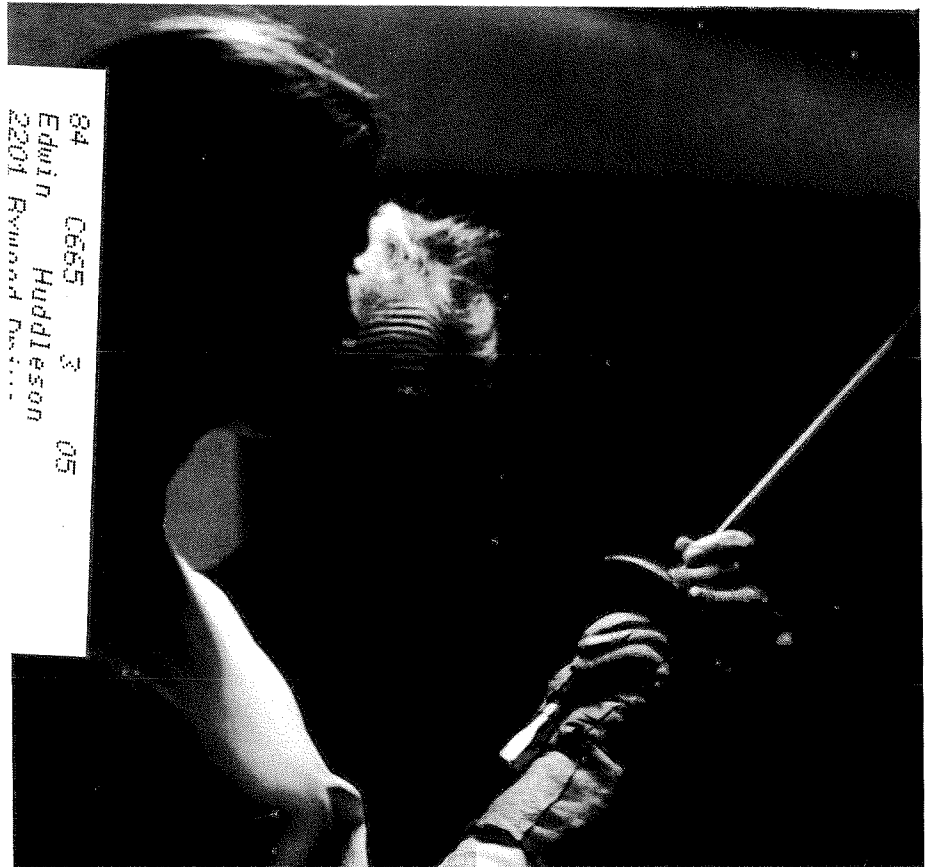


American FENCING

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1981
VOLUME 33 No. 1



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Editor: Mary T. Huddleson

Business Manager: Dwight Chew

Art Director: Diane King

Policy Board: Emily B. Johnson, Ralph Golds-
tein, (*Editor Emeritus*), William Latzko, Eleanor
Turney, Dwight Chew, Mary Huddleson.

Send all contributions and correspondence to:

AMERICAN FENCING

2201 Bywood Drive
Oakland, CA 94602

AFLA President: Emily B. Johnson, 1250 Ellis
St., #11, San Francisco CA 94109

AFLA Secretary: Eleanor Turney, 601 Curtis St.,
Albany Ca 94706

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NOV/DEC	OCT 10	DEC 1
JAN/FEB	DEC 10	FEB 1
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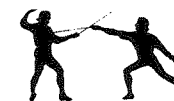
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ON THE COVER.

The first prize in our photo contest
Personalities is titled "A Fencing
photographer Bruce Repko from V
sachusetts. Anne Reeves and Cliff
subjects of his study. See Editorial
test notes.

EDITORIAL


Every competitive fencer and every official should pay particular attention in this issue to the **New Penalty Rules** (pp. 16 & 17) which become effective on November 1, 1981. As is pointed out in the text by William Goering, Chairman of the Officials' Commission, no new offenses are devised, but penalty applications are substantially changed. The center pages of this **AMERICAN FENCING** should be taken out, zéroxed, carried about in one's pocket, laminated to hang on club walls, displayed prominently at competitions, and otherwise widely distributed and digested. It will take both thought and practice to get accustomed to the new rules.

We also call your attention to a new contribution which we hope will continue on a regular basis: a **Coaches' Column** on page 22, by John Geraci, President of the National Fencing Coaches Association.


This month the first of four winning photos is displayed on our cover. The contest was judged by a panel of three: our Art Director, a

four-time national champion, and an amateur photographer. We also present here some of the runners-up photos, whose excellence gave a good deal of trouble to our judges in trying to select the winners. The judges were instructed to make their decisions on the basis of photographic merit, without regard for reproductive qualities, name of photographer, or name of subject. More of the interesting results of their decisions will appear in later issues of **AMERICAN FENCING**.

---MTH



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From the President

by Emily Johnson

Alas and alack - The mail vote of the Board of Directors on the issue of holding the Nationals earlier than usual was 41 in favor of the earlier date and 44 opposed. Since this is too important an issue to be decided on "indicators" it has been put on the Agenda for the September 26, 1981 Board of Directors meeting. I am sorry for the delay, but I did everything I could. By the time you read this, the decision will have been made.

Having to write this column so far in advance of publication creates a problem. If I try to titillate you with a fencing whodunit, it falls flat. The denouement is published before the plot thickens. And so I fall back on the same old topic, money.

There seems to be an illusion loose in the land that this country is filled with individuals, corporations, and foundations, willing - no - eager to toss us great quantities of moolah, gelt, clamskins, bread or, tritely, money. John Carpuso's excellent "Feasibility Study" has laid that ghost to rest. Every division has a copy or should have a copy. If not, let me know. Study it. It is filled with blunt truth. The fact is that most people consider ours to be an elitist sport (which is one reason for the name change) and not a suitable recipient for their limited funds. We know that this is not true, so it is up to us to try to change that perception of us. However, in the meantime . . .

People give money to people and not to causes in which they have no interest. How many pieces of "Help the One-Eyed Walrus Fund" mail do you throw away unopened? Idle daydreams of large unsolicited checks are a waste of everyone's time. It is up to us to raise money from ourselves and from people we know and not waste our dreams and fantasies on unfruitful, unfulfillable hopes.

We have started a pilot project in Men's Foil to take place in Portland, Oregon. We are asking some of our top men foilists to devote a year to intensive training with Yves Auriol as coach. The Olympic Fencing Committee has appropriated a relatively small amount of money and Colleen Olnev is

trying to raise the rest. It isn't € people for money, but she is € even put the bite on me. If I can check so can you. It's up to us to own sport.

There are no guarantees of success in a project such as this, but if we wait in fencing internationally it is through this type of project. Instead we fence against those who devote their waking hours to fencing, v them that tiny edge that makes fence. We are asking a great deal who will give up much of their life pate in this project. Let us show c ation by helping to fund it.

What about the other weapon not showing favoritism. To start a this requires a lot of time and e part of someone who cares eno Colleen cares. If the results ar and the money comes in, then I h extend it next year.

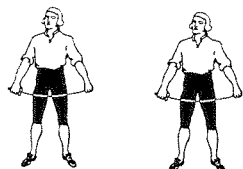
Colleen's address is: Colleen (SE 117th, Portland, Ore, 97216 check payable to AFLA and m: The money is not going to come tansom; it has to come from t You and me. Show that you ca sides which, it's tax deductible.

How do we get away from our age? We are the poorest group that I have ever known. Changin is a start. (Keep practicing: L A.F.L.A.) Changing our logo fr feathered cavalier will be a hel after the media to publish resu tures will do a bit. Please help t stand that this is an extremely sport, but that it is at the same tin sport. Be patient with cuteness steer the reporters away from ences to d'Artagnan. Our metho always seems to bother them, a having the lower score being t unique to fencing. Tell them it's l it becomes understandable.

One of our problems, of course, audience rarely knows who is fe

can you identify with and cheer for an anonymous figure that may or may not be the same one you were cheering for last time? That is why I am urging that fencers be permitted to have their names across the back of their jackets if they wish. The size and design should follow rigid specifications. I don't want anyone to go on the strip looking like a hippy van. And it should be purely voluntary. This is against the international rules, but we don't have to follow such rules in our own competitions. Other rules, yes.

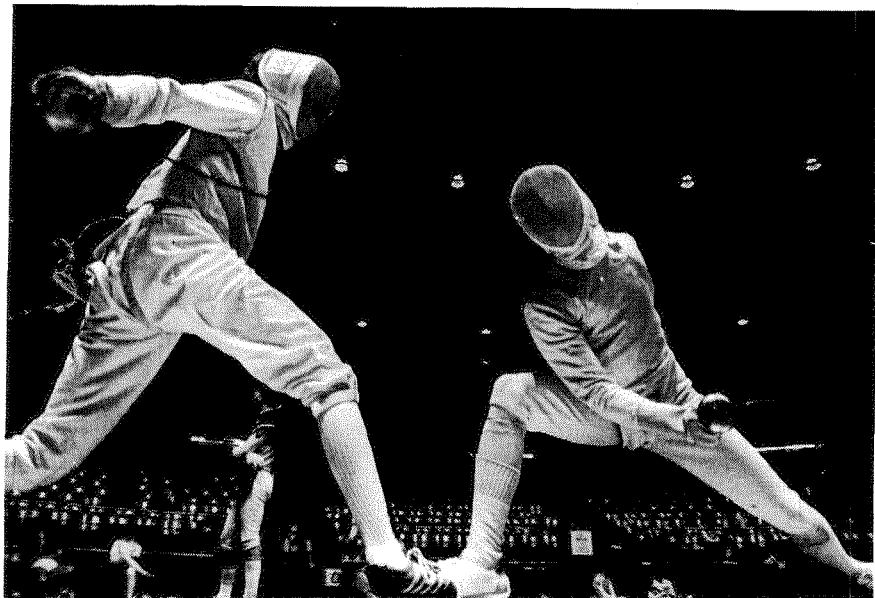
What are your suggestions? Write the Editor of American Fencing. Type it. Make it as succinct as possible. All of you out there might as well send off two letters at the same time. One to Colleen, of course, containing a check and the other to the magazine telling us how to get away from the elitist image. Thanks.



NATIONAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Burton Moore, 8 Pin Oak Lane, Westport, CT 06880, has been appointed the Chairman of the Nominating Committee to nominate candidates for the office of President, Executive Vice-President, two additional Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and National Division Director of the AFLA (USFA) for a two year term of office to commence August 1, 1982. (see our By-laws, ARTICLE XI). Anyone who desires to be considered by the Nominating Committee for any of these positions should notify Mr. Moore by November 15, 1981 in writing.

Peter Marcus (left vs. unknown opponent at the 1981 National U-19 Men's Foil. Photo by Larry Price, Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.



1981 - 82 CALENDAR OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE U.S.

DATE	WEAPON	EVENT, PLACE	N.A.I
Dec. 5	WF	Michel Alaux, New York, NY	
Dec. 6	WS, WE	Michel Alaux, New York, NY	
Dec. 6	E	Csiszar Open, Phila., PA	
Dec. 13	MF	Michel Alaux, New York, NY	
Dec. 19	S	Kadar Open, Cleveland, OHIO	
Jan. 9	MF	D'Asaro Open, San Jose, CA	
Jan. 10	WF	D'Asaro Open, San Jose, CA	
Jan. 17	S	Pillar, New York, NY	
Jan. ??	E	Pentathlon, San Antonio, TX	
Feb. 6	S	Mardi Gras, New Orleans, LA	
Feb. 13-15		National U-20, U-16 Champs., Los Angeles, CA	
Mar. 6-7		IFA/ECAC Men's Collegiate Champs., New Haven, C	
Mar. 13	E	General Dynamics, Los Angeles, CA	
Mar. 14	ET	General Dynamics, Los Angeles, CA	
Mar. 18-20		NCAA Men's Fencing Championships	
Mar. 20	WF	Helene Mayer, Oakland, CA	
Mar. 21	WFT	Helene Mayer, Oakland, CA	
Mar. 25-27		NCAA Women's Championships, Indiana	
Mar. 28	MF	Chicago Land Open, Chicago, Ill	
Apr. 1-3	WF	AIAW Collegiate Champs., Penn. St., PA	
Apr. 2-4	S	International FIE "A" Sabre, Sabre TM, NY, NY	
Apr. 7-12		World Under-20 Championships, Argentina	
Apr. 11		Easter Sunday	
Apr. 17	WF	Csiszar Open, Phila., PA	
Apr. 24	MF	Cherry Blossom, Fairfax, VA	
Apr. 25	E	Cherry Blossom, Fairfax, VA	
July 23-31		NATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL, Indianapolis, IN	

MAJOR CANADIAN TOURNAMEN

DATE	EVENT	PLACE	
Oct. 10	London Heroes, London, Ontario		MF, N
Oct. 31	Epee D'Or; Fleuret D'Or, Montreal		ME, V
Nov. 7	Heineken Sabre, Ottawa		MS
Feb. 20-21	Ottawa Shield		MF, N
Mar. 20-21	Cup Du Quebec, Quebec City		MS, N
Apr. 3-4	Governor General Cup, Ottawa		ME, N

1982 INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

"A" CATEGORY EVENTS

WOMEN'S FOIL

Guppigen	Germany	"Staufeland Turnier"	Feb. 20-21
Turin	Italy	"Trophee Caisse d'Epargne de Turin Carito"	Mar. 6-7
Minsk	Russia	"Coupe de Bielorussie"	Apr. 15-18
Paris	France	"Challenge Leon Jeanty"	May 1-2
Como	Italy	"Trofeo Esperia"	May 15-16

MEN'S FOIL

Paris	France	"Challenge Martini"	Jan. 30-31
Venice	Italy	"Challenge de la Ville de Venice"	Feb. 27-28
Paris	France	"Challenge Adrien Rommel"	Mar. 13-14
Budapest	Hungary	"Challenge Tilly"	Apr. 4
Bonn	Germany	"Challenge Lowe von Bonn"	May 1-2

EPEE

Paris	France	"Challenge Rene Monal"	Feb. 13-14
London	England	"Challenge Martini"	Mar. 6
Legnano	Italy	"Trofeo Carroccio"	Mar. 20-21
Berne	Switzerland	"Grand Prix de Berne"	Apr. 3-4
Heidenheim	Germany	"Heidenheimer Pokal"	Apr. 17-18
Poitiers	France	"Challenge Charles Martel"	May 22-23
Budapest	Hungary	"Challenge Tokay Express"	Dec. 4-5

SABRE

Moscow	Russia	"Sabre de Moscou"	Jan. 22-25
Budapest	Hungary	"Coupe Hungaria"	Feb. 6-7
Varsovie	Poland	"Challenge Otto Finski"	Feb. 27-28
Hannovre	Germany	"Grand Prix de Hannover"	Mar. 20-21
New York	USA	"Tournoi International"	Apr. 2-4
Padoue	Italy	"Trofeo Luxardo"	May 8-9

FUTURE INTERNATIONAL DATES

1982 WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Apr. 7-12
1982 WORLD SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS, Mexico City, Mexico	July ?????????
1983 WORLD SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS, Vienna, Austria	July 20-30
1983 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES, Caracas, Venezuela	August 20- Sept. 3
1984 OLYMPIC GAMES, Los Angeles, CA	July 28-August 12

AFLA (USFA) NATIONAL POINT STANDINGS

Based on North America Circuit Points + 1981 Nationals

+ World Championships* *

SABRE		PTS.	MEN'S EPEE	
1.	P. Reilly	536	1.	L. Shelley
2.	P. Westbrook	468	2.	G. Losey
3.	S. Lekach	444	3.	P. Schifrin
4.	E. House	412	4T	G. Masin
5.	J. Glucksman	408	4T	J. Moreau
6.	A. Orban	364	6.	T. Glass
7T	S. Blum	334	7.	P. Pesthy
7T	M. Sullivan	334	8T	R. Hurme
9.	G. G.-Rivas	312	8T	H. Farley (30)*
10.	P. Friedberg	288	10.	R. Marx
11.	S. Mormando	256	11.	R. Hurley
12.	G. Bartos	215	12.	R. Frenson
13.	F. Nagorney	182	13.	R. Nieman
14.	J. Marotta	137	14.	R. Yarrison
15.	T. Losonczy	136	15.	D. Adams
16.	W. Goering	100	16.	J. Elliott
17.	Y. Sohn	96	17.	W. Dragonetti
18.	D. Goldberg	94	18.	R. Bhinder
19.	J. Fazekas	78	19.	J. Melcher
20T	W. Yung	68	20.	D. Wells
20T	C. Gall	68	21.	M. Storm
20T	L. Mora	68	22.	J. Metcalfe
23.	P. Potopowicz	64	23.	G. Von Seggern
24.	G. Chiang	60	24.	B. Jugan
MEN'S FOIL		PTS.	WOMEN'S FOIL	
1.	M. Marx (28) **	502	1.	J. Angelakis (22)**
2.	G. Massialas	444	2.	J. Ellingson
3.	M. Smith	432	3.	H. Konecny
4.	G. Nonomura (30) **	410	4.	D. Waples
5.	J. Nonna	376	5.	V. Bradford
6.	J. Bukantz	322	6.	E. Chervis
7.	E. McNamara	268	7.	M. Miller
8.	P. Burchard	248	8.	S. Moriates
9.	H. Hambarzumian	240	9.	C. McClellan
10.	A. Flom	236	10.	C. Handelman
11.	D. Crable	224	11.	S. Everson
12.	J. Tichacek	212	12.	S. Monplaisir
13.	B. Jugan	208	13.	A. Metkus
14.	P. Des Georges	198	14.	I. Maskal
15.	L. Siegel	162	15T	C. Massiala
16.	M. McCahey	156	15T	R. Botengan
17.	P. Gerard	150	17.	J. Faulkner
18.	M. Lang	148	18.	C. Blodeaux
19.	E. Wright	144	19.	P. Walbridge
20.	P. Schmidt	136	20.	T. Hurley
21.	P. Bennett	126	21T	S. Badders
22.	J. Bonacorda	112	21T	N. Latham
23.	J. Shamash	108	23.	S. Johnson
24T	D. Blayney	104	24	M. Sonnenfeld
24T	B. Thomas	104		

NATIONAL JUNIOR POINT STANDINGS

Based on 1981 Under-19 National Championships

July, 1981

MEN'S EPEE		PTS.	MEN'S SABRE		PTS.
1.	B. Storm	25	1.	M. Lofton	25
2.	C. Mortenson	18	2.	M. D'Asaro	18
3.	A. Queroni	16	3.	J. Edwards	16
4.	E. Babitsky	14	4.	R. Wilson	14
5.	G. McMullen	12	5.	J. Grinzayd	12
6.	J. Pitt	10	6.	D. Donadio	10
7.	S. Hollenbeck	5	7.	M. Higgs-Coulthard	5
8.	R. Mellen	4	8.	Y. Cheung	4
9.	J. Popp	3	9.	C. Brown	3
10.	P. Marcus	2	10.	R. Haver	2
11.	S. Trevor	1	11.	M. Janis	1
12.	E. Ellert	1	12.	B. Kogler	1

WOMEN'S FOIL		PTS.	MEN'S FOIL		PTS.
1.	J. Angelakis	25	1.	N. Rosario	25
2.	C. Bilodeaux	18	2.	D. Valsamis	18
3.	A. Metkus	16	3.	D. Miller	16
4.	M. Madon	14	4.	M. Weeks	14
5T	S. Hill	11	5.	S. Kogler	12
5T	H. Valkavich	11	6.	C. Higgs-Coulthard	10
7.	M. Fabian	5	7.	C. Balestracci	5
8.	C. Bosco	4	8.	A. Yuffa	4
9.	I. Hamori	2½	9.	S. Trevor	3
9T	C. Hamori	2½	10.	K. Hunter	2
11.	H. Taylor	1	11.	M. VanderVelden	1
12.	A. Reeves	1	12.	W. Wheeler	1

NEWS NOTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At its Special Meeting (June 1981), the A.F.L.A. Board of Directors, in its calmer moments, made the following decisions:

The fee to petition for direct entry into Championships was raised from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Both the number of petitions and the cost of their processing have risen over the years.

