

Volume 43, Number 1  
July/August/September 1992

# American FENCING



## *In This Issue:*

- Olympics & Nationals Results
- The Zen of Top Fencing

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# FENCING

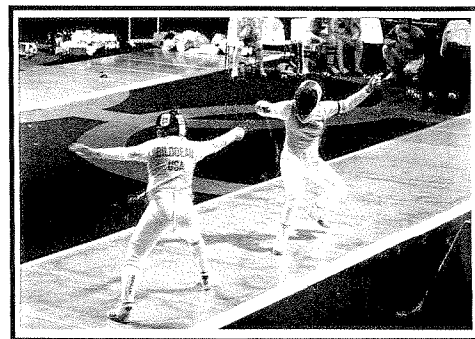
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### ON OUR COVER:

Caitlin Bilodeaux (l.) led an enthusiastic but outclassed U.S. women's foil team to a 9th place finish in Barcelona.  
(Photo by Roger Mar)



# Editorial...

It is no longer a rumor – fencing is, indeed, in jeopardy, and Olympic insiders confidently predict that by the year 2000 our sport, along with Greco-Roman wrestling, modern pentathlon, and equestrian events will be axed, to allow more room for critical athletic endeavors such as bowling, professional tennis, and synchronized swimming.

One thing you can be certain of, however, is that whether you are a national champion or an occasional fencer who never fences in tournaments, the elimination of fencing as an Olympic event will hurt you and your enjoyment of the sport.

If you really care about fencing, there should be no need for me to say any more than this. And if you really want to do something to help us save fencing, write to Steve Sobel, our new president, in care of the national office in Colorado Springs.

What's that, you say – you don't know what to write? How about this:

"Dear Steve – I want to help save fencing. What can I do?"

Much of this issue is taken up with the results of the 1992 National Championships. Although you will not find this information anywhere in the results, on behalf of the fencers who attended, I would like to say that in my opinion the village of Dolton, Ill., which hosted the event, did an incredible job of making the fencers feel welcome.

From the makeshift Olympic flame which greeted fencers when they arrived at the fencing venue, to the signs posted in

every business in town, to the tour guides who provided colorful narration and helpful suggestions on every bus, to the special medallions and license plates which were struck in honor of the event, Dolton and its many volunteers did an outstanding job. I, for one, was highly impressed, and I trust that my sentiments are shared by others who competed. I even bought 6 medallions.

For those who may notice some new names in the next issue, I am sorry to report that this will be my final issue as editor of *American Fencing*. Normally the editor holds the position for four years, but the USFA has planned for several years to make the editorial tenure coincide with the Olympic cycle, effective this year, thus reducing my term to two years.

While, in theory, I could run for re-election, The *American Fencing* Policy Board, composed of USFA officers and former editors of the magazine, has indicated its desire for an editor who will better meet the goals of the board and the organization. A new editor will be chosen at the USFA Board of Directors meeting at the end of September. This person, whomever she or he may be, will be responsible for producing the magazine for the next four years.

I would like to thank the many fine writers, new and old, who contributed to the magazine during my watch, and I hope they will continue to grace the pages of *American Fencing* with the work of similar or even better quality. I have enjoyed being editor, and I wish my successor the very best of luck in all endeavors relating to the magazine and the USFA.



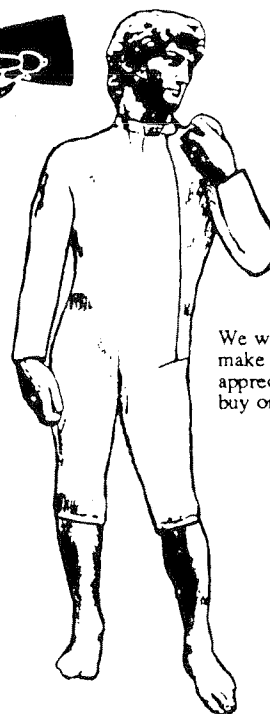
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# To The Editor

## Fencing at a Crossroads

The future of fencing in the United States has come to a pivotal point. The NCAA and the Olympic Committee are considering dropping fencing. Granted, fencing is not the most popular sport in the world nor is it the best spectator sport. The bottom line is that fencing will not create much TV revenue. However, people who fence know that it is a fun and physically exhilarating activity to participate in. So, how do we let the average person know how enjoyable our sport can be and therefore resuscitate it?

The answer lies in one characteristic that all of the world's most popular sports share, organized, financially supported, "grassroots" and youth programs. Baseball, football, basketball, tennis, and soccer, are just a few of the sports that have extraordinary youth and community programs. Have no misconceptions, these "grass roots" institutions did not follow the sports' popularity, they started it. People enjoyed playing these sports, and this popularized them, long before the professional ranks came about.

People in small communities pay USFA dues and work hard to preserve our sport. However, we are abandoned in the dark when we try to expand our clubs, pay for coaches, or attract community exposure. A majority of the USFA money goes to keep the offices in Colorado working and to send fencers abroad. We see very little of it. At the University of Louisville, we have been fortunate to acquire a renowned fencing maestro, Leslaw Stawisky. But trying to find income for our new coach has been difficult. Although we have succeeded, it should never have been as difficult as it was.

Why is it important that we, a city one-fourth the size of New York have a great fencing club? People who play Little League baseball often grow up and play softball in community leagues. They also have children who enjoy the sport. The point is that interest, especially at young ages, spawns more interest. But, just as importantly, this interest is not confined to metropolis' like New York, Los Angeles, or Chicago. The real source of fencing's future lies untapped in the average American town.

What do we do? The USFA needs to get an aggressive, well planned strategy for bringing fencing to "Averageville" America. This can be done through large advertising campaigns in the "grass roots" areas. Moreover, middle schools and high schools across the nation need to be aggressively persuaded to add fencing to their athletic programs. This should be done by the USFA, and not left for the individual clubs to struggle with alone.

Instead of doing this, the USFA has decided that an Olympic gold medal and a large collegiate fencing program were more important. However, no one will ever see a college fencing tournament broadcast on any major network and the average person doesn't care if we win a gold medal in fencing. We will miss the masses completely because neither college nor Olympic fencing stimulate interest at the basic level nor will they create more fencers.

The Olympic Committee and the NCAA will continue to support fencing if a mass of people are interested and wish to participate. Youth and grassroots programs will create that mass of people. However, as grassroots programs struggle to make quality fencing available and affordable to the average person, fencing in the U.S. is dying. Give us some real help,

organized, funded help. There are more potential fencers out there than those in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and every other "big city" combined.

**Karl Steutermann**  
Louisville, Ky.

(Mr. Steutermann is president of the University of Louisville Fencing Club.)

## Let's Be Nice!

Over the past six years as a member of the U.S.F.A. I have seen the members become more and more like bad politicians; everyone wants to debate and argue. *We need to stop fighting among ourselves.* Unless we, as a united organization, work together for the good of fencing the sport will greatly suffer. I see far less fun in the sport. I've continued fencing over the years because I enjoyed it. However, it's been less enjoyable every year. I know of a large number of people who were fencers on all levels who have left the sport due to all the feuding on *all* levels. We all need to work together. To paraphrase an old saying, "United we stand divided we fall."

Please publish this letter, in whole or part, or at least include something that will convey the same message and help unite the organization in the next *American Fencing*. I'm sending copies of this letter to several people in hope that it will help stop the battles in our organization and aid in its growth.

**Richard M. Exnicios**  
New Orleans, La.

*This letter was forwarded to us with the following attached comment:*

"Mr. Exnicios addressed the letter to me when it was intended for Mr. Milligan, editor of *American Fencing*. Prior to forwarding it to him, I read it, and agree wholeheartedly, with its contents. We should all stop fighting, except on the strip, and work together for the promotion of fencing. With the election of Mr. Sobel as our new President, it is time for reconciliation. In the past, Mr. Sobel directed the A.F.L.A., predecessor of the U.S.F.A. to greater and better things. We should all stick together and work for the betterment of fencing!"

**Chaba M. Pallaghy**  
Milford, Pa.

*Ed. Note: Mr. Pallaghy is the USFA's National Director.*

## Cover Story

I can't thank you enough for your kind and helpful answer to my inquiry about Gerome's painting, "The Duel After the Masquerade." The gallery has shipped my copy, and I am ecstatic to now have it. You might be interested to know of how I first heard of the existence of this piece of art.

In 1956, Simon and Schuster published a biographical novel by Guy Endore entitled, "King of Paris," detailing the life and adventures of Alexandre Dumas. In the first chapter, Dumas, who could not stand to be other than the center of everything, comes upon a crowd of art patrons admiring Gerome's painting. Since Dumas had boasted that he was a duellist, par excellence, members of the group prevailed upon him to confirm their admiration of Gerome's work. (Cont. on next page)

## To the Editor *Continued*

Dumas' ego would not allow him to praise anyone other than himself, and he proceeded to "destroy" the painting with technical criticisms, designed to show that he indeed knew more about dueling than Gerome.

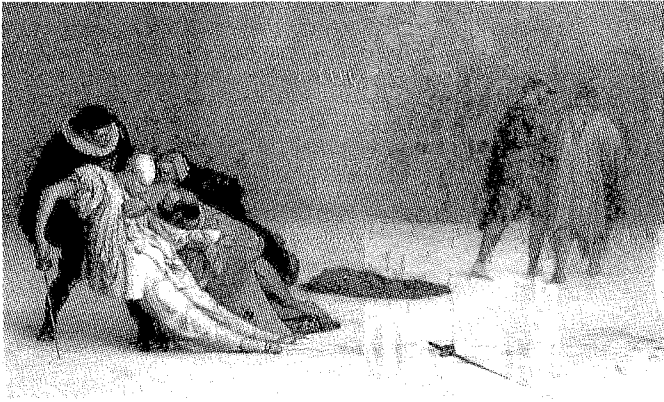
Endore's book is well-written, and I recommend it.

I must compliment you on the latest issue of the magazine—it's one of the best I've ever read. You may, however, receive more of those complaints about the glorification of violence in duelling.

For a number of years, I have been associated with Dr. William Gaugler in his Military Fencing Masters Program at San Jose State University, and was happy when he told me that he was sending you the article on Nadi's duel.

We both have been amused and puzzled a number of times during our class work when we observe the reaction of some students upon hearing that fencing was not always a game, but that swords were actually used to kill.

We often have to explain to students why a straight sword arm, with elbow locked, is necessary during the attack. When told that it's the best way to develop sufficient force to cause the point to penetrate the body, we encounter expressions of shock, disbelief, and disgust! (The young ladies most often react this way.)



"Penetrate the body! You must be kidding! Are we animals? How crude!" We shake our heads and shrug our shoulders with the realization that, for them, the logic of many fencing actions and rules are nothing but a complete mystery, and always will be.

**Neil Honeychurch**  
San Jose, Calif.

### More on Nadi's Fencing

The article on the Nadi-Cotronei duel was quite interesting. However, the photographs were intriguing. As a former student of Nadi, it is very difficult for me to believe what I saw in these photographs. Nadi was always the picture of perfection. He never raised his left foot as was shown in the first picture. A flat left foot is one of the first things that he taught. Further, his right foot is askew in both photos—another blunder. Finally, his left arm and hand are not characteristic. This hand was held high, fingers together, straight, and pointed towards his head. Nadi had a life-size cutout photo of himself mounted and displayed in the entrance to his salle which illustrated his style. It would be interesting to compare this with your photos.

The Stephen Butler article on the emigration of the Russian coach Nazmylov to Kansas City also deserves a few comments.

I met him at the Rocky Mountain Sectional Championships and expressed some of the following comments to him and Mr. Butler. Nazmylov did all of the directing in electric saber. In his method of directing, the parry-riposte is almost always overruled in favor of any attack, even if it is with a bent and retracted arm. This is completely opposite to what I was taught by Nadi, DeTuscan, Faulkner, and Ganchev. This forces both fencers to immediately attack upon the command to fence. It then becomes totally at the discretion of the director as to right-of-way and leads to many simultaneous attack calls.

What follows is literally a craps game which appears confusing and comical to spectators. I suggest that if we are to fence saber as we fence epee, then all simultaneous attacks should be awarded double hits when they both land. An even better approach is to restore the parry-riposte. We have evolved from the saber of 100 years ago where almost any attack could be parried (see Vince's book on fencing) to where it almost out of the picture. What is even worse is that style is lost and most fencers now look cumbersome and awkward. Contrast this to the style of DeTuscan who staged dances at the London Palladium using saber and whose demonstrations were a thing of beauty. The picture on the front page of your last issue illustrates my point.

