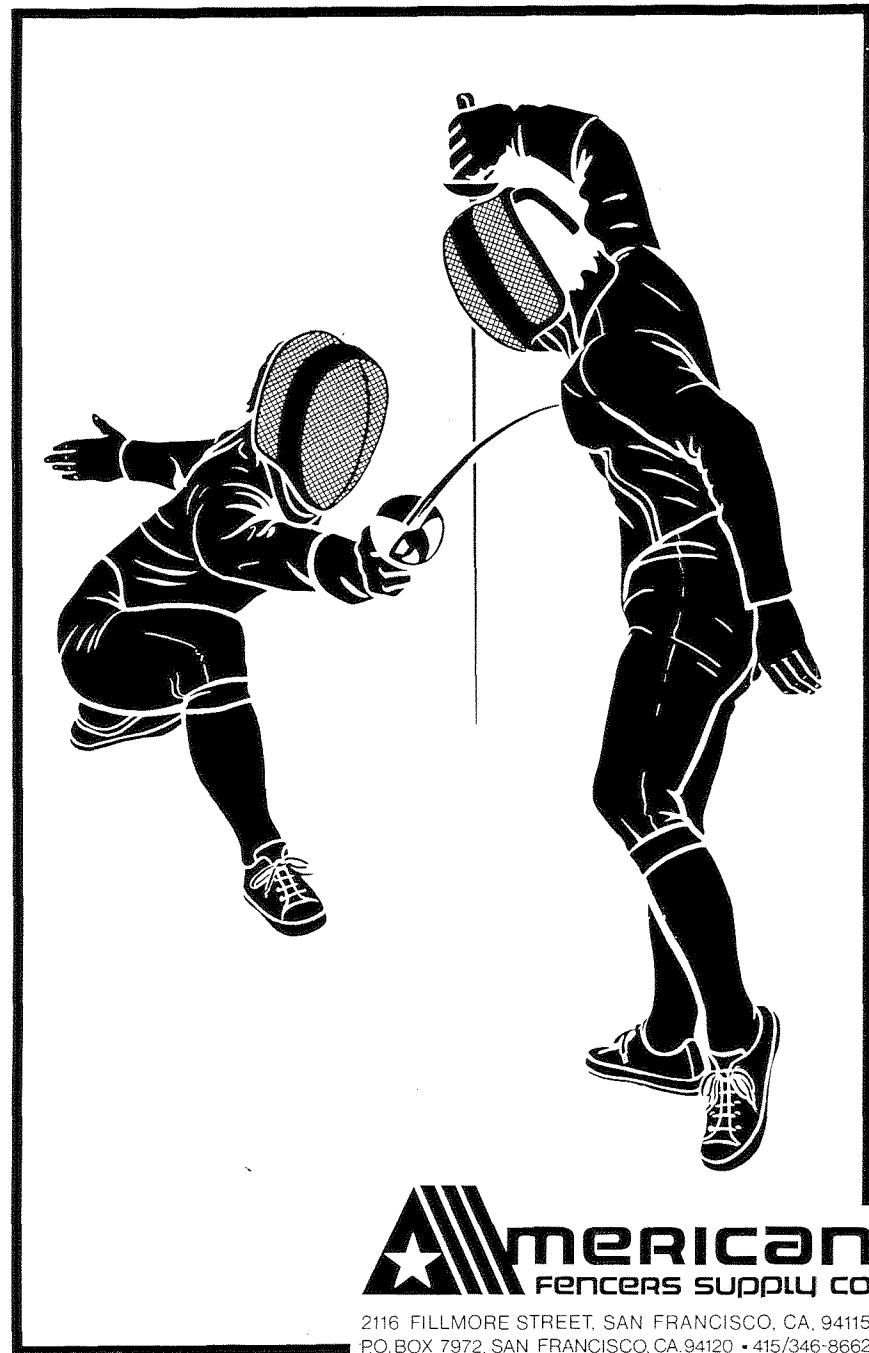


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About the cover

One of the most interesting aring entrants in *American Fencing*; test is our cover shot this month. tive and results-oriented arena about both perspective and val
The photo was submitted by mings of the Washington, D.C.

From the President

by Irwin Bernstein



The report of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports contained much worthwhile information and some very perceptive comments on the organization and administration of many amateur sports. I found myself in agreement with most of the Commission's recommendations and I helped to incorporate many of them in the revised constitution of the U.S. Olympic Committee in 1977. There was one suggestion that I strongly opposed, however, and when it subsequently appeared in a draft of a proposed Senate bill on amateur sports I voiced my opposition to the sponsoring Senator and was pleased to see it eliminated from a later draft. This clause would have limited to 10 years the consecutive service of an officer or member of the Board of Directors of a national governing body (such as the AFLA). My argument was that the most valuable asset of a national governing body is the continuous, dedicated and effective service of its volunteer workers; we could not function without them.

Each February we run our AFLA Junior Olympic Championships over a 3 day weekend with a field that is steadily growing in quality as well as quantity. The officiating demands are enormous since the 8 events usually consume about 35 to 40 hours over the 3 days. Despite this burden, officiating has not been a problem because we have always been blessed with large numbers of competent offi-

cial, with the host division and its neighbors turning out in force and several of our best officials traveling to any part of the country without a special invitation. We leave this event each year with a rather warm feeling about our very visible assets!

Less visible but equally essential are the hundreds of volunteers who prepare sites for tournaments, manage competitions, arrange division schedules, process memberships, keep equipment in running order, publish newsletters and our magazine, and serve on committees at all levels. Since we do not have a professional administrative staff, every inquiry we receive must be handled by a volunteer or discarded. Obviously we try to respond helpfully whenever possible. This may take the form of providing technical information and advice to a journalist or attorney, arranging for a demonstration on television or at a public event, convening a special committee to nominate an appropriate candidate for a sports award, or almost any other topic related to fencing. Each day's mail may contain another challenge and our volunteers are usually equal to them.

The people who serve fencing are truly the AFLA's greatest assets. Let me take this opportunity to say thanks on behalf of the AFLA and all fencers, and to assure you that we will endeavor to reward you in the only way we can - with more work!

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

by Shelley Berman

The Maine Fencing Development Program has been in operation for 4 months and I can already see major changes in Maine fencing. We have doubled our membership, put on 20 demonstrations to over 5000 people, and sparked a level of enthusiasm that brought 42 men to our national qualifiers in foil and 20 in each of the other weapons. I foresee a continuing growth as we keep fencing in the news and develop training programs for physical education instructors.

As I look at what we've accomplished in 4 months I begin thinking of the potential for a nationwide development program. I'd like to set in motion among us a discussion. That discussion focuses on one key issue: "How can we best spend our dues money and other funds to expand American fencing?" To kick off this discussion I'd like to present what I see as a viable national development program.

The program would have three elements:

1. Promotion and publicity
2. Education and training
3. Stimulating AFLA growth

Advertising functions on a basic principle: Tell people about something enough times in an interesting manner and they'll buy it. Applied to fencing it's obvious that people aren't going to get involved in fencing if they are not made conscious of what it is or how it can benefit them. In Maine we've found that when we get TV or newspaper coverage of tournaments and classes we get more and more people calling and writing asking how they can get involved.

Nationally I think we can make more people aware of fencing by:

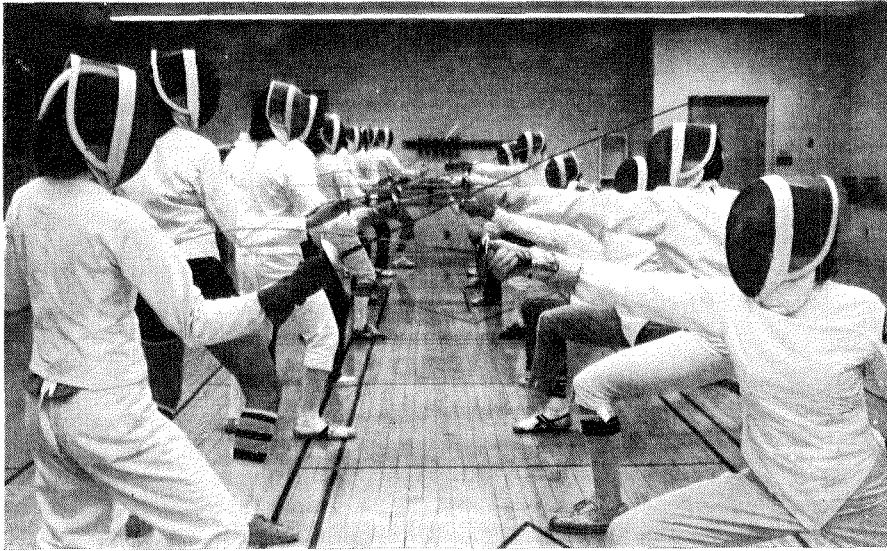
1. Identifying one person in each division to head up and coordinate all promotional efforts. This person could publicize tournaments before they occur to attract spectators rather than just reporting the results. This person could also do special articles or get TV time to cover each of the clubs or salles. He or she could organize local fencing de-

monstrations at schools, associations or shopping a this person could come up with five ideas like a tournament various news teams against 2. Putting on demonstrations at the physical education conventions. This would be to catch the eye of those who up teaching fencing.

3. Contacting the major sports and shows to encourage specials on fencing and events. Every once in a while article on fencing or some personality but we need to make more consistent and more 4. Presenting demonstration shops at the national conventions instructors, principals, developers, athletic directors tional personnel. This would inroad to those people who and financial decisions at school and recreational at

The guts of any national effort we've stimulated people's interest to be able to help people get providing courses and clubs for to. This is more difficult than effort because there is a lack of tors who have any experience in a lack of fencing masters in other urban areas. Again these difficulties be overcome.

