Maxwell 4-0.

Miss Kathleen Cerra defeated Brackley 4-3.

Miss Joggi defeated M. Cerra 4-3.

Miss Maxwell defeated K. Cerra 4-1.

Fencers Club, 5; Salle d'Armes Vince, 4

Miss Mroczkowska defeated M. Cerra 4-2, K. Cerra 4-3 and Vince 4-2.

Miss Stewart defeated K. Cerra 4-3 and Vince 4-1.

Miss Maria Cerra defeated Stewart 4-2 and Wahl 4-3.

Miss Kathleen Cerra defeated Wahl 4-1.

Mrs. Vince defeated Wahl 4-0.

Final Standings

	Won	Lost
Fencers Club	3	0
Salle d'Armes Vince	2	1
Hofstra College	0	2
Washington, D. C. Division	0	2

NATIONAL EPEE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Salle Santelli—June 7th

It was the first time in many years that we had seen no more than two teams in a National Championship. After last year's battle royal among six excellent teams, this unfortunate circumstance called for special action upon the part of the Bout Committee. It decided, with the permission of both teams, to conduct a match between four-man teams. This was the first National Championship so conducted. The innovation proved very popular with the spectators, affording them a maximum of 16 final bouts instead of the usual 9. Despite the final score of 9-6 in favor of the Fencers Club team of Captain Gustave Heiss, Robert Driscoll, Tracy Jaeckel and Alfred Skrobisch, the match was hard fought from start to finish. After all, was not the other team the 1940 defending champions from the Salle Santelli? After tying the score at 1-1 and again at 2-2, the Fencers Club ran off three bouts to lead 5-2. The Salle Santelli replied with a three-bout spurt to tie the match at 5-5. The teams again became tied at 6-6 at which point the Fencers Club ran off three bouts to win the match and make it unnecessary to hold the 16th bout.

SUMMARIES

Contestants:

Fencers Club—Robert Driscoll, Capt. Gustave M. Heiss, Tracy Jaeckel and Alfred Skrobisch.

Salle Santelli—Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Norman Lewis and Pieter Mijer.

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THE RIPOSTE

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EDITORIAL

The Riposte has never won any medals for promptness of publication. Its summer of quiet has this year been longer than usual and its subscribers are entitled to some explanation.

Every member of the staff found himself burdened down with more work in his personal business this year than ever before. It had reached a point where a staff meeting was called to consider just what could be done to maintain publication. It was not a matter of money or a lack of things to say. It was a matter of time which cannot be bought, borrowed or stolen. Something resembling a reorganization resulted from this meeting. The staff was enlarged and a schedule was adopted for the publication of six issues a year. That is a promise and there will be those six issues as long as there are no governmental reductions in magazine publications.

The Remise

Late in September America tuned its radios to hear the Louis-Nova Boxing Match. Much had been said in advance about the cosmic punch of Nova. Little has been said since. In listening to the fight that night along with a few other fencers, someone jokingly said that he was working upon a cosmic lunge. This caused everyone to laugh but me. My memory flashed back immediately to the last National Foils Championship and my bout in the finals with Al Snyder of San Francisco. I remembered too clearly how he had hit me with three simple one-two attacks in a row before I knew what had happened. I had not been thinking of a cosmic lunge at the time. I knew that I was being hit plumb center, very fast and very convincingly but what I couldn't appreciate was that his attacks, when they started, had danger in them. They looked entirely innocent but floated straight in with a deadly speed and accuracy. Al was pulling cosmic lunges on an old friend.

I give all of this preliminary to praising Al's fencing this year. He has for long been a winner on the Pacific Coast. He came East last year and fizzled out in the first round. Nothing daunted he tore through the Pacific Coast Championship again this year and came back to take up where he had left off. He had learned his lesson. He came East earlier and fenced hard in New York so that the change in climate and the tempo of the Nationals wouldn't leave him cold when the big day came. It was then that he showed us how he really could fence. He tore through his preliminary and semi-final rounds with the loss of only one bout, dropping that one 4-5 to Warren Dow. On his way to the Finals he met and defeated Cetrulo, Huffman, Giolito and Lewis, leaving me the only other finalist to trample later. So Al actually did as well as anyone else, defeating each of the finalists the first time he met them. He went into the quadruple tie for first and fell by the wayside in what became more of a marathon than a fencing match. He ended the year well up in the top list of rankings.

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Since we have entered upon some discussion of the foil finals, we cannot overlook the new champion. Dean Cetrulo came through in fine style in a competition that was made to order for him as things developed. He was the youngest and sturdiest fencer in the finals. If he couldn't blast his opponents aside on the first try then he would outlast them in further tries.

That is exactly what happened and he was the best equipped man to survive that type of competition. He had pounded his way through the Eastern Inter-collegiate Fencing Conference Championships on March 21st, winning all of his foil and sabre bouts to take two titles in one very full day of competition. The Nationals were nothing more than another long grind for him. He was up against faster and foxier opponents but he too is fast and rapidly learning to be foxy so it can only be said that the man best equipped to win did win.

By winning, Cetrulo broke two records. He is the first college man ever to win the National Foil title and is also the first man ever to jump directly to first place the first time he had ever received a rating among the top ten.

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THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Norman Armitage Retains Sabre Title

Helene Mayer in Women's Foil and Captain Gustave Heiss in Epee Regain Former Titles.

Dean Cetrulo Wins Foil Championship.

Norman Armitage of the Fencers Club was the only 1940 champion to defend his title successfully when he won the National Sabre Championship for the seventh time. Helene Mayer of the San Francisco Division returned to national competition after an absence of one year to lay claim successfully to the Women's Foil Championship for the sixth time. Captain Gustave Heiss of the United States Army recaptured the National Epee Championship for the fourth time after having failed in other trials since 1936.

Although the 1940 title holders had been upset in every case in the team championships and in all but one case in the individual championships, these 1941 winners could hardly be looked upon with surprise. Their long standing competitive records may have minimized any tremendous surprise in their winning. They nevertheless deserve every credit for once more reaching the tops of what were actually very strong fields of contenders.

The real surprise of the championship week came in the National Foil Championship when Dean Cetrulo of the Salle Santelli, after an unimpressive season of A.F.L.A. competition, upset all precedent to win that championship without having held a national foil ranking previously. Opposed by four ranking foilsmen in the six-man finals he defeated three of them and lost only to the fourth by one touch. This placed him into a triple tie for first place which he won in a fence-off without the loss of a bout.

National Women's Foil Championship

Topping a field of 26 of America's leading foilswomen representing 12 different A.F.L.A. Divisions and Metropolitan New York, Miss Helene Mayer of the San Francisco Division recaptured the title she had vacated last year. Of the total of 113 bouts contested that day, Miss Mayer competed in 17, winning all with a score of 68 touches made to 17 received. There were eight girls in the final round and at the completion of these 28 bouts, Miss Mayer had a clear claim to her sixth American championship. Mrs. Marion Lloyd Vince, of the Salle d'Armes Vince, champion in 1928 and 1931, was a close second with 5 wins and 2 losses and Miss Maria Cerra, also of the Salle d'Armes Vince, took third place with 4 wins and 3 losses.

SUMMARIES

Preliminary Strip # 1

Miss Helena Mroczkowska (Fencers Club) defeated Miss Cochrane 4-2, Miss Wahl 4-2, Miss Alley 4-2 and Miss Small 4-2.
Miss Paula Sweeney (Michigan) defeated Miss Cochrane 4-3, Miss Wahl 4-1, Miss Alley 4-3 and Miss Small 4-0.
Miss Barbara Cochrane (Salle Santelli) defeated Miss Wahl 4-2, Miss Alley 4-0 and Miss Small 4-2.
Miss Dorothy Wahl (Fencers Club) defeated Miss Small 4-0.
Miss Salley Alley (Washington, D. C.) defeated Miss Wahl 4-3.

Miss Martha Small (Western Massachusetts) defeated Miss Alley 4-3.

Misses Mroczkowska, Sweeney and Cochrane qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 2

Miss Ruth Maxwell (Fencers Club) defeated Miss Stewart 4-0, Miss Goodbody 4-0, Miss Dalton 4-2, Mrs. Stiles 4-3 and Miss Astaldi 4-2.
Mrs. Dorothy Grimmelman Centrello (Salle Santelli) defeated Miss Dalton 4-3, Miss Goodbody 4-1, Mrs. Stiles 4-3 and Miss Astaldi 4-1.
Miss Mildred Stewart (Fencers Club) defeated Miss Dalton 4-3, Miss Goodbody 4-1, Mrs. Stiles 4-1 and Miss Astaldi 4-0.
Miss Madeline Dalton (unattached) defeated Mrs. Stiles 4-1 and Miss Astaldi 4-1.
Miss Margaret Goodbody (New England) defeated Mrs. Stiles 4-3 and Miss Astaldi 4-1.
Mrs. Floriene Stiles (Texas) and Miss Alice Astaldi (Western Massachusetts) lost all bouts fenced.
Misses Maxwell and Stewart and Mrs. Centrello qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 3