Hopefully our new leaders in American fencing will do something to help restore beauty to this great sport. When it becomes a spectator sport it will become much more popular.

**Weldon Vlasak**  
Clatonia, Neb.

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*A world ahead*

# President's Corner

By Steve Sobel, President

## S.O.S – SAVE OUR SPORT

Danger invites rescue. Since everyone responds to an emergency, communication of danger has become simple and clear. "MAYDAY" on a radio communication from a pilot, SOS on a wireless from a ship, Code 13 on a police radio, are a few examples. There is a different kind of danger which is not so simple to communicate. Fencers must recognize it and respond. In a changing sports world, we must adapt to the new environment.

### Media Speculation on IOC Decisions

At the Olympic Games in Barcelona, articles on the "Dream Team" sent a new message. The Olympic ideal has changed from the participation of amateurs to the winning of professionals. As the games grow larger and more expensive, there is a new emphasis on money and commercialism. With new sports applying for admission, and new countries sending more teams, there is also a need to control the size of the games. The media has seized on these new trends to speculate on future IOC decisions. In this atmosphere, George Vecsey of the *New York Times* wrote in an article entitled "The Knives May Be Out for Fencing" (reprinted on page 10 of this issue):

"One well-placed Olympic official is saying it is a done deed, that four sports will be history by 2000: modern pentathlon, equestrian, Greco Roman wrestling and fencing."

The IOC has made no such decision. However, the USFA must respond to prevent speculation from becoming fact. We have a plan.

### The Plan to Inform the Public and Secure Their Support

A high-priority item for the USFA in 1992-1993 will be to market the sport to the public. A new budget line will be submitted to the USFA Board of Directors for a paid professional to lead the marketing efforts the first year. A USFA Marketing Committee will be appointed to find a professional and to closely monitor the program. Fencing must become more exciting for spectators to watch, more accessible for new enthusiasts to learn, and more successful for U.S. fencers in international competition. We must substantially increase our membership to show that our sport is growing, increase attendance at competitions to show that our sport is as enjoyable for the spectator as the competitor, and inform the public that fencing is a part of education, and not apart from it. We will also work closely with the FIE to promote rule changes which will make the sport more understandable and interesting.

Of course we will not neglect our normal operations, but these must include identifying potential Olympic talent at the grassroots level, and establishing a cost effective training program to bring them to world-class level. The 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta is an excellent opportunity for the USFA, but time is short and preparations must begin now.

### Here's What You Can Do

1. Volunteer to help your division and national office. If you are not sure how, just call and ask.
2. Be alert to opportunities to market the sport. Introduce yourself to spectators and explain what is going on. Think of how our sport would grow if one spectator at each competition decided to fence.
3. Join the USFA and encourage others to also. Membership is critical. A large and growing organization attracts the attention of corporate sponsors and the media. Let's



Steve Sobel, President

reach out to everyone who ever fenced and bring them back as fencers and USFA members.

4. Make the USFA one happy family. We have too few people and too many problems to fight among ourselves. The new organization structure provides improved procedures to resolve disagreements. If that doesn't work, it doesn't take a petition, letter to the Editor, or demonstration to get my attention. One phone call is enough. We need to resolve our problems within the USFA and not publicize them to the USOC and others.
5. Thank people for volunteering even when you don't agree with them. We must discuss issues, not personalities. If you are hurt by a thoughtless remark, resist the temptation to get even. It is similar to fencing. If your technique is classical and superior to the other fencer, fence your game and not your opponent's.

### Thank People for Volunteering – I'll Start Right Now

**Bruce Milligan**, the editor of *American Fencing*, deserves special praise. He volunteered for a very difficult job under very difficult circumstances. He put in many hours of hard work in a virtually no win situation, receiving much abuse, criticism, and even the threat of a lawsuit, but very little thanks. No other editor had to serve under three different presidents during two contested elections in two years.

All the officers of the last administration were dedicated and hard working. **Michel Mamlouk** and I often disagreed on specific issues, but I never doubted his commitment to fencing and his desire to improve the sport and the USFA.

**George Masin** still has a monopoly on divising point systems fairly and accurately. He also served as chairman of very difficult meetings.

**Jack Tichacek** and **Gerrie Baumgart** as Vice-Presidents provided a support team always available to help when needed. They were voices of reason at long Executive Committee meetings. **Elvira Orly**, a treasurer residing in Brussels, would have to set an alarm clock to wake up for teleconference meetings starting at 2 a.m. her local time. Who can match that middle of the night dedication?

**Paul Soter** as Secretary often assumed responsibility for very difficult time consuming issues and handled them with patience, understanding and diplomacy.

The pen is mightier than the sword. Use it to send a few thank you notes, and copy *American Fencing*. Reading a page of thank you letters will make the magazine more enjoyable, fencers happier, and the USFA better.

# The Sportscasters Challenge II

By Thomas H. Cragg



Competitors in the Sportscasters Challenge II. Shown are (l.-r.):  
Back row – Roberto Escobar, WLTV Channel 23; Raul Rubiera, Miami Herald;  
Ned Smith, WTVJ Channel 4; Dan Oliver, WPEC Channel 12; and Jose Rodriguez,  
Governor’s Council on Sports. Front row: Karin Vega, Univision;  
Fernando Fiore, WLTV Channel 23; and Larry Smith, WPTV Channel 5.

Roberto Escobar, from Channel 23 (WLTV) was so excited about fencing in the Sportscasters Challenge that he purchased all of his own equipment. One night, at practice, he pulled a brand new epee out of his bag, and grinned at me.

“I even slept with this last night,” he said proudly.

Fernando Fiore, also from Channel 23, went to great lengths to maintain his practice sessions, taking lessons between shows at the station. When his producer told him that they couldn’t send a camera crew to West Palm Beach, he went alone, proudly marching in with the other fencers during the opening ceremonies.

Raul Rubiera, a photographer for the *Miami Herald*, juggled his cameras and his schedule to make the two-and-a-half hour drive, arriving tired, but ready.

Karin Vega, from Univision Networks, gathered her courage, and fenced even though she is barely five feet tall, and was the only female in a pool of eight.

Dan Oliver, from Channel 12 (WPEC), brought a whole camera crew, and did a live remote for his sportscast that night.

Larry Smith of Channel 5 (WPTV), and Jose Rodriguez of the Governor’s Council on Sports, took their first-ever fencing lessons ten minutes before the competition.

Ned Smith, from Channel 4 (WTVJ) received a letter from the governor of Florida, Lawton Chiles, requesting that he defend his title from two years before, which he did with gusto.

How does the Sportscasters Challenge work? Very well, thank you, but be warned – although the rewards are great, it is a lot of work. If you’re willing to put in the time, and effort, there’s no better way to promote your club, and your sport.

What exactly did we gain?

The first thing that happened to us was an article in the *Miami Herald* featuring our club. With that article we received over 30 phone calls, and about 20 new fencers were welcomed into the club.

We were on all the television stations that participated, as well as on one that had to bow out at the last minute. All of these spots were produced pieces, with the sportscaster participating, and all were about five minutes long. In one case we were invited onto Univision’s version of Good Morning America, or as they call it “Ola America,” a program that airs from Alaska to Argentina.

From that program alone we picked up two new coaches, Mr. Pedro Ivan Say, and Mr. Elidies Roman, brothers-in-law who were on the 1976 Cuban Olympic team. Another of our new students brought in her father, and it turned out that he was the captain of the 1956 Cuban Olympic team. A saber fencer of the old school, his right arm is still larger than his left even after being away from the sport for over 30 years.

We also picked up about six very experienced fencers, one who had not fenced since his days at the Naval Academy, and another, in the same boat, who had fenced for The Citadel.

Florida International University is very happy with us. We pay our own way through class fees, and because of our rapid growth, we are opening a third night.

All well and good, but now let’s get down to the meat and gravy of the subject – how do you put the project together? At risk of sounding simplistic, you pick up the phone and begin calling people. It’s amazing how easy it is to actually talk to people that you’ve never actually met. In this respect, I truly believe that God opened the doors for us.

The sequence of events you will need to follow falls into an orderly fashion pretty much by themselves. The State Games are a perfect opportunity, because they are a well-known and government sponsored event. If this is your first time you will have to call them and explain what you want to do. When they agree, back up your call with a letter, and have them send you official confirmation in a letter with their official letterhead. You will need copies of this for your communications with the media.

In our case, we had done this same event two years earlier, so we were requesting to put it together again. Actually, we had talked about doing this already, but the one snag that would have prevented us trying was the fact that the games were to be held in West Palm Beach, and our club is located in Miami.

This translated to a two and-a-half-hour car ride just to go fencing. For a fencer, this is no obstacle. For a working sportscaster it’s a great distance to go for a story, not to mention the amount of time that training cuts into their personal life. Like all people, sportscasters cut their time pretty close to the bone. There is precious little left over. For instance, originally Ned Smith had apologized and simply told me that he had to work that night, and being that they were short-handed, there was no way that he could get the schedule arranged.

In this particular case, I decided to try playing a trump card. Since Ned was our returning champion it was important that he be there. I had two other returning sportscasters that had lost to Ned in the previous challenge, and they were hot for the chance at revenge – hot for a chance for a rematch.

A quick call to the Governor’s Council solved the problem. “Shirley?” (Shirley Allen was the public relations person for the Governor’s Council.)

“Yes?”

“How hard would it be to get the governor to write a letter on our behalf?”

“It probably could be done.”

I explained what we needed, and the rest is history. A few weeks later, I was lying on my living room sofa sick with the flu when I got a call that made me feel a little better.

“Tom, this is Ned Smith – it seems that my schedule has been rearranged after all.”

## The Sportscasters Challenge II *Continued*

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I acted surprised, trying not to tip my hand, then quickly made arrangements for him to train with the same coach he had two years before. In this respect, Steve LaRusso, of the Palmetto Fencing Club, did even better, making a special trip on the day of the competition just to warm Ned up, and then coach him through to the end.

Okay then; back to square one. After you decide to go with the project you must recruit. Know from the beginning that this is your project. If you can get more people involved, good, but there should be one central person doing the recruiting, the callbacks, and the follow up letters. You must be in charge, coordinating all the aspects, or things will just get too confused, especially when the other people drop the ball on you.

**Recruit.** This comes down to listing all the television stations, newspapers, and other media in your area and the area in which the games will be held, then calling them. First you will receive a general number, which will be answered by a secretary. Usually you can simply ask her to put you through to the sports director. When he, or she, comes on the line, quickly introduce yourself, explain what you're doing, and then ask if you can send a letter. Tie in your introduction with something "official." In our case, this was the Florida State Olympic Games. This gets their attention, and by the way, start your project no less than four months prior to the actual date.

**Keep a telephone log.** This doesn't have to be elaborate, just something so you will know who you called, when you called, their phone number (usually they will give you an inside number so you don't have to go through the operator), and their response.

In the recruiting stage, I contacted no less than fifteen different media organizations. All of them were very polite and responsive. Most will say, "Call me back in a week."

This is a good response – It was not a "No!" Put it in your log, and call them back. When it comes to callbacks, remember one thing: there is no such word as "pest." A few times I felt guilty at how many times I had called one particular sports director, and I confided this to him. He reassured me that he understood that I was only doing what I had to do. With the one week call back, they are usually also playing a waiting game to see who else will be coming to the competition.

Next, **write a good informational letter** that you can copy for everyone, and enclose it with your personal letter to the person that you have been in touch with. Also enclosed a copy of the letter you received from the state, or from whichever authoritative group you will be working with. Log these letters too. After a week or so, begin your callbacks. The sports director will find you a volunteer whom you will be able to contact directly.

When it comes to the letters that you're sending, it's a good idea to have letterhead stationary and envelopes. This looks very professional, and if you know someone with a good computer, it's not that hard to come up with.

Next you have to **arrange for training.** Only in rare instances, such as Larry Smith, and Jose Rodriguez, are people brave enough to jump right into the fray with minimal training. Contact all the clubs in the area and see if they can take a sportscaster under their wing. This will help them too since the media will be basing their stories out of their club. Bill Zevin of the South Florida Fencing Club, and Lior Hirvonen of Florida Atlantic University handled the West Palm group while we trained five from Miami. On paper we had sixteen media people, and they were all training.