1. We could nationally circulate education unit on fencing being put together by the ing Development Program include two filmstrips and lesson plans for up to a quiz course in fencing. This would experienced instructors a reel that details the specific activities. Having a unit like significantly ease the strain to start a fencing program more likely that a program



- the ground on sound footing.
- In most states teachers need to take a number of courses every five to ten years to get "recertified". This is a unique opportunity for us. In each state we should be offering "recertification courses" in teaching fencing for P.E. teachers. We will be testing this concept out in Maine with our first recertification course this summer. We will be training these people in the basics of fencing but more importantly in how to use our unit so that they could walk back into the classroom and teach what they've learned. At this point we don't need everyone to be an expert, we need enthusiasts willing to communicate their enthusiasm to others.
 - In the same vein we could utilize one or several of the salles across the country to provide new or newly interested coaches and fencing instructors of youth programs with a month long summer training workshop. Each division could recommend one or two school or recreation instructors to the

program. In its most grandiose, I can foresee an AFLA scholarship plan for this workshop using USOC money with college or recertification credit made available. These people would then go back to their school system or recreational association and begin or expand their own fencing program.

I feel that the way we organize and administer our divisions focuses too heavily on merely providing places and dates for competitions rather than being geared to generate interest and expand the number of participants and spectators. To change this demands more of the people already involved but also gives an added purpose and cohesiveness to a division. We've found that our fencing program has stimulated more interest and participation from our membership than I've ever seen in Maine or elsewhere. The ideas I have to stimulate AFLA growth are:

- Each division could begin by selecting a development coordinator who would outline and propose a one to three year development plan. Once approved by the executive committee of the division this person would coordinate or supervise the development program.

- The AFLA could offer a nationwide workshop on fund raising and grant writing to such programs as CETA. There's no reason that each division couldn't have two full-time CETA workers as we do to carry out the development program. This should be especially true since CETA officials have sited our CETA office, Penobscot County, as exemplary (Newsweek 4/24/78, p.84).
- The AFLA could also offer nationwide workshops in division administration and development planning for those who are new at it or those who'd like to share ideas. The workshop offered last year at the nationals is an example of this.
- Each division interested in beginning a development program should be able to apply for funding from the AFLA, detailing their project description, funding needs, matching local resources, etc. (I noticed that Mary Huddleson has announced such an effort in American Fencing.) These proposals should be compiled into a pamphlet and sent to the divisions to help us share ideas.
- We should be utilizing our better fencers who've been given international travel

money to put on school demos help new fencing programs ground.

- Finally, I'd like to see the AF funding either to the USOC for two or three full time people to coordinate our national program. A paid staff can't provide consistent consultation and encouragement to the individual

To fund all these efforts I feel a variety of options. First, I feel we should solicit specially earmarked dollars from our past and present members who would gladly give to such an effort. I found in Maine that many non-fencers were encouraged to join the AFLA because they wanted to help our development efforts. Second, we could use USOC monies to partially support these programs bring back the dollars in added membership. Our 4% national members added \$500,000 to our coffers in the program's first year. We could allocate much of the money to send our olympic squad abroad on grassroots development. The money spent on travel was in the thousands. I feel that when we invest in our long run investment of our dues in broadening our base can be more effective in improving the state of American fencing.

These are the ideas I've come up with watching our program for 4 months. It's only a beginning sketch of what we can do. I'm going to recommend that the Board of Directors develop a development plan that would last for several years. I feel that we have the energy, local initiative, and cohesiveness but the excitement and renewed interest in fencing make me feel that I said at the beginning I hope that the discussion among ourselves at the time of the discussion can be done. I'd like to hear your reactions. I'd like to hear your reactions to the Development Program and I would. Shelley Berman, 280 Bangor, ME 04401.



WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

How to Tell a Real Foil Fencer

by Dernell Every

To get down to our intended discussion: there are three big differences between a top foil fencer and a dub. Simply expressed, they are how he lunges, how he feints and how he makes a disengage riposte. These are the big three and any foil fencer who does them poorly will fare the same. Correct yourself on any or all of these and you will improve your game, quickly and effectively.

Let us take them in order. First, the lunge. Unfortunately, most fencers lunge incorrectly. They step out with the front foot and give their lunge its distance by pushing with the back leg. I call this a step lunge and it is wrong. The correct lunge begins with the straightening of the back leg. As you do so, your forward momentum makes it instantly necessary to advance the front foot. (Otherwise, you would go flat on your face or, better still, have to run forward in a fleche attack.) To advance the front foot you need merely to lift it and allow the forward thrust of the body, caused by the push of the back leg, to carry it forward. At the end of the lunge your foreleg should be just beyond vertical with the knee slightly forward of the ankle.

Some fencing masters teach their pupils to kick forward with the front foot at the start of the lunge. This is an easy way to teach the appearance of a lunge, but, since a proper lunge starts with the back leg and ends with the front foot, it is all wrong. The front foot is the last thing to move in a lunge. The fencing arm extends, the back leg straightens, the body is propelled forward and the front foot leaves the floor while simultaneously the back arm swings downward; in that order. If one were to time these actions, there would be only fractional seconds between them, but their order is important for proper and efficient lunging.

If, when you fence, the inner side of the fencing shoe of your back foot is grimy, you are lunging wrong. You have been step-lunging, pulling your back foot along and rolling it over and dirtying it in the process. If you push lunge you don't roll your foot over; you can't since you are pushing with it. Your back foot may slide forward at the end of the lunge through sheer momentum. Okay, but it remains flat on the floor.

The balestre is a popular lunge. It is spectacular and makes a lot of noise, but is more of a step lunge than a push lunge. I don't consider it a foil lunge at all and have never used it. What is more, I cannot remember seeing it used often in foil competition. If one sees it, its user is usually a sabreman fencing foil. The balestre is essentially a sabre lunge, adapted to that weapon's timing and distance.

Youth is an amazing physical period of life. The youthful body is just so many elastic bands. Give it a problem and it solves it somehow. Young fencers step-lunge and do it efficiently; fast and far. As they mature, however, and reach the important fencing ages of their 20s and 30s, the step lunge begins to falter. It slows and, since it is usually an overlunge, exposes the attacker to an easy riposte. The step lunge has a youthful success but no future. Forget it and, if you now use it, correct it.

Let us now turn our attention to the feint. What is a feint? By its very name it is a fake action. It intends to mislead. Do your feints mislead? If they do not, then you are not feinting correctly.

Let us take a simple one-two attack; incidentally, one of the most effective of all attacks. You and your opponent are both closes his quarte guard and you disengage extend into the opponent's quarte guard. He closes his quarte guard and you disengage back into sixte, while lunging. You landed your "one-two" attack.

Now let us suppose that your opponent never moved. You had feinted, but he never answered your feint. Result, you make your one-two attack and end up in his original and still closed guard. Why didn't your opponent move? Simply because your feint was no good. In fact, it stank. You did what I call a swing-and-sway attack, which never fools a good fencer. Had you launched right out with your first disengage aimed directly at your opponent's middle chest, he dammed well would have tried to parry. He couldn't help himself.

In this respect, I remember taking a foil lesson from a very good fencing master, who shall remain nameless. During the lesson, he

chattered on about great defense and its secret; "You should never parry until the last action of the attack. Wait and parry only that last action". After the lesson, we engaged in a few minutes of free play. In other words, we fenced for the fun of it. During that free play I made a one-two attack; a real direct full-arm straight disengage feint aimed right at his gizzard, followed by another disengage when he slammed across with his parry. Touch! Why didn't he wait for my last action. Simply because he couldn't. My feint had been a real feint, meaning that it looked like the real thing. He had to parry. No one can watch cold steel coming straight at him and not react.

Whenever you make any attack with a feint and the opponent does not react to it, then your feint has been poorly made. You should practice to improve it. In such cases, I often repeat the attack with care right then and there and see to it that my opponent respects my feint threat. I find that this is not only good for my morale, but it also prevents me from getting sloppy with my attacks.

My last suggestion is the hardest for you to accept. I had fenced a number of years before I learned it. Aldo Nadi, who claimed to be the world's greatest fencer, with probable

justification, gave me three or four foil lessons as payment for the work I had done on his book, "The Art of Fencing". During one of these sessions he showed me that his indirect riposte was a direct riposte. I didn't believe it at first. It seemed logical. He showed me, I believe.

When one makes a direct riposte and immediately extends straight out with the riposte makes an indirect riposte, one disengages and then extends straight out with the riposte. In such a case, there is a fractional loss of time during the disengage. Aldo Nadi proved there need not be a fractional loss of time. I have since proved it to myself. He has given me hundreds of touches as a result.

Let us say that you have made a sixte-quarte parry or counter of sixte. You have parried your opponent into his quarte and instead of riposting into his quarte you wish to disengage into his sixte. Don't make a disengage and then extend your arm while you are disengaging. Disengage while you are extending. The same holds true of a parry or counter of sixte parry or

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How to Tell a Real Foil Fencer, Cont.

disengage into quarte. Your riposte should leap forward with the disengage just as fast as if you were riposting direct. Try it. For two right-handers (or two left-handers) a sixte carry disengage riposte is deadly, because it finds a large and open target. Making it lightning fast, as I have described it, makes it even more deadly.

Once learned, the instantaneous disengage is useful in more ways than one. In close action or corps-a-corps it is invaluable. You flick the blade under the opponent's blade and thrust with just one fast forward movement. He sees little or nothing. You have given him a cobra touch.

These are three big differences between a winning fencer and a "rabbit". (Rabbits are fencers who enter competitions regularly with little expectation of surviving the first round, and no expectation of surviving the second.) There are other differences such as a superior sense of timing, ability to concentrate, fighting spirit, etc. These are natural or acquired characteristics that are subjects in themselves. The three I have discussed however, are purely physical, open to correction by anyone advised of their importance and value. In slang language they are the push lunge, the gizzard feint and the cobra disengage riposte. Improving any one, and preferably all three, will better your fencing results immeasurably.