Changes in Fencing Rules (already in effect in 1980):

Accidents - Indispositions - Withdrawal of a fencer

50. If a fencer is the victim of an accident that has been duly verified, the Director may allow him one single period of **10 minutes** maximum in order to put himself in condition to

51. In case of one or several indispositions that have been duly verified, the Director may grant the fencer one single rest period of **5 minutes** maximum in the course of the team match, or the same pool, or during the bouts by direct elimination.

Change in Operations Manual, Classification of Fencers. In a competition with a direct elimination final of eight fencers, all eight are entitled to receive a higher classification, if otherwise eligible. Other, more far-reaching classification changes are to be considered at the next Board meeting.

★ ★ ★

NIC TOTH RETIRES

Nic Toth retired this year as head fencing coach of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Dur-

WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES

by Irwin Bernstein, Captain/Ma

1. Background

The World University Games is the strongest multi-sport competition other than the Olympics. The other serious sports minded countries take full cognizance of this and place great propoganda value on their successes in them, while integrating the selection and preparation of their teams into their Olympic development systems. We must do the same; the U.S. Olympic Committee is coming to realize this.

Since the 1977 Games, our fencing team has been selected in accordance with our Olympic point system and we have therefore been in the forefront of USA National Governing Bodies in using the Games as a worthwhile international experience for our potential Olympians. This year followed that pattern.

2. Overview

Although we came through with some good performances at times, we were not able to reach the top 16 in any individual event or the top 8 in any team event. The organization of the competition was good and the officiating was quite satisfactory, even though few of the more well known international officials participated. Carl Schwende's presence on the Directoire Technique gave us easy access to that body and our specific requests on officials were usually honored. The approach to equipment inspection was quite reasonable; we were turned down on 1 mask and 4 vests because some of our fencers tried to get by with old, much used, items, but we had no other significant equipment problems. There were no booths selling equipment but the usual informal dealings with Eastern Bloc countries went on.

3. Men's Foil

With current World and Olympic Champion Vladimir Smirnov and many time former champion, Alexander Romankov, the Russians figured to dominate the event. However, Petru Kuki of Roumania placed second (behind Smirnov) and Frederico Cervi of Italy beat Romankov for third in the Individuals and Italy took the Team 9-7 when Boris Famenko lost all 4 for USSR. Significant for us, third went to Cuba!

The top American performance posted by Greg Massialas who reached the round of 16 by only 1 received. Greg was 4-0 in the first (including a win over Romankov) and the second round. His 1-4 record in the round would have been good enough had won 5-1 in his final bout; he led 4 was hit once more before closing combat. Mike Marx went 3-1 in the first but went out by 1 touch with 2-3 in the second. Mark Smith advanced with 2-2 from opening round but went out with two indicators at 2-3 in the second (after beating 5-2).

Our Team performance was full of surprises. Seeded second in a 3 team pool drew South Korea as our first match were defeated 9-7 by a fast, attacking (Marx 3-1, Massialas 2-2, Bukantz 1-1 1-3, Nonomura 0-2). Then, we pulled upset to advance from the preliminary defeating the overall fourth seed, Poland (Massialas 3-1, Nonomura 3-1, Smith Marx 1-3). Our final match came against East Germany, which narrowly edged and 8 touch advantage to deny advancement to the round of 8 (Nonomura Smith 2-1, Massialas 2-2, Marx 0-4). We tied for 9th, as reflected in the standings. George Nonomura recovered from a start to really spark our team in our last matches.

4. Women's Foil

The medals for the individuals went to Ana Dimitrenko, USSR; Roumania and Flora Khaldavaeva, The Team event was won by Roumania USSR, with Hungary third.

Jana Angelakis was the only one of us to reach the second round when she from a slow start to record 2-3 with two touch indicators. She was eliminated second round at 1-4. Joy Ellingson contention until the last touch of the pool went out with 1-4 and Hope Konecny got going and lost all 5.

With the dreadful seeding that resulted from the Individuals, our team drew and Cuba, along with Sweden, in a pool. We lost 11-5 to China (Angelakais 3-1, Marx 2-2, Weeks 1-2, Ellingson 0-4).

to Cuba (Angelakis 3-1, Konecny 1-2, Waples 1-3, Ellingson 0-1, Bradford 0-4) and were eliminated, before defeating Sweden 10-6 (Angelakis 4-0, Bradford 2-2, Konecny 2-2, Waples 2-2). As evident from the records Jana really hit her stride in the team event.

5. Sabre

This event was won by Giovanni Scalzo of Italy, with Andrei Alashan of USSR, second, and Vasili Etropolski of Bulgaria, third. The Team title went to Italy by 8-8 and 4 touches over USSR, with Roumania, third.

Paul Friedberg was our only entry to advance to the second round (which, in sabre, was right before the round of 16). He compiled a 3-2 record in round one and 1-4 in round two. Mike Sullivan, hurt by some loose calls in his first bout, rallied to a 2-2 mark but was eliminated by 2 touches. George Gonzalez-Rivas was in contention throughout his pool but went out at 2-3.

Our Team drew France and Roumania in the preliminary pool and was never able to really put any pressure on them, losing 11-5 to each of them. Against France, it was Gonzalez-Rivas 2-2, Mormando 2-2, Sullivan 1-3, Friedberg 0-2, Marotta 0-2 while against Roumania it was Mormando 2-2, Friedberg 1-3, Sullivan 1-3, Marotta 0-1, Gonzalez-Rivas 0-3. Steve Mormando's fighting spirit earned him victories over the stars of the two teams, Lamour (of France) and Mustata (of Roumania) who had placed 5th and 6th respectively in the Individuals.

6. Epee

Former Notre Damer Bjoerne Vaeggoe of Sweden topped Oliver Longlet of France, with Erno Kolczonay of Hungary, third. The Team title went to Roumania over Switzerland, with France, third, after a series of upsets.

Our best overall performer was Lee Shelley, who had been 7th in 1977 and 9th in 1979. Lee won 3 of 4 in his first pool (in which Harmenberg the Olympic Champ, from Sweden, went out), and was 3-2 in the second. His 2-3 record with 17/19 indicator seemed to assure him of promotion to the round of 16 since Nigon of Switzerland could only displace him with a 5-0 win over pool's hottest fencer, Andreoli of Italy. Then we witnessed (and unsuccessfully tried to abort) an outrageous example of international cheating as the Italian gave the Swiss a 5-0 gift (to place him at 2-3 and 16/18). It appeared to have been a prearranged

devastating as we lost our only chance for a significant result. To those readers who may be shocked by this, it should be understood that this is not an uncommon practice in Europe. Our fencers are usually not familiar with it nor are we capable of the same kind of treachery, but we must learn to cope with it.

Bob Marx scored 3-1 in the first round but 0-5 in the second. Peter Schiffrin could not find his game and went out 1-3, with his only victim being Kolczonay.

Our Team was seeded third in a four team pool, drawing Hungary, Austria, and South Korea. In the crucial first match, we rose to the occasion and upset Austria 10-6 (Shelley 4-0, Schiffrin 3-1, Marx 3-1, Adams 0-2, Dragonetti 0-2). Continuing strongly against South Korea, we won 12-4 to assure advancement (Adams 4-0, Schiffrin 3-1, Marx 2-2, Shelley 2-1, Dragonetti 1-0). Hungary then proved too good and retained their top position in the pool by 9-3 (Schiffrin 2-1, Shelley 1-2, Dragonetti 0-1, Marx 0-2, Adams 0-3). In the ensuing direct elimination match to reach the round of 8, we lost to France by 9-4 (Shelley 2-2, Schiffrin 1-2, Adams 1-2, Dragonetti 0-1, Marx 0-2) and finished #10.

7. Conclusion and Acknowledgments

This report will appear all too familiar to regular readers of AMERICAN FENCING and should serve as a reminder that we are capable of good performances but we must do something different to prepare our teams to perform well more consistently in the world of international competition, which still seems like a strange planet too often to some of us.

I was fortunate to have a very experienced and competent cadre with this team. Henry Harutunian, designated Head Coach for this team, along with Yves Auriol, 1979 Head Coach, and Mike D'Asaro, 1977 Head Coach, and Super Armorer Joe Byrnes not only fulfilled their own responsibilities, but also pitched in as necessary to enable me to perform in my dual role. Our official, Al Davis, was employed extensively and with very favorable evaluations; once again he enhanced our status with some of the right people in fencing. Thanks are also due to the USOC staff on the scene for their prodigious efforts and to the Olympic Fencing Committee for giving me this opportunity for a very memorable experience.

★ ★ ★

U. S. F. A. A NEW NAME, A NEW DIRECTION

by Carla-Mae Rich

This past year has seen a change in direction with the establishment of the North American circuit of events. This circuit was established to achieve a critically important goal -- that of providing our top fencers with stronger competition throughout the season beyond fencing one another in a "closed" event. Why? It was done to provide a sounder base by which we could select our best fencers to represent the U.S. in major international events: World Championships, Pan-American Games and Olympic Games.

Do we not have an even greater responsibility to improve the calibre of our best fencers in preparation for international competition?

We need to look at both our current top fencers and those who will comprise the future "top" fencers. We are limited in the amount we can do for our current top fencers. Although they can sharpen their skills, we need to recognize that major changes cannot be made to their fencing. At this stage, their primary need is increased exposure to international fencing throughout the year. Can we afford to do so?