In some cases you will have to have volunteer coaches go to the TV station, or even to the home of your sportscaster in order to fit their schedule. Remember, they are doing you the favor, and you will have to bend as much as possible to return that favor. No media person likes to go to an event and actually look bad.

**Equipment:** You must be able to come up with a good deal of functioning equipment. If you can borrow this from members of your club it will help greatly, but remember, you will need all of these things for practice as well as the actual tournament. One thing that we did was to obtain permission from the state to use their tax-deductible status to obtain sponsors.

In our case, equipment was not a problem, but we used this status to obtain prizes. We had roundtrip tickets on Carnival Airlines for first place, four tickets to Disney World for second, and dinner for two at Snapper restaurant in Miami for third. Don't be afraid to let your imagination run wild in cases like this.

We also tried to get roundtrip tickets on Aeroflot to Moscow. Although this didn't happen, we made a good contact that will come in handy in the future. As it turns out, they will be sponsoring a cultural exchange between Miami and Russia this December. They called us with this information, and we will be working to make fencing a part of the exchange. Contacts like this don't come by themselves – you make them. Hang onto your phone log.

If you decide to do this, you will be on the phone every day, so expect a larger than usual phone bill, especially if the games are some distance from where you live. Emotionally it's a real roller coaster ride. Right up to the actual fencing time you're not really sure who actually will show up. Remember, out of the 16 people we had training we had eight that came...but those eight were good.

Now, about the actual competition; there is hardly anything so exciting, especially since this, for us, was the second time around. The first time we did this everyone was an absolute beginner, and that was fun. This time...well, there was a definite grudge match between Raul Rubiera, Dan Oliver, and Ned Smith, who were our returning heroes.

Fernando Fiore and Roberto Escobar had been training hard for more than a month, and were like guard dogs on a short leash. Karin Vega, once she stepped onto the strip, began systematically taking apart six foot opponents with absolute ferocity. Larry Smith, for having only ten minutes of lesson time kept his guard up and went down fighting with many close scores. Brave Jose Rodriguez of the Governor's Council would shake his head after it was all over, grin, and say, "I never realized it would be like this."

The highlight of the competition came at the end, and it's funny that it would work out like this since we had an eight-fencer round robin. Raul Rubiera and Fernando Fiore were both undefeated going into their last bout which was with each other. Tension was very high, and the points went back and forth as both fencers went toe to toe on the strip. Suddenly it was la belle (4-4). Both fencers saluted each other, and on command jumped forward with a simultaneous attack bringing the score to 5-5. In the final action Fernando attacked, but Raul derobed, closing the line, scoring the winning touch on the chest.



# The Knives May Be Out for Fencing

By George Vecsey

August 4, 1992

Barcelona, Spain

The Olympic officials have it all backward. As usual. In their zeal to jazz up the Summer Games for their masters from the television networks, they are looking to evict the wrong people.

One well-placed Olympic official is saying it is a done deed, that four sports will be history by 2000: modern pentathlon, equestrian, Greco-Roman wrestling and fencing. They are giving the bum's rush to noble horses and keeping synchronized swimmers, people who put globs of mousse on their heads.

Why pick on fencing? To find out, I wandered across the street yesterday to the Palace of Metallurgy, I have no funny line about why fencing is in the Palace of Metallurgy. It just is.

Anyway, one of the very nice things about the Summer Games is that every four years you can have a nice little fix of rowing, sailing, volleyball, table tennis, fencing, all the sports you cannot catch during the normal raving of what's-wrong-with-the-Mets?

When I got to the Palace of Metallurgy, I watched the American women matching supple electrified foils with France and China. The patrician-looking French have a long history of fencing; the Chinese have become world powers in five years.

The United States lost twice and was eliminated, and afterward some of the fencers brooded about the ultimate defeat; being expelled in favor of bowling or the triathlon.

"From what I hear, we're doubtful for 2000," said Caitlin Banos-Bilodeaux, a former college champion from Columbia University who won five of eight matches yesterday.

"I wish people could understand the beauty of my sport — you have to think, you have to be strong, you have to be quick," said Banos-Bilodeaux, who majored in English literature and is now a kitchen designer for Ikea in Montreal, which makes sense, if you think about it.

The fencing community is so eager to stay in the Games that its leaders are racking their brains to make their historic sport more understandable to the common people, that is to say, me.

Two fencers would parry and thrust, there would be a few clangs and clangs, and then a light would glow on the scoreboard. Somebody had scored. Their hands were quicker than my eyes.

"People just flick at you," said Michael Marx, a three-time Olympian, who suggested it might be time to bring back the good old days of counting only lethal-looking hits.

"You could make clear masks, so people could see the faces," said Carl Borack, the team captain. "You could put colored lights on the jacket itself, so people could see where the hit was. I'm going to a meeting right now where we're going to discuss some things we could do."

Let them tinker with the dynamics, but not too much. The fencers themselves are erect and proud, straight out of our cinematic memory.

"People think of 'Captain Blood' and 'Scaramouche,' George Lucas's 'Star Wars,'" said Borack, who works in films in California.

Fencing is one of those sports that just flat-out belong in the Games. I want this to be a better world for Caitlin Banos-Bilodeaux, as long as her bursitis behaves itself.

In the meantime, there are some big-money athletes here who hardly want to be here at all. Our basketball carpetbaggers are in such a rush to get out of town that they will have their luxury jet all gassed up and waiting on the runway for their gold medals on Saturday night.

By the time all the little people are marching in the closing ceremony on Sunday, Michael and Charles will be having the butler unpack their valises.

Dr. Leroy Walker, the United States chef de mission here, says that in the future all the athletes should stay in the Olympic Village. He's right, but only if future organizers put in adequate beds for modern athletes. The Barcelona committee showed a cheap side in outfitting the village.

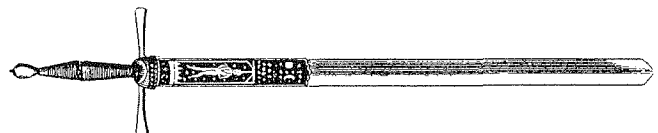
In return, these Summer Games are being stiffed by some of the refugees from the tennis Grand Slam circuit, who lost early matches with searing regularity.

"This tournament was not scheduled at the right time," said Boris Becker, who headed for the nearest air-conditioned room.

It is true that these Games would have been sensational here in late September, the way they were in Seoul. But I don't think we should start rescheduling the Summer Games to make tennis players happy.

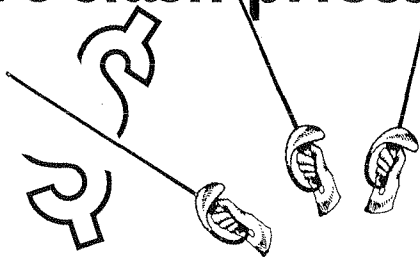
Tennis players are never happy. Basketball players don't want to mingle. And fencers just want to compete every four years. Isn't life mean?

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# This Parry Riposte's For You...

By James P. Tanner III

As we all know, fencing is in BIG TROUBLE! Dark Forces are at work and fencing may be dropped from the Olympics. Now I know you're thinking: "Wait a minute! They're considering adding men's Freestyle Bungee Cord Jumping and women's Underwater Ultimate Frisbee to the next Olympics. How could they get rid of fencing?"

Well there exists an important market out there that really appreciates men being really manly and doing silly things like emulating yo-yos. This market also really supports any sport that involves women in swimsuits. It is this market that has so far ignored fencing, and to save our beloved sport we must bring fencing to the BEER DRINKING MARKET!

What is the difference between fencing and baseball, basketball, and football (outside the fact that fencing doesn't revolve around the possession of some spheroid piece of leather without any real practical value)? About a zillion bucks, lots of heavy steroid use, and the fact that FENCING ISN'T SPONSORED BY MICHELOB! We need to tap (so sorry) the beer-drinking sports fan's interest. Sadly this will probably require the use of cheerleaders (shudder!). Fencing needs name recognition!

We need to be sponsored by responsible corporations that promote safe driving while producing enough alcohol to stupefy every driver on the planet to the mental capacity of a houseplant. We need to have the Coors Light Foil Championships, the Miller Genuine Draft Epee Finals, and of course Budweiser sponsoring the Bud ALL-AMERICAN ALLSTAR MANLY SABRE MELEE!

Just think of it! Thousands gathered at Madison Square Garden to root on their favorite fencing teams, everyone drunkly doing the wave and spilling their beer ("Spill all you want, we'll brew more!") with every parry riposte. The fans would taunt the opposition fencers with cries of, "Hey fencer, fencer, miss that parry, hey fencer fencer..."

Every director's call would be greeted with a happy chorus of "PARRY RIPOSTE! ARE YOU BLIND! THAT WAS BEAT ATTACK ALL THE WAY, YOU JERK! KILL THE DIRECTOR!" Even more exciting is the prospect of the millions of drunken TV viewers screaming at their television sets with equal fervor.

During the televised matches really cool beer commercials would play where groups of sweaty and manly fencers (with flannel shirts and baseball caps thrown over their uniforms) would enter smoky and manly bars and say manly things like:

*Mac:* (In a very manly voice):  
That was a heck of a pris-de-fer attack, Hank. Let me buy you an entire vat of beer.

*Hank:* (In an even more manly voice):  
Thanks, Mac, but you better make it a vat of Miller Lite, I'm performing brain surgery on my own son in the morning.

(The men laugh in a very manly fashion and dump beer on each other.)

In the Budweiser commercials, sabre fencers would simply ogle women in swimsuits who would find the sabre fencers terribly interesting because they could still vaguely pronounce the word "Buuddd" while being three sheets to the wind.

So there you have it. Sure there will be sacrifices, like having to chew gum and spit all the time, and of course the silly nick-names like "BOOM-BOOM," etc. (which are so much easier for the

besotted brain to remember). But this is a small price to pay for the survival of fencing.

So grab your flannel shirts and let's get to those bars for more research. Besides with a \$100 million a year fencing contract you can retire early and take up another sport, like maybe bungee cord jumping...

## Selections from The Dictionary Of Funny Fencing Phrases

- Abstain:* French for "so sorry, I wasn't paying attention."  
*Advance:* Forward motion made by male fencers toward female fencers, usually resulting in a three-yard penalty, a red card, and a slap across the face.
- Attack in Preparation:* When you sneak up and hit your opponent while they're still putting on their uniform.
- Ballestra:* Male ballerina.  
*Barrage:* Shelling your opponent with cannon fire from several miles away.
- Beat:* 1. How you feel after fencing. 2. What sabre fencers do to each other. 3. What foilists never lose.
- Change of Engagement:* Selecting a new fiancée.  
*Corps-a-corpse:* 1. Sin of the Fleche. 2. French for "full contact fencing."  
*Coupe:* Little foreign car fencers often drive.  
*Croise:* A French pastry.  
*Derobement:* The Houdini-like motions required by fencers to escape their straightjacket-like fencing uniforms.  
*Disengage:* Getting rid of your fiancée, usually by fencing too much.  
*Engagement:* Absolutely required before performing a Change of Engagement or a Disengage.  
*En Garde:* French for "On Guard," a paranoid state in which the fencer believes everyone is out to get him.  
*Feint:* What you do after fencing too long, in full uniform, on a hot summer day. Also known as heat stroke.  
*Feeble:* What old fencers eventually become.  
*Fleche:* What fencers do it in.  
*Forte:* What permanent en garde fencers live in.  
*One-Two:* Basic fencing dance step. Followed by "Cha-Cha-Cha."  
*Passe:* Close maneuver made by male fencers toward female fencers, *always* resulting in a black card and the male fencer being Maced.  
*Pommel:* Beating your opponent senseless with the hilt of your weapon, for sabre fencers' only.  
*Redoublement:* Pause during the bout for the fencer to take another breath mint.