IN MEMORIAM-SILVIO VITALE by DR. EDO MARION

A romantic Italian nature, commanded by fate, Silvio Vitale took fencing as his sport activity when on art studies in Rome. Returning to his native Boston, Silvio joined the then very strong fencing activity in the City and New England. He became part of it not only as a participant but also as a promoter helping inspiring young fencers along the difficult and long road of fencing excellence.

When Joe Levis-silver medalist at the 1932 Olympics-retired as fencing coach of MIT in 1950; it was Silvio to whom the task for continuing the correct fencing teaching was entrusted.

Silvio understood the principles and philosophy of that prominent educational institution where sports are supplement in the

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formation of new generations of intellectuals, techno-logists/crats and other.

Gamesmanship was certainly not Silvio's bag, but sportsmanship and good manners most certainly yes. He taught fencing as a high skill sport which anyone could learn, but high level performances was left to those students with will, ambition and especially sacrifice of time, which a MIT student could hardly afford.

Among fencing coaches, Silvio will be remembered as a colleague gentleman whether it be as a competing team coach, or as an individual co-professional. In his 27 years as head fencing coach at M.I.T. Silvio passed on to his pupils not only the skill of fencing and interest in sports but also a very important component of life, which is: gentleman's behavior and candid civilized relationship of mankind.

So I have you, Silvio, and for sure, hundreds of your fencers in our Ad Vitam memory. So long, fellow!

Silvio died February 7, 1978.



In Search of the Missing Inch

or

The Hip Way to Lunge

Stephe
Master

The American Fencing A

One of the chief quests of most fencers, and particularly of foil fencers, is for that extra inch of reach which seems to be needed so often. That lunge just doesn't seem to carry the point quite far enough. Of the several ways to make up that extra distance, many fencers choose the easiest and most obvious method. They lunge and lean forward, stretching for the needed inches with the torso. Unfortunately, this is probably the worst possible choice. With most of the body weight forward, backward movement (the recovery) becomes slow and difficult. Additionally, the ability to riposte or counter riposte from this position is severely curtailed. This leads to the "lunge-jab-jab" syndrome seen in so many fencers. A better answer to the problem of the Missing Inch is simply to increase the length of the lunge.

Some simple mechanics are involved. The lunge is the carrying forward of the point by the action of the legs. The torso just goes along for the ride. Given this, it's clear that the closer the legs can come to a straight line (fully extended), the longer will be the lunge. But there are two end points to this line which are fairly rigid. The front leg must come to rest with the knee directly over the ankle, hence, the shin perpendicular to the floor. This avoids knee strain and allows for a powerful extension of the leg on the recovery. The back foot should rest flat on the floor, this to provide a stable base for the recovery, and as an anchor to prevent the body from sliding forward. Given these end points, the greatest possible stretch of the legs will result in a straight line from the front knee through the hips to the back foot. This straight line would represent the longest distance between two points. An upward angle at the hips, or a downward angle (yes, some people can do it), will break this straight line and shorten line and shorten the lunge. The problem then, for most of us, is to progressively decrease that upward angle until we can arrive at a straight line, maximum length lunge. A moment's thought will reveal that this process can be accomplished only by flexion of the hips.

Due to the orientation of the feet, the hip joint will rotate (flex) longitudinally (sideways). The longitudinal rotation is no problem for most people, since it is in sitting and squatting. The lateral rotation however is another matter. This movement is much less common. Fencing is one of few activities that elicits this range of motion and it is highly critical to the length of the lunge, and the offensiveness of the fencer, comes down to one key flexibility of the rear hip.

Here are two exercises which cultivate needed flexibility. First, take a lunge, placing your hand on the leg just behind the rear hip joint. Firmly but gently, attempt to lower the lunge by flexing the hip. Make sure that the front foot is over the front ankle, the back foot is over the torso as close to perpendicular to the floor as possible. Next, with a partner, place your right shoulder and hip against the wall. Have your partner lift the left leg and raise it as far as possible. Firmly but gently, they should attempt to increase flexibility by pushing the leg slightly beyond its maximum point, then relaxing five times with all exercise, be sure to stretch the side as well.

The best method of correcting the lunge is, of course, the correct execution of the lunge every time it is done. This requires patience and attention, but the result is worth it. The Missing Inch will be found.

(Helpful Hint Dept: Tape the top of the mask to a point just above eye level. If the head or torso leans too far forward in the lunge, the opponent will suddenly disappear from view, a forceful little reminder



Fencers Invited To Senior Olympics

All fencers 35 or older are invited to compete in the 9th annual Senior Olympics to be held Saturday, July 1, and Sunday, July 2, at Arcadia, California.*

Site of the competition is the estate of Dr. Werner Kirchner at 1200 Rancho Road, Arcadia, CA 91006. Fencing is one of 50 Senior Olympic events scheduled throughout the year.

A feature of the competition is that fencers are pitted against their peers. Events are staged in age groups in five-year increments and awards given in each age group.

For additional information and entry forms send a stamped, self addressed envelope to: Senior Sports International, 5670 Wilshire Blvd. #360, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

* Outside of Los Angeles, near the Santa Anita race track.

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Three young men wish to view the Olympic competitions, but find the tickets are sold out. They attempt to get in by posing as competitors, so they strip to their boxer shorts and seek identifying equipment.

The first man finds a long pole, approaches the gate, and says to the guard, "Ivan Ivanovitch, Russia, pole vault."

The guard opens the gate, "Go right in."

The second man finds a large flat rock, walks to the gate and says, "Manuel Cardoza, Portugal, shot put."

The gate is opened, "Go right in."

The third man finds a length of barbed wire, wraps it around himself, walks to the gate and says, "John Jones, United States, fencing."



Photos, Photos!

By Harriet King

We've received some really fine photos in our picture contest. One of them is on the cover this month, others are in the center-fold. Several more are destined for cover or interior spots in the upcoming months.

We've had such a fine response, in fact, that we're extending the contest until our issue deadline date of August 10. If you haven't yet entered, get your photos in now. You may become a photo star yourself.

A NATIONAL FENCING CIRCUIT

by Gregory Belok

Intensive efforts to raise the level of fencing in the United States are now in progress. The Olympic selection system have been revised, seminars for coaches have taken place, a formal degree program for fencing coaches has been established in Ithaca, N.Y., the editors of American Fencing magazine are experimenting with some interesting interviews, and many more fencers are going to European competitions than ever before. This article is an attempt to help continue the progress.

Techniques for running a fencing competition have been discussed recently in several articles in American Fencing by Emily Johnson and myself. While Ms. Johnson concentrated on arranging resources and manpower (March/April, 1977), my article related to the methods of designing a competition, particularly advocating greater use of the direct elimination system (March/April, 1975). However, there has been no specific discussion about coordination of competitions on a national basis, and this is an important step in the growth process of American fencing. It is important because the AFLA cannot and should not rely on American fencers going to European class A tournaments on a regular basis to obtain Olympic caliber competitive experience. Such traveling is more costly and inconvenient than traveling within the North American continent. If American fencers had op-

portunities to gain similar experience on their own continent, the field will become stronger. This has been true by both the Soviet Union and various sports. These countries must meet their teams to travel abroad have reached a certain level of growth, the AFLA must create a season within the North America. A little bit of research, inquiry, and once revealed the following circuit between major European and North American tournaments. (see Table) epee fencer, the observations weapon only, but the situation foil and sabre.

1. There are six European events that the F.I.E. has recognized "circuit" and all are design A."
2. All "Class A" F.I.E. tournaments in the latter half of the season.
3. All "Class A" F.I.E. tournaments to all fencers.
4. All "Class A" F.I.E. tournaments metallic strips. (first hand in the author)
5. Most European countries individual results in the "Class A" tournaments in various ways as Olympic team selection process.

By comparison, in North America largely the United States:

1. There are differing opinions are the important competition season.
2. Two U.S. Olympic Squad tournaments which are restricted to a few fencers, make up a primitive season.
3. Half of all tournaments that are considered "important" are held half of the season.
4. Several "important" American tournaments are by invitation only, limiting certain fencers who are competitors but not on the existing Squad.
5. Most highly ranked American tournaments not consider Canadian tournaments to be important enough to attend.
6. Not all "important" American tournaments have metallic strips.
7. The U.S. Olympic selection process

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A National Fencing Circuit, Cont.

not include results from most competitions that are considered by fencers to be "important."

Although one may argue for and against each observation and the value of what exists, one may not deny the fact that the European countries have greater experience in the creation of competitions and selection systems. Their methods must be considered when formulating guidelines for an American system. It is, therefore, the author's opinion that if the future of American fencing is to be improved the following recommendations should be considered by the AFLA:

1. ESTABLISH A TOURNAMENT CIRCUIT. The AFLA should identify a "circuit" of at least six high caliber tournaments for each weapon in addition to the National Championships - one per month before the World or Olympic Championships. These should have a special classification and should be scheduled in the second half of the season to allow fencers to do preparatory training in the first half. These tournaments should be open to all contestants in order to insure a large and adequate field. Metallic strips should be available for each competition. Canadian tournaments should also be considered.
2. PUBLISH A NATIONAL CALENDER American Fencing magazine should publish a national calender of "circuit" competitions and other important local competitions. Criteria for listing of competitions should be established by the AFLA. F.I.E. guidelines, if they exist, may be helpful.
3. REVISE NATIONAL TEAM SELECTION PROCEDURE. The system of selecting the U.S. Olympic and World Championship teams should include individual results in the "circuit." The necessity of having good results in numerous strong competitions will encourage greater efforts to train consistently and strongly throughout the season. It will also insure high quality tournament experience for those who are chosen.
4. ESTABLISH A "NORTH AMERICA CUP." The AFLA should initiate discussions with the Canadian and Mexican fencing associations to establish prizes that are equivalent to the Coupe d'Europe. These

should be club team prizes only and awarded in conjunction with one of the "circuit" tournaments in the manner that is done at Heidenheim, Germany.