We can become more concerned with the means in which we are helping the "future" top fencers. Do we truly assist them by sending them to the World Junior Championships on the basis of their performance in their peer group? Could we not better spend that money (cost of a full team to the World Juniors) by sending the top two from the Junior AFLA Championships to an international training camp during the summer? Are we getting the best value from our investment in the future of American fencing?

The USOC regards its financial backing of the under-developed sports as an investment. It needs positive proof that its investments are paying dividends. This can be shown only by acquiring medals or achieving improved international results. Medals not only provide the most positive feedback from the USOC's financial support but, more importantly, act as our strongest lever for continual backing from this body.

Should one of our goals be "grass roots" development? If we review other sports, it appears that growth of a sport is directly

related to the prestige of its top athletes. Prestige is gained by the prominence of athletes in each sport. With the assurance that a sport has an international status and that the U.S. is a world power or, at least, a substantial influence in the sport, the public becomes interested in that sport and that interest comes participation -- one only look at gymnastics and figure skating for evidence of this reaction. Public interest stimulates the participation of our country youth -- the means for developing a strong competitive base. In the U.S., we have a society and government which make it difficult to pattern our programs after European/Russian models, but we can take advantage of our differences to adapt methods to our way of life. With medals, we gain publicity; with publicity, we gain the interest of the public. We cannot buy publicity; we must earn it by being newsworthy. And in sports, medals and winning are newsworthy, not surviving as an undeveloped sport.

First and foremost, we must be concerned with survival as a sport, and not as a recreational activity. To survive as a sport, we must channel our efforts toward proven means by which we will garner medals. To do this, we must commit our limited financial resources to our potential sources of medals -- the best of those in the junior and senior ranks. We must expose the few arenas of top world fencing.

We have begun to hear more of what is available in Europe for our fencers. Through a summer youth camp in Italy, and a round training school in Germany. Perhaps we should investigate these for our fencers. We should be willing to select weapons or weapons in which we have the best potential between now and 1983, for we must not neglect the impact of the Pan-American Games (and "prestige").

We must take the time now to see where we are, where we are going, and where we must be by what time to survive!

NIC TOTTH RETIRES

Continued
From Page 10

con's men's teams won 192 matches and lost only 30, an outstanding Academy record.

Born in Hungary, Nic won the 1948 International Masters in sabre at Innsbruck, Austria. He was head coach of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon team in 1956 at the Melbourne Olympics.

Although retired from the Air Force, Nic continues to teach at the Pike's Peak Fencing Club in Colorado Springs and conducts clinics in different clubs and cities.

PROF. EDWARD LUCIA, LIFE MEMBER

From his coaching career at City College of New York, at his own club, Salle Lucia, and at Salle Santelli, **Professor Edward F. Lucia** produced, year after year, ranking fencers in every weapon, national champions and U.S. Olympic Team fencers. The Board unanimously elected Professor Lucia as Honorary Life Member of the A.F.L.A.. His name was put in motion by his pupil Steve Sobel, and seconded by his pupil, Harriet King.



William Reith (left) presents the awards at the 1981 National U-20 Sabre. Doug Powell (center) and Michael Loftin (right). Photo by Bruce Repko.

RADIO: RED HOT AND FREE

By C

One of the most effective tools at the disposal of any fencing club wishing to make its activities known is the radio. Measured in number of listeners and hours of broadcast time daily, radio is the most rewarding avenue open to our needs.

Federal law requires all stations to provide a certain number of minutes daily to non-profit groups and community activities. However, while the amount of time is specified by law there is little guidance concerning which groups will receive this free publicity. As a general rule announcements which offer the most to the stations projected audience have the greatest chance of being read on the air. Fencing's potential broad appeal allows these announcements to be worded in such a way as to be used on many different types of stations.

Public Service Announcements (PSA's) are also used by stations to make friends in the groups whose ads are read. Though the industry favors shorter ads, they make allowance for 15, 30, and 60 second "spots". Despite our feelings, fencing will have trouble earning those long, sixty second readings. In the New Orleans area we have had good response to our thirty second spots. This is long enough to "sell" fencing, but not too long to be rejected by the stations.

When writing PSA's keep two things in mind. First, the PSA's that get read on the air are often chosen by the individual announcer. Your ad must stand out from all the others, catch the DJ's eye and ear so he will want to read it on the air, on his show, to his audience.

We have found that playing on a local theme seems to work well. New Orleans is overrun with joggers and racquetball players. Working an angle like "If you're tired of jogging . . ." gives the announcer something to relate to, and his audience something to agree with.

Secondly, your ad must always state WHO should fence, WHY they should, WHERE they can, and HOW the listener can obtain more information. That may seem like a lot, but can be done in as little as fifteen seconds.

Here are three ads we have used successfully in our area:

*Public Service Announcement
For Immediate Release
15 Seconds*

The Lee Circle YMCA Fencing Club announces that a beginners class starting on ----- Fencing is open to all sexes, all ages and present ph. Have you always fancied you Flynn? For more information c YMCA.

*Public Service Announcement
For Immediate Release
30 Seconds*

Want to get in great shape boring and can't afford membership? Why not satisfy the and give fencing a try? The Fencing Club offers exercise that is fun, inexpensive. Fencing compares to swimming for conditioning, is fun for both sexes and is open to everyone. The challenge of chess, the romance of the sword as a

*Public Service Announcement
For Immediate Release
30 Seconds*

If you're out of shape and bored - if the company softball team either fun or exercise, why not Lee Circle YMCA? Fencing offers a great way to meet new people, of swimming, the mental challenge you've always wanted to try. F sport of the 80's. Call the YMCA.

It's best to distribute them in two ways. First, on a per person basis. Address it to the Publicist or the General Manager. Contact them for date and time guide at the top of the ad in capitals and double spaced.

It's also a good idea to use the announcement in letter form. Personalize it at as many stations as possible. These should have the top corner (PSA, Release guide) with the announcer's name typed in caps and double spaced. Send out a lot of these as well as on an offset or a good Xerox quality. Don't count on any one ad that is even a little un-

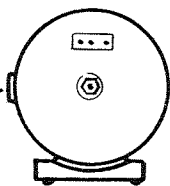
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5335 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, California, 90029

FROM THE OFFICIALS COMMISSION

by William Goering, Chairman

NEW PENALTY RULES

A complete restructuring of the penalty system became effective for all FIE tournaments on 1 January 1981. The AFLA Board of Directors voted to make this system effective for all AFLA tournaments on 1 November 1981, to incorporate the changes that have occurred since the initiation. Please read this article carefully so that you become familiar with these new rules, and, if you are an official, study them so that you can apply them properly.

The new rules introduce no new offenses nor do they allow anything that was previously prescribed. What is really changed is the manner in which warnings and penalties are applied. This is best understood by considering the chart on the opposite page, which has been approved by the Fencing Officials Commission for use in the United States. Each section of this chart is discussed separately.

A fencer who commits any of the offenses in the first group (M1-M8) receives a "minor* warning" specific to the offense and valid only for the bout. On a repetition of that specific offense in the same bout by the same fencer, a penalty of the immediate removal of a touch already scored is applied as follows. If the fencer at fault has scored a valid touch in the phrase during which the fault was committed, that touch is annulled. If the fencer at fault scores no touch in the phrase, one of the touches previously scored by the offending fencer is removed from the score. If the fencer at fault has scored no touches the next touch scored by that fencer is annulled. If the penalized fencer scores no touch that can be annulled, no subtraction is made in subsequent bouts nor from the overall indicator at the end of the pool. This system insures that the penalized fencer must score one or several more touches than normal to win the bout. Note that the removal of a touch cannot directly cause loss of the bout but may result in the loss of a bout if time has expired and the score is tied or at 5 all or 10 all in epee.

One deviation from this procedure is that any touch scored during turning the back during fencing is annulled even on the first infraction. Note also that the non-conforming material warning applies wholesale to the entire group of equipment faults and subsequent commission of any one of them constitutes a repetition, which requires the removal of a touch. Thus, if a fencer is warned for having no plastron and then presents a non-conforming weapon, the penalty is applied.

The offenses in the first group (M1-M8) are the only ones that call for the removal penalty. The remainder have entirely different sequences. A fencer who commits any one of the offenses in the second group (S9-a-f) receives a "severe warning" which is valid for the bout, but applies to all of the offenses in this group. If after the warning, any one of these offenses is committed in the same bout, the offending fencer receives a penalty touch which can cause the loss of the bout. In addition, any touch scored by the offending fencer in the first four cases is annulled every time it occurs independent of the warning or penalty touch. Thus, a fencer may have a touch annulled and receive a penalty touch all at once.

The offense in the next group (P1-P10) call for a "special warning" at the first infraction. This warning is valid for the pool, direct elimination bouts or team match and is specific to the particular offense. Penalties on repetition vary but include penalty touches, exclusion, and annulment of touches scored. These offenses are related to P13 and P14 in which the president may exclude a fencer with or without warning depending upon the severity of the offense.

The remaining offenses require immediate penalties without warnings. Note in the case of P11 and P12, a touch is annulled even if fencing has resumed. All of these latter offenses must be reported to the AFLA Executive Committee and any suspect equipment should be confiscated for examination by experts.