*James P. Tanner III has been a fencer for just one year, but clearly he has used his time wisely. He fences at Salle Santa Cruz in California.*

# Subject: Review of Electric Sabre Fencing

By Barry Paul

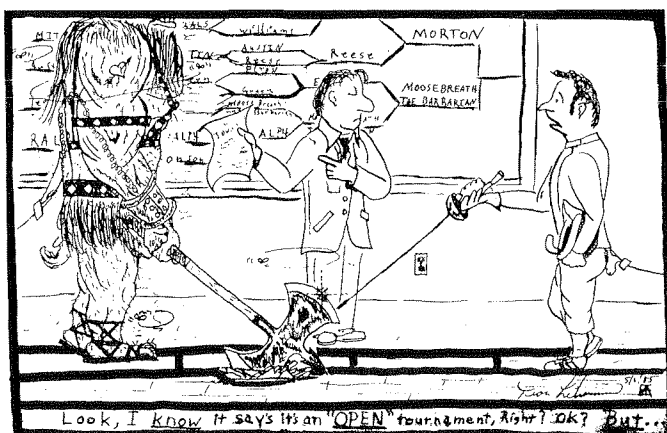
Over the last three years Leon Paul Equipment has been closely involved with the development of electric sabre fencing. In particular we supplied the apparatus for the first two World Championships using electric sabre and have run other major events such as the New York A Grade, World Cup finals and most recently, the World Student Games in Sheffield. It is my having attended this last event which brings me to write on the subject of modern electric sabre fencing.

Despite being an ex-international fencer, I found it difficult to understand what was happening – flashing random lights, changes of priority, fencers getting a winning score only to lose when the priority had been handed back to his opponent. If I was having problems, it is certain that the majority of the non-fencing audience were totally baffled. Unless radical changes are made we can forget sabre as a spectator sport. As question marks continue over whether fencing should be included in the Olympics, this question of spectator acceptability has assumed major importance.

Below I have attempted to identify what I consider is the problem and to suggest various possible improvement.

Sabre fencing is being ruined by constant double attacks, which have become even more prevalent with the introduction of electric sabre. The basic problem is that it is too easy for the attacker to hit the opponent's target, and so the balance of advantage always seems to lie with the attacker. To redress this balance, we must look at ways of making it harder for the attack to be successful. I would suggest the following:

1. **Shorten the sabre blade.** (This would probably only result in sabre fencers closing the distance.)
2. **Increase the stiffness of the sabre blades** so that hits around the parry are harder to execute.
3. **Allow a drastic increase in the size of the sabre guard** which will help in the defense of the sword arm. (This is likely to make more difficult the stop-cut to the wrist.)
4. **Change the whip-over blockage time.** (The effect of such changes are fairly marginal and fencers get very uptight when apparent valid hits are not given.)
5. **A change to the double-hit timing of epee.** Two valid hits would only register if they were within twenty-five milliseconds of each other, all double hits would be scored as in epee. (This would result in such a fundamental change in the nature of sabre fencing that I doubt it would be acceptable.)



Look, I know it says it's an "OPEN" tournament, Right? OK? BUT...

The F.I.E. has recently suggested that only one priority is given and this is to be tried at an A Grade event this year. (This does nothing to solve the problem, it just reduces sabre to a game of chance.)

In theory, the original concept of the electronic sabre apparatus was for the apparatus to decide whether an attack was parried. This is done by means of measuring whip-over time. Presidents on several occasions seem to overrule the evidence supplied by the box. There seems only one attacking action, and an immediate light for the attacker, but presidents are giving the riposte. I believe this tendency ought to be encouraged as it does give a defending fencer a better chance of being given a parry riposte.

In a survey of recent world championships the average sabre fight had 17 seconds of actual fencing. There is nothing sacrosanct about having to fence for five hits we could look at fencing to say eight or ten hits, possibly varying the figure depending on the stage reached in the competition: the direct elimination having a greater number of hits and or the best of five fights.

A study of sabre fencing at A Grade events indicates that, after priority has been given to one fencer, the subsequent attackers succeeds against the defender in a ratio of two or three to one. In conjunction with the previous idea, I suggest that different hit values are given to a successful parry-riposte over an attack. Let us assume that the fight is for ten points and a riposte is awarded two point against an attack one point, at a score of 9:8, the leading fencer is going to be very wary of making an attack because a successful parry-riposte could lose him the fight.

Coupled with the above, the whole concept of priority during double attacks is thrown out; double attacks are scored as a hit for both fencers.

The last possibility is to change the valid target. By studying top class fencing any valid target area which is preferred, ie hardest to defend, could be made non valid. (The top and sides of the mask could be such as area.)

It's difficult to know what would work, but a combination of, stiffer blade, larger guard, presiding biased towards the parry-riposte, increased score, weighted scoring to favour the defender and no priority is bound to produce something better than the present sabre fencing. (It cannot be any worse.)

I hope this note generates more discussion in the sabre world and a solution can be found to revitalise sabre fencing. With any luck some of the solutions will be applicable to foil fencing which is going down a similar road.

Barry Paul is a well-known British sabre fencer and a member of the famous Leon Paul Company and Family, which makes lots of your equipment.

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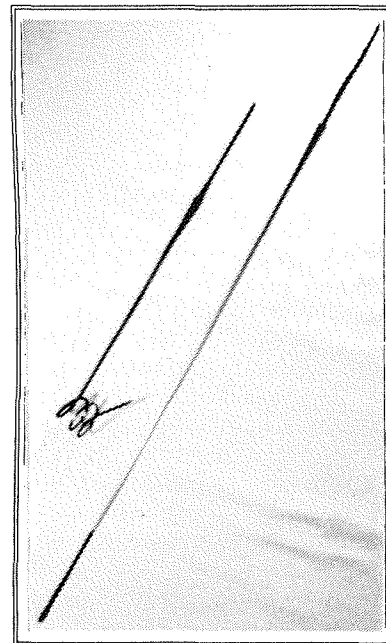
Ever wonder why one blade will last a week and another one of the same brand will last a year? The reason is that blades are hand made, on old 1920 vintage drop forges and even the slightest mistake in hand technique will put a flaw in the steel. In addition to the quality problems associated with hand forging, the inefficiency of the process increases the cost of a blade far past what one would expect to pay for such an item.

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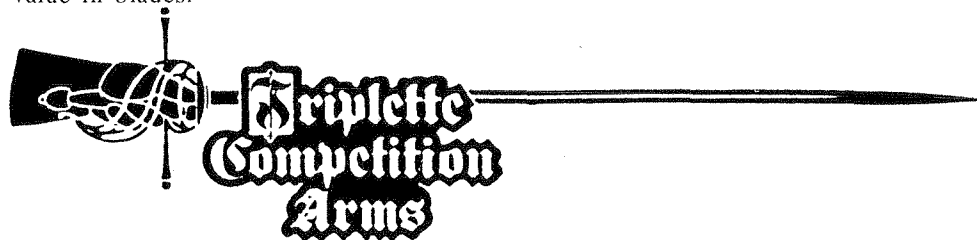
Roller forging provides a consistency in blades that is impossible to achieve with the old drop forging process. Additionally, Silverstar blades use a new compound of steel, and are tempered in a computer controlled process and stress relieved by a process similar to that done for exotic racing engines.

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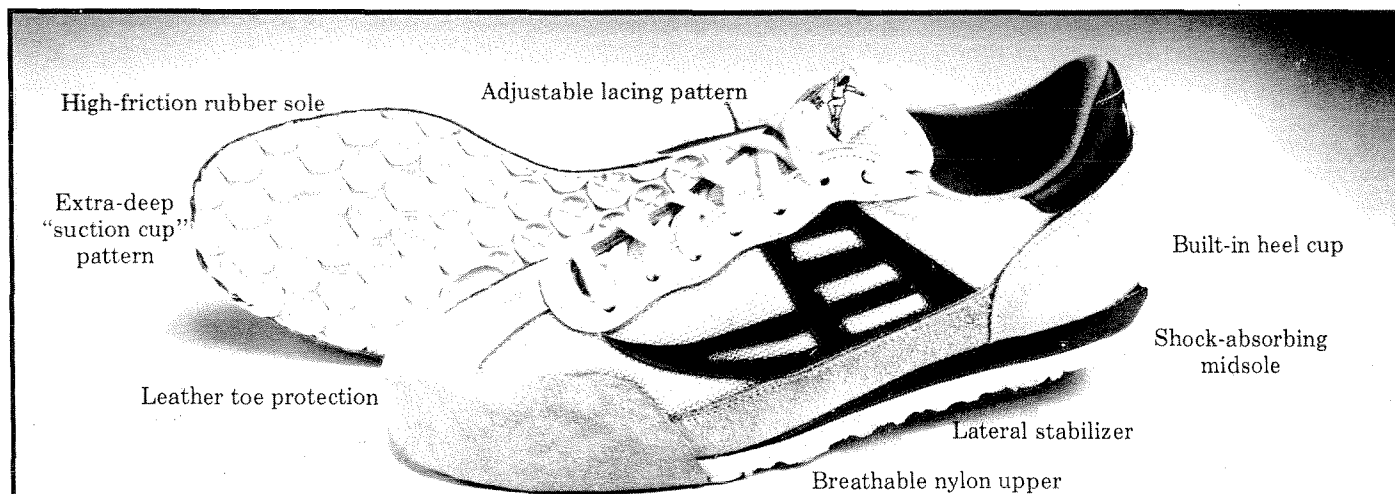
In spite of the expensive steel compound used, Silverstar blades are very price competitive due to the efficiency of the computer driven robotic machinery. This means that Silverstar is not only the best blade in the world, it is also the best value in blades.



This is a photo of a Silverstar foil blade which was cold bent. It did not break.



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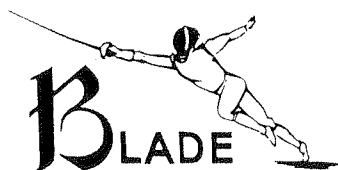
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# Politics, Ignorance, Lack of Discipline, Technical Deficiencies, and Bad Manners Equal Failure

By William M. Gaugler

Over the past four decades virtually every new administration of the former Amateur Fencers League of America, now the United States Fencing Association, has promised us success on the international level; and, as is well known, since the 1948 Olympic Games, our fencers have won only two bronze medals. While these are unquestionably notable achievements, our overall record for such a long period of time is deplorable.

What then has contributed to our failure? In my view, politics, ignorance, lack of discipline, technical deficiencies, and bad manners are among the principal causes. Perennial differences of opinion in the USFA regarding proper allocation of resources, the vain hope that a foreign messiah will deliver us from mediocrity, poor training habits and self-indulgence, weak technical preparation, and wide-spread contempt for the tradition of fencing as a "noble art" have reduced us to this sorry state.

There is, of course, little that can be done about the administration of the USFA other than to vote for the candidate we feel is best qualified. The other areas of concern, however, can be addressed directly. For example, we do not need to look abroad for professional help; we can rely on our own masters. In the past we depended upon a succession of foreign teachers, and with the arrival of each new master the hope of Olympic success was renewed, only to be followed by disappointment within the next few years. Now, while these teachers did not sell us the secret thrust and universal parry, as they might have in the sixteenth century, they did bury us, quite unintentionally, under a mass of contradictory training methods and a confusion of foreign fencing terminology. Fencers following the method of the French and Italian schools spent the major part of their training time on the fencing strip with the weapon in hand, while those adopting the system of the Hungarian and Russian schools devoted more time to footwork drills. French teachers insisted on a foil guard with the sword arm withdrawn, while Italian masters advocated a more extended arm; Hungarian and Russian teachers preferred a sabre guard with the sword arm near to the body, while Italian masters wanted a partially extended arm. The French taught their students the foil and épée parries of third (tierce) and sixth (sixte), and the Italians called these same parries third (terza) with the hand in second position or with the hand in fourth position. In spite of these differences, all of the schools followed the same basic theory and employed similar fencing actions. In the end, as Maestro Aldo Nadi noted, "there is only one fencing."

Europeans, on the whole, regard fencing as a serious matter, not as a recreational activity or hobby. They give full attention to the lesson, and apply directly to free-fencing what they have learned in the lesson. Fencing for them is problem solving. There is an Italian saying that to become a champion you must drench the fencing strip with your perspiration. Yet, with the exception of our top competitors, few American fencers are willing to do this; most regard fencing as a leisure-time activity, something you do for fun.

Prior to the 1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, Jan Romary, one of our most successful Olympic fencers, in an interview published in *American Fencing* (March/April 1984, Vol. 35, No. 4), p. 28, observed:

*No American has won a gold medal. We have but one direction to go and that is up. Our U.S. Olympic fencers,*

*in my opinion, have all the qualities, physically and mentally, to be champions. The fact that they have not reached this potential is the individual responsibility of each of them. They must push a little harder, strive a little longer to reach the winning form.*

Maestro Enzo Musumeci Greco once remarked that he could take measure of an opponent by observing two things, his salute and his guard position. If the salute was smartly performed, and the guard position correct, he knew that he could anticipate a serious fight. Currently, few fencers – Americans or Europeans – adopt a correct (read "efficient") guard position. The body is not well profiled, the left hand hangs limply at the side, and the legs are insufficiently flexed. These are signs of carelessness and indifference, and they will cost a fencer touches.