Mrs. Marion Lloyd Vince (Salle d'Armes Vince) defeated Mrs. Oppenheim 4-0, Miss Prencipe 4-2, Mrs. Seney 4-1 and Miss Nairn 4-0.
Mrs. Jarmila Vokral (Philadelphia) defeated Miss Fitz 4-3, Miss Prencipe 4-2, Mrs. Seney 4-0 and Miss Nairn 4-0.
Mrs. Lisel Oppenheim (New England) defeated Mrs. Vokral 4-0, Miss Fitz 4-3, Miss Prencipe 4-2 and Mrs. Seney 4-1.
Miss Aida Prencipe (Washington, D. C.) defeated Miss Fitz 4-2 and Miss Nairn 4-0.
Miss Moreene Fitz (Los Angeles) defeated Mrs. Seney 4-1.
Mrs. Jean G. Seney (Connecticut) defeated Miss Nairn 4-3.
Miss Helen Nairn (New Jersey) lost all bouts fenced.
Mrs. Vince, Vokral and Oppenheim qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 4

Miss Helene Mayer (San Francisco) defeated Mrs. Funke 4-3, Miss Acel 4-2, Miss Brackley 4-0, Miss Barnett 4-0, and Miss Walters 4-1.
Miss Maria Cerra (Salle d'Armes Vince) defeated Miss Acel 4-2, Miss Brackley 4-1, Miss Barnett 4-0 and Miss Walters 4-0.
Mrs. Dolly Funke (Greco Fencing Academy) defeated Miss Cerra 4-2, Miss Acel 4-3, Miss Barnett 4-1 and Miss Walters 4-2.
Miss Grace Acel (Washington, D. C.) defeated Miss Brackley 4-1, Miss Barnett 4-0 and Miss Walters 4-1.
Miss Henrietta Brackley (Hofstra College) defeated Miss Barnett 4-3.
Miss Shirley Walters (Western Massachusetts) defeated Miss Brackley 4-2.
Miss Helen Barnett (Western Massachusetts) lost all bouts fenced.

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Ethics on the Fencing Strip

By GUZMAN ROLANDO and DERNELL EVERY

When one fences in a competitive bout one must employ all of the principles of the art as learned in the fencing room plus the seriousness and attention that one would give to a duel. Without, therefore, entering upon the detail of the art itself, which we must presuppose that all competitors have learned before entering competition, we shall content ourselves with pointing out some of the most common defects which are conspicuous during competitions, so that everyone desirous of becoming a good fencer may endeavor to avoid them.

If, in conformance with the above definition, the fencing bout ought always to be a facsimile of a well sustained combat by both parties, there is generally a great deal wanting to fulfill such a resemblance. There is nothing useful, unfortunately, that does not from its abuse become prejudicial in the end.

The principles of fencing must be strictly adhered to during a bout. All the lessons and instructions previously received should be put into practice. We find, on the contrary, that very little attention is paid to proper technique once a bout begins and fencers seem invariably to resort to an individual and often extemporaneous style of combat that little resembles their actions in the lesson or the instructions of their teachers. These variations are particularly marked in the beginner with whom they seem to take one of two courses. Either he goes into a complete fog and forgets all he knows or he goes into a passion and tries to blitzkrieg himself into a favorable result. In the former case we see good pupils forget to parry and resort to retreats at every feint or attack of the opponent. It is plain to the spectator that they are unsure of themselves and cannot seem to think of a thing to do. They act independent of rule, reason or design with the very strange result that they ignore doing what they have been trained to do and try to do a great many things which they have not been trained to do or even been specifically told they should not do. This is one of the banes of a professional's existence, to see a pupil blow up and show no signs of ever having learned the rudiments of attacks, parries and ripostes.

In the other case we see the apparent fury of what we once knew as a calm pupil. We see such pupils seemingly go berserk trusting entirely to their strength and energy. Guided by the single efforts of nature they incessantly exhaust themselves by thrusting in vain in futile charges to such a degree that they only become vigorous, awkward ferraillours. By far the greater number of this type seem also to neglect all parries, which are the real basis and safety of fencing. Let the opponent give the slightest indication of attacking and they too launch an attack regardless of parries, taking safe opposition or their distance. There results a series of double lunges with the director hard pressed to untangle the contestants and render his decision. Some bouts of this kind go to such extremes that they become humorous with both contestants resolving themselves to one illogical purpose, to lunge simultaneously at the director's command to fence. Our berserk instigator of the

double lunging invariably comes off on the shorter end of the final score.

Fencing masters endeavor to teach their pupils calmness and presence of mind. Their lessons are planned to teach prudence, order, foresight, judgment and design. Imagine the embarrassment their pupils give them in such exhibitions of hazard and disorder. Can you blame some of them from staying away from competitions preferring to read in the papers of the rout of their pupils rather than be forced to witness the seeming collapse of all they have been teaching.

These faults are primarily the result of lack of experience. Every fencing master shares this frightful experience. No matter how well his pupils perform while under his watchful eye he can be sure that when they first enter competition they will exploit their predominant characteristic to the extreme. The calm pupil will become apathetic and the nervous pupil turn berserk. This reaction is perfectly comprehensible and can be overcome only by the pupil himself after many bitter experiences of nightmarish nature.

Such actions on the part of the inexperienced can be forgiven. They are unfortunate and regrettable but it must be realized that no one suffers quite as much as the victim himself. There is plenty of self-condemnation after the bout or competition is over when the full realization of what he did or didn't do sinks home. The pupil comes slinking home with tail between his legs and is the more attentive student as the result of it.

As these initial stages are passed, there are other habits of competition that develop that are not so easily forgiven. These are bad customs which should not be allowed to creep into the book of tricks of any real sportsman. They develop as the direct result of the healthy desire to win but they are based upon the unsportsmanlike attitude of "anything to win." There was a time when I thought that fencers should remain quiet when fencing. It seemed ungentelemanly to shout as you attacked. Even a wrestler wouldn't think of humming as he applied a painful toe hold. Nor did I think a fencer should shout as he poked his opponent. I no longer feel that way. To shout as you attack gives a psychological relief to the attacker, it does not disturb the attacked nor influence the jury and it adds a zest to the spectators' interest. It was looked down upon in this country up until about 1929 but has been accepted as approved practice ever since.

There are three definite practices which I abhor and which I consider part of the "anything to win" school. The fact that they are used for that purpose alone is evidenced by the fact that no fencer uses them in the *salle d'armes* during practice. These include ripping off the mask, turning the back and offering to shake hands after the last lunge before the touch is called by the jury. The unfortunate part of these tricks is that there is little the director can do under the rules to prevent them. Fortunately such tricks are neither widespread nor increasing. A certain few use them and the others prefer to ignore

their practice through an innate sense of their impropriety.

To attack and rip off the mask with one and the same continuous motion is not only unfair to an opponent who may have parried but is a stronger than necessary hint to the jury that the touch must have landed. It is also foolhardy. Foilsmen run the risk of a foil in the face and sabremen have been cut over the head as a result of this improper action. It puts the opponent in a decidedly unfair position for no one wants to fence when he knows that an opponent, upon the slightest provocation, may voluntarily expose himself to a fatal injury. Ripostes have been withheld as a result of this practice. No matter how careless a person may be of his own life it certainly is not fair that an innocent opponent be forced to live the rest of his life with a charge of manslaughter on his conscience. I believe that the A.F.L.A. should pass a rule that anyone voluntarily removing his mask during a phrase and before the call of "Halt" by the director should be warned once. Two warnings should constitute a touch.

An offense of similar nature but not so dangerous is that of turning one's back upon an opponent at the conclusion of an attack and endeavoring to walk away in a manner which says to the jury, "If you didn't see that touch, you are blind." If an opponent is fast in his replies the attacker cannot risk this trick but I have seen it pulled too often to like it. The director in this case is helpless, just as he is in the first case, for it is his duty and obligation to call halt the instant he sees that a contestant has, for one reason or another, stopped fencing. The trick is nothing more than taking advantage of the rule. This particular trick sometimes leads to amusing results for some fencers refuse to allow their right to riposte to be stolen from them and thrust the retreating fencer in the back. They have even followed such an opponent down the strip to do so. This last is as wrong as the original offense and I do not condone it, but I am always amused at the result. The one who caused the situation is immediately outraged at having been touched in the back when not defending himself. He invariably splutters for the rest of the bout about the poor sportsmanship of his opponent.

I now come to the prize action of all. That is the final lunge when the score is 4-4 or 4-3. There is an attack with much noise and immediately the attacker rips off his mask and extends his hand and smiles beautifully. This generally occurs when the touch, if any, was most doubtful. If it were a clear and obvious touch you will see no such behavior. The attacker will then await the decision nonchalantly and accept the handshake offered by the defeated fencer most graciously. Beyond the fact that this trick has a characteristic smell all its own it puts an innocent opponent in an embarrassing situation. Let us say that he has felt no touch. If he accepts the handshake he acknowledges a touch which may not have occurred. If he refuses the handshake he may look like a poor sport, if the touch is eventually awarded. These actions do not impress the spectators with the fine sportsmanship they have been led to expect from fencing. There is only one excuse for extending the hand to an opponent before the final touch has been announced. That is when the

hand is extended by the contestant against whom the last touch was made.

There are two other actions which I dislike to see but which are more the result of ignorance than any desire to gain. One is dropping the arm after an attack, believing that a hit has arrived and allowing the quick opponent to cash an easy reposte. This action is costly, usually unintentional but nevertheless stupid. The other action is the holding of a point after making it. Here you sometimes see the foil held against the opponent's chest, in fact almost bent double, long after its arrival has registered with the jury. Many beautiful poses for the slow action camera are offered in this way. It is a discourteous gesture at best.