5. SOLICIT SPONSORS. The AFLA should engage a public relations expert who would seek out sponsors for the "circuit" competitions from among local and national industries, foundations, and other contributors. These funds should be used for purchasing and transporting equipment, and hiring officials.

There may be those in fencing circles who will debate the merit of the aforementioned suggestions. But no one can argue with the fact that coordination of certain competitions on a national level is a valid way of strengthening fencing in the United States.

TABLE CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

FENCING GLOSSARY PART II TRANSLATION AND COMMENTS By Rod Handelman

(F) Foil (E) Epee
(S) Sabre (R.I.) F.I.E. Rules Book

The definitions are those of the French National Fencing Commission and are now the international definitions for the terms described. Any disagreement on the reader's part should be forwarded to the K.F.N.C. I have added some editorial notes for clarity. All definitions are meant for a right-handed fencer.

Direct (parade or parry): Parry executed without detour from one high line to the other high line, or from one low line to the other.

Distance: The distance is the interval that separates the two fencers. We currently distinguish: riposte distance which only necessitates the extension of the arm, the distance of attack or mesure (see glossary), the grand distance which necessitates a forward movement before the attack. (Ed. note: Grand Distance can also be the flèche. I would like to add a fourth distance: combatte rapproché or infighting.)

Doigté: (Fingering ability) a quality that permits one to close and loosen the fingers on the grip in order to maneuver the weapon with the most agility and speed.

Double (coup): One says "coup double" when two fencers touch one another at the same time. The hits are decided by conven-

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tion in foil and sabre while both fencers are declared hit in epee.

Doublement (F.E.) (Double): Abbreviation for a composed offensive action which consists of a feint of the disengage followed by a deception of the adversary's circular parry.

Engagement: Situation of two blades in contact. To make an engagement consists in contacting the adversary's blade.

Engagement (change of): This means to make an engagement in the opposite line from which one started.

(Enveloppement): Blade take where one takes control, seizes, the adversary's blade in one line to lead it without losing contact into the same line with a circular movement of the point.

Epee: See Rules Book.

Estoc: Ancient term designating a hit with the point of a weapon.

Esquive: Manner of avoiding touches by a rapid displacement of the body.

Excentration (S.E.): The amount one can decenter the bell guard hole for the blade.

Faible: (Foible weak): The part of the blade near the point.

Feinte: (Feint): Simulation of an offensive, defensive, or counter offensive action, supposed to draw a reaction or the absence of a reaction from the adversary.

Fente (lunge) Action that consists in a release or extension of the rear leg combined with a projection of the front leg.

(SEE DEVELOPMENT)

Fer (iron): Synonym for blade.

Fer (absence de) (absence of): Action which consists of quitting the contact one has with the adversary's blade.

Fer (attaque au) (attack on): Actions executed on the adversary's blade. Battement (beat), Pression (pressure) Froissement.

Fer (prises de fer) (blade takes): Actions where one seizes the adversary's blade and masters it. They can be combined with a direct attack (attack by blade take) or fol-

lowed by a simple or composed (thereby being used as preparatory attack). They are named opposé, enveloppé.

Fer (à travers) (across): Hits of the blade "à travers le fer" are ried which reach the target and at the same time. They are counted as a valid target.

Figure (cheek) (S). Target situated on right side of the mask.

Finta en Tempo (S): Italian term with counter attack composéé tack by 1 - 2, low-high, double *Flanc*: Target situated under the of the fencer.

Fleche (de la lame) (of the blade curve of the blade that is used with three weapons.

Fleche: Offensive progression, a forward body displacement, an extension of the arm and straightening and push from the note: The extensions occur in 1 order - arm, back leg, and with 1 being off balance, the front leg *Fleuret*: See Rules Book.

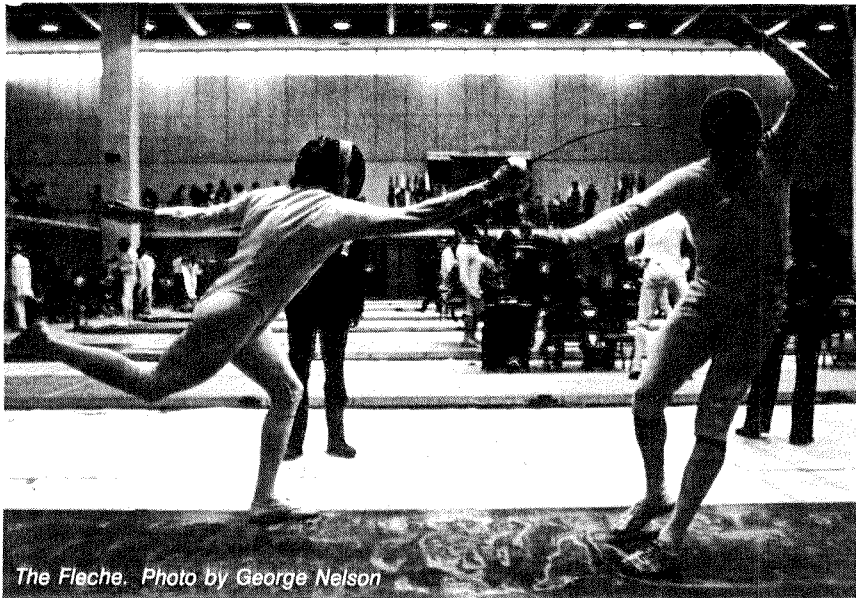
Formule (formula): Specific fencing denotes the plan of running a The formula can be by pools, with direct elimination, with repê straight direct elimination with c pèchage.

Fort (strong): Widest part of the bell guard.

Fort au faible: (strong to the weak mental defensive action of one strong part of one's blade to the the adversary's blade.

Fouet: (de la lame) (of the blade Movement occurring to the flexibility extremity of the blade, immediate parry.

Froissement: A sharp, powerful pressure executed by sliding



The Fleche. Photo by George Nelson

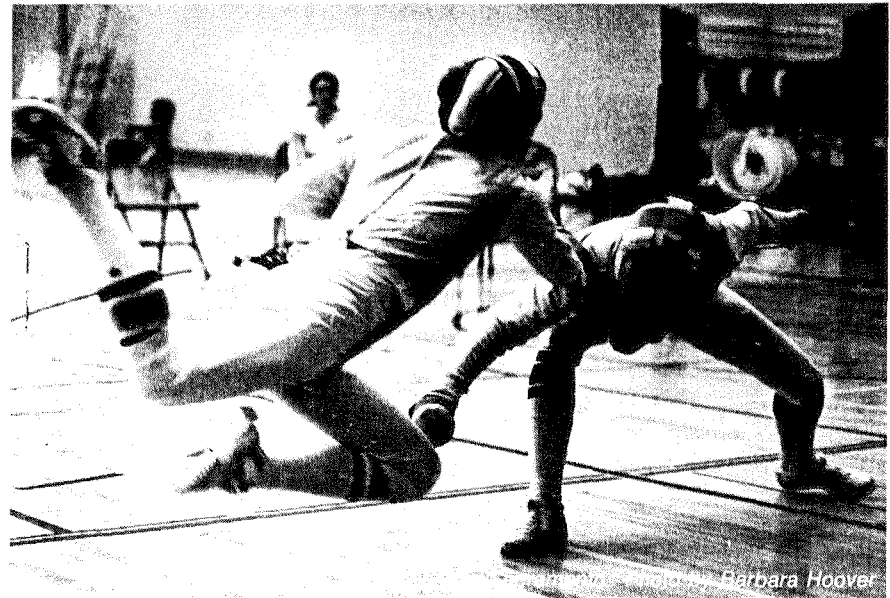


Photo by Barbara Hoover

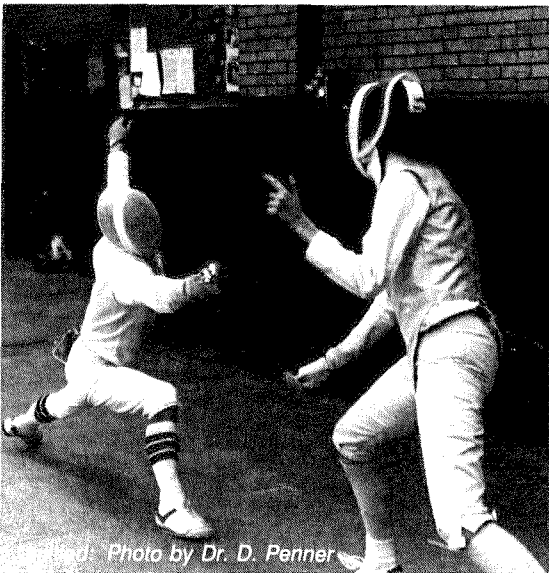
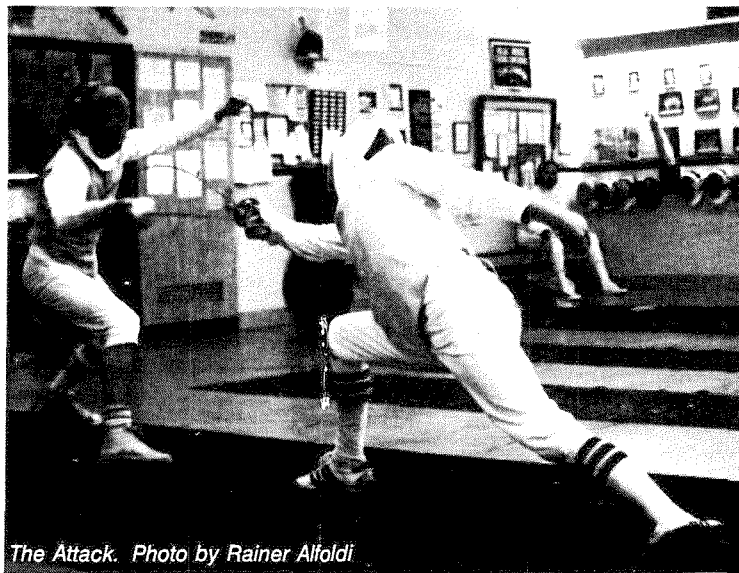
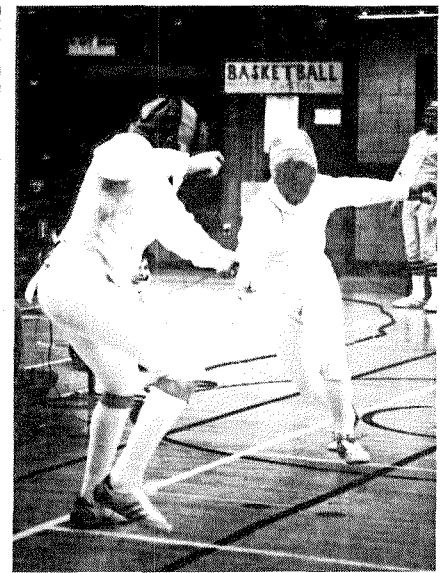


Photo by Dr. D. Penner



The Attack. Photo by Rainer Alföldi



P

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FENCING GLOSSARY, CONT.

fort of the adversary's blade.