Astonishing reports of "new developments" in fencing arrive annually from the mother countries abroad; and with a colonial-like mentality our fencers ape the latest fashion—even if it represents a retrogression. If our foreign rivals attack with a bent arm in foil, employ wide blade motions, deliberately provoke simultaneous attacks, abuse the use of multiple cut feints in sabre, and fence épée at foil distance, attacking the body with monotonous regularity, our fencers follow blindly. These technical flaws have been recognized since, at least, the beginning of the sixteenth century. No competent fencing master would ever advise his student to move his leading foot before the sword arm is well extended. But through imitation of bad examples, and misinterpretation of fencing regulations, we have fallen into a form of swordplay that leads to disaster when our fencers compete abroad. Careful examination of videotapes of international competitions reveals that foreign directors continue today, as in the past, to respect right of way in foil and sabre fencing. And, in spite of what we have seen during competition in recent years, the arm is still the principal target in épée fencing. Fads come and go, but the basic principles of fencing do not change.

Good form is not simply a matter of aesthetics, it results in an economy of motion. When was a truly elegant fencer last seen in international fencing competition? Since the decline had begun already in the late 1950s, by the 1976 Olympic Games only a few of the older fencers retained vestiges of classicism. Today there are few still living who had seen Nedo Nadi, Lucien Gaudin, Gustavo Marzi, or Giulio Gaudini fence in competition. Aldo Nadi, commenting on the importance of fencing form during the late 19th century, wrote in his book, *On Fencing* (New York: 1943), p. 69: "Regardless of his strength, any fencer without form was frankly despised, and rightly so, by his brothers in arms." Nadi himself was one of the most classical fencers of his era. He was unbeaten in all three weapons for ten years, and defeated every top-level fencer of his generation, including fourteen French champions.

The salle d'armes, where manners are first instilled in the fencer, plays a vital role in maintaining the traditions of the past. Despite what we may see in competition, European fencers still enter the salle d'armes and greet the master first, and then their comrades; the same procedure is followed before departure. Moreover, no amateur would dare wear black, since this is

## Politics, Ignorance, Lack of Discipline *Continued*

exclusively the privilege of the master; yet in our country self-styled "fencing masters" are often seen in black attire. This is, at the very least, presumptuous, and it sets a bad example for their students.

More serious is the disdain some American fencers exhibit toward their teachers. Indeed, I have seen fencers publicly insult and humiliate the individuals who prepared them for competition. Contempt for the master is contempt for the art. But the teacher, too, must behave with the dignity his position requires, for he is a role model. The use of harsh and abusive language on his part is reprehensible. Derogatory comments about other masters or methods of instruction should be frowned upon, yet in this country they are commonplace in the fencing community. In this regard there is much to be learned from the proceedings of the guild of fencing masters in London during the Elizabethan period. We read in Sloane Manuscript 2530 (23):

*Item you shalbe true maister from this Daye forward to the laste daye of your life, loving trueth, hatinge falchod and not grudging or disdeyninge annymaister of this science...*

There is no question in my mind but that the various administrations of the USFA have, over the years, made every effort to support our fencers. I am equally convinced that the European-educated fencing teachers who have trained our strongest fencers have done the best they could, given the environment in which they worked. Masters like Giorgio Santelli, Aldo Nadi, and György Piller, to name a few, generously shared their knowledge with their pupils. But they could not overcome the prevalent American conception that fencing was strictly an amateur sport. An exceptional competitor, such as Nadi's student, Jan Romary, who, it will be recalled, was many times American champion and a serious threat to the Europeans in international competition, accomplished what she did largely through her own remarkable self-discipline. There was no state machinery to support her, as was the case with the Eastern Europeans fencers; but she trained hard, and, with the help of her teacher, developed formidable technical and tactical skills.

By 1960 Western Europeans, although comparatively well funded by their national federations, nonetheless, found themselves at a disadvantage when confronted with adversaries from the Eastern European countries. Foil fencing, dominated by the Italians and the French for over half a century, suddenly became an Eastern European monopoly. Viktor Zhdanovich of the Soviet Union won the Olympic gold medal in 1960, and he was followed by Egon Franke of Poland in 1964, Ion Drimba of Rumania in 1968, and Witold Woyda of Poland in 1972. All of these athletes went into competition with the complete backing of their governments. They were full-time fencers. And it was not until the Olympic Games of 1976 that Fabio Dal Zotto brought the gold medal in foil back to Western Europe.

What happened between 1960, when the Soviets first broke the Western hold on foil fencing, and 1976? Some Western fencing masters analyzed the situation and changed their approach to training. Since their Eastern opponents were professionals in everything except name, they adopted a similar tactic. The two focal points for this change were clubs at Mestre in Italy, and Tauberbischofsheim in West Germany. Livio Di Rosa at Mestre, and Emil Beck at Tauberbischofsheim, worked independently along similar lines. They began with local children, and through progressive stages of instruction, and with

special emphasis on the development of tactical skills, they created a cadre of future champions. When the fencers grew older, employment was provided, and special arrangements were made so that the young athletes would have ample time for training and competition. Initially both clubs were modestly funded, but with each success an increase in support came from state and private sources.

In summary, long-term planning and proper allocation of our resources, greater discipline, improvement in our level of technical skill, and cooperation with our colleagues can lead to success. A French fencing champion remarked to me recently that the United States has long been regarded abroad as a sleeping colossus. Perhaps now is the time to wake up. What has been achieved at Mestre and Tauberbischofsheim by a few individuals can be duplicated in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and, indeed, in any American community; we simply have to be willing to make the necessary sacrifices. It is improbable that we will attract general public interest and dollars until we win an Olympic gold medal in fencing.

*Dr. Gaugler is the director of the Military Fencing Masters program at Sane Jose State University.*

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## Sportscasters Challenge II *Continued from page 9*

It was very exciting, and no one that participated was disappointed. Will we be doing it again next year? Well, the games will be in Tallahassee which is a full eight hours north of Miami. Dan Oliver's response probably sums it up though. He simply laughed, and told me, "I go up there all the time."

He's hooked on fencing, and knowing that I had something to do with it makes me feel very good.

My personal thanks to all of those people who worked so hard to make this special competition such a success.

*If any contributor to this magazine needs no introduction, it is Tom Cragg.*



*Tom Cragg, Miami Fencing Club*

# Project Atlanta Women's Epee

By Elaine Cheris

Now that the Summer Olympics are over, the FIE is turning its attention to the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. FIE President Rene Roch has made the addition of women's epee to the fencing program in the next Olympics a high priority. He will be submitting this proposal to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and he needs your help to raise fencing's visibility.

Project Atlanta, a committee headed by Pilar Roldan of Mexico and myself, is working towards that goal. We are spearheading a worldwide movement to heighten awareness of fencing, particularly women's epee, with the aim of convincing the IOC to accept Mr. Roch's proposal.

Success will require creativity, innovation and coordinated effort. Each American fencing club should hold 12 demonstrations, concentrating on women's epee, between Sept. 1, 1992 and June 1, 1993. The ideal demonstration would reach an average of 300 people, but demonstrations to smaller groups are beneficial. Experience shows that demonstrations at schools, service clubs, singing groups, theater groups, recreation centers and shopping malls are especially effective.

Look for opportunities to promote fencing individually, too. Each USFA member should speak to five people per month, who are not aware of fencing. The goal is not necessarily to recruit new competitors, but to raise the awareness of fencing.

Talk about fencing any time you have a chance.

Invite the media to a tournament or practice session. Fencing is visually compelling, has a rich historical tradition and attracts people who like offbeat activities. All of these factors make it of potential interest to television, newspapers and local

lifestyle or sports magazines. In this Olympic year, the media is interested in sports of all kinds, particularly sports that may not get lots of coverage normally. Remember that news organizations have several departments. If the sports editor is uninterested, try the lifestyle editor (*or hold a Sportscasters' Challenge - Ed.*).

Put your creativity to work, and try something out of the ordinary to make people remember fencing. Send me your ideas, and I'll share them with the rest of the fencing world. Together, not only can we get women's epee included in the 1996 Games, but we can bring enjoyment of fencing to a larger population than ever before.

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Elaine Cheris has competed in foil and epee on two Olympic teams, two Pan American teams and many World Championship teams. Send her your ideas and suggestions in care of the Cheyenne Fencing Society, 5818 East Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80220. Donations to defray the cost of postage and fax may be sent to Project Atlanta, Carla Richards, 1750 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs, CO 80909.

# Ultimate Male Bonding – A Schläger Duel in Göttingen

By Christoph Amberger

A last command, a brief clash of steel break the silence. Then glasses clink and cigarette smoke and fragments of conversation swirl like fog through the dimly lit room. A half-hundred men push toward the counter in the corridor to have their beer mugs refilled by the stocky bar tender. A pledge wearing a blue cap starts vigorously cleaning splatters of bright red from the hardwood floor.

I am listening to the muted buzz of the crowd through the high glass doors that separate a small winter garden from the *Fechtsaal* or fencing hall of the Corps Brunsviga in Göttingen, Germany. Then the doors burst open, and a dozen or so of my Corps brothers lead in one of the combatants. Blood drips from underneath his blond hair, his face is sweaty and puffed, but he is grinning from ear to ear. Waving to me, he disappears behind a gaggle of agitated dark blue suits.

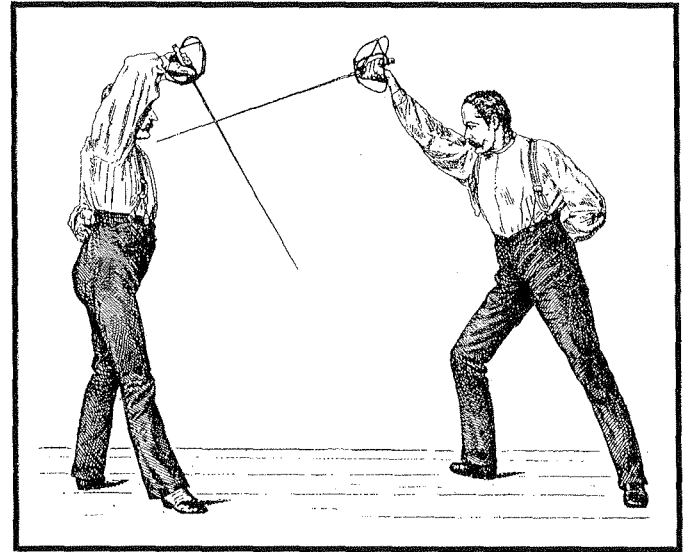
It is my turn now. I am already wearing the long-sleeved black Kevlar shirt. Knof, my second, enters the room, carelessly dropping his heavy helmet on the ground, nestling with the buckles that keep his long padded gloves fixed to the shoulders of his tattered leather plastron. An oblong apron protects his loins. Three horizontal strips of colored felt are sown to it: red-blue-red, the colors of the Corps Hannovera. Nonchalantly, Knof pulls a pack of Marlboros and a Zippo lighter from a hole in the felt. For a moment, I wonder what else he has hidden in there.

Attention, along with the chain mail shirt, shifts from the wounded fencer to me. The awkward fingers of my Corps brother Frisch start wrapping my neck in silk bandages. I choke and cough, but the expert wrapper, a medicine student from Emden in East Frisia, remains unimpressed: bandages have to sit tight to prevent blades from getting caught in between cloth and neck. The chain mail is pulled over the kevlar and velcroed shut. A broad, stiff bandage is strapped to my neck. My chin juts out, my eyes nearly pop from my head under the pressure. Am I turning blue? It definitely feels like it. A ridged leather apron is hooked into the chain mail and tied around my thighs. Helping hands thrust my right arm into a padded cuff and connect it to a steel-reinforced glove. A black leather square is buttoned to my left shoulder. Ready to go!

My opponent, a fleshy Brunsvigian, is already sitting on a chair in the center of the hall. The backs of his Corps brothers screen him from inquisitive glances from our side.