The various vocal expressions of fencers in assisting the juries in their interpretations and decisions or objecting to adverse decisions need not be dwelt upon here. The director is empowered to deal with these by the rules. There are a few silent or non-verbal manifestations that are harder to deal with. There is the silent fencer who stands after an attack and repeats the sword movement in the air for the jury to clarify its interpretation of the action. There is the contestant who stomps the floor or throws his foil or mask down after a decision. There is the fencer who thinks he is fair minded and embarrasses the jury by shaking his head dolefully after going on guard to indicate that his opponent had just been given a raw decision. This action may be done in all fairness to the opponent but it is not fair to the jury.

There is only one way to act upon the fencing strip properly and that is to say and do nothing to influence or embarrass the jury or take advantage of an opponent. The late George Calnan was a perfect example of such comportment. When he fenced he was a machine neither asking nor giving quarter. Between phrases he was a gentleman saying nothing and giving no indication of approval or disapproval of the decisions. He called no touches for his opponent and claimed no touches for himself. He loved competition and he loved the sport. He knew that there was a certain element of chance in the decisions and he did nothing to affect them to his own advantage. As a result he was always a popular competitor in the eyes of the jury, the spectators and, most important of all, his opponents.

I hope that this description of some of the worse displays of sportsmanship will not teach bad tricks to the innocent. Perhaps your particular locality has not been plagued with such bad manners. Nor do I wish to give the impression that fencing in New York City is rife with bad mannered fencers. It isn't, but unfortunately it only takes one or two actions of this kind throughout an entire competition to taint the impressions of all of the spectators. My only claim is that these actions have no more place on the competitive strip than they have on the practice strip where they do not exist at all. If every fencer would review his own actions in the light of this essay, eliminate those that he may have become guilty of as shoddy tricks whose shoddiness he perhaps was not fully conscious of before, the sport would soon return to the high standards which it has always claimed to have. More people would be attracted to it as competitors and what is equally if not more important, more people would turn out as spectators.

THE REMISE

(Continued from page 2)

Huffman and Giolito also deserve plenty of praise. It was a nip and tuck race until the very last round when Giolito's failure to train hard during the season and Huffman's extra ten years began to tell. I feel that Cetrulo deserves the gold medal and that the silver medal should be split three ways among the others.

X X

The women's foil was a study in psychology. Returning to the Nationals was Helene Mayer, a truly great personality in ours or any other sport. It is just too bad to see Alice Marble, Helen Wills Moody and Suzanne Lenglen extolled to the skies from time to time for their sport achievements when we have a girl within our own sport who has been head and shoulders above any contenders for more than a dozen years. Fencers just do not get the publicity accorded to other sports. Anyhow it was interesting to watch her. She was cautious at the start and after her many experiences on the Pacific Coast where she would ride through competition after competition with no more than one touch being made against her she found that she was faced with stiffer competition. She received touches but lost no bouts. As the finals arrived she really toughened up. She had regained her full confidence. She ripped off her seven final bouts with only five touches made against her. She allowed two touches in one bout, one touch in three bouts and blanked her other three opponents. Again she was a cool champion improving as the competition proceeded.

Marion Lloyd Vince using top-notch experience to the maximum played an apparently cool game to win a clear second place for the second year in a row. Marion is not cool. She is as nervous as a cat underneath which really accounts for her sureness of placing which has so many times been a golden first.

Maria Cerra is a quite different type from either of these girls. Small, dainty and fast, her game is mostly concentrated in her wrist. She has been progressing steadily the past few years. In ratings she was 9th in 1939 and 7th in 1940. Her third place in this championship should again raise her ranking to a fourth place at least.

Helena Mroczkowska put up a furious and clean fight for her title at the start and close of the competition. A strong, aggressive and daring fencer she usually takes the fight to her opponent. As the finals began she unaccountably went off her stride and though penetrating her opponents' defenses missed the target. She went down in the first half of the finals but she never was out. She came back fighting in that second half and recovered as much lost ground as she could. That is as much as you can ask of any fencer.

Lisel Oppenheim and Jarmila Vokral tied with Helena Mroczkowska in bouts won and Miss Oppenheim bested Helena on a count of touches. Their fencing is similar in that it is based upon long experience and is cool and defensive. They placed in approximately their correct positions in that particular competition.

X X

The writer does not feel too well qualified to comment upon the sabre and epee results. The epee was certainly a weapon of surprises. The qualifying

rounds had knocked off one ranking fencer after another. The preliminary round caught up with all of the others excepting Capt. Gustave Heiss, last year's No. 9. Heiss easily breezed through for his fourth National Epee title, as popular and as unperturbed as ever.

In sabre we saw the six best men work their way to the finals. Muray and Treves had been squeezed out in a very close count of touches and you might expend considerable argument in their behalf, but on the whole, the original statement stands. It looked like a serious threat to Armitage's crown and, after the scattering of crowns all week, anything could happen. It didn't. Norman was at cool fighting pitch and with his fiancee, now his wife, there to cheer him on he disposed of one threat after another to obtain a clear claim to the title again. Huffman was the real threat but for some reason or other he suffered a deep slump against Armitage. Otherwise Huffman's record in the finals was brilliant for despite his 5-1 loss to Armitage he had less touches made against him that evening than the champion even though he had spotted him a difference of four in their personal exchange.

Nyilas and Worth were brilliant but not consistent in execution. The tempo of their bouts was enthusiastically appreciated by the spectators.

The ultimate results looked about right from where I sat.

X X

Every year it is necessary to thank very much the same group of men for their voluntary and thankless tasks as directors, judges, scorers and timekeepers. Such directors as Van Buskirk, Dow, the de Capriles brothers, Nyilas, and Huffman were as willing to work as ever. Countless judges were called upon and shared the long and tedious jobs assigned to them. William Price worked almost steadily recording the scores and Pieter Mijer in operating the official scoreboard. These volunteers almost equaled the competitors in numbers and without them the competitions would not have been possible.

There are, unfortunately, a few fencers who value their condition more than the needs of their friends. They refuse to direct or judge for fear of tiring themselves before their own pet competitions. Such men should suffer a walkout by the directors and judges when they appear on the strip to give them a taste of their own medicine. Among the hard workers, I think that President Huffman should be particularly mentioned. He fenced in the foil team and sabre team championships on subsequent nights, directed all of the finals of the women's foil the next night, placed second in the men's foil two nights later after which he conducted the annual meeting of the A.F.L.A. The next day he took another second place in sabre, fenced in an exhibition electric foil bout at the Gala Night party and acted as Master of Ceremonies throughout the evening.

Jose de Capriles and William Perry III deserve a lot of credit for the 16-page program which they developed for the championships. Not only was the program attractive and instructive but it also successfully gathered together more fencing advertising in one place than had ever been seen before in this country. The program more than paid its own way.

Pieter Mijer not only devised and built a large scoreboard for the benefit of the spectators but spent his entire time during the Nationals in operating that

board to present a play by play account of the bouts in progress. There is no question but that Pieter deserves first prize in making these Nationals more understandable and interesting to the spectators than ever before. The combination of scoreboard and scoresheets as printed in the program saw the spectators taking a personal interest in the competitors and every score.

X X

The Gala Night was one of historical importance to every member of the A.F.L.A. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the League. Of course the guest of honor was none other than Dr. Graeme M. Hammond who founded the A.F.L.A. back in April, 1891. As this grand old octogenarian received the tumultuous applause of the party that evening he must have felt pleased with the organization he had founded so many years before. His fencing family had grown steadily all these years and it could not disguise its love for him.

Two interesting exhibitions were presented. Bela

de Tuscan with the cooperation of Dr. John Huffman exhibited the new electric foils which de Tuscan, the Detroit professional, had developed. Their electric recording intrigued everyone but of greater interest to some was the hollow elliptical blades which promised a lightness and balance in future foils surpassing anything now available.

Anthony Scafati, the popular Newark professional, next presented his little six-year-old daughter Gloria in a fencing lesson and bout. When Gloria began alternating partinondo and balestre attacks at call it snapped Aldo Nadi completely out of the calm which had remained with him throughout the most exciting bouts of the championships themselves. He was the first to volunteer as director for the bout between the little girl and her dad and methinks leaned heavily in the little lady's favor in many of the subsequent decisions.

The party was a good one further brightened by two birthday cakes, one delivered to Louise Santelli and the other to Grace Acel.

The New Rules Book - Sidelights and Comments

V. RESOLVING TIES IN ROUND-ROBIN EVENTS

BY MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES

Chairman of A.F.L.A. and I.C.F.A. Rules Committees

I had planned in this article to explain at length the general theory of round-robin competition, including the "pool" system which is followed in most of our individual contests and in some team events. However, this is the first issue of *The Riposte* since the untimely death of Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Kentucky, whose contributions to our sport are only inadequately acknowledged in the Preface of the Rules Book and elsewhere in this magazine. Consequently, it seemed a fitting, though small tribute, to devote part of this article to one of the many subjects in the Rules which interested Dr. Breckinridge, and to present only a brief survey of the theory of round-robin competition as background for that subject.

A. ROUND-ROBIN THEORY

In my experience, the round-robin and "pool" methods of conducting competitions have puzzled spectators who witness our championships for the first time. They think of fencing as a "match" sport, similar to tennis, squash, and boxing, in which one man pits his skill against his opponent's in personal combat. Therefore, their natural reaction is that the loser of a fencing bout should be eliminated from the competition.