In this article, I have avoided comparing the new rules with the old, because we must forget the old and learn to apply the new

NO. FAULT PENALTY SEQUENCE

MINOR BOUT WARNING

NO.	FAULT	1	2	3
M1	Non-conforming material or no spare weapon	1+4	5	5
M2	Covering target	1	5 or 4	5 or 4
M3	Holding the electrical equipment	1	5 or 4	5 or 4
M4	Point on the strip (Epee only)	1	5 or 4	5 or 4
M5	Corps a' Corps (foil and sabre)	1	5 or 4	5 or 4
M6	Turning the back and running	1	5	5
M7	Turning the back during an action	1+4	4+5	4+5
M8	Raising the Mask	1	5	5

SEVERE BOUT WARNING

S 9a	Using the unarmed hand	2+4	4+6	4+6
S 9b	Corps a' Corps to avoid a touch (all 3 arms)	2+4	4+6	4+6
S 9c	Weapon in contact with the plastron (blocking)	2+4	4+6	4+6
S 9d	Fleche that jars the opponent (3 arms)	2+4	4+6	4+6
S 9e	Cross the lateral boundaries to avoid a touch	2	6	6
S 9f	Intentionally touching a surface not the valid target of the opponent (Epee and foil)	2	6	6

SPECIAL: POOL WARNINGS

P1	Violent act, disorderly fencing, abnormal displacements, dangerous actions, hit delivered brutally	3+4	4+6	7
P2	Absence of inspection marks	3+4	6	7
P3	Quitting the strip without leave	3	6	7
P4	Improper interruption of the bout	3	6	7
P5	Not being present when called by the President	3	6	7
P6	Refusal to obey	3	7	7
P7	Dishonest fencing	3+4	7	
P8	Favoring the opponent	3	7	
P9	Profiting from collusion with an opponent	3	7	
P10	Corps a' Corps with intentional brutality	3+4	7	
P11	Equipment with falsified inspection marks	4+6*	8	
P12	Equipment with irregularities proven deliberate	4+6*	8	
P13	Vindictive act, intentional brutal cut	3 or 7	7	
P14	Disrupting order	3 or 7	7	
P15	Doping	8		
P16	Not present after third call	8		
P17	Faults against good sportsmanship	8		
P18	Manifest fraud in equipment	8		
P19	Any person interfering with maintenance of order	9		
P20	Not observing the tournament rules (632)	10		

Offenses against the rules of amateurism (619)

Partiality in judging (610)

* Annul last touch made even if fencing had resumed

a/ Severe Bout Warning - can cause Bout Loss. After a warning has been given for one offense, the commission of any offense in the group results in penalty listed.

PENALTY KEY

1-Simple Warning	4-Annul touch	7-Exclu
2-Severe Warning	5-Penalize Remove touch	8-Exclu
3-Special Warning	6-Touch; lose bout	9-Expe
		10-Disc

ones properly. However, I must call to your attention that corps-a-corps warnings have been more specifically defined and this offense may be penalized in Groups 1, 2, and 3 depending upon the president's judgement of the severity of the offense. Simple corps-a-corps incidents call for minor warnings and removal of touches, but if done to avoid being hit (a judgement) a severe warning and penalty touches are required. Brutal corps-a-corps situations require special warnings and heavy penalties (PIO). Note, also that the fleches that jars rule has been clarified and this offense now calls for a severe warning.

These new rules for the application of warnings and penalties may appear complex, but they do seem to work in practice. Now is the time to learn them well so we have uniform application throughout the United States.

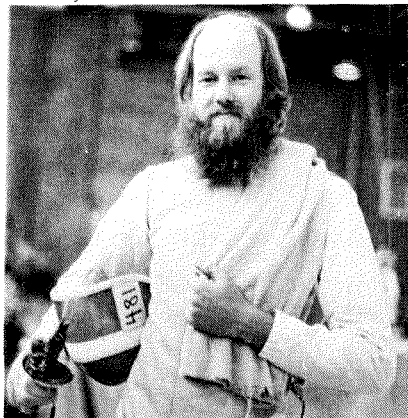
* The French term is "avertissement simple". The work "simple" is best translated in this context as minor or ordinary.

RADIO: RED HOT AND FREE

(Continued from page 15)

we also enclose a press release and business card, but that's another story for another time.

Go to it. Radio is red hot and it works. Find out for yourself.



A runner-up in the Personality photo contest is a straightforward shot of Bob Leverson. Photo by Kathleen Schull from Lawrence, Kansas.

THE EXHIBITION

Editor's note: The following excerpt is from "Bel Ami," by Guy de Maupassant. M. de Maupassant is listed as "Contributor" to a magazine called "The Fencer" (published in 1947), from which this excerpt is drawn. Peter Paret, presently a distinguished professor of history at Stanford University, did the translation.

The exhibition was given for the benefit of the orphans of the Sixth Arrondissement of Paris. For the last three weeks papers of every shade of opinion had stated that, "Our eminent colleague, Jacques Rival, has conceived the idea, as ingenious as it is generous, of organizing for the benefit of the orphans of the Sixth Arrondissement of Paris a great exhibition in his beautiful salle d'armes attached to his bachelor apartments. A collection will take place during the intermission and the amount received will immediately be put in the hands of the mayor of the Sixth Arrondissement or of his representative."

Jacques Rival received the guests in the hall of his lodgings where a buffet had been arranged, the cost of which was to be deducted from the receipts. He indicated with a pleasant gesture the narrow staircase by which one descended into the cellar, saying, "Downstairs, ladies, downstairs. The exhibition will take place in the basement."

A cave-like odor rose up this winding staircase, a smell of damp heat, of mouldy walls wiped down for the occasion, and also whiffs of incense, and the feminine scents of vervain, iris, and violets. The hole was filled with the loud murmur of voices and the vibrant thrills of an excited crowd.

The entire cellar was lit up by garlands of gas jets and by Chinese lanterns hidden in the green which masked the stone walls. Nothing but branches could be seen. The ceiling was decorated with ferns, the ground covered with leaves and flowers. This was thought charming and delightfully imaginative. In the small alcove at the rear was a platform for the fencers between two rows of chairs for the Judges. Throughout the rest of the cellar chairs arranged by tens, left to right, would seat about two hundred people. Four hundred had been invited. In front of the platform young men in fencing jackets with long limbs, erect figures, and curled mustaches were already posing before the spectators. People mentioned their names.

by Guy de

pointed out the professional amateurs, all the notables. Around them chatted young arlemen in frock coats who belong same species as the fencers white. They also sought to be sized, and pointed out. They vines of the epee, the experts of uniform.

Almost all the seats were taken who kept up a rustling of clothes murmur of voices. They fanned as though they were in the theater as hot as an oven in this leafy kept crying from time to time, "lemonade, beer!" On all sides peated, "It's very funny, this ceiling nice."

The voice of Jacques Rival so the stairs, "The exhibition began And six gentlemen, very tightly f clothes, which showed off their best advantage, mounted the and sat in the chairs reserved Two placards were hung on the vault. The right one said: M. C and the one on the left: M. Plum

They were two professional's second class teachers. They the strip, both sparsely built, v airs, and somewhat stiff motion gone through the salute with movements they began to attack resembling in their white costume and leather two soldier-pierrots fun.

From time to time one could hear "Touche!" and the six gentlemen nodded with the air of connoisseurs public saw nothing but two liv moving and extending arms; th stood nothing, but they were satisfied, those two good fellows : them not very graceful and vague. They reminded them of the wrestlers which are sold on the at New Years.

The first two fencers were re MM. Planton and Carapin, a civil military professional. M. Planton and M. Carapin very fat. One w thought that the first thrust would flated this balloon. People lauche



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COACHES COLUMN

by: A. John Geraci, Fencing Master, President, NFCAA-USAA

It is appropriate that this first coaches' column be devoted to the newly published manual on "Foil Technique and Terminology". It is the first book publication of the United States Academy of Arms (NFCAA-USAA).

The United States Academy of Arms (NFCAA-USAA) is an association of teachers of the sport of fencing: instructors, prevosts, and fencing masters who teach at all levels in the Y's clubs, schools and colleges etc.

The foil technique and terminology in this text reflects the most modern interpretation of the latest international teaching methods of the sport.

It is a pedagogic necessity for the teacher in the USA to learn these fundamentals of teaching. It is in the best interests of the evolving fencing student who is growing in the sport and goes from one teacher to another, from school to college to club. The fencer builds on the same fundamental constructive principles established in the modern international aspect of the sport.

This text and the following ones are the basis of accreditation in the ACADEMY OF ARMS. It is necessary for every teacher in the sport of fencing to study and teach from these fundamental texts.

The NFCAA-USAA is preparing the publication of the following texts:

1. EPEE TECHNIQUE AND TERMINOLOGY
2. SABER TECHNIQUE AND TERMINOLOGY
3. LESSON AND TRAINING MANUALS IN: FOIL, EPEE & SABER
4. OPERATION MANUALS FOR CAMPS AND CLINICS

These manuals will be available from:

United States Academy of Arms
279 E. Northfield Rd.
Livingston, N.J. 07039 USA

Cost: @ \$5.00 plus postage (\$1.00)

Every fencing coach and AFLA fencer should have a copy of this manual.

Two other books have come to my attention and I recommend both of them to you:

One is a new book on "Foil Fencing" by NFCAA-USAA members, Mac Garret and Mary Boulson. It is published by the Penn St.

University Press, University Park, PA. 16802 (price: \$9.75).

This is a slender text of 124 pages packed with all the important facts about the modern sport of fencing covering the skills, safety, operations and responsibilities of this growing modern sport. There is an excellent section on safety which has been endorsed by the NFCAA-USAA. There is also an excellent "first of its kind" chapter on liability and negligence written by Steve Sobel, counsel of the AFLA.

The third book is for history buffs and antique collectors of sharp-edged historical weapons. This 345 page tome is on "Collecting the Edged Weapons of the Third Reich" (Nazi Germany). Vol. 1 by Lt. Col. Thomas M. Johnson. The text is privately published by the author. Col. Johnson has authored 7 different reference works on German edged weaponry. Address: P.O. Box 7152, Alexandria, VA. 22307.

This paperback volume is filled with photographs of the many designs of daggers and swords. They were designed and worn mainly for ostentatious purposes. One of the most beautiful NAZI daggers is a copy of the Swiss Holbein dagger, and elegant 16th century work of art and craftsmanship. Quoted from the text, "a dress sword or dagger was not a mere potentially useful object; like all other ceremonial objects which the Third Reich produced in such profusion, it had a symbolic significance which bordered on the mystic. Its design was conceived in the spirit of EINHEIT, with all of its parts in harmony with the whole object."