Leisurely, the spectators are taking their places. All of them wear gaudy caps, and most have silk bands in the respective color combination of their Corps across their chests. There are Saxons with dark blue caps, Brunsvigians with blacks caps, Hildeso-Westphalians with green, the Baltic Curones with forest green caps. The bright red patch of the Hannoverians' heads is visible at the far end of the hall. One by one, most of my attendants leave me, tapping my shoulder and wishing me "*Waffenschwein!*" — luck at arms.

I am seated opposite my opponent. In the center of the battlefield, Knof and the other second are choosing an umpire from among the more experienced fencers in the crowd. Weapons in hand, helmets underneath their arms, they announce the combatants and type of encounter in ritual phrases. The umpire, a Saxon nicknamed "Silver Curl," requests silence. The rooms falls mute.



Parry

Low four

Basket-hilt Schläger fencing

For a brief second, I am wondering what I am doing here. I feel hot and uncomfortable. My mouth is dry and a whole colony of butterflies seems to populate my stomach. But it's too late to leave now. After all, I've been through all this before. This is my seventh Schläger duel, or *Mensur*. And definitely my last one, I promise myself.

Once again I feel clumsy hands take charge. The *Paukbrille*, or fencing goggles, are pressed over my eyes. They look like a small iron skiing mask with a beak-like projections for the nose. Inch-high steel ridges are soldered around the eye openings, jutting out from the notched surface. Instead of glass or plastic, steel mesh protects the eyes.

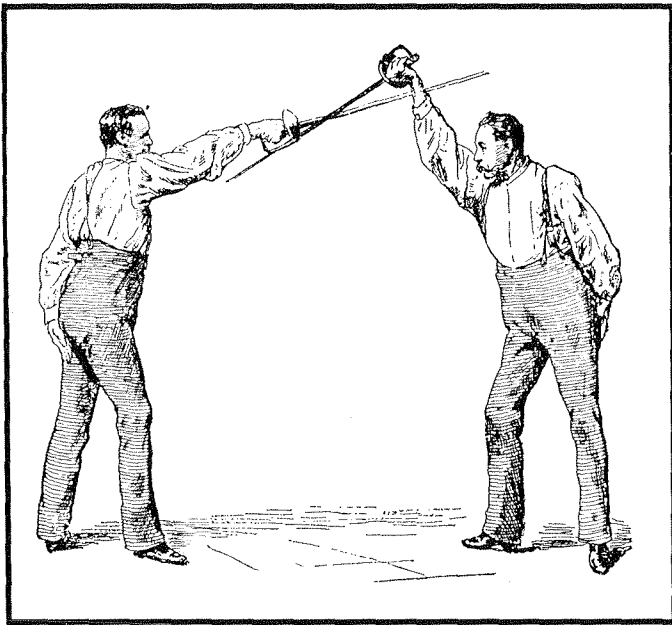
"Talk about tunnel vision..." I think, but then the leather straps are tightened so hard that I feel my skull sutures creak and thought grinds to a standstill. A small circular leather pad is strapped to the crown of my head, where a previous opponent's blade had left a nasty scar. The lower part of my face, forehead, and scalp remain unprotected. Someone thrusts my Schläger into my right hand. My index finger gropes for the leather sling inside the red-blue-red basket hilt, and I am ready to rock and roll. Is there any way I could be less comfortable?

I am placed opposite the enemy. Goggles and bandages give him a nightmarish appearance. His double-edged Schläger is razor sharp and for all I know he will be going in for the gusto, i.e. my face. Did I mention that we don't really like each other? Brown eyes flicker from behind the mesh. Good, he seems nervous. Time for some psychological warfare. I stare into his eyes and affect an arrogant smile. If only my mouth wouldn't twitch like that...and could I have a sip of water? Please?

Meanwhile, the seconds have gone into position. My right arm and Schläger point straight into the air, the tip at a slight angle toward the head of my opponent. The padded cuff is pressed to my right ear. I thrust up my head. It is less a gesture



## Ultimate Male Bonding *Continued*



Counter tierce

Low quarte

Bell-guard Schläger fencing, ca. 1885

This time I try to break his time with a “*Schleife*,” a combination of sweeping, circular cuts. I get under his guard, pull through, and ...my blade leaves a red welt across his cheek. Unfortunately, I, too, occasionally hit flat.

Next round, the same again. But I am too cocky, neglecting my cover. Within one second, two horizontal quartes hammer into my left temple. Something cold runs down my face. I can taste blood. My own blood. A doctor moves up to me, gently dabbing a piece of gauze at the wounds. Slaps my shoulder. Not bad enough to be taken out. The duel goes on. And on.

An infinity of rounds later, I am exhausted. Knof keeps whispering combinations into my ear that I should try. But what does he know. I am bleeding from three cuts in my head. I can't tell if it is blood or sweat that drips down from my cheek. And my opponent hasn't received a scratch.

“*Hoch bitte!*”

“*Los!*”

This time I try a combination I learned in Berlin. It is a simple technique, high quarte, high tierce, and a pulled-through horizontal quarte into the angled tierce. If executed right, this combination breaks his time after the high tierce and would lay open his entire forehead to my blade.

I miss. A tuft of hair gently floats through the air, like dandelion parachutes. He seems confused, doesn't know where that came from. A good sign. For me, at least.

Two rounds later, I decide to try it again. He has stopped using more complicated combinations and is brutally pumping basic cuts against my surprisingly stable guard. His sword arm is dropping toward me, the black, white, and blue basket hilt rotates only a foot away from my head. That's bad for his cover.

Again. High quarte, high tierce with incomplete recovery, horizontal quarte pulled through...and I've got him. That's it. A

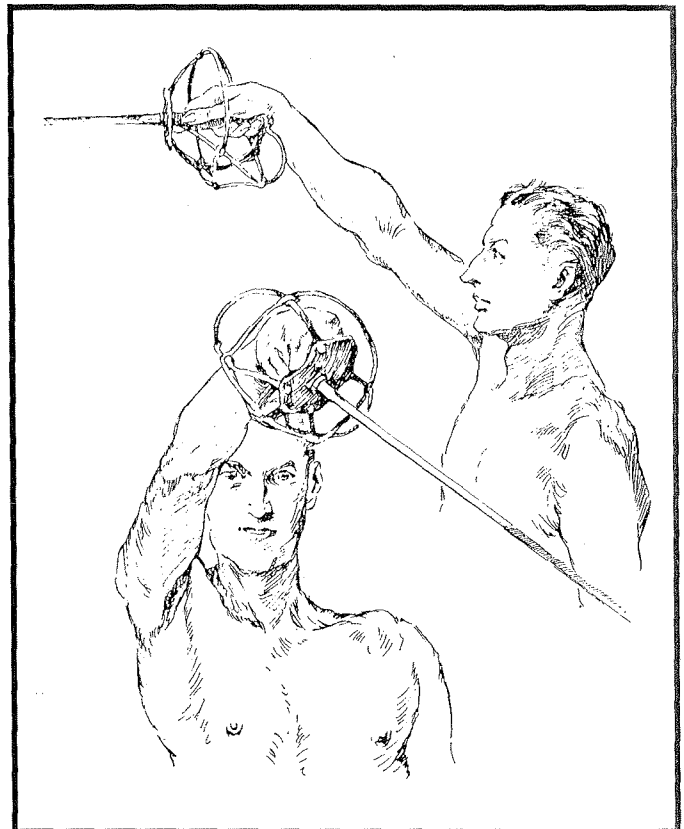
fine line appears across his forehead, five, six inches long. Then a red curtain falls. Suddenly, my opponent is hidden behind the broad back of his second. A minute later that man will turn, ask for silence, and courteously thank for a fair fight. The *Mensur*, my last one, definitely, is over.

Why are young, educated males voluntarily hacking away at each other with sharp swords at the eve of the 21st Century?

Frankly, I don't know (my wife blames the Y-chromosome). I believe this ultimate male bonding ritual owes its survival over more than five centuries to a primeval adrenaline high of the fighters. And oddly enough, it seems that the way an individual approaches the *Mensur* tells a lot about his character. It puts individual discipline and your readiness to take calculated risks into a new context. I guess this is why Corps philosophy refers to the *Mensur* as a means of education rather than a sport or martial art.

Every year, unnoticed even by most Germans and Austrians, fraternity students all over Germany, Austria, and some areas of Switzerland fence about 1,500 to 2,000 Schläger duels or *Mensuren*. Legally, there are no problems. German law clearly differentiates between the *Mensur* and the “*Duell mit tödlichen Waffen*” (duel with lethal weapons).

There is some logic behind this. The Schläger, or slashing rapier, may be razor-sharp. But the intention of the *Mensur* is neither to kill, nor to maim, not even to settle matters of honor. Fencers are paired off according to the level of skill and



Prime

## Ultimate Male Bonding *Continued*

height and given maximum protection through padding, bandages, goggles, and patrons. The tips of the blades are rounded, to prevent piercing the protective layers by accident. And since the 1920s, no fatal injury has occurred during a *Mensur* – which is more than one could say for “normal” sports fencing.

The history of this ritual goes back to the Teutonic *nationes* or countrymanships of the medieval Italian and French universities. In the 16th and 17th Centuries, these institutions had become common at the universities of the Holy Roman Empire. Times and people were tough. Students considered themselves intellectual nobility and as such demanded and were granted the right to bear arms. Favorite weapons of the time were the spadron and the thrusting rapier, later on replaced by the *Schläger* and *èpèe de combat* (“Parisier”). Bouts or *rencontres* were the result of insults and brawls, and frequently left both sides severely injured or dead.

But it soon became clear that the unregulated *rencontre* was too lethal to be kept up. A comprehensive code of fencing rules and principles of honor, the *Comment*, was introduced. The duel became a rite of passage.

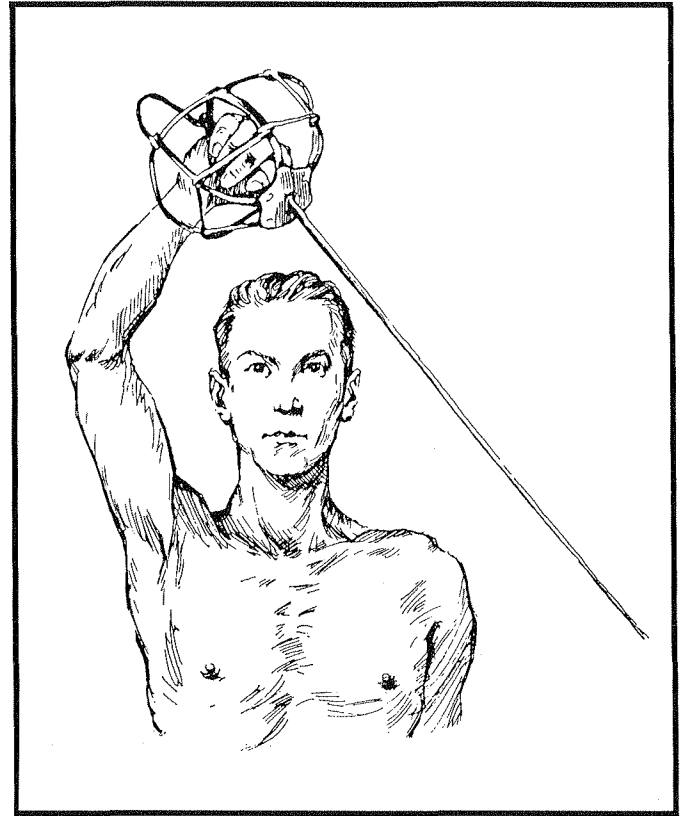
Still, university and civil authorities frowned upon these violent customs. The memoirs of German students from the 19th Century are filled with tales of police raids, dramatic escapes, and secret duels in barns and forests. By the end of the 19th Century, however, membership in a duelling fraternity or Corps had become part of a German bourgeois’ career (somewhat comparable to Skull and Bones). Not only Bismarck and Wilhelm II were Corps students, but also the poet Heinrich Heine, composer Robert Schumann, Karl Marx, and Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Hitler made the *Mensur* illegal, and so did the victorious Allies after WWII. But the tradition was carried on in secret throughout the 1940s, until a judgment of the German Supreme Court lifted the ban in the early 1950s. Since then, the Corps have continued their traditions despite the hostile attitude of university authorities and the predominantly Marxist student body of West German academia.

Modern *Schläger* fencing is still regulated by the *Comment*, which varies from university town to university town. A Corps student is required by his Corps to fence between three and seven *Mensuren* during his active membership of three semesters. After this, he never has to touch a *schläger* again.