Frôlement: (Graze) Attempt to take the adversary's blade out of line or to find the blade that is poorly executed and does not grant priority.

Garde: Most favorable position that a fencer can take to be equally ready for the offensive, the defensive or counter-offensive. Classically the point may be low or high but it is always in the direction of the target. The garde can be long or short and subject to modification (following the tactics chosen) in the course of the combat

Glissement: (Pas glissé - sliding step): Advance with a slide; a progression of the front foot over the ground without lifting it.

Immobilité (attack from immobile): To launch an attack starting from an immobile position.

In quartata: An Italian term. Esquive done with a turning away of the quarte line (dedans) and placement of a counter attack.

Intention (seconde) (second): Said of an action which tends to mislead the adversary into making an error in his tactics (tactical application).

Interception (coup de temps d') A counter offensive action which blocks the passage of the adversary's blade into the line where it should have touched. (Ed Note: Septième opposition on a one-two.)

Invite: A movement which voluntarily opens up the target area.

Judgement de la touche: (Of a touch) President's decision as to the priority, validity, penalty, or annulment of a touch.

Lame (Blade): The blade comprises three parts and the soie (tang). For example, The top one third is insulated in electric foil. The middle third is often used for actions on the blade (engagement, pressure, beat). The bottom third is used to parry and take the blade.

Lieiment (Lié) (take): Blade take where one seizes the adversary's blade and progressively leads it from a high line to an opposite low line or vice versa.

Ligne (line) (F.E.) Lines are the portions of the target considered by their relation to the fencer's blade.

There are four lines: dessus, dedans; dehors, and dessous (see appropriate terms.)
Loger (se) (get close to) Place the point close to the adversary's target to prepare and attack.

Main (F) (hand): Position of the hand in the offensive. In earlier times the offensive was named according to the final hand position. For example, doublé underneath with hand in second, one-two with hand in quarte, riposte with hand in prime, etc.

Main (E) (hand): Targets: exterieur (exterior), Interieur (interior), dessus (above), dessous (below).

Manchette (S) (cuff of sword arm): Exterior - target to the right of the forearm, interior - target to the left of the forearm, dessus - target above the forearm, dessous - target under the forearm.

Marche (advance): The advance is a step of the front foot followed by a step of the rear. One particular form of the advance is where the rear foot starts first and does not pass the front. (Ed. note: This is a good preparation for the flèche or to gain distance).

Mecanisme (mechanics, automatic reflexes): Ensemble of automatic responses and actions that are acquired by repetition in lessons or drills.

Menace: An old term for feint.

Mesure: Dimension that is morphologically determined - an ancient term. See distance.

Muette (silent): A term used for a lesson given without oral commands.

Mur (wall): Tierle mur - drill taking turns doing disengages - conventional exercises.

Octave (F.E.): Position that covers the low right (dehors) line. The hand is supinated with the point lower than the hand.

Offensive: Ensemble of actions intended to touch the adversary.

Opposition: Blade take where one seizes the adversary's blade and progressively controls it in the same line until the final of the offensive.

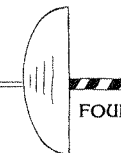
Opposition (coup de temps d') (time thrust): counter offensive action executed by closing the line where the attack terminates.

Opposition (parry of): Parry executed by maintaining contact with the adversary's blade without a sharp hit or shock.

Parade (Parry): The parry for point thrusts is the action of protecting oneself from the touch by deflecting the adversary's blade with the weapon. The parry for cuts (S) is the action of blocking with one's weapon the adversary's blade. (Ed. note - not allowing access of that blade into a line). The parries take the names of the positions from where they are taken. One can parry with opposition, du tac (beat), or with a ceding or yielding parry.

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Parade composée (composed parry): Term used by certain authors to define a succession of parries utilized against composed offensive actions.

Pare (mal) (S) (insufficient parry): A hit that touches the target and the fer at the same time ("à travers le fer").

Parti pris (de) (a decision made in advance): Expression that qualifies all offensive, defensive or counter offensive actions executed without accounting for the situation created by the adversary. For example, remise of parti pris: A determination that no matter what the adversary does the other fencer will attack with a remise.

Passa Di Soto: An Italian term meaning a low line (dessous) counter attack placed while doing a backwards lunge and removing the target.

Passe (avant) (forward pass): Type of advance where one places the back foot in front of the forward foot.

Passe (arriere) (backward pass): Type of retreat where one places the front foot in back of the rear foot.

Passé (coup) (F.S.): Where a point hit slides

along the valid target, brushing along does not count as a touch.

Plaqué (coup) (F.E.) (flat): A point poorly executed so that it does not cause the machine to light up.

Patinado: Italian term. It is an advance with an acceleration, executed by cooling the sole of the front foot on the ground.
Phrase d'Armes (fencing phase): offensive, defensive, or counter offensive actions in the course of combat.

Pied ferme (standing firm): Executions without movement of the feet.

Pied Levé (au) (lifted foot): Trompé foot in the air: expression employed to designate a trompement (deception) executed in the final part of the lunge.

Piste: Delimited part of the terrain where the combat occurs.

Poignée (Handle): Part of wood, metal etc. designated for holding the weapon.

Pommeau (pommel): Threaded extension of the blade which permits one to adjust and balance the weapon (French).

Cont. on

RESULTS: April National Squad Events: April 15th, 16th 1978

MEN's FOIL	PTS.	WOMEN's FOIL	PTS.	EPEE	PTS.	SABRE	PTS.
1. J. Nonna	50	1. V. Hurley-Senser	50	1. P. Pesthy	50	1. P. Apostol	50
2. G. Massialas	45	2. S. Badders	45	2. G. Masin	45	2. P. Westbrook	45
3T M. McCahey	42	3. G. D'Asaro	43	3. R. Nieman	43	3. T. Losonczy	43
3T M. Lang	42	4. D. Waples	41	4. R. Marx	41	4. P. Reilly	41
5. P. Gerard	39	5. S. Johnson	39	5. L. Derzbinskiy	39	5. E. House	39
6. J. Tichacek	37	5. I. Maskal	37	6. M. Marx	37	6. S. Lekach	37
7. M. Marx	33	7. S. Armstrong	33	7. C. Hanson	33	7. A. Orban	33
8. W. Krause	31	8. E. Ingram	31	8. P. Schifrin	31	8. M. Sullivan	31
9. A. Axelrod	29	9. N. Franke	29	9. L. Shelley	29	9. C. Gall	29
10. P. Ashley	27	10. M. Miller	27	10. W. Dragonetti	27	10T S. Blum	26
11. P. Martino	25	11T C. Louie	24	11. W. Matheson	25	10T Y. Rabinovich	26
12. E. Donofrio	23	11T A. Russell	24	12. I. Varadi	23	12. R. Maxwell	23
13. H. Hambarzumian	21	13. E. Grompone	21	13. S. Vandenberg	21	13. S. Kaplan	21
14. B. Jugan	19	14. S. DeBiase	19	14. G. Kocab	19	14. J. Glucksman	19
15. E. Wright	17	15. J. Angelakis	17	15. R. Marin	17	15. W. Goering	17
16. M. Dale	15	16. D. Christman	15	16. J. Myrden	15	16. M. Benedek	15
17. J. Biebel	11	17. S. Pechinsky	11	17. R. Frenson	11	17. J. Tishman	11
18. J. Shamash	9	18. L. Goldthwaite	9	18. T. Glass	9	18. E. Majtenyi	9
19. Z. Csete	7	19. A. Walters	7	19. W. Johnson	7	19. P. Barcelo	7
20. N. Cohen	5	20. S. Moriates	5	20. J. Melcher	5	20. G. Bartos	5
21. L. Siegel	3	21. S. Posthumus	3	21. R. Yarrison	3	21. R. Dow	3
22. J. Herring	1	22. C. Massiala	1	22. J. Moreau	1	22. P. Friedberg	1
23. B. Thomas	0	23. S. Marcy	0	23. S. Bozek	0	23. A. Lara	0
24. R. Pantel	0	24. M. Mitchell	0	24. R. Eggleton	0	24. S. Renshaw	0
25. S. Michaan	0	25. C. Carter	0	25. R. Cox	0	25. R. Simpson	0
26. E. McNamara	0	26. D. Cinotti	0	26T B. Kinter	0	26. J. Butan	0
		27. N. Latham	0	26T B. Makler	0	27. B. Thomas	0
		28. L. Sobel	0	28. P. Daley	0	28. M. Mamlouk	0
		29. R. Bilodeaux	0	29. C. Borack	0		
		30. G. Eaton	0	30. T. Tishman	0		
		31. I. Farkas	0	31. M. McCaslin	0		
				32. R. McMahan	0		
				33. D. Wigodsky	0		

FENCING GLOSSARY, CONT.