"There is something about swords and daggers that arouses deep primitive feelings in people, especially men. They figure in song and story as ancient symbols of courage, honor, and authority; indeed, skill with one often meant the difference between life and death. Daggers in particular figure quite prominently in ancient Germanic mythology; even women of the Germanic tribes wore them and were adept at using them."

For the sharp-edged weapons collector or historian, this book is a worthy addition to your library.

TO SEE OR NOT TO SEE

By Thi

Few sports place demands on the visual system of competitors as does fencing. The fine hand movements required of a proper parry, or a successful preparation of an attack, depend upon a clear vision of the equally subtle movements of the opponent's blade, hand and body. If adequate judging is to occur in sabre, the target areas and blades must be clearly seen. The entire piste, as well as the fencers, must be available to the director's vision. All of this is obvious, and well known, yet we continue to hold fencing tournaments in facilities where the illumination is inadequate for optimum visual responses, as anyone who has fenced in a hotel ballroom can attest.

In response to a need to define "adequate illumination" for fencing, a research project was conducted to determine the illumination levels of several fencing sites in the midwest. Included in the sites were: a hotel where a national-level AFLA tournament was held in the ballrooms, and two gymnasiums, sites of two national-level collegiate tournaments. Before measurements were taken, a check was made to determine the illumination levels recommended by the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Of course, there were none for fencing, specifically. There were recommendations for gross movement sports such as basketball. A **minimum** illumination of 20 foot candles was specified.

With the first set of measurements, which were taken in the ballrooms, it became apparent that there were two immediate problems. The first, of course, is the level of illumination. The second was the distribution of illumination over the strip. The measurements taken on the strips in two ballrooms will exemplify both problems.

All measurements were taken using a Weston Photronic Foot-Candle Meter, Model 614, manufactured by Weston Electric Instrument Company, Newark, New Jersey. Measurements were taken at the ends of the strip, at the two on-guard lines, and the piste center. All measurements were taken with the meter resting on the piste in it's center for uniformity. These readings were found to be insignificantly different from those taken at

In one ballroom, there was a measured 1 foot candle at all p strip. Even to the naked eye, it w the illumination was inadequate

The best illuminated strips in rooms used to fence were the strips utilized for the finals. On c illumination varied from 3 to 9 fc and on the other from 4 to 8 foot c contrast between 3 and 9 foot c very marked, making fencing c variation was caused by spot l fencer was fencing under a spo nent appeared to be in a show

JOB REFERRAL SEI

This service, a joint oper the A.F.L.A. and the N.F consists of distributing resu job applicants to agencies coaches, and sending notic opportunities to job seekers. no fee for the service, but job ants must be A.F.L.A. memt

Persons seeking empl should send in a typed or (8½" x 11") resume. Acade fencing qualifications shd clearly presented, as well a nent work experience. Nar dress at which they can be r and telephone number shd prominently displayed.

Agencies seeking f teachers should mail in a or job description, on their ltt together with pertinent info The name and address of pe be contacted should be shown.

This service is only an exct agent. All responsibility for c ing each other or making i reement is that of the appli ties. One-page resumes and of job opportunities sho mailed to Ms. M. Masiero, 4 Avenue, #20C, New Yor 10010

difficult to see. On the first piste measured, the contrast is easy to understand when it is recognized that there could be a difference of 300 percent in the amount of illumination falling on the two fencers. On the other strips, there could be 100 percent difference.

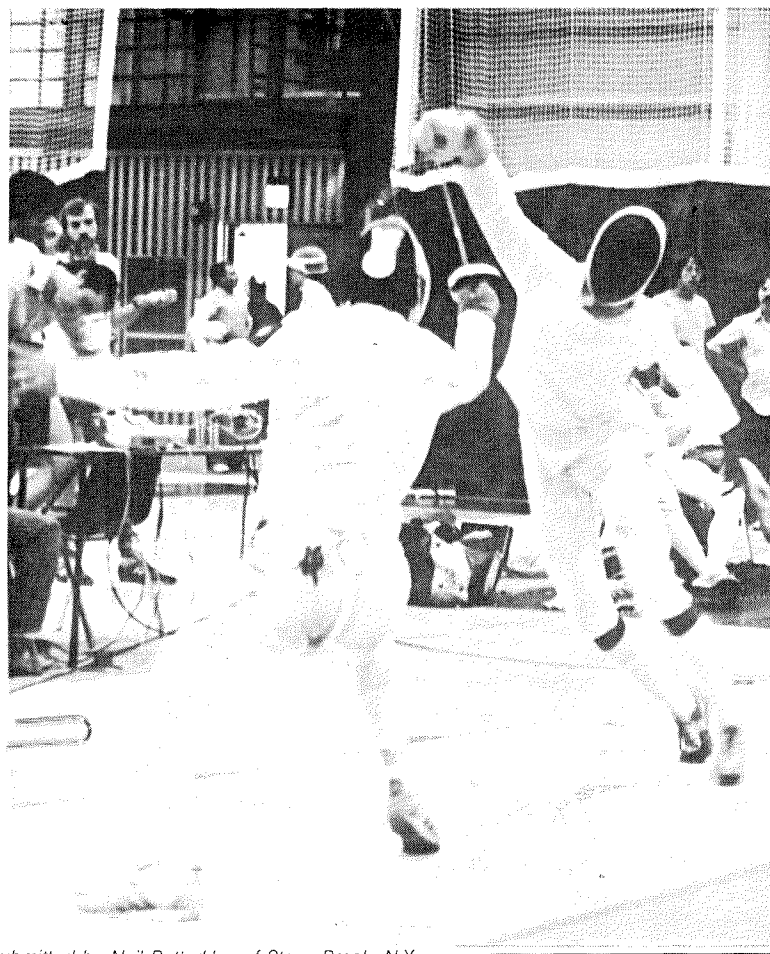
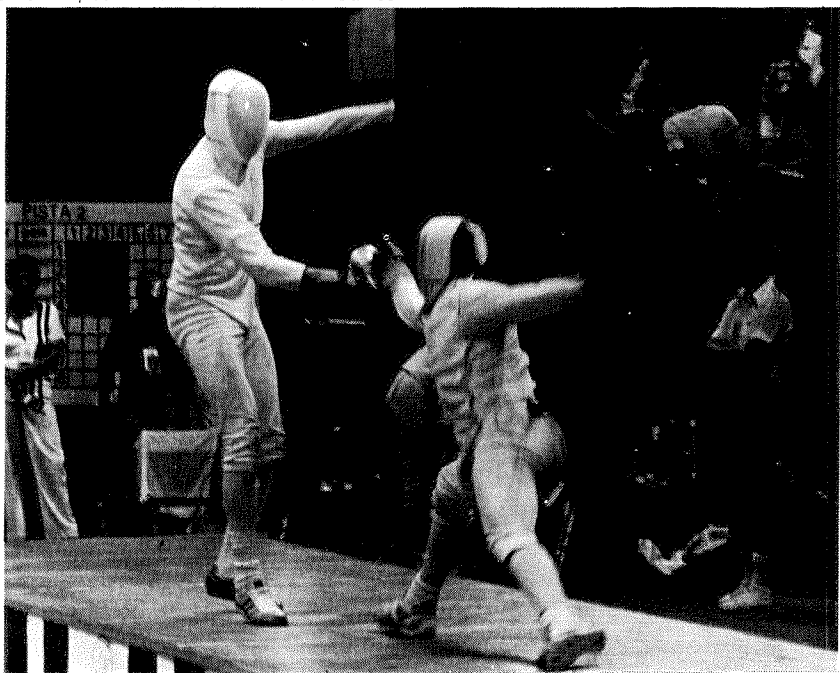
It was anticipated that because the other two meets were to be held in gymnasiums there would be little problem with the level of illumination. That was not to be the case. The first gym was windowless, so all lighting was artificial. There were 12 strips, and the illumination varied on each piste, as well as between strips. The worst strip was in a corner. On one end, the illumination level was measured to be 12 foot candles. At the on-guard line closest to the 12 foot candle end, 5 foot candles were measured. At the second on-guard line 7 foot candles were found, and at the strip end nearest a wall 9 foot candles were measured. The best strip was the only one out of the 12 deemed adequate. All points measured at least 20 foot candles, with one measurement taken at 21 foot candles. The other 10 strips in the gym averaged about 13 foot candles, with a

range from 8 to 14 foot candles.

In the second gymnasium, the conditions were somewhat different. There were windows around the top of the building, which caused other problems during sunlight hours. Measurements were taken after dark to equate with the other measurement. Eight pistes were used. The measurements on the best strip were: end, 18 foot candles; 1st on-guard, 11 foot candles; center, 10 foot candles; 2nd on-guard, 11 foot candles; and end, 10 foot candles. The measurements on the worst piste were: end, 17 foot candles; 1st on-guard, 10 foot candles; center, 9 foot candles; 2nd on-guard, 9 foot candles; and end, 7 foot candles. The average illumination for the other six strips was about 13 foot candles, with variations from 2 to 18 foot candles.

There is no question that the gyms offered better illumination than ballrooms, in the sense that there was more illumination, and that illumination tended to be more consistent, over a given piste. It is clear that ballrooms do not offer a satisfactory environment for the sport of fencing. Such dimly lit sites not only increase the difficulty of fencing,

From the archives of photographer Russell Carver: Pena (Puerto Rico), left, vs. Suarez (Cuba), right, in the individual Epee final of the Pan American Games.



Submitted by Neil Butterklee of Stony Brook, N.Y., this action photo was taken at our 1980 U-19 Epee Nationals (Michael Loften vs. Adam Moyers).

ing, but increase the hazards of the sport.

It is clear, that some of the best gymnasiums, although better than ballrooms, do not present an optimum environment. Supplemental lighting in either place offers other problems such as even more patchy illumination and glare. With these findings, it seems that there will not be optimum facilities until we begin to build facilities specifically for fencing. On the other hand, knowing the limitations of most facilities where fencing takes place, only the best should be chosen. This includes the quality of illumination.