The average *Mensur* runs between 30 to 45 *Gänge*, or rounds. Each full round requires 4 to 6 cuts from each of the combatants. Seconds with blunt *schlägers* give the commands and protect their fencers from cuts before or after “Halt!” Cuts are aimed at head and face and parried with both arm and blade. Good fencers can cut and parry 6 times within less than two seconds. The distance between fencers is about one blade length, measured from sternum to sternum.

Close distance and limited target area require a very specialized technique. Fencers try to flip the tip of their blades over the guard of their opponent, while keeping the left side of their faces covered with their right upper arm or the hanging tip of their blade. Low cuts (aimed at the lower face) require dropping the tip of the blade underneath the hanging guard of the opponent. All the time, the basket hilt of the *schläger* is kept diagonally above the left temple of the fencer. The tip of the blade has to be kept in motion continuously.



*Hanging guard*

The rapid speed of cut and simultaneous parry make feints relatively useless. If fencers of equal strength and skill meet, they will attempt to break the opponent’s time by not recovering fully into the hanging guard after each cut and taking advantage of slight faults in blade and arm position.

Contrary to general opinion, there are no winners and no losers in this event. In fact, the *Mensur* completely lacks the competitive aspect. What counts are clean technique and fighting morale. It is not allowed to dodge a blade or even move the head. If you see a blade coming, parry or be hit. If you as much as twitch, a board of your peers will take you out immediately. The duel does not count, and you have to fence again.

The *Mensur* is over when the required number of rounds have been fought, or when one of the doctors present pronounce wounds received as too dangerous to continue. Wounds are treated immediately after the *Mensur* is over. Following ancient traditions, the only anesthetic used is the fencer’s adrenaline. Typically, a *schläger* cut in the scalp requires five to seven stitches, give or take a few.

Would I do it again? Today, pushing 30, probably not. But if I were 21 again, the answer would definitely be yes. Blame it on the Y-chromosome!

*Christoph Amberger, a member of Corps Normannia Berlin and Corps Hannovera Göttingen, is a writer and editor based in Baltimore.*

# Odds and Ends

**USFA HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
Brophy College Preparatory School  
Phoenix, Arizona  
May 15-17, 1992

**WOMEN'S EPEE (9 Entries)**  
1. Valter, Sonia – Highland High School, Ill.  
2. Eiden, Eileen – Maine West High School, Ill.  
3. Osterberg, Carrie – Victor Valley High School, Calif.

**WOMEN'S FOIL (21 Entries)**  
1. Valter, Sonia – Highland High School, Ill.  
2. Eiden, Eileen – Maine West High School, Ill.  
3. Cummins, Emily – Crossroads High School, Calif.

**MEN'S SABRE (13 Entries)**  
1. Bates, Sean – Central High School, Mo.  
2. Valter, Daniel – Highland High School, Ill.  
3. Summers, Tim – Central High School, Mo.

**MEN'S EPEE (28 Entries)**  
1. Waldron, Wesley – Chaminade College Prep., Calif.  
2. Peng, Tom – Bishop Amat High School, Calif.  
3. Fienblatt, Jeffrey – Chaminade College Prep., Calif.

**MEN'S FOIL (37 Entries)**  
1. Newman, Michael – University High School, Calif.  
2. Fienblatt, Jeffrey – Chaminade College Prep., Calif.  
3. Higgs, Peter – Brophy College Prep., Az.

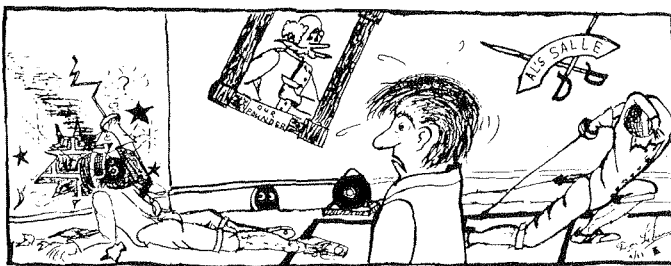
**MEN'S EPEE TEAM**  
1. Chaminade College Prep.  
2. Victor Valley High School  
3. Brophy College Prep.

**WOMEN'S EPEE TEAM**  
1. Victor Valley High School  
2. Central High School

**MEN'S SABRE TEAM**  
1. Central High School  
2. Brophy College Prep.

**MEN'S FOIL TEAM**  
1. Chaminade College Prep.  
2. Little Rock Central High School  
3. Brophy College Prep.

**WOMEN'S FOIL TEAM**  
1. Kansas City Central High School  
2. Victor Valley High School  
3. Harvard-Westlake



From the Associated Press comes this undated report:

## Why We Practice Indoors

(Austin, Texas) A ballet dancer cast in "Romeo and Juliet" was jailed for practicing his thrusts and parries with a stage prop sword while riding a unicycle on the street.

"A sword by another other name is still a sword," said police Lt. Gerald Raines.

Edward Moffet, a member of Ballet Austin, was charged Sunday with carrying a weapon. The offense carries up to a year in jail and a \$2,000 fine. He was free on \$900 bail in time for rehearsals Monday.

"Now, it's kind of funny. I can think back on it and laugh," he said. "A lot of the inmates thought it was funny when they asked what I was in there for."

## A Correction

I, Jarek Koniusz, need to make a correction to an article published in the "FENCING BULLETIN BOARD" section (*American Fencing*, Apr.-Jun. 1992), titled "Polish Coach Arrives in Louisville."

Readers please be informed that the coach who really helped me earn the Silver Medal in the 1989 World Championships was **Edward Korfanty**, and I have never worked with Leszek Stawicki (pronounced Staviski).

Jarek Koniusz

## Thrifty in Long Island

Would you let the old beat up and crushed sabre guard belonging to your fencing teacher be thrown away? Of course you wouldn't, and neither did Don Wright and his son John, both members of the 70-some fencers a The Long Island Swordsmen.

Both Don and John knew that Peter had started fencing back in 1931 (when a new foil cost all of \$1.65) and that he had been coaching and instructing for the last 50 years in all three weapons: college teams, community centers and art councils, as well as adult education classes, YMCAs, the prestigious George Santelli Salle, and the L. I. Swordsmen. At 80, Peter is still teaching and fencing, with canny insight, wisdom, and patience.

Little wonder, then, when Don and John Wright selected the appropriate inscription for the trophy; it reads:



The guard of honor

MILLION TOUCHES  
AWARD  
Presented to  
PETER O'CONNOR  
MASTER FENCER  
March 26, 1992

We all look forward to Peter's continued participation on the fencing floor. On Guard!

—Charles Yerkow

## A Bout (from A to Z!)

Controversial director  
Every fencer's greatest horror  
Indignant judge  
Knowledge lacking  
Monsterious novice  
Overlooking people's questions  
Rising sabers  
Tyrant's unreasonable verdict  
Weakened x-zuberant young zorro

By Kelly Humeniak,  
Age 13

# U.S.F.C.A. Coaches Attend Olympics in Barcelona

By Richard Gradkowski

*The following is reprinted with the kind permission of The Swordmaster, official publication of the U.S. Fencing Coaches Association.*

A group of nine intrepid association members trekked to Barcelona to attend a coaching seminar and see nine days of Olympic fencing. The excursion was exhausting at times, but well worth the effort.

Barcelona is a very attractive city with picturesque examples of urban and other architecture, great museums, shopping, etc. The city is of a scale such that one can walk almost anywhere, as well as having an excellent public transportation system. Unfortunately, the weather was often too warm for comfort and with the current weak U.S. dollar, prices were a little high. Nevertheless, attending the Olympics was a very satisfying and professionally worthwhile experience. Our group consisted of Kevin Abel, Victoria Cooper, Harold Hayes, Buzz Hurst, John Lindsay, Joe Pechinsky, Marietta and Bill Towry, and yours truly.

The fencing events took place at the Metalurgical Hall, an exposition site at the Placa d'Espanya. The Hall was located on the Via Maria Cristina which featured a spectacular series of fountains, lit attractively at night, and leading up the Montjuic hill to the Olympic stadium. The fencing hall was air conditioned (which was a life saver) and held sixteen competition strips and a practice area. The fencing strips were easily visible, but somewhat crowded together. Each strip had a very short run off area with a bolster to catch the retreating fencer.

For some reason, tickets to the fencing preliminaries had been mostly allocated to the athletes and officials and were unusually hard to get. Often there were crowds of people outside the entrance hoping to get in, but stymied by the lack of

tickets for sale, despite plenty of room inside and plenty of tickets for officials and their friends. One wonders what this does for the popularity of fencing.

Inside, the situation was as poorly organized, there were no programs, there was no information as to previous results, the scoreboards were hard to see, and in the finals the clocks were out of view of the audience. However, in spite of all this, there were sometimes loud and enthusiastic crowds of spectators cheering at the finals.

However, it was not all fun and games for our association members. We had come to participate in a coaching seminar with one of the most highly regarded fencing teachers in the world.

With the cooperation of the Association for International Cultural Exchange Programs, the USFCA arranged for Prof. David Tishler to fly in from Moscow to present a coaching seminar to our group.

Prof. Tishler is head of the Fencing Department and Doctor of Pedagogy at the Central Institute of Physical Culture and Sport in Moscow. He was many times a member of the successful USSR saber team, winning three Silver and three Bronze medals in Olympics and World Championships, and is well known to our top fencers. His pupils, including Viktor Sidiak, Mark Rakita, Valery Krovopuskov, and Mark Midler, have won five Gold medals in past Olympics. Prof. Tishler presented a comprehensive program of effective teaching of the three weapons, both of technique and tactics. As it turned out, Kevin Abel of Eugene, Oregon, had studied with Prof. Tishler in Moscow and was able to demonstrate various actions with the Professor.

Our group accommodations at a catholic seminary in the Les Corts area of Barcelona were somewhat old fashioned but very clean, and we were able to conduct our seminar at these facilities.

At the end of the sessions, Prof. Tishler presented an attractive diploma to each of the enthusiastic attendees.

## FOIL INDIVIDUAL:

There were 59 entries in the individual Foil competition. The results were:

1. Philippe Omnes – France
2. Sergei Golubitski – CIS
3. Elvis Gregory – Cuba

The Cubans also had another finalist; Gil Betancourt who came in 7th.

U.S.A. results were: Michael Marx (36), Eric Braven (39), Zaddick Longenbach (45).

The Foil final featured outstanding footwork, with the fencers keeping super big distance. Omnes, who is an old timer in these events, was a popular winner. The two Cubans, Gregory and Betancourt, fenced brilliantly, being easily the best looking fencers of the event.



Credit: Roger Mar

## U.S.F.C.A. Coaches at Olympics *Continued*

### FOIL TEAM:

There were 12 teams qualified to the Olympics. The results were:

1. Germany
2. Cuba
3. Poland

The U.S.A. did not qualify a team.

The Cubans fenced brilliantly and jumped out into an early lead, leading the Germans by 7-4. The Germans then changed their game, becoming more aggressive, and went ahead to tie the score 8-8 and win on touches.

### WOMEN'S FOIL INDIVIDUAL:

There were 46 entries in the Women's Foil competition. The results were:

1. Giovanna Trillini – Italy
2. Huifeng Wang – China
3. Tatiana Sadovskaya – CIS

Fiona McIntosh of Great Britain made the final and placed 8th.

The U.S.A. results were: Caty Bilodeaux (29), Mary Jane O'Neill (36), Molly Sullivan (39).

The women's final fencing was a great improvement over the past, with no pig sticking and screaming to speak of. The distance control and footwork were very good. However, the directing was very bad. There must have been over fifty "corps a corps" which were not called, fencers began phrases way off the starting lines. Wang was an exceptionally ugly fencer, but with superb organization and distance control.

### WOMEN'S FOIL TEAM:

On the basis of its individual's performances, the U.S.A. team was seeded 12th out of twelve teams. The results were:

1. Italy
2. Germany
3. Romania

The final match between Italy and Germany was dull, with many off target hits and poorly controlled actions, there was seldom a parry riposte and many stop thrusts.

In the preliminary round the U.S.A. Women's team lost to France 5-9 and to China 4-9, and ended up ranked 9th.

### SABER INDIVIDUAL:

There were 43 entries in the Saber event. The results were:

1. Bence Szabo – Hungary
2. Marco Marin – Italy
3. J. Francois Lamour – France

The popular Jean Francois Lamour etched a permanent place in the history books with his third medal in three Olympics (Gold in Los Angeles-1984, Gold in Seoul-1988, and now Bronze in Barcelona-1992). The powerful Italian squad placed all three sabermen in the final eight (Giovanni Scalzo-4th and Ferdinando Meglia-6th).