If you have had a similar experience, I suggest that you point out to your friends that the round-robin method is far from unusual. On the contrary, it is widely used in sports. Take, for instance, two of the most popular spectator-sports in this country: track and golf. It is true that occasionally we have foot races in which two contestants are matched;

and "match play" golf tournaments are very common. But there are a great number of events in which each man competes, not against a single opponent, but against the whole field. "Medal play" in golf is similar in theory to a huge round-robin. Each starter in a final race is contesting against every other starter—again the round-robin idea.

From the complete round-robin to the "pool" method is but a short step. When the field is too large to permit a single round-robin, it becomes necessary to split the contestants into preliminary qualifying round-robins or "pools". Thus, we have qualifying events, conducted on the basis of "medal play", for the major golf tournaments. And the analogy to important foot-races is perfect: The contestants are first required to run in one or more "qualifying heats", often including preliminary, quarter-final, and semi-final heats, before the final race. In each new "heat" or "pool", the qualified competitors start all even, regardless of their relative placing in the prior qualifying heat. This is exactly the theory of round-robin and "pool" competition in fencing.

I hope that this analysis will solve one of the questions most frequently raised. If Fencer A beats Fencer B in a preliminary pool, and both are drawn in a subsequent pool, Fencer A often feels that he should not be required to meet Fencer B again. From time to time we have suggestions that the victory in the early round should be carried forward to subsequent rounds. The adoption of such suggestions would destroy the fundamental concepts of round-robin competition—that a contestant in the round-robin is competing against all his rivals in the round-

robin, and that all start the round-robin on an even basis. Victories in individual bouts count only for the purpose of determining the relative standing of the competitors in that round-robin, and for this purpose all such victories are of equal value, regardless of the identity of the defeated contestant. If a carry-over were permitted to a subsequent round, the value of a bout won in a preliminary round-robin would be great or small depending upon whether the loser qualified or not; and also upon whether, if the loser qualified, he happened to be placed in the same subsequent "pool" as his conqueror. Obviously, such a situation would greatly complicate the problem of conducting competitions fairly and squarely.

B. RESOLVING TIES UNDER THE RULES

Let us remember, then, that bout victories in a round-robin are used only to calculate the relative "order of finish" in the round-robin. In fact, the original rules of the F. I. E., which are the foundation of our own, used to read as follows (when tied bouts were possible in epee): "Each victory shall count 2 points, a tie shall count 1 point, and a defeat 0 points." We have simplified the count, scoring 1 point for a victory, and in college matches, $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tie. But the idea is the same: Bout victories simply give a fencer a number of points, toward his relative standing in the round-robin.

Now, the next problem, is that of resolving ties, when the number of bout victories or "points" in the round-robin are equal. One method of resolving the tie is to hold a fence-off; another is to refer to the touch-scores in the bouts of the round-robin and to determine the relative standing of the fencers on a count of touches received and scored. The present rules make use of both methods of "breaking" ties. (See, for example, Rule 46, page 42.) Historically speaking, there has been a good deal of change in the relative use of each method, according to the various situations which may arise.

Theoretically, the fence-off of all ties, regardless of the touch score in the bouts of the round-robin, is probably the soundest procedure. The trend is definitely in that direction. Thus, prior to 1932, all ties for qualifying places in preliminary "pools" in the Olympic Games were decided by counting touches. The same rule was followed in cases of ties for second and third places in the final round (although the fence-off for first place was even then an old custom). Then, in 1932, the Rules were amended to provide that, in case of ties in the semi-final, touches would not be counted but a fence-off would be ordered. Finally, in 1936, the fence-off rule was extended to all ties for qualification in any preliminary pool. Thus, the system of counting touches in the Olympic individual championships was used only to resolve ties for second and third places. We have followed suit to some extent: The rule of a fence-off for first place has been extended to all official competitions. (At one time, we used the rule only in championships; in other competitions, touches could be counted for first place.) Likewise, we have provided fence-offs for qualification for the final in the National Championships if the final pool consists of less than six fencers (Rule 87-d, page 60). The Intercollegiate Fencing Association during the last two years has gone even further than the 1936 Olympic Rules: All ties (for qualification or for final places) must be fenced off. But there are some practical difficulties in extending the rule in the A. F. L. A.

The most obvious difficulty—one which is often controlling—is the time element involved in a fence-off. The length of a competition may be increased beyond possible pre-calculation, and the majority of our competitions must of necessity be held within reasonable time limits. Another difficulty is that fencers involved in ties may be asked to compete in a substantially greater number of bouts than their other rivals, thus increasing their burden in a long competition. Therefore the continued use of the count of touches for settling ties.

C. COUNTING TOUCHES

It is in connection with the system of counting touches to "break" ties that I wish to tell you about Dr. Breckinridge's ideas. As you know, our rules provide that, in case of a tie in bout victories, the fencer who receives the least number of touches is the winner; touches scored by the fencers are counted only if there is an equality in bout victories and in touches received. Dr. Breckinridge was the originator of the "percentage" system of counting touches, designed to give simultaneous weight both to touches received and to touches scored. I quote his letter dated November 19, 1940, and an accompanying article:

"Dear Mr. de Capriles:

"A number of weeks ago, in a letter to me, you suggested that I make some form of presentation of the 'percentage system' of breaking ties, as you might wish to make use of it in discussions of the new Rule Book during the coming winter.

"I am enclosing such a discussion and thought that a prestatement as to the origin of the idea might interest you. I do not recall the exact date, but it was in 1914, '15, or '16. There was a triple tie for first place in the Jusserand Trophy Competition which was a regular annual event in Washington at that time. When the tie had been broken by the 'touches against' method, I was impressed by the fact that the score of the individual who won by this system was appreciably inferior to that of the individual who placed second. In seeking a cause, I was impressed by the fact that the 'touches against' system was based entirely upon a fencer's defensive efficiency, completely ignoring the touches made by him. Of course, in the final analysis, it is obvious that it is the touches made that decide victories. In the particular instance mentioned, I tried such an analysis and found that my impression was correct—that the No. 2 man had really been more efficient than the one who was declared winner by the 'touches against' system.

"If my accompanying discussion fails in clarity, or if there is any additional information that I can give, I hope that you will not hesitate to call upon me.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Scott D. Breckinridge.

D. PERCENTAGE SYSTEM OF BREAKING TIES By Scott D. Breckinridge

"In the Rule Book we find the following statement 'in the case of a tie in the number of bouts won * * * * the contestant receiving the lowest total of

touches in all bouts * * * * shall be declared the winner'.

"It is obvious that this method of scoring absolutely ignores the offensive strength of both contestants, placing the decision upon defensive efficiency alone. It would seem equally obvious that in breaking a tie in number of bouts won, it is desirable to give equal weight to the offensive as to the defensive efficiency of each fencer. Such weight can be given in either of two ways, in the first by forming a fraction in which the number of touches made is the numerator and the number of touches received is the denominator or, second, forming a fraction of which the number of touches made is the numerator and the sum of the touches made and received the denominator. Either of these fractions, when reduced to decimals, will show the efficiency of the fencer's offense, either as compared to his defense or as compared to his combined offense and defense.

"An example of superior fairness of this method of breaking a tie may be found in the following instance. Let us assume a seven-man round-robin in which two men tie for first place with five wins and two losses. Let us assume that one of these fencers, designated A, wins his five bouts by the score of 5 to 3 each and that the other fencer, designated B, wins four of his by the score of 5 to 3 and the fifth by the score of 5 to 4. Under the "touches against" system fencer A is declared the winner without considering the two bouts lost, "the touches against" in these bouts being equal. Let us assume that fencer A is defeated in both of these bouts by the decisive score of 5 to 2 and that fencer B loses both of his bouts by the close margin of 5 to 4. To close examination it is immediately evident that fencer B has given a stronger exhibition. Although he has won one of his bouts by a narrow margin, he has lost both of the lost bouts by an equally narrow margin. By the

first method of the "percentage system" fencer A has a common fraction of $\frac{29}{25}$ or a decimal of 1.16. By the same system fencer B has a common fraction of $\frac{33}{26}$ or a decimal of 1.269. This constitutes the "unit of efficiency". If the second method is employed we obtain the fraction by taking A's "touches made" (or 29) as the numerator and the sum of his "touches made" and "touches against" as the denominator (54) obtaining the fraction $\frac{29}{54}$. By a similar process we obtain B's fraction $\frac{33}{59}$. Reducing to decimals, we have A .537 plus and B .559 plus. This is the "percentage of efficiency". The giving of equal consideration to the offensive shows the definite general superiority of B, although the "touches against" system has awarded the victory to A."

E. COMMENTS

Space does not permit a critical comparison of our system of counting touches and the "percentage" method invented by Dr. Breckinridge. Perhaps the opportunity will soon arise to present the argument for our present rules, and, I may say now, it is not a bad argument.

At any rate, after World War I, our Foreign Secretary, Mr. George H. Breed, recommended the percentage system for adoption by the F.I.E. in international competitions. The A.F.L.A. was asked to experiment with it, and from 1924 to 1928, we used the system officially. After this experience, the percentage method was dropped. The F.I.E. never adopted it, and it never was used in the Olympic Games.