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RESULTS

National Sports Festival III

By Connie Latzko, Manager



Seventy-eight men and women fencers and a large contingent of directors displayed the best fencing in the United States in two days of competition in Syracuse N.Y. at the third National Sports Festival. The US Olympic Committee organizes these events to showcase amateur sports to the Nation and the World. Thirty-three sports and competitors from the entire nation participated in a magnificent opening ceremony held at Carrier Dome, large enough to seat 100,000. The form of the Festival was regional color-coded team competition. Some sports did actually have regional representatives, and rivalries were intense.

Teams in fencing, however, were composed by strength in order to present balanced competition. All four weapons were presented by each region, managed and coached by two coaches each. Since one reason for the Festival is to introduce audiences to various amateur sports, the fencing competition was well received. I knew we had a 'hit' when the audience started cheering during a bout. All participants, athletes as well as support personnel, made every effort to create an interesting competition and a good fight at the same time.

Individual medals were presented to first, second and third place finishers in each weapon. The winners were:

Women's Foil:

1. Ilona Maskal
2. Sue Badders
3. Margo Miller

Men's Foil:

1. Heik Hambarzumian
2. John Nonna
3. Peter Burchard

Epee:

1. Robert Nieman
2. Greg Losey
3. John Moreau

Sabre:

1. Peter Westbrook
2. Alex Orban
3. Phil Reilly

Fencing Teams

Red Team:

Coaches:

David Mochnick, Philadelphia, PA.
Rob Handelman, San Francisco, CA.
John Nonna, Pleasantville, N.Y.
Bruce Jugan, San Francisco, CA.
Pierre Des Georges, San Francisco, CA.
Joe Elliot, Los Angeles, CA.

Epee Squad:

(2nd)

Aston Thorogood, Macurgio, PA.
George Maslin, New York, N.Y.
Robert Neiman, San Antonio, TX.
Joseph Elliott, Los Angeles, CA.
Greg Von Seggern, Merritt Is. FL.
John Leung, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Sabre Squad:

(1st)

Stan Lekach, Upton, N.Y.
Alex Orban, White Plains, N.Y.
Young Sohn, Bowie, MD.
Wang Yung, Whitesboro, N.Y.

Women Squad:

(3rd)

Michael Lofton, Freeport, N.Y.
Cathy McClellan, State College, PA.
Connie Handelman, San Francisco, CA.
Jeanette Faulkner, Bristol, CT.
Nelda Latham, New York, N.Y.
Christine Hamori, New Orleans, LA.

Blue Team:

Coaches:

Edwin Richards, Newton Lower Falls, MA.
George Kolombatovich, New York, N.Y.
Ed McMamara, Huntington, N.Y.
Jack Tichacek, Franklin Lakes, N.Y.
Lewis Siegel, New York, N.Y.
Jim Bonaccorda, New York, N.Y.
Demetrius Valsamis, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John Moreau, San Antonio, TX.
Holt Farley, Lexington, MA.

Epee Squad:

(3rd)

Ranjit Bhinder, Oswego, N.Y.
Joseph Metcalf, Palos Verdes, CA.
Steve Trevor, Shaker Heights, Ohio
Edgar House, New York, N.Y.
Joel Glucksman, New York, N.Y.
Dennis Goldberg, Philadelphia, PA.

Sabre Squad:

(3rd)

Joseph Fazekas, East Cleveland, Ohio
Brian Keane, East Brunswick, N.J.
Elaine Cheris, Denver, CO.
Andrea Metkus, Northridge, CA.
Ilona Maskal, Rutherford, N.J.
Susan Badders, Beaverton, OR.
Lynne Cornelius, Stockholm, N.J.

Gold Team:

Coaches:

John Geraci, Livingston, N.J.
Gene Gettler, Atlanta, GA.
Peter Burchard, San Jose, CA.
Michael McCahey, Portchester, N.Y.
Paul Schmidt, Dallas, TX.
Daniel Miller, Portland, OR.

Foil Squad:

(3rd)

Paul Pesthy, San Antonio, TX.
Robert Hurley, Houston, TX.
David Wells, Denver, CO.
Michael Storm, Arlington, VA.
Adam Meyers, Wyckoff, N.J.
Philip Reilly, New York, N.Y.

Sabre Squad:

(4th)

George Barros, New York, N.Y.
Frank Nagorney, Cleveland, Ohio
Pat Potopowicz, Old Bridge, N.J.
Richard Blum, Philadelphia, PA.
Margo Miller, Santa Monica, CA.

Women Squad:

(2nd)

Sharon Monplaisir, Bronx, N.Y.
Christine Massiala, Ann Harbor, Mich.
Tracy Hurley, Houston, TX.
Molly Sullivan, North Andover, MA.

Green Team:

Coaches:

John Wills, Pittsburgh, PA.
Ron Miller, Carrboro, N.C.
Heik Hambarzumian, San Francisco, CA.
Alex Blum, Washington, D.C.

Foil Squad:

(1st)

Epee Squad:

(1st)

Martin Lang, Hackensack, N.J.
Edward Wright, Yonkers, N.Y.
Bryan Vauls, New Brunswick, N.J.
Greg Losey, San Antonio, TX.
Robert Frenson, New York, N.Y.
Rob Yarrison, Beverly, Mass.
Vincent McGovern, Westtown, N.J.
Greg McMullen, Washington, D.C.

Sabre Squad:

(2nd)

Peter Westbrook, New York, N.Y.
Steve Blum, New York, N.Y.
William Goering, West Bloomfield, MI.
Chaba Gall, White Plains, N.Y.
John Friedberg, Baltimore, N.Y.
Stacey Moriates, Manhasset Hills, N.Y.
Sharon Everson, Staten Island, N.Y.
Ruth Botengan, Los Angeles, CA.
Peggy Wallbridge, Ithaca, N.Y.
Lisa Piazza, Brentwood, N.Y.

Women's Squad:

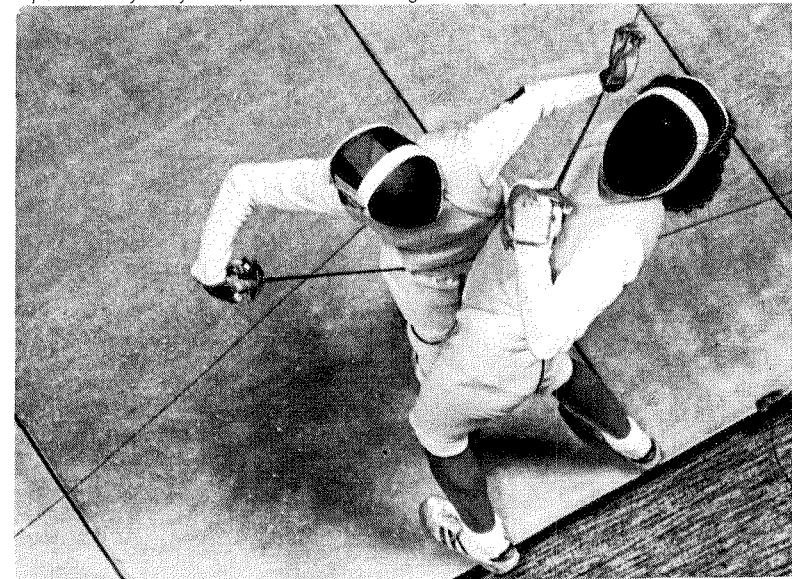
(4th)

WOMEN'S OPEN SABRE

June 26, 1981 - Ft. Worth, Texas

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. R. Botengan, CS Nthr. | 18. K. Brynildsen, Bardack |
| 2. J. Littman, Palmetto | 19. M. Conte, SdeNord |
| 3. K. Torres, Sta. Cruz | 20. J. Yoder, IFC |
| 4. L. Goldthwaite, IFCS | 21. R. Watson, NYFC |
| 5. M. Adrian, Unatt. | 22. R. Wettach, Parkway |
| 6. P. Wullenweber, AmFA | 23. M.C. Elliott, Kans. C. |
| 7. C. Gertz, WFC | 24. J. Jasnik, UICC |
| 8. A. Klinger, Auriol | 25. A. Barreda, TCFC |
| 9. M. Whitworth, Unatt. | 26. K. Travis, TriState |
| 10. D. Ehrlich, Tex A&M | 27. R. Richards, DFC |
| 11. K. Krusen, Sta. Cruz | 28. J. Umphress, LDS |
| 12. A. Brown, W'chester | 29. E. White, Gascon |
| 14. E. Dienes, Kadar | 30. Y. Gallego, Tucson |
| 15. D. Rodenberg, Wallingf. | 31. E. Fick, Unatt. |
| 16. M. Szabunia, Csizsar | 32. P. Dopierala, Csizsar |
| 17. C. Daniel, LAAC | 33. J. Templeton, Iacov. |

Connie Handelman and Vincent Bradford tangle in the Women's Foil event at the 1981 Nationals. Photo by Larry Price, Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.



THE 6th ANNUAL YORICK OPEN

April 4-5, 1981, San Marcos, Tex

RESULTS:

MEN'S FOIL (30) Group II

1. P. Schmidt, 5-0, SS
2. O. Barrera, 3-2, TTFC
3. D. Ladyman, 3-2, Unatt.
4. K. Woodward, 2-3, TTFC
5. J. Rossenfoss, 2-3, SS
6. J. Bare, 0-5, TTFC

WOMEN'S FOIL (17) Group II

1. H. Valkovich, 5-0, TTFC
2. A. M. Walters, 4-1, IFCS
3. M. Chouteau, 3-2, U. Texas
4. N. Walters, 2-3, IFCS
5. L. Ronchetti, 1-4, AFA
6. M. Runkle, 0-5, TTFC

EPEE (16) Group II

1. L. Beres, 5-0, TTFC
2. D. Adams, 4-1, SS
3. M. Ytterberg, 3-2, SS
4. A. Quaroni, 3-2, Club Pent
5. E. Falt, 1-4, U.T. Adlington
6. R. Bender, 0-5, Club Pent.