Positions (F.E.): The positions are the places that the hand can take in the four lines. There are eight positions. Four positions are in supination (quarte, sixte, septime, octave). Four positions are in pronation (prime, seconde, tierce, quinte). Parries are called by the same name.

(S) In sabre there are 5 positions: tierce, quarte, quinte, seconde, prime.

(Ed. note: There are, of course, many variations on these classical positions).

Preparations: Movements of the blade, body or legs that precede the situation one intends to create. Preparations exists for offensive, defensive and counter offensive actions.

President: Arbitrator or director of the combat.

Pression (pressure): Lateral pressure executed after making contact with the adversary's blade.

Prime (F.E.): Position that covers the low inside line (dessous), thumb on bottom, hand turned over with the point lower than the hand.

Prime (S): Position or parry that covers the left side, point lower than the hand, which is turned over thumb down.

Pronation: Position of the hand when the palm is turned towards the ground.

Quarte (F.E.) Position that covers the dehors (inside high) area. The point is higher than the hand which is in supination.

To Be Continued
Next Issue

POINT STANDINGS as of MAY 1st, 1978 - AFLA NATIONAL SQL

MEN's FOIL	PTS.	WOMEN's FOIL	PTS.	EPEE	PTS.	SABRE	PTS.
1. M. Marx	155.5	1. G. D'Asaro	176	1. P. Pesthy	156.5	1. P. Westbrook	
2. J. Nonna	140.5	2. N. Franke	139.5	2. L. Derzbinskiy	128	2. T. Losoncz	
3. G. Massialas	130	3. S. Badders	138.5	3. W. Matheson	125.5	3. P. Apostol	
4. H. Hambarzumian	111.5	4. V. Senser	133.5	4. G. Masin	118.5	4. S. Lekach	
5. M. Lang	109.5	5T S. Armstrong	123.5	5. L. Shelley	103.5	5. P. Reilly	
6. E. Donofrio	108.5	5T D. Waples	123.5	6. S. Bozek	99.5	6. A. Orban	
7. A. Axelrod	95.5	7. I. Maskal	120.5	7. R. Nieman	94.5	7. E. House	
8. P. Gerard	92.5	8T S. Johnson	109.5	8. P. Schifrin	91	8. S. Kaplan	
9. N. Cohen	81.5	8T A. Russell	109.5	9. W. Johnson	85	9. J. Glucksm	
10. E. Wright	80.5	10. I. Farkas	86.5	10. C. Hanson	70	10. C. Gall	
11. P. Ashley	79.5	11. J. Angelakis	83	11. W. Dragonetti	67.5	11. R. Maxwell	
12. J. Biebel	76.5	12. M. Miller	69	12. J. Moreau	59	12. S. Blum	
13. J. Tichacek	70	13. E. Grompone	63	13T R. Marin	56.5	13. M. Sullivan	
14. M. McCahey	64	14. E. Ingram	51.5	13T R. Marx	56.5	14. G. Bartos	
15. J. Freeman	60.5	15. A. Walters	47	15. J. Myrden	53	15. W. Goering	
16. P. Martino	54.5	16. L. Goldthwaite	44.5	16. R. Yarrison	51	16. Y. Rabinovi	
17. J. Shamash	47	17. S. DeBiase	43	17. G. Kocab	50	17. J. Tishman	
18T B. Jugan	45	18. C. Louie	42	18. B. Makler	48	18. R. Dow	
18T B. Thomas	45	19. S. Moriates	36.5	19. M. Marx	45	19. A. Lara	
20. W. Krause	44	20. D. Christman	30	20. M. McCaslin	33	20. M. Benedek	
21. J. Herring	37.5	21T S. Pechinsky	19.5	21. I. Varadi	32.5	21. E. Majtenyi	
22. S. Michaan	32.5	21T S. Posthumus	19.5	22. R. Frenson	30	22. P. Barcelo	
23. G. Masin	30.5	23T C. Massiala	17.5	23T T. Glass	29.5	23. M. Wasserr	
24. M. Dale	27	23T M. Mitchell	17.5	23T S. Vandenberg	29.5	24. M. Duika	
25. Z. Csete	21	25. C. Carter	17	25. D. Wigodsky	28.5	25. R. Simpson	
26. B. Byrd	16	26. G. Eaton	13	26. L. Siegel	25.5	26. M. Mamlouk	
27. L. Siegel	15.5	27. S. Helber	12	27T R. Eggleton	25	27. S. Renshaw	
28. J. Myrden	12.5	28. J. Ellingson	11	27T T. Tishman	25	28. D. Cypel	
29. R. Marin	11	29. S. Foote	10	29. J. Melcher	20	29. M. Vitiello	
30. J. Tank	9.5	30. R. Bilodeaux	9.5	30. R. Cox	15	30. B. Smith	
31. J. Kestler	5.5	31T D. Cinotti	9	31. G. Losey	14	31. P. Friedberg	
32. K. Morgareidge	2.5	31T S. Marcy	9	32. B. Kinter	13	32. H. Mones	
33T E. McNamara	0	33. N. Latham	7.5	33. C. Borack	4.5	33T B. Thomas	
33T R. Pantel	0	34. L. Sobel	.5	34T P. Daley	1.5	33T J. Butan	
33T P. Schifrin	0			34T R. McMahan	1.5		
				36T T. Cultum	0		
				36T J. Neale	0		

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
TEAM NAMED**

In meetings held in April 1978, the Olympic Fencing Committee made the following appointments for the U.S. Team in the 1978 World Under 20 Championships in Hamburg, Germany.

- Chief of Delegation - Michel Mamlouk
- Captain - Jack Keane
- Assistant Captain - Denise O'Connor
- Manager - Bill Latzko
- Coaches - Yves Auriol, Mike D'Asaro, Chaba Elthes
- Armorer - Joe Byrnes

Three FIE licensed officials were to be named at a later date. In addition to the

official cadre named above, others be part of the delegation include Dr Valsamis (team physician), Nancy \ (medical assistant), Eleanor Turney (tant armorer), and Irwin Bernstein.

Competitive selection was based standing after the April 1978 point Full teams will be entered in all 4 v and all competitors and official mer the cadre will receive their round transportation.



RESULTS OF THE 1978 NCAA FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

FINAL INDIVIDUAL EPEE RESULTS & STANDINGS

FENCER	SCHOOL	V	D	TR	TS
1. Vaggo	Notre Dame	19	4	53	106
2. Hanson	University of Pennsylvania	19	4	62	104
3. Schifrin	San Jose State University	19	4	59	104
4. Pezza	Wayne State University	18	5	62	104
5. Dzincielewski	Rutgers University	18	6		102
6. Rozsa	Cleveland State University	17	6	74	100

FINAL INDIVIDUAL SABRE RESULTS & STANDINGS

FENCER	SCHOOL	V	D	TR	TS
1. Sullivan	Notre Dame University	23	0	35	115
2. Hasyn	Temple University	18	5	61	103
3. Renshaw	Clemson University	17	6	67	104
4. Feldman	Yale University	17	6	68	101
5. Tishman	New York University	16	7	97	95
6. Weil	U. of North Carolina	15	8	83	93

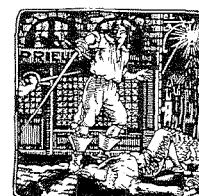
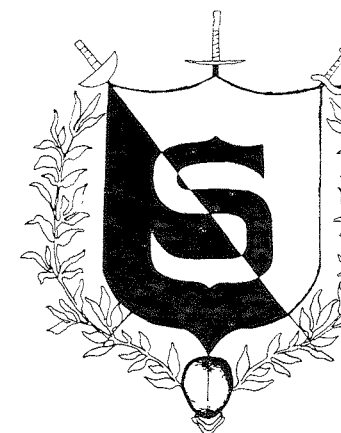
FINAL INDIVIDUAL FOIL RESULTS & STANDINGS

FENCER	SCHOOL	V	D	TR	TS
1. Simon	Wayne State University	19	2	52	103
2. Gerald	Notre Dame University	19	3	51	101
3. McKee	Princeton University	17	5	58	102
4. Tichacek	U. of Pennsylvania	17	5	65	97
5. Songini	Cleveland State U.	17	5	66	96
6. Smith	M.I.T.	16	6	54	97

OFFICIAL FINAL TEAM STANDINGS

SCHOOL	PRELIM. PTS.	FOIL	SABRE	EPEE	TOTAL
1. Notre Dame University	60	19	23	19	121
2. University of Pennsylvania	60	17	14	19	110
3. Wayne State University	60	19	8	18	105
4. Clemson University	60	13	17	8	98
5. Cleveland State University	60	17	3	17	97
Maryland-College Park	60	12	14	11	97
New York University	60	9	16	12	97
8. Wisconsin-Madison	60	11	3	15	89
9. US Naval Academy	60	9	9	10	88
10. San Jose State University	55		12	19	86