It is interesting, nevertheless, to find that at least one division (Northern California) follows the percentage system (variation # 2) in local competitions, and, for some esoteric reason, calls it the "Olympic Score".

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THE MASTER'S VOICE

La Grande Semaine

By ROBERT H. GRASSON

La Grande Semaine which originated in France and has been adopted in the United States for the last few years seems to have become a permanent fixture in this country.

It has many advantages. The outstanding one is that those who are really interested in fencing have an opportunity, regardless of where they live, to put aside a good week of vacation and take part in all our national team and individual events, men and women, as a competitor or spectator.

As a professional I see enough fencing during the season to be ready to run away from it when the Nationals roll around. From the small number of professionals that I saw there I fear that that is just what many of them did. How wrong they were. There is a pleasure and excitement in watching these star amateurs in action that repays the professional for his hard season's work in trying to create a new crop of fencers for the future championships. I have missed the Nationals in the past but I am resolved now never to miss another if I can in any way make my way to them. They are a treat for anyone who loves the sport.

The women's fencing was extremely interesting with our great star, Helene Mayer, participating. Those of you who are anxious to become stars yourselves, please notice how Helene is always conscious of her good form. Or is she? Perhaps it was drilled into her so well by her first master that she now performs in good form unconsciously. Marion Lloyd Vince, Maria Cerra and Helena Mroczkowska also deserve to be complimented on their good form and execution.

Do fencers need a nurse to remind them to watch their form? Please have a heart for the spectators. Some come from quite a distance to watch you fence. We are all interested in you. We want you to fence well first and win next, but since you cannot all win at least let us go away saying that you all fenced well, for that is something that you owe the spectators. Just look at Leo Nunes. He fences as well now as he did twenty-five years ago. Why? Because he takes pleasure in executing his actions well. Watch any national, international or Olympic champion win his bouts or succeed in any other sport. It is always the same. He wins on form or technique or perfect coordination, whatever you want to call it. It happens to be more noticeable in fencing because fencing is a learned and not a natural sport. Therefore those who have not learned the rudiments letter perfect stand out as awkward and grotesque.

Dean Cetrulo, the new champion, deserves to be complimented for his first National Senior title. He won against several good experienced fencers who did not fence as correctly as Cetrulo did.

It is not what you do in fencing but how you do it, which is most important in our sport.

John Huffman, there was a time when you gained the admiration of all the spectators for your form and perfect execution. Where is the fine style you used to have? Have you ever seen any Olympic champion standing on guard with his head pushed as far forward or his foil held as high as yours? There is only one proper way to stand on guard or

to lunge in any school in the world.

Warren Dow, we were sorry to see you eliminated by that close margin in the foil semi-finals. You deserve plenty of credit for your devotion to fencing, your tenacity and will power. Try not to lose your balance when you attack so that you can pick up the riposte. Show us some fast parries and ripostes. Make better use of your shortage in reach. What about those low line attacks and riposte? And Warren, for the love of Mike, smile. Smile and the judges smile with you.

Dernell Every, the defending champion, did not have the stamina he had in abundance last year. He is still the popular fencer with the spectators, because, although he likes to win, he seems to be concerned in doing so in a pleasant and humorous way. Without Dernell the Nationals would lose their flavor.

I did not witness the epee and never will until the one touch epee comes back. Although epee has always been my favorite weapon I have lost interest in the longer bouts fought today. Present epee fencing is for the type of fencer who is not agile, alert or fast enough for foil fencing. He finds expression in the current slow moving epee sport. Make epee for one touch again and he disappears because he cannot find himself. One touch epee calls for the highly nervous type as in foil fencing.

I was well rewarded for hanging around for the sabre finals. I have never seen a champion so self-confident as Armitage. He was cool, determined and had a perfect idea of what he was going to do. There was no luck in his winning. He was only lucky in finding Huffman half asleep in their bout together. John lacked his usual fire at the proper time.

Dr. Tibor Nyilas represented the typical Hungarian star. His style is smooth, elegant, terribly fast at times and disappointing to those who expect to see a fencer swing a sabre like a cavalry sabre and hit hard enough to break a bone or two. You have to be an artist to hit as fast and gently with full control as Dr. Nyilas. Fine work.

Our friend Worth, another product of this great Hungarian school, performs beautifully too. This famous Hungarian school was started years ago by George Santelli's father who is still at the head of all those famous world champions.

Warren Dow and Miguel de Capriles deserve to be complimented for their efficient way in directing bouts. It is a pleasure to watch them. The sport is fortunate at the present time in having several very capable amateurs for its juries. Let us hope that this will continue. It will encourage fencers to stay out for the game.

The Salle Santelli was a great improvement for holding most of these important events. There is plenty of room there for the fencers and the spectators.

The last and not the least treat was to meet all our friends from the Middle West and West, among whom were Bela de Tuscan and Alva Hermanson, the two professionals who are always present at the important events. We were also pleased to see Prof. Tucker Jones, coach of the College of William and Mary.

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A. F. L. A. Elections and Appointments

The following officers for the 1941-1942 fencing season were unanimously elected at the annual meeting of the A. F. L. A. held at the Salle Santelli in New York City on the evening of June 12, 1941.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Dr. John R. Huffman	- - - -	President
Dr. Royall H. Snow	- - - -	1st Vice-President
Mr. Ferard Leicester	- - - -	2nd Vice-President
Mr. Richard F. Warren	- - - -	3rd Vice-President
Dr. Ervin S. Acel	- - - -	Secretary
Mr. George Cochrane	- - - -	Treasurer

At the annual meeting of the Non-Divisional Group, immediately following, the seven Non-Divisional Governors elected were:

Dr. Norman C. Armitage	Mr. Edward Egan
Mr. Miguel A. de Capriles	Mr. Dernel Every
Mr. Robert Driscoll	Mrs. Dolly Funke

Mr. Pieter Mijer

Since the election, however, Mr. Edward Egan has moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., and consequently resigned his position as Non-Divisional Governor. Mr. Marcel Brameral has been elected to replace Mr. Egan.

The New York Metropolitan Committee of the A. F. L. A. expired on August 31st, having completed its two-year trial period allowed by vote of the League membership. Since its continuation must be passed upon by the membership, President Huffman has temporarily appointed a Metropolitan Committee of the Board of Governors to carry on the work of the League Committee until a proper poll of the membership can be taken on the future organizational set-up of this important subordinate functioning body. His appointments were as follows:

Metropolitan Committee of the Board of Governors of the A. F. L. A.

Mr. William S. Price	-	-	-	-	-	Chairman
Miss Helena Mroczkowska	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary
Mr. George Cochrane	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer
Mr. Jose R. de Capriles	Mr. William Ritayik					
Mr. Dernel Every	Mrs. Marion L. Vince					
Mrs. Dolly Funke	Dr. Philip Weidel					

Metropolitan Bout Committee

Mr. Pieter Mijer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chairman
Mr. Henrique Santos	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foil
Mr. Walter B. White	-	-	-	-	-	-	Epee
Mr. Marcel Brameral	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sabre
Miss Maria Cerra	Mr. Sanford Rogers						
Miss Barbara Cochrane	Mr. Ralph Leiderman						
Miss Dorothy Lancaster	Mr. Ralph Goldstein						
Mr. Arthur Tauber							

Metropolitan Fencing Season Opens October 14th

The Metropolitan Committee of the Board of Governors of the A. F. L. A. has issued its new schedule of competitions for the 1941-42 fencing season. It lists forty-three separate competitions taking up fifty-seven separate afternoons and evenings throughout the season. The Metropolitan Committee has added four novice team events, one in each weapon, and one men's senior foil competition early in the season. Copies of the schedule may be obtained from Mr. Pieter Mijer, chairman of the Metropolitan Bout Committee, Salle Santelli, 24 University Place, New York City.

Summer Outdoor Open Competitions

The Lyon Outdoor Open Individual Epee Competition was held at Travers Island on June 22nd. The Arthur S. Lyon gold medal was won by Jose R. de Capriles, Salle Santelli, while Captain A. Haro-Oliva of Mexico captured the silver medal and Miguel A. de Capriles of the Salle Santelli, the bronze medal.

The All Eastern Outdoor Open Individual Sabre Championship was held at Travers Island on June 29th. Interrupted by a heavy storm the competition was moved to the Salle Santelli to be completed that evening. The Pieter Mijer gold medal for first place was won by Miguel A. de Capriles of the Salle Santelli. Norman Armitage of the Fencers Club won the silver medal and Dr. Tibor Nyilas of the Salle Santelli won the bronze.

Dr. Tibor Nyilas of the Salle Santelli won the Greco Outdoor Open Individual Sabre Competition for the second straight year at Jones Beach on September 21. The Anthony Greco prize for second place was won by George Worth of the Salle Santelli and for third place by Nickolas Muray of the N. Y. A. C.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Harry Mortimer, fencing for the Olympic Club, captured the three-weapon divisional championship at the Oakland Fencing Club on May 16. Out of a field of eleven Mortimer reached the finals with his clubmate, Alfred R. Snyder; and that deciding bout went to Mortimer by a score of 2-3, 3-2, 3-2.

Two competitions were held outdoors at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on August 24—a handicap foils tournament for women and a men's three-weapon meet. Miss Bernadette Fratessa, unattached, triumphed over a field of thirteen to take first place in the women's foil competition; with Miss Norma Perotti, Young Italian Club, finishing second, and Miss Margie Nevis, Funke Fencing Academy, third.