SABRE (14) Group III

1. B. Nordlicht, 7-0, TTFC
2. H. Williams, 5-2, TTFC
3. K. Woodward, 5-2, TTFC
4. P. Anderson, 4-3, TTFC
5. J. Jackson, 3-4, TTFC
6. W. Avellanet, 2-5, SWTFS
7. K. Hogan, 1-6, SS
8. A. Dunks, 1-6, Tx. A & M U.

TECHNICAL TALKS

by Joe Byrnes



In the last installment of this series it was the bracket and socket inside the guard that occupied us. Now for what connects to it: the body cord. Considering how little attention most body cords ever get, it's a wonder that they manage to last as long as they actually do. They don't get attention, I suppose, because they just somehow manage to look as though they didn't need it. Would it were so.

At the World Under-20 Championships a year ago, one thing the official inspection was fierce about was the condition of foil body cords. On the other hand, by the time the epee cords were coming over the table, maybe the inspectors were bored or tired, or had run out of inspection seals, or something, because they were apparently scarcely looked at. But on foil they bore down, looking for essentially factory-new specs. Any fencer or team armorer who checked every cord before submitting it had no trouble--the U.S. certainly had no trouble with body cords--but the entire ladies' team from one friendly nation, which shall remain nameless to protect the guilty (unless "ladies" is too big a hint), had something like 24 (of 24) body cords thrown back at them--all rejected. I spent a few minutes showing the team coaches and chaperones what had to be done, and even lent them the tools to do it, and they spent an uncomfortable hour or more sitting on the concrete floor, working on those body cords. On the second go-through, they all passed. If that fact should suggest to you that there was nothing seriously wrong with those body cords, you'd be right. There were no broken wires, or insufficiently large alligator/crocodile clips, or too-short jacket leads. The only things that had caused their rejection were their screws--set and otherwise--almost all of which had loosened up just a fraction of a turn or so, but enough to raise the aggregate electrical resistance through the cord.

Most body cords these days are put together by the simple method of a small (some would call it tiny) set screw clamping down on each bare end of wire, at each pin or other connector, at both ends of the cord. Foil body cords can have as few as five

screws or as many as a dozen, depending on the design. Some of these latter will merely be holding the two halves of the plug together, of course, and will have no or minimal effect on the electrical functioning. Nevertheless, here as elsewhere in fencing equipment, looseness is not to be encouraged. Epee cords will have from 6 to 12 screws under the same provisions.

Once, some years ago, there were cords that had their plugs soldered on, but, perhaps because that approach makes repair work, and assembly, harder, they are not found much anymore. The simplest cure for many ailing body cords is simply to tighten all of the screws: first you have to know how many there are, of course, and where they are. Incidentally, do you happen to know how many there are in your various body cords? And are they all tight?

A nastier kind of trouble develops when a wire in the cord, or more than one of them, breaks inside the insulation. Unless the latter is transparent, so you can actually see the break, you have to rely on a meter or test device and then flex and pull at the wires at each end. If you get no reading at all from one end of a line to the other, it is obviously broken, assuming the set screws are all doing their jobs. Sudden interruptions in the reading mean a broken wire, which makes half-hearted contact inside the insulation when not strained, but pulls apart under tension.

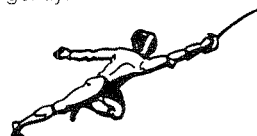
An "open" reading leaves wondering where the break is. Try pushing the wire together--"endwise"--near the ends. If you get an intermittent on/off reading as you work one end, that's where the trouble is. The only solution to broken wires is to cut back the cord to get unbroken wires, and reconnect them, being sure that the same wire stays connected to the same pin. Mix them up and you can have some wild results on the strip.

Fortunately, such breaks almost always occur in the last few inches of the cord, near the plug, if not right at it--in other words, in those parts that take the greatest beating in being mercilessly flexed. Also fortunately,

most body cords can stand being shortened this way once or twice. After that, they might be too short to be comfortable. Perhaps they can be farmed out to very junior fencers, with shorter arms.

One point to remember in checking body cords is that more than one wire may be broken, and that even one wire may be broken at both ends. The wildest case I ever came across was an epee cord with 5 of the 6 possible ends broken: it sure added to the fun.

Once the wires are definitely OK, and all the screws are tight, polish things off by buffing up the exposed metal of the pins and other connectors. If you have the type of plug with flat springs on one side of each pin, gently pry the spring up into its original bow shape (keep your finger over it while prying, and do it **gently**). Other kinds of pins (those that can be slightly expanded, for example) should also be given the appropriate treatment--gently.



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RESULTS

ORSI TROPHY

Sharon Monplaisir, New York Club, defeated Sharon Eversor zar 6-8 to win the coveted Ors men's Open held at Steven's Hoboken, New Jersey on Sun Sharon, who earned her "A" c defeated teammate, Gladys E. Cathy McClellan, Tanner City F. 3-8 in the final of eight before Everson in the final bout. McCle graduate of Penn State, def Bosco, University of Pennsylv third place. Marta Nagy, S placed fifth followed by Gladys Grompone, Salle Bardakh at Starks, Salle Csiszar. Thirty-r competed in the event.

Monplaisir will have her nam the three foot high Jean D'Arc b donated by Tony Orsi in 1964. F be added to an illustrious list of ginning with five time winner De nor, two time winners, Harriet Adamovich, Emily Grompone, and Jana Angelakis and one tin

COMING ATTRACTIONS

LAJOS CSISZAR EPEE DECEMBER 6th

The Gladius Society of the University of Pennsylvania will hold the Csiszar Epee Tournament at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA on December 6, 1981. The format this year will be a one-day direct entry tournament; with at least 2 rounds of pools leading to an elimination tableau.

Place: Hutchinson Gym 33rd St. between Spruce & Walnut Sts.

Date: Sunday, December 6, 1981

Time: Registration 7:30 to 9:00 a.m. Fencing begins immediately after registration closes.

Entry: By mail, no phone entries. Must be received by November 25, 1981. Send name, address, phone, Division, Club, classification, point standing position.

Fee: **Entry Fee - \$15. Make checks payable to:**

"DAVID M. MICAHNIK"

Note: For late entry or late payment, the entry fee will be \$25, payable at registration.

Address:

Mail entries to -
David M. Micahnik, Fencing
D.I.A., Weightman Hall/E7
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104-3896

Phone: For information (no entries)
Phone (215) 243-6116

Misc. Lockers & showers available. Bring padlock, soap, towel.



ORSI TROPHY *(Continued)*

the trophy, Sheila Armstrong and 1980 winner, Iza Farkas. The trophy is on display at the Orsi Fencing Village in Rutherford, New Jersey.

1981 GIORGIO SANTELLI TROPHY MEET

The fifth annual Giorgio Santelli Trophy Meet will again be hosted in the spacious facilities of the State University College at Brockport, a few miles west of Rochester, New York.

Schedule:

Saturday, 21, November	
Women's Foil	9:00 am
Men's Epee	11:00 am
Sunday 22, November	
Men's Foil	9:00 am
Women's Epee	11:00 am

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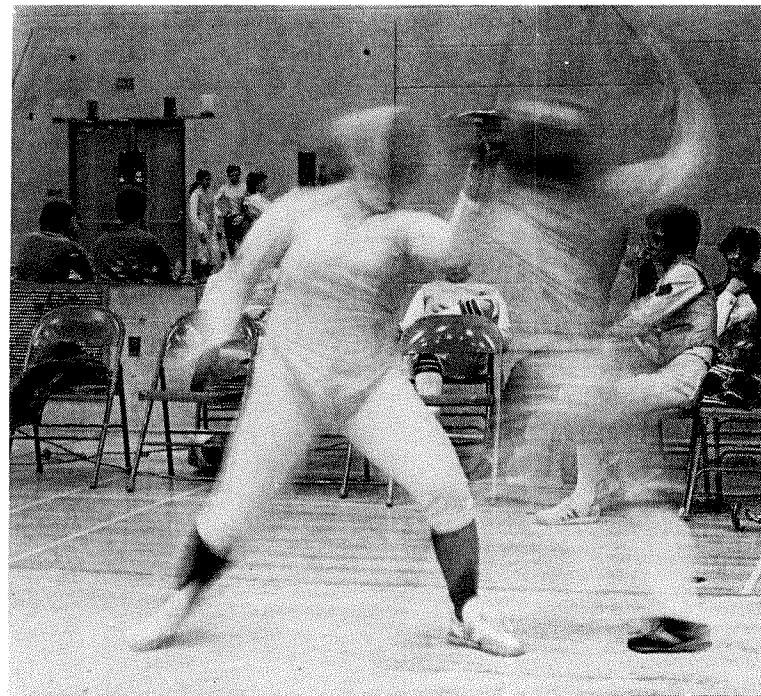
KADAR SABER OPEN

The second annual Kadar Saber Open will be held Saturday, December 19, 1981 and feature a National Circuit Men's Saber event and a Women's Open Saber event. The competition will be held in Emerson Gymnasium of Case Western Reserve University. A limited number of rooms have been reserved at the Cleveland Clinic Inn (\$30 single, \$36 double); reservations must be made by December 5. A party will follow the conclusion of the competition.

Entry fees are \$16 with a \$5 late fee for entries received after December 5. **Requests for entry and hotel reservations information** should be addressed to Frank P. Nagorney, 17613 Scottsdale Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120 (phone - 216-283-8341 or 216-781-2166). All entries must include (1) name, (2) address, (3) event, (4)



Action? Or Reverie-Still Life?? Photo by Christopher Murray.



rank/classification, (5) club a check payable to "Kadar Saber Open". Sponsored by the Midwest Section. Men's saber begins at 9:00 A.M. Women's saber at 12 noon.



Wilbur Wheeler, 1981 U-16 National Champion. Photo by Herbert Ascherman, Cleveland, Ohio.