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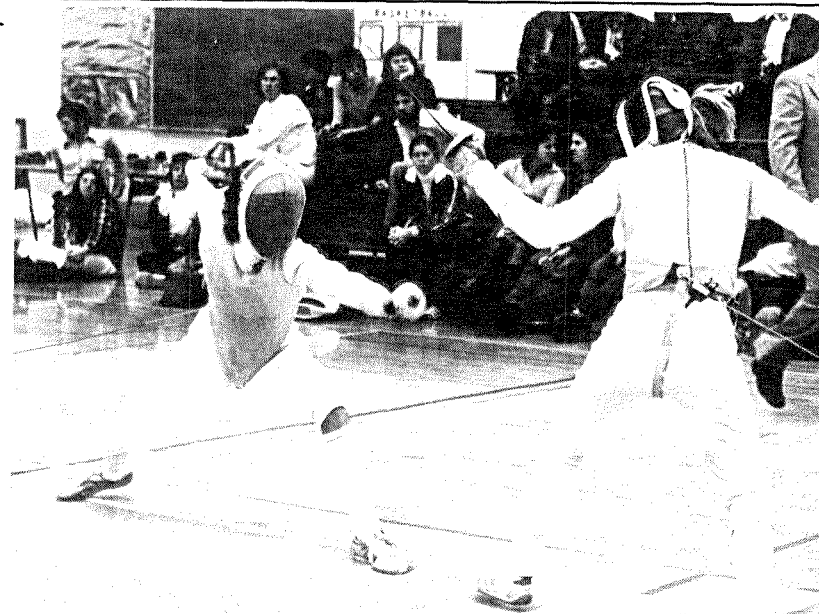


Photo Contest Selection: Vincent Hurley-Senser and Stacy Johnson
Photo by Debra Allen



1978 Pentathlon Open: a double touch between Paul Pesthy (L.) and Bob Marx

1978 Pentathlon

by George Nelson

The 1978 Pentathlon Open Fencing Tournament was held on January 28-29 at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Among the 75 competitors in the epee event was 1977 World Modern Pentathlon Champion Janus Peciak from Poland. Paul Pesthy won first place, as he has many times previously, following a barrage with Robert Marx. The results were:

EPEE

1. Paul Pesthy	San Antonio
2. Robert Marx	Portland
3. Rod Marin	San Antonio
4. Mike Burley	Pentathlon
5. John Moreau	San Antonio
6. Jim Cherry	San Antonio

WOMEN'S FOIL

1. Ann Marie Walters	McAllen
2. Liz Fekete	Houston
3. Lois Goldthwaite	Ft. Worth
4. Lee Dillman	Houston
5. Carolyn Noe	Ft. Worth
6. Tracy Yelton	San Marcos

WESTERN WOMEN'S CLASSIC

The 3rd annual Western Women's Classic was held this year at the University of California at Santa Cruz Field House on the weekend of January 28 and 29. This tournament is devoted exclusively to women's epee and sabre, this year attracted entries from Southern California and Arizona.

EPEE

1. Barbara Chapman---LAAC
2. Jan Meyerson---Halberstadt
3. Lynne Antonelli---Unattached
4. Brady Leigh---Letterman
5. Renny Christopher---Unattached
6. Mary Jane Stevens---LAAC

SABRE

1. Katie Simpson---Unattached
2. Kathy Aanestad---Halberstadt
3. Julie Selberg---Freedom
4. Jan Meyerson---Halberstadt
5. Audrey Gowen---Claremont
6. Mary Jane Stevens---LAAC

THE EASTERN COLLEGIATE FENCING ASSOCIATION

PENN DOES IT AGAIN !

by
Ralph Goldstein

Coach David Michanik's University of Pennsylvania team again swept the boards at the Easterns winning the three weapon title for the third time in a row, this time with a record 90 bouts.

The battle for the Little Iron Mar the oldest in intercollegiate athletics place March 10-11 at Princeton, where teams entered. Penn won the epee, foil team and Navy team. Individual victors were Leonid Dervinski in epee, Jack Tichacek in sabre, Robert Richards in sabre. Complete results follow:

SABRE INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

	School	Record W-L	Indicators
1.	Robert Richards	Navy	7-1
2.	Fred Von Ahn	Navy	6-2
3.	Paul Friedberg	Penn	5-3 +5, 29

EPEE INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

	School	Record W-L	Indicators
1.	Leonid Dervinski	NYU	7-1
2.	Chris Hanson	Penn	6-2
3.	Mike Storm	Penn	5-3 +5

FOIL INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

	School	Record W-L	Indicators
1.	Jack Tichacek	Penn	6-2 won bar
2.	Robert Wolfson	Penn	6-2
3.	Jim Herring	NYU	5-3

George L. Cointe Award — STEPHEN ADLER — Princeton — '78

OF NOTE: Penn's 90 team points are the most since 1961 and possibly further. Records prior to 1961 not immediately available.

THREE WEAPON TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL RESULTS

POS.	SCHOOL	EPEE	FOIL	SABRE
1.	PENNSYLVANIA	32	30	28
2.	NYU	22	31	26
3.	NAVY	29	19	30
4.	PRINCETON	19	26	23
5.	RUTGERS	24	21	14
6.	ARMY	19	18	19
7.	YALE	14	19	22
8.	CORNELL	12	17	18
9.	COLUMBIA	21	12	13
10.	HARVARD	10	12	15
11.	MIT	12	9	11
12.	DARTMOUTH	9	12	9
13.	CCNY	11	8	6

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

EPEE		FOIL		SABRE	
1.	Pennsylvania	32	1.	NYU	31
2.	Navy	29	2.	Pennsylvania	30
3.	Rutgers	24	3.	Princeton	26
				1.	Navy
				2.	Pennsylvania
				3.	NYU

1978 NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

by
Carla-Mae Richards, Bout Comm. Chairman

On March 12th at the Recreation Center of Bostom College the New England Women's Inter-Collegiate Fencing Association (NEWIFA) held its largest collegiate championships in its history with 17 schools participating in the varsity event and 11 schools in the junior varsity event.

With the large entry this year the format of the competition was changed to permit completion of the tournament in one day. The finals of the team event contained 10 teams in the varsity group and six teams in the j.v. group (results of matches fenced in the first round against other qualifiers were carried into the finals). An individual final is held at the completion of the team event with seven fencers in the varsity final and seven fencers in the j.v. final. The finalists are chosen from each pool of A-B-C-D fencers with three qualifying from the A-pool, 2 from the B-pool, one from C and one from D.

The purpose of the j.v. category is to allow the less experienced girls an opportunity to participate in this level of competition amongst their peer group (in experience).

A total of 117 girls participated in the one day tournament.

Results: 1978 NEWIFA Collegiate Championships

VARSITY TEAM FINALS

1. Yale Univ., 28 bouts won
2. Univ. Maine, 27
3. Brandeis, 26
4. Harvard, 23
5. S.M.U., 17
6. W.P.I., 16, -5 (hs-hr)
7. Dartmouth, 16, -17
8. M.I.T., 13
9. Wheaton, 9
10. R.I.C., 5

JUNIOR VARSITY TEAM FINALS

1. Yale Univ., 15v
2. M.I.T., 12
3. U.R.I., 9, -4
4. Wellesley, 9, -6
5. Harvard, 9, -9
6. R.I.C., 6

VARSITY INDIVIDUAL FINALS

1. Chris Ciotti, Bran, 4v (fence-off, 2v)
2. Barbara Maine, 4v (fence-off, 1v)
3. Julie Sudikoff, Dart, 4v (fence-off, 0v)
4. Missy Perkal, Yale, 3v
5. Deborah Sze, Harv, 2v, -4
6. Jill Peacock, Yale, 2v, -7
7. Christine Heselman, Yale, 2v, -10

JUNIOR VARSITY INDIVIDUAL FINALS

1. Beth Merritt, Yale, 5v
2. Connie Hume, Yale, 4v
3. Katie Oliver, URI, 3v, 1
4. Debra Burke, URI, 3v, 0
5. Nancy Robinson, M.I.T., 2v, -2
6. Carol McKee, Yale, 2v, -5
7. Marion Stein, M.I.T., 2v, -11

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

by Frances Spalding

The West Virginia Divisional Championships, hosted by the West Virginia University Fencing Club, were held March 18 and 19 at Morgantown, W. Va. Over 60 fencers from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia competed in men's and women's foil, epee and sabre. Awards were presented to both the divisional and open winners. The competition was especially fierce in the men's events, where there was a two-man barrage for first place in foil, and a barrage of four in sabre.

WOMEN'S FOIL

Open

1. Debbie Theriault, Schenly Park Fencers' Club (SPFC)
 2. Nancy Dashbach, WVU
 3. Cathy Hayford, WVU
- Division-State Champions
1. Nancy Dashbach, WVU
 2. Cathy Hayford, WVU
 3. Dawn Hewitt, WVU

MEN'S EPEE

Open

1. Dave Nizinski, VPI
 2. Bill Warren, Parkersburg
 3. Leo Schley, Huntington
- Division-State Champions
1. Bill Warren
 2. Leo Schley
 3. Ed Pennington, WVU

MEN'S SABRE

Open

1. Jim Phillips, Salle Palaz
 2. Kevin Haffey, SPFC
 3. Wes Morrow, Pleasant Hills Fencing Club
- Division-State Champions
1. Ed Pennington, WVU
 2. Bob Wilcoff, WVU
 3. Kevin Moore, WVU

MEN'S FOIL

Open

1. Wes Morrow, PHFC
 2. Jay Michaels, Carnegie Mellon University (CMU)
 3. Kevin Haffey, SPFC
- Division-State Champions
1. Kevin Craig, WVU
 2. Ed Pennington, WVU
 3. Leo Schley, Huntington

WOMEN'S EPEE

Open

1. Marguerite Evanhoff, PHFC
 2. Miriam Whitworth, CMU
 3. Cathy Hayford, WVU
- State Champions
1. Cathy Hayford
 2. Debbie Keener, WVU
 3. Frances Spalding, WVU

WOMEN'S SABRE

Open

1. Miriam Whitworth, CMU
 2. Susan Sokoll, Va. Tech Fencing Club
 3. Jane Fisk, CMU
- State Champions
1. Velda Frisco, WVU
 2. Dawn Hewitt, WVU
 3. Ann Piper, WVU