Salvatore Giambra, Young Italian Club, won the men's three-weapon contest, defeating the other finalist, Lawrence Bocci of the same club, by an 8-5 score. There were twelve fencers competing.

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NEW ENGLAND

During the last season the division sponsored twenty-one competitions, sixteen for men and five for women. Easily the outstanding fencer of the division. H. J. Adelson, M. I. T., captured both the foil and sabre titles, finishing the season with eight medals to his credit. The divisional epee championship went to Raymond Krieger, captain of the M. I. T. team.

Because of the steadily growing interest in fencing in New England, it is expected that the coming season will be exceptionally active.

THE NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from page 1)

Fencers Club, 9: Salle Santelli, 6
Skrobisch defeated M. de Capriles 3-0, Mijer 3-1 and Lewis 3-0.
Jaeckel defeated Mijer 3-1 and Lewis 3-1.
Heiss defeated Mijer 3-2 and Lewis 3-0.
Driscoll defeated M. de Capriles 3-0 and Lewis 3-2.
J. de Capriles defeated Heiss 3-1, Skrobisch 3-2 and Driscoll 3-2.
M. de Capriles defeated Heiss 3-0 and Jaeckel 3-1.
Mijer defeated Driscoll 3-1.

NATIONAL FOIL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP New York Fencers Club—June 8th

Although three teams entered this championship, the Salle Santelli, defending champions, and the N. Y. A. C. made short work of the much less experienced team from the Michigan Division. After ten quick bouts, the Bout Committee was again faced with providing ample excitement for the spectators who had gathered for this annual affair. The defending Salle Santelli found itself facing a statistically favored N. Y. A. C. team of either three or four men and magnanimously offered to try a four-man defense of its title. Once having made this decision, it went to work with determination and before the 16 bouts were completed had made good account of itself with two wins over each of its opponents. The match, going to the maximum, ended at 8-8 in bouts with the N. Y. A. C. winning on the basis of touches received, 60 to 63.

After losing the first bout, the N. Y. A. C. tied the score at 1-1. The Salle Santelli held the lead at 1-2, 1-3 and 2-3, only to see the N. Y. A. C. tie the match at 4-4 and take the lead to 6-4, 6-5 and 7-5. The match was tied up again at 7-all. The N. Y. A. C. practically clinched the match by winning the 15th bout with enough accumulation of touches to force the Salle Santelli to win the last bout 5-0 for a complete tie and a fence-off. This was too much to ask, but the Salle Santelli did win the final bout 5-3, to lose the match by only those three touches.

SUMMARIES

Contestants:

New York Athletic Club—Warren A. Dow, Dernel Every, Silvio Giolito and John R. Huffman.
Salle Santelli—Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Dean Cetrulo and Norman Lewis.
Michigan Division—Carl Detzer, Tom Soddy and Richard Watson.

New York A. C., 5; Michigan, 0
Dow defeated Detzer 5-2 and Soddy 5-2.
Giolito defeated Watson 5-0 and Soddy 5-4.
Every defeated Detzer 5-2.

Salle Santelli, 5; Michigan, 0
J. de Capriles defeated Watson 5-2 and Detzer 5-2.
Lewis defeated Soddy 5-4 and Watson 5-3.
Cetrulo defeated Detzer 5-1.

New York A. C., 8; Salle Santelli, 8
Every defeated M. de Capriles 5-3 and Cetrulo 5-4.
Dow defeated M. de Capriles 5-1 and J. de Capriles 5-3.
Giolito defeated M. de Capriles 5-0 and J. de Capriles 5-4.

Huffman defeated Lewis 5-3 and M. de Capriles 5-2.
Lewis defeated Every 5-2, Dow 5-1 and Giolito 5-4.
Cetrulo defeated Dow 5-2, Giolito 5-4 and Huffman 5-3.

J. de Capriles defeated Every 5-3 and Huffman 5-4.
(New York A. C. won on touches received, 60 to 63.)

Final Standing

	Won	Lost
N. Y. A. C.	2	0
Salle Santelli	1	1
Michigan Division	0	2

NATIONAL SABRE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP Salle Santelli—June 9th

A situation similar to that of the foil team championship occurred when only three teams entered the sabre team championship. The defending champions from the N. Y. A. C. and the strong Salle Santelli team

quickly eliminated the team from the San Francisco Division. It was now the N. Y. A. C.'s turn to be the defending team and be faced with a statistically strong Salle Santelli team. They duplicated the Santelli gesture of the previous day and agreed to a four-man defense of their title. Nor were they any more successful than any of the other 1940 team champions in retaining their title. They lost in a very exciting match 6-9, after having ruled the sabre team event for the past five years.

The Salle Santelli made a strong bid for the title right at the very start, leading 3-0 in bouts. The N. Y. A. C. came up from behind to tie the match at 3-3 and again at 4-4 and go into the lead at 4-5. That proved to be their last bid for their title for the Salle Santelli swept the next four bouts, dropped the next and then won the 15th bout for the championship.

SUMMARIES

Contestants:

Salle Santelli—Miguel A. de Capriles, Dean Cetrulo, Dr. Tibor Nyilas and George V. Worth.
New York Athletic Club—Dr. Ervin S. Acel, James Flynn, Dr. John R. Huffman and Nickolas Muray.
San Francisco Division—Lawrence Bocci, Salvatore Giambra and Victor Vari.

New York A. C., 5; San Francisco, 1
Acel defeated Giambra 5-2 and Bocci 5-3.
Huffman defeated Vari 5-1 and Bocci 5-2.
Flynn defeated Vari 5-4.
Giambra defeated Flynn 5-2.

Salle Santelli, 5; San Francisco, 2
de Capriles defeated Vari 5-2 and Bocci 5-2.
Nyilas defeated Giambra 5-2 and Bocci 5-3.
Cetrulo defeated Bocci 5-3.
Vari defeated Nyilas 5-3.
Giambra defeated Cetrulo 5-3.

Salle Santelli, 9; N. Y. A. C., 6
de Capriles defeated Muray 5-4, Acel 5-4, Huffman 5-3 and Flynn 5-0.
Cetrulo defeated Muray 5-4 and Flynn 5-4.
Worth defeated Acel 5-2 and Flynn 5-2.
Nyilas defeated Acel 5-3.
Huffman defeated Cetrulo 5-3 and Worth 5-4.
Muray defeated Worth 5-4 and Nyilas 5-4.
Acel defeated Cetrulo 5-3.
Flynn defeated Nyilas 5-4.

Final Standing

	Won	Lost
Salle Santelli	2	0
N. Y. A. C.	1	1
San Francisco Division	0	2

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from page 3)

Misses Mayer and Cerra and Mrs. Vokral qualified for the semi-finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 1

Miss Mayer defeated Miss Cochrane 4-3, Miss Stewart 4-2, Miss Cerra 4-1, Mrs. Oppenheim 4-0 and Miss Maxwell 4-0.

Miss Cerra defeated Miss Cochrane 4-2, Miss Stewart 4-3, Mrs. Oppenheim 4-3 and Miss Maxwell 4-1.
Mrs. Oppenheim defeated Miss Cochrane 4-2, and Miss Maxwell 4-0.

Miss Cochrane defeated Miss Stewart 4-2 and Miss Maxwell 4-2.

(Continued on page 14)

Miss Stewart defeated Mrs. Oppenheim 4-2.
Miss Maxwell defeated Miss Stewart 4-3.
Misses Mayer, Cochrane and Cerra and Mrs. Oppenheim qualified for the finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 2

Mrs. Vokral defeated Miss Mroczkowska 4-0, Miss Sweeney 4-2, Mrs. Centrello 4-3 and Mrs. Funke 4-1.
Mrs. Vince defeated Mrs. Vokral 4-2, Miss Sweeney 4-1, Mrs. Centrello 4-1 and Mrs. Funke 4-3.
Miss Mroczkowska defeated Mrs. Vince 4-3, Miss Sweeney 4-2 and Mrs. Centrello 4-2.
Miss Sweeney defeated Mrs. Centrello 4-2 and Mrs. Funke 4-3.
Mrs. Centrello defeated Mrs. Funke 4-3.
Mrs. Funke defeated Miss Mroczkowska 4-3.
Mrs. Vokral and Vince and Misses Mroczkowska and Sweeney qualified for the finals.

Finals

Miss Mayer defeated Mrs. Vince 4-2, Miss Cerra 4-0, Mrs. Oppenheim 4-0, Miss Mroczkowska 4-0, Mrs. Vokral 4-1, Miss Sweeney 4-1 and Miss Cochrane 4-1.
Mrs. Vince defeated Miss Cerra 4-2, Mrs. Oppenheim 4-2, Mrs. Vokral 4-2, Miss Sweeney 4-0 and Miss Cochrane 4-1.
Miss Cerra defeated Mrs. Oppenheim 4-2, Miss Mroczkowska 4-3, Mrs. Vokral 4-1 and Miss Sweeney 4-3.
Mrs. Oppenheim defeated Mrs. Vokral 4-2, Miss Sweeney 4-3 and Miss Cochrane 4-1 (22 touches received).
Miss Mroczkowska defeated Mrs. Vince 4-2, Mrs. Oppenheim 4-3 and Miss Cochrane 4-2 (23 touches received, 22 touches scored).
Mrs. Vokral defeated Miss Mroczkowska 4-3, Miss Sweeney 4-1 and Miss Cochrane 4-3 (23 touches received, 18 touches scored).
Miss Sweeney defeated Miss Mroczkowska 4-3 and Miss Cochrane 4-1.
Miss Cochrane defeated Miss Cerra 4-3.

NATIONAL EPEE CHAMPIONSHIP

Salle Santelli—June 11th

After a season in which upsets had eliminated many of the ranking fencers in qualifying rounds, the National Epee Championships themselves completed these upsets by eliminating all but one of the 1940 ranking epeeists before the six-man finals. That this ranking finalist, Captain Gustave Heiss, U. S. Army, went on to win was perhaps to be expected, particularly since he had been the champion in three previous years.

Starting with 23 competitors from six Divisions, Metropolitan New York and Army at large, the championships required 94 separate bouts for decision. Captain Heiss competed 14 times, winning 11 bouts and losing 3 with 38 touches made and 20 touches received. His score in the final round was 5 wins and no losses with 15 touches made to 6 received.

Marvin Metzger of Columbia University was second with 3 wins, 1 double-loss and 1 loss. Andrew Boyd of Los Angeles Division was tied for third with Henrique Santos of the New York Athletic Club and Kevis Kapner of the Salle Santelli, each having won 2 bouts and all having received 11 touches. Places were awarded in that order on a close count of touches scored.

SUMMARIES**Preliminary Strip # 1**

Andrew Boyd (Los Angeles) defeated Goldsmith 3-1, Guirola 3-0, Siebert 3-1, O'Connor 3-0 and Nunes 3-0.
Wallace Goldsmith (New York Athletic Club) defeated Siebert 3-2, O'Connor 3-2 and Nunes 3-1.
Edouard Guirola (Salle Santelli) defeated Goldsmith 3-0 and Nunes 3-0 (9 touches received).
Peter O'Connor (Greco Fencing Academy) defeated Siebert 3-1 and Guirola 3-1 (11 touches received).
Capt. Fred W. Siebert (U. S. A.) defeated Guirola 3-1 and Nunes 3-2 (12 touches received).
Edward Nunes (Connecticut) defeated O'Connor 3-0.
Boyd, Goldsmith and Guirola qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 2

Henrique S. Santos (New York Athletic Club) defeated Metzger 3-1, Soddy 3-0 and de Capriles 3-0.
Marvin Metzger (Columbia University) defeated Soddy 3-2, de Capriles 3-0 and Huguelet 3-0.
Tom Soddy (Michigan) defeated Huguelet 3-1 (10 touches received).
Miguel A. de Capriles (Salle Santelli) defeated Soddy 3-2 and double-logged with Huguelet 3-3 (11 touches received).
Lt. Warren Huguelet (U. S. Army) defeated Santos 3-2 and double-logged with de Capriles 3-3 (11 touches received).
Santos, Metzger and Soddy qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 3

Norman Lewis (Salle Santelli) defeated Ozol 3-2, Vanderwal 3-2, Jaekel 3-2, Osis 3-0 and Bocci 3-0.
Rudolph Ozol (New York Athletic Club), defeated Jaekel 3-2, Osis 3-1 and Bocci 3-0.
Stephen Vanderwal (Texas) defeated Ozol 3-2, Osis 3-0 and Bocci 3-2.
Tracy Jaekel (Fencers Club) defeated Vanderwal 3-0 and Bocci 3-0.
William Osis (Michigan) defeated Bocci 3-2.
Lawrence Bocci (San Francisco) lost all bouts.
Lewis, Ozol and Vanderwal qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 4

Dr. James H. Flynn (New York Athletic Club) defeated Heiss 3-2, Kapner 3-2 and Goodfellow 3-2.
Capt. Gustave M. Heiss (U. S. Army) defeated Goodfellow 3-1, D'Albergo 3-1 and Karch 3-2.
Kevis Kapner (Salle Santelli) defeated Goodfellow 3-1, D'Albergo 3-2 and Karch 3-1.
Frank Goodfellow (Salle Santelli) defeated D'Albergo 3-1.
Clement D'Albergo (Texas) defeated Karch 3-2.
Lt. Saul Karch (Central Illinois) lost all bouts fenced.
Flynn, Heiss and Kapner qualified for the semi-finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 1

Goldsmith defeated Heiss 3-2, Lewis 3-1, Flynn 3-1, and Vanderwal 3-0.
Heiss defeated Metzger 3-1, Flynn 3-0 and Vanderwal 3-0 (7 touches received).
Metzger defeated Lewis 3-1, Goldsmith 3-0 and Vanderwal 3-0 (8 touches received, 12 touches scored).
Flynn defeated Lewis 3-0, Metzger 3-2, and Vanderwal 3-0 (8 touches received, 10 touches scored).
Lewis defeated Heiss 3-1 and Vanderwal 3-0.
Vanderwal lost all bouts.
Goldsmith, Heiss and Metzger qualified for the finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 2

Santos defeated Boyd 3-1, Soddy 3-2, Ozol 3-2 and Guirola 3-2.

Boyd defeated Soddy 3-0, Ozol 3-1 and Guirola 3-1. Kapner defeated Santos 3-2, Boyd 3-2 and Guirola 3-2. Soddy defeated Kapner 3-1 and Guirola 3-2.

Ozol defeated Kapner 3-2 and Soddy 3-1 and double-
lost with Guirola 3-3.

Guirola double-
lost with Ozol, 3-3, and lost all other bouts.

Santos, Boyd and Kapner qualified for the finals.

Finals

Heiss defeated Metzger 3-2, Boyd 3-2, Santos 3-1, Kapner 3-0 and Goldsmith 3-1.

Metzger defeated Santos 3-2, Kapner 3-1 and Goldsmith 3-2, and double-
lost with Boyd 3-3.

Boyd defeated Kapner 3-1 and Goldsmith 3-1, and double-
lost with Metzger 3-3 (11 touches received, 13 touches scored).

Santos defeated Boyd 3-2 and Goldsmith 3-0 (11 touches received, 11 touches scored).

Kapner defeated Santos 3-2 and Goldsmith 3-0 (11 touches received, 8 touches scored).

Goldsmith lost all bouts.

NATIONAL FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

Salle Santelli—June 12th

The National Foil Championships began with 27 fencers from nine A. F. L. A. Divisions and Metropolitan New York. One hundred seventeen foil bouts had to be completed before Dean Cetrulo of the Salle Santelli was declared the winner. Cetrulo competed in 18 bouts, winning 13 and losing 5. His touch score was 76 touches made to 62 received.

This was the closest individual championship of the week with the six-man final round resolving itself into a four way tie for first place among Cetrulo, Dr. John R. Huffman of the N. Y. A. C., Silvio Giolito, also of the N. Y. A. C., and Alfred Snyder of the San Francisco Division. Each man had won three and lost two final bouts. In the final fence-off Cetrulo won all three bouts by the close scores of 5-4 each. A single misstep in any of these bouts would have altered the situation considerably. If the misstep had occurred in the Huffman bout, Huffman would have won the championship. If in the Giolito bout, Cetrulo, Huffman and Giolito would have had to fence off once more. If in the Snyder bout, Cetrulo and Huffman would have had to fence off for the title. It is the last touch that counts. Cetrulo made them and won.

SUMMARIES

Preliminary Strip # 1

Albert Axelrod (unattached) defeated Lubell 5-4, Mau 5-0, Soddy 5-3, Giambra 5-4 and Laus 5-1.

Dernell Every (New York Athletic Club) defeated Lubell 5-2, Soddy 5-1, Giambra 5-0 and Laus 5-2.

Nathaniel Lubell (Salle d'Armes Vince) defeated Mau 5-4, Soddy 5-2, Giambra 5-2 and Laus 5-2.

Jerry Mau (Illinois) defeated Every 5-4, Giambra 5-4 and Laus 5-4.

Tom Soddy (Michigan) defeated Mau 5-4 and Laus 5-3.

Alfred Giambra (San Francisco) defeated Soddy 5-4. Andre Laus (New England) lost all bouts fenced.

Axelrod, Every and Lubell qualified for the semi-
finals.

Preliminary Strip # 2

Warren Dow (New York Athletic Club) defeated Boyd

5-0, Watson 5-4, O'Connor 5-4, Nunes 5-3 and Bell 5-0.

Wallace Goldsmith (New York Athletic Club) defeated Boyd 5-4, Watson 5-3, O'Connor 5-2, Nunes 5-2 and Bell 5-1.

Andrew Boyd (Los Angeles) defeated Watson 5-3, Nunes 5-3 and Bell 5-1 (22 touches received).

Richard Watson (Michigan) defeated O'Connor 5-2, Nunes 5-4 and Bell 5-3 (24 touches received).

Peter O'Connor (Greco Fencing Academy) defeated Boyd 5-4 and Bell 5-4.

Edward Nunes (Connecticut) defeated O'Connor 5-4. Aaron Bell (New England) defeated Nunes 5-0.

Dow, Goldsmith and Boyd qualified for the semi-
finals.

Preliminary Strip # 3

Alfred Snyder (San Francisco) defeated Lewis 5-1, Giolito 5-3, Karch 5-2 and Krieger 5-0.

Silvio Giolito (New York Athletic Club) defeated Karch 5-1, Vanderwal 5-1 and Krieger 5-2.