NORTH ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATES

by
Kevin Granville

The 27th annual North Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships were held on March 4, 1978 at the Johns Hopkins University for the first time in conference history. Penn State University repeated as conference 3-weapon champion, placing all six men in the individual finals and winning all three individual titles for the second year in a row—but with three different men. William Paterson College took the foil and epee team

titles but weakness in sabre re 3rd-place tie with St. John's Univ to the league this year. Pace Univ placed with its overall good balance wound up fourth, while Johns Ho bad luck with two injuries and co better than fifth. Summary of resu

TEAM EVENTS

	F	E
PENN STATE	17	16
WILLIAM PATERSON	19	19
ST. JOHN'S	15	17
PACE	16	16
JOHNS HOPKINS	9	16
SETON HALL	5	11
NEW JERSEY TECH	7	8
SUNY-BUFFALO	8	8
RUTGERS (AT NEWARK)	10	7
ROCHESTER TECH	7	8
MONTCLAIR STATE	16	0
JERSEY CITY STATE	3	5

INDIVIDUAL FINALS

EPEE	1-HARRIS, PSU	2-HAN 3-PESTO, JHU	4-BROWN BARONE, SJU	6-RHOADES, WPC	7-WPC.				
FOIL	1-BOHL, PSU (4/1)	2-T WPC (3/2)	3-FRANNICO (3/2)	4-GONZALEZ, RI	5-PRESTON, PU (2/3)	6-SJU (1/4).			
SABRE	1-LEAR, PSU (6,	POTOPOWICZ, SJU	MAROTTA, PU (3/3)	4-M SJU (3/3)	5-WESSNER, M	6-GRAHAM, JHU (2/5)	7-PSU (1/5)	8-CORDTS, JI	withdrew/injury).

MID-ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATES BY COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY

The College of William & Mary (the Mid-Atlantic Collegiate Fencing Association (MACFA) title for the second year. A balanced performance of 1 each weapon enabled the W. & M to edge out Johns Hopkins University and Tech, who tied for second place behind W. & M.

MID ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATES

This 27th annual championship tournament was decided in the final bout, which Wm. & Mary sophomore epeeist, John Snyder won for the overall title.

Snyder's win also gave Wm. & Mary the Epee Team title, the only weapon trophy to elude them the previous year. However, this year they were forced to relinquish the foil team trophy to Stevens Tech, and to give up the sabre team trophy, which they shared last year with Johns Hopkins, to a superior Hopkins squad which lost but 1 bout in 18 this year to gain sole possession.

In the individual finals, sabreman Greg Hasyn of Temple was the one fencer to successfully defend his title. Each winner of the individual titles was undefeated in the final round. Individual Results:

Foil: 1st, Eric Newman (Hopkins); 2nd, Ian Roberts (Temple); 3rd, Kerry Maletsky (Stevens).

Epee: 1st, John Snyder (Wm. & Mary); 2nd, John Reilly (Wm. & Mary); 3rd, Robert Hendry (Temple).

MACFA TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

School	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total Wins
William & Mary	13	13	13	39
John Hopkins	11	10	17	38
Steven Tech	15	9	14	38
Drew	12	11	12	35
Temple	11	10	11	32
Muhlenburg	7	12	1	20
George Mason	5	6	9	20
Haverford	8	6	5	19
Lafayette	4	10	2	16
Maryland-BaltimoreCo.	4	4	3	6

Coach of the Year honors went to Dick Oles of John Hopkins. The Tournament was hosted by Univ. of Maryland, Balt. Co. Next year's 28th Annual Championships is scheduled to be held in Lafayette College.

Sabre: 1st, Greg Hasyn (Temple); 2nd, Paul Cordts (Hopkins); 3rd, Streamson Chua (Hopkins).

THE FENCING CLUB OF DENVER

by Cathy Jackson

Opening its new facilities in January of this year, the Fencing School of Denver offers a club designed by fencers for fencers. A special floor, mirrors, weapon racks, four lounge areas - all contribute to the feeling that this privately owned club is really a special place to fence.

The membership is enthusiastic - so much so that a group spent two weeks in February training at the Racing Club in France with European masters. Mel North, master of the Fencing School of Denver, is a believer in that type of workshop. He is planning to include European masters in the school's annual seminar for fencers in August.

Over 100 people are currently enrolled in the school's fencing courses and results are beginning to show in Colorado and in national events.

Colorado has the potential to become the center of U.S. Fencing, Maestro North feels. All fencers visiting the area are cordially invited to check out this bold statement and to enjoy the hospitality of the Fencing School at 5702 East Colfax Avenue in Denver.

Results of 50th Annual Big Ten Fencing Championships

Team Places

1st	Wisconsin	40 Pts
2nd	Ohio State	30
3rd	Illinois	29
4th	Michigan State	23
5th	Northwestern	12

Foil:

1. Dean Rose, Wisconsin
2. George Socha, Wisconsin
3. Ken Lavelle, Illinois
4. Kurt Hunker, Ohio State

Epee:

1. Steve Vandenberg, Wisconsin
2. Paul Tung, Ohio State
3. Bryan Peterman, Michigan State
4. Mike Pacini, Illinois

Sabre:

1. Chris Thomas, Michigan State
2. Bill Goleman, Ohio State
3. John Hou, Wisconsin
4. Kevin Cawley, Illinois

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BLUE RIDGE FENCING CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS

The 10th annual BRFC championship tournament was held this year at Merc Academy.

Team Results:

3-WEAPON TEAM (CASTELLO PLAQUE)	TRI-WEAPON (Boys' Club)
EPEE TEAM (DELADRIER TROPHY)	TRI-WEAPON (Markowitz, Parrott, Vauls)
FOIL TEAM (OLES TROPHY)	TRI-WEAPON (Blackwell, O'Neill, Rockliff)
SABRE TEAM (BUJNOVSZKY TROPHY)	FROSTBURG FENCERS (Cordts, Crawley, Jablon)

Results of the finals:

FOIL INDIVIDUAL:	1) BLACKWELDER, AMA (5/0) 2) O'NEILL, TWC (4/1) 3) DAVIDSON, AMA (3/2) 4) BRITTEN, AMA (2/3) 5) COLBURN, AMA (1/4) 6) GARDNER, AMA (0/5)
EPEE INDIVIDUAL:	1) VAULS, TWC (5/0) 2) LAINGEN, MA (3/2, +6) 3) PARROTT, MA (3/2, +2) 4) COMER, FF (3/2, -2) 5) SPANIEL, FF (1/4) 6) SCOTT, AMA (0/5)
SABRE INDIVIDUAL:	1) FRIEDBERG, TWC (5/0) 2) HARRIS, AMA (4/1) 3) CRAWLEY, MA (3/2) 4) CORDTS, FF (2/3) 5) THOMPSON, TWC (1/4) 6) FINDLEY, FF (0/5)
ALL-CONFERENCE SELECTIONS:	BLACKWELDER, O'NEILL, VAULS, LAINGEN, PARROTT, AND CRAWLEY.
GIRLS' POOL:	1) FULTON, LUCINDA (5/0)

The Giorgio Santelli Trophy Meet

by
Natalie Goodhartz

The Seasons Racquet Club of Rochester, New York, provided an excellent facility for the first annual Giorgio Santelli Trophy Meet. This competition has been initiated as a tribute to the enormous work which Maestro Santelli has done to develop fencing as a sophisticated and aesthetic sport both in the United States and Internationally, as well as a "thank you" from those of his students who will never be great but whose lives have nevertheless been enriched through his efforts. His analytical skills and exacting standards have generated, in those who have had the pleasure of studying with him, a love for the sport and a lasting appreciation for the beauty of good fencing.

For its first year this meet, held 19 November, 1977 and sponsored by the Western New York Division, was limited to men's and women's foil. It is anticipated that in the future epee and sabre will be included. The

excellent directing by Gillian Sheen Donaldson, Barbi Lare, and Steve Cook, and the armouring skills of Sandra Vanderstoep helped us to achieve the quality of organization for which we had hoped. Perpetual trophies donated by Giorgio and Betty Santelli were awarded to the winners of each event.

Finalists

Women's Foil: 1. Sharon Dibiase (Salle Czisar) 2. Stella de Sauer (Pleasant Hills FC) 3. Toby Burke (Rochester FC) 4. Diane Frank (Cornell) 5. Barbara Jeschke (Toronto) 6. Cindy Piester (Seasons RC)

Men's Foil: 1. Jean Elie (Elmira) 2. Gabor Galgo (Brockport) 3. Steven Khinoy (Rochester FC) 4. Wilhelm Jeschke (Toronto) 5. Clifford Mosher (Utica) 6. Mark Paige (Utica) 7. Guy di Paulo (Pleasant Hills FC)

Santelli Trophy Winners and Finalists



Photo by Lare

TABLE

Cont'd

Major European and North American Epee Tourna

Month	Europe	North America*
September		Terre Des Hommes (Ca)
October		Epee D'Or (Canada)
		Cornell Open (N.Y.)
November		Cleveland Grand Prix
		Csizar Invitational (Phila)
		Michel Alaux (N.Y.)
December		Intl. Squad Trial (N.Y.)
January	Spreafico (It.)	Texas International
February	Monal (Fr.)	N.Y. Athletic Club
	Martini (G.B.)	Invitational
March	Grand Prix Bern (Switz.)	Intl. Squad Trial (Cal.)
April	Heidenheim Pokal (Ger.)	Governor General (Can)
May	Charles Martel (Fr.)	

WORLD OR OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

*The author apologizes for not listing certain tournaments that may be considered "i" by other fencers. As the AFLA has not identified which are important, the list is a re author's humble judgment.

Official Strips and Equipment of the:

1976 Olympic Games - Montreal, Canada
1977 Modern Pentathlon World Championship-San Antonio, Texas
1978 Balkan Games-Split, Yugoslavia
1979 Mediterranean Games-Split, Yugoslavia
ECAC, NCAA, US Nationals, Canadian Nationals

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