Pvt. Norman Lewis (Salle Santelli) defeated Karch 5-3, Vanderwal 5-3 and Krieger 5-3.

Lt. Saul Karch (Central Illinois) defeated Vanderwal 5-4.

Stephen Vanderwal (Texas) and Byron Krieger (Michigan) lost all bouts fenced.

Snyder, Giolito and Lewis qualified for the semi-
finals.

Preliminary Strip # 4

Dr. John R. Huffman (New York Athletic Club) defeated Cetrulo 5-3, Ozol 5-3, Jones 5-4, D'Albergo 5-2 and Hammond 5-1.

Dean Cetrulo (Salle Santelli) defeated Tauber 5-4, Ozol 5-1, Jones 5-2 and D'Albergo 5-2.

Arthur D. Tauber (New York University) defeated Huffman 5-4, Jones 5-3, D'Albergo 5-0 and Hammond 5-3.

Rudolph Ozol (New York Athletic Club) defeated Tauber 5-3, D'Albergo 5-4 and Hammond 5-2.

W. J. Hammond (Michigan) defeated Jones 5-1.

Clement D'Albergo (Texas) defeated Hammond 5-2.

John Jones (Columbus, O.) defeated Ozol 5-4.

Huffman, Cetrulo and Tauber qualified for the semi-
finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 1

Giolito defeated Every 5-2, Axelrod 5-2, Tauber 5-4 and Boyd 5-4.

Every defeated Lewis 5-3, Axelrod 5-2, Tauber 5-2 and Boyd 5-3.

Lewis defeated Axelrod 5-3, Tauber 5-4 and Boyd 5-2.

Axelrod defeated Tauber 5-3 and Boyd 5-1.

Tauber and Boyd lost all bouts fenced.

Giolito, Every and Lewis qualified for the finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 2

Snyder defeated Cetrulo 5-3, Huffman 5-3, Lubell 5-3 and Goldsmith 5-4.

Cetrulo defeated Huffman 5-4, Lubell 5-2 and Goldsmith 5-1 (17 touches received).

Huffman defeated Dow 5-3, Lubell 5-1 and Goldsmith 5-3 (17 touches received).

Dow defeated Snyder 5-4, Cetrulo 5-1 and Goldsmith 5-4 (19 touches received).

Lubell defeated Dow 5-4.

Goldsmith lost all bouts fenced.

Snyder, Cetrulo and Huffman qualified for the finals.

Finals

Cetrulo defeated Lewis 5-2, Every 5-3 and Giolito 5-4. Huffman defeated Lewis 5-4, Cetrulo 5-4 and Giolito 5-2.

Giolito defeated Lewis 5-2, Every 5-2 and Snyder 5-2.

Snyder defeated Every 5-2, Cetrulo 5-0 and Huffman 5-3.

Lewis defeated Snyder 5-0 and Every 5-4.
Every defeated Huffman 5-4.

Fence-Off

Cetrulo defeated Huffman 5-4, Giolito 5-4 and Snyder 5-4.

Huffman defeated Giolito 5-0 and Snyder 5-3.

Giolito defeated Snyder 5-3.

Snyder lost all bouts.

NATIONAL SABRE CHAMPIONSHIP

New York Athletic Club—June 13th

As a fitting climax to a week of competition, the National Sabre Championship attracted the record number of competitors. This occurred despite the fact that foil is generally looked upon as the most popular weapon throughout the country as a whole. This championship began with 28 competitors representing 7 A. F. L. A. Divisions, Metropolitan New York and the Army at Large and required 119 individual bouts to complete.

Although there were some close upsets and some qualifications had to be determined upon a basis of touches, once the six-man finals was determined the results were henceforth clear. Norman Armitage of the Fencers Club successfully defended his 1940 title and established himself as a seven-time champion. In all he competed in 15 bouts, winning 14 and losing 1. His touch score was 72 touches made to 37 received. His record in the finals was clear with 5 straight victories. Dr. John R. Huffman of the N. Y. A. C. was second, losing only to Armitage, while Dr. Tibor Nyilas of the Salle Santelli was third, losing only to Armitage and Huffman.

SUMMARIES

Preliminary Strip # 1

Norman Armitage (Fencers Club) defeated Gorlin 5-3, Molkup 5-2, Hammond 5-2, Taylor 5-0 and Woollen 5-2.

George Worth (Salle Santelli) defeated Molkup 5-2, Hammond 5-2, Taylor 5-1 and Woollen 5-1.

Jack Gorlin (Salle Santelli) defeated Worth 5-2, Woollen 5-2, Hammond 5-0 and Taylor 5-3.

Joseph Molkup (Illinois) defeated Gorlin 5-3 and Woollen 5-2.

William Hammond (Michigan) defeated Molkup 5-3 and Taylor 5-4.

—— Taylor (——) defeated Woollen 5-3.

Sgt. Charles Woollen (U. S. A.) lost all bouts fenced. Armitage, Worth and Gorlin qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 2

Dr. James H. Flynn (New York Athletic Club) defeated Cetrulo 5-4, Huffman 5-4, Lewis 5-4, Siever 5-3 and Bocci 5-1.

Dr. John R. Huffman (New York Athletic Club) defeated Lewis 5-2, Siever 5-1, Bocci 5-2 and Watson 5-1 (16 touches received).

Dean Cetrulo (Salle Santelli) defeated Huffman 5-4, Siever 5-0, Bocci 5-3 and Watson 5-1 (18 touches received).

Norman Lewis (Salle Santelli) defeated Cetrulo 5-3, Siever 5-3, Bocci 5-2 and Watson 5-2 (20 touches received).

Paul Siever (Illinois) defeated Watson 5-2.

Lawrence Bocci (San Francisco) defeated Watson 5-2.

Richard Watson (Michigan) lost all bouts fenced.

Flynn, Huffman and Cetrulo qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 3

Miguel A. de Capriles (Salle Santelli) defeated Acel 5-3, Karch 5-2, D'Albergo 5-3 and Bell 5-1.

Dr. Angelo Treves (unattached) defeated Karch 5-1, D'Albergo 5-2, Krieger 5-4 and Bell 5-1.

Dr. Ervin S. Acel (New York Athletic Club) defeated Treves 5-3, Karch 5-3, Krieger 5-2 and Bell 5-2.

Lt. Saul Karch (Central Illinois) defeated D'Albergo 5-2 and Krieger 5-4.

Clement D'Albergo (Texas) defeated Bell 5-2.

Byron Krieger (Michigan) defeated Bell 5-3.

Aaron Bell (New England) lost all bouts fenced.

de Capriles, Treves and Acel qualified for the semi-finals.

Preliminary Strip # 4

Nickolas Muray (New York Athletic Club) defeated Girard 5-4, Vanderwal 5-4, Seney 5-2, Giambra 5-3 and Laus 5-1.

Dr. Tibor Nyilas (Salle Santelli) defeated Girard 5-3, Osis 5-1, Seney 5-2, Giambra 5-3 and Laus 5-2.

William Osis (Michigan) defeated Girard 5-3, Vanderwal 5-0, Seney 5-2, Laus 5-2, and Giambra 5-4.

Douglas Girard (Salle Santelli) defeated Seney 5-4, Giambra 5-3 and Laus 5-2.

Stephen Vanderwal (Texas) defeated Nyilas 5-4 and Girard 5-2.

Clyde Seney (Connecticut) defeated Vanderwal 5-3.

Salvatore Giambra (San Francisco) defeated Vanderwal 5-1.

Andre Laus (New England) lost all bouts fenced.

Muray, Nyilas and Osis qualified for the semi-finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 1

M. A. de Capriles defeated Armitage 5-2, Worth 5-4, Osis 5-1 and Flynn 5-3.

Armitage defeated Worth 5-2, Muray 5-3, Osis 5-3 and Flynn 5-4.

Worth defeated Muray 5-1, Osis 5-1 and Flynn 5-2 (14 touches received).

Muray defeated Osis 5-1, de Capriles 5-2 and Flynn 5-2 (15 touches received).

Osis and Flynn lost all bouts fenced.

M. de Capriles, Armitage and Worth qualified for the finals.

Semi-Final Strip # 2

Nyilas defeated Cetrulo 5-4, Gorlin 5-4, Huffman 5-2, Acel 5-4 and Treves 5-2.

Huffman defeated Cetrulo 5-1, Gorlin 5-2, Acel 5-3 and Treves 5-1.

Cetrulo defeated Acel 5-3 and Treves 5-3 (21 touches received, 19 touches scored).

Treves defeated Gorlin 5-3 and Acel 5-3 (21 touches received, 16 touches scored).

Gorlin defeated Cetrulo 5-4 and Acel 5-4 (23 touches received).

Acel lost all bouts.

Nyilas, Huffman and Cetrulo qualified for the finals.

Finals

Armitage defeated Huffman 5-1, Nyilas 5-3, Worth 5-2, de Capriles 5-2 and Cetrulo 5-3.

Huffman defeated Nyilas 5-1, Worth 5-1, de Capriles 5-1 and Cetrulo 5-2.

Nyilas defeated Worth 5-1, de Capriles 5-3 and Cetrulo 5-2.

Worth defeated de Capriles 5-3 and Cetrulo 5-2.

de Capriles defeated Cetrulo 5-3.

Cetrulo lost all bouts.