Hometown hero Antonio Garcia placed 5th in the final. U.S.A. results were: Michael Lofton (21), Robert Cottingham (24), Steve Mormando (34).

### SABER TEAM:

On the basis of its individual's performances the U.S.A. team was seeded 10th out of 12 teams. The results were:

1. CIS (formerly USSR)
2. Hungary
3. France

The Italian team, which had placed all three men in the final round, collapsed completely after an 8-6 loss to Romania in the first round (it was 12 touches behind, so even if the Italians had won their last two bouts by 5-0, they would still have lost on touches).

After losing the last bout of this match, Giovanni Scalzo practiced his Soccer skills with the Director acting as goalie. He was reported to have received a Black Card (out of the competition) but reappeared magically in the next match. In the round of eight the Italians proceeded to lose to Poland 8-8, and then to China 7-9, for a firm grip on 8th place. In passing, it should be noted that, despite the electric scoring, the saber fencers still whip off their masks and offer to help the Directors decide the right of way.

The U.S.A. team lost 5-9 to Romania and then 5-9 to France (the French did not put in Lamour against us) to place ninth.

### EPEE INDIVIDUAL:

There were 70 entries in this event. The results were:

1. Eric Srecki – France
2. Pavel Kolobkov – CIS
3. Jean Michel Henry – France

In addition, two new names appeared in the final ranks; Kaido Kaaberma of Estonia (4th) and Mauricio Rivas Nieto of Colombia (7th). An old champion's name also appeared, Krisztian Kulcsar of Hungary.

The U.S.A. results were: Robert Marx (24), Jon Normile (43), Chris O'Loughlin (55).

### EPEE TEAM:

The U.S.A. did not qualify a team in this event. The results were:

1. Germany
2. Hungary
3. CIS (formerly USSR)

The Epee team final was really dull, both squads seemed very conservative. Finally, the Germans took the initiative and demolished the Hungarians 8-4. The CIS team squeaked in past France 8-8. A strong Spanish team came in 6th, and our northern neighbor, Canada, took 7th.

## U.S.F.C.A. Coaches at Olympics *Continued*

An interesting sidelight of this event was the presence of Vladimir Reznichenko fencing for the German team. In 1988, in Seoul, he had fenced for the USSR.

The technical level of the fencing at the Olympics seems to be rising. The fencing is cleaner and the fencers have adapted successfully to the current conditions such as the electric saber and the whippy foil blades. However, it seems to me that, if the sport of fencing is to be presented attractively to the general public (and on television) it must appear more like real sword-play, as contrasted to the modern sport style. Unless the Federation Internationale d'Esime takes some initiative in this direction, it is likely that the dire predictions of fencing being dropped from the Olympics may come true.

As far as U.S. fencing is concerned, despite the enormous amounts of money that the U.S. Olympic Committee has poured into the U.S. Fencing Association (about two million dollars in the past quadrennium) the relative performance of U.S. fencers seems to be deteriorating. In Seoul, Peter Lewison placed 11th in Foil, Caty Bilodeaux came in 12th in Women's Foil, and Steve Mormando was 16th in Saber. The best ranking of any of our fencers in Barcelona was Michael Lofton's 21st place. The U.S. Saber team, which qualified to participate in the Olympics, and the U.S. Women's Foil team which entered as a result of Spain's dropping out, were clearly outclassed. The U.S.F.A., as the responsible national governing body for the sport, cannot continue to waste its resources on local competitions, where poor quality fencers hack away at each other. Our fencers need to raise their level of technical, athletic, and tactical proficiency. This cannot be done only by an elite group, everyone must participate in the process.

*In the competitive arena, there will always be those more or less skilled than yourself. Some may be near the top of their own mountain; others are perhaps struggling up the first steep paths far below. As you continue onward, make use of competition to stimulate your efforts along the way, but be careful not to become too preoccupied with the peak, high in the distance — or with those athletes who are far ahead; if you do, the pleasure of the climb may be lost in craving for the goal. Keep your own natural pace. Whether your path on any given day is clear or rocky, the real and only measure of your achievement can be found in answer to a single question: "Have I done my best today?" All winning, losing, titles and fame fall into the shadow of that question.*

—Dan Millman  
*The Warrior Athlete*

## 1992 U.S. Olympic Fencing Team

### Men's Foil

Nick Bravin, 21, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Zaddick Longenbach, 20, New York, N.Y.  
Michael Marx, 33, South Bend, Ind.

### Women's Foil

Caitlin Bilodeaux, 27, Concord, Mass.  
Ann Marsh, 21 Royal oak, Mich.  
Sharon Monplaisir, 31, New York, N.Y.  
Mary Jane O'Neill, 27, Concord, Mass.  
Molly Sullivan, 25, North Andover, Mass.

### Men's Epee

Robert Marx, 35, Portland, Ore.  
Jon Normile, 24, New York, N.Y.  
Chris O'Loughlin, 24, New York, N.Y.

### Men's Sabre

Robert Cottingham, 26, Orange, N.J.  
John Friedberg, 31, New York, N.Y.  
Michael Lofton, 28, New York, N.Y.  
Steve Mormando, 36, Dover, N.J.  
Peter Westbrook, 40, New York, N.Y.

## FENCING VIDEO TAPES

	QTY
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<i>Michael Marx's training procedure. Useful for developing fencers.</i>	
<b>HOW TO WATCH A COMPETITION</b>	\$10.00 _____
<i>For all weapons. The right of way, and how to watch fencing. Good for spectators and local TV stations.</i>	
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<i>For clubs and schools. Describes and demonstrates 20 games of various types. Used for teaching beginner and intermediate fencers.</i>	
<b>6-LESSON PLAN</b>	\$20.00 _____
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<i>A video prepared with Dan DeChaine to aid foilists in repairing foils.</i>	
<b>EPEE REPAIR</b>	\$20.00 _____
<i>A video prepared with Dan DeChaine to aid epeeists in repairing epees.</i>	
<b>SHIPPING AND HANDLING PER ORDER</b>	\$ 3.50 _____
<b>AMOUNT OF CHECK ENCLOSED</b>	\$ _____

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# Boyhood Hero

By Charles Conwell

In 1951, when I was five years old, I saw Jose Ferrer in the movie version of "Cyrano de Bergerac." I came home, put on one of my grandmother's large-brimmed hats, and attempted to recreate the adventure I had seen. Forty years later I had lunch with Mr. Ferrer in Manhattan and learned the story behind the movie which captivated me and the duelling which certainly influenced my stage combat career.

At the age of ten, Ferrer bought a 25¢ book on fencing by Andre Senac. Soon he began taking fencing lessons in Manhattan. During his freshman year at Princeton, he lettered in fencing. Originally hoping to be an architect, he decided that he didn't have the talent. Perhaps he might be a professor. While earning his master's degree at Columbia, he became involved in the theater through a friendship with Joshua Logan and other theatrically-inclined classmates. He discovered he had charisma. "When I walked on the stage, people looked at me. That cannot be learned."

While playing the lead in "Charley's Aunt" on Broadway in 1941, (Ferrer scored a major hit in this revival, directed by Joshua Logan), Ferrer was visited backstage by some high school journalists. They asked if there was a role that he had always wanted to play. He wanted to play Hamlet but thought that answer too conventional. "With so many actors and so much competition," he wanted to tell them, "you are lucky to get a job, let alone a job that you want." This answer was too cynical. He Didn't want to disillusion them. On impulse he said he wanted to play Cyrano. Later this struck him as a very good idea.

In 1946 Ferrer decided to produce and star in his own production of Cyrano. He bought the rights to the Brian Hooker translation from Walter Hampden (the famous American Cyrano of the 1920s and 30s) and invested \$100,000 of his own money. "I knew exactly what I wanted to do with the play: classic 17th Century characters, a romantic 19th Century play, in a nervous, erotic, edgy, 20th Century production." The production ran three hours with one intermission. Sometimes during the final scene, Ferrer would see the stage manager pointing to his watch. If the production went one minute over three hours, the stage hands would receive overtime. The production toured the United States and played on Broadway between May 5, 1946, and May 5, 1947. Ferrer won a Tony award for his performance in 1947, the first year the Tony's were awarded.

Ferrer had never done a stage fight before but he knew how to fence. During college fencing meets, he met Giorgio Santelli, a famous New York fencing maestro, theatrical fight director, and Olympic coach. "Santelli was the real Cyrano. He was 6'1" and had a very large, down-turned nose and protruding eyes. He was quite ugly but enormously attractive. His sense of humor was excellent. I always spoke to him in Italian."

Santelli recommended Dean Cetrulo for the role of Valvert. Cetrulo (who characterized Santelli as "flambouyant and debonair") was a national fencing champion; came from a fencing family; and represented the United States in the 1948 Olympics. He staged theatrical duels with his brother in high school and college.

After working in Cyrano he doubled for Cornell Wide in "At Sword's Point" and "The Bandit of Sherwood Forest." Ferrer and Cetrulo rehearsed three times a week for one month before rehearsals began. Together they created the Cyrano-Valvert duel. Ferrer insisted that the duel look like a real fight in which two adversaries were trying to kill one another. "Silly turns" which Ferrer considered a "bad theatrical tradition" were avoided.

Using cuphilt rapiers made by Santelli, they created a duel of cuts, thrusts, passata sotto, in quartata, and disarm. As Ferrer disarmed Cetrulo with an envelopment of tierce, Cetrulo carefully threw his sword in the air. Ferrer caught it every night for a year without dropping it! Cyrano evaded thrusts directed at his long nose! "Cetrulo has marvelous control." Cyrano killed Valvert with a double disengage.

Cetrulo and Ferrer carefully rehearsed their fight one inch out of distance. Often during rehearsals one of them would put down his sword and let the other practice the choreography pulling the cuts and thrust one inch from the target.

The routine included cheek cuts! They showed the duel to Santelli and he made suggestions. Once the show opened, they did not have a regular pre-performance fight rehearsal. Although they warmed their blades behind the theater's radiator in cold weather, two blades broke in performance. The duel was performed without injury eight performances a week for one year.

Even though he won an Academy Award for best actor in 1951, Ferrer was tremendously disappointed in the movie. It was made with "no courage and no panache. The producer and director were timid, afraid to let the picture take off and soar." Ferrer was constantly admonished to be less theatrical. "Cyrano, a big man, emotionally, spiritually, and morally" had been diminished. "I can't bear to look at it!"

The film was shot in four six-day weeks. Ferrer felt rushed. During the filming of the bakery scene, Stanley Kramer, the producer, stood on a chair in front of over 200 cast and crew and threatened to cancel the picture because it was behind schedule. He added, "This is a play nobody ever heard of, with a star nobody ever heard of, and nobody can pronounce either of their names." He left the set leaving Ferrer and the cast to continue their work!

The fencing was directed by Fred Cavens. Cavens had doubled and choreographed for Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. (Ferrer's boyhood hero). Cavens was "built like a fireplug," but he knew his business:

*"All movements – instead of being as small as possible, as in competitive fencing – must be large, but nevertheless correct. Magnified is the word. The routine should contain the most spectacular attacks and parries it is possible to execute while remaining logical to the situation. In other words, the duel should be a fight and not a fencing exhibition, and should disregard at times classically correct guards and lunges. The attitudes arising naturally out of fighting instinct should predominate. When this occurs the whole performance will leave the impression of strength, skill, and manly grace."*

*("The Swordsmen of the Silver Screen," p. 44)*

Ferrer showed his theatrical routine to Cavens, who incorporated many of the moves. Cavens worked out the choreography with his son Albert before filming began. Albert played Valvert. The long duel was filmed in 13 punishing hours, ten of them on the concrete floor of the studio.

Work began at 8 a.m. Ferrer did his own fencing. As the day wore on he felt the arches of his feet painfully flatten. At 6 p.m. they began filming on the set's wooden stage and some of the resiliency in his feet returned.

The duel was finished at 9:30 p.m. the next morning Ferrer awoke in pain and thought that he would not be able to move.

*Continued on page 27*

# The Zen of Top Glueing

By Robert A. Rodriguez

“Hey Rob, could I borrow your foil for this bout?”

The voice called across the room as I sat in the exhausted aftermath of four bouts in a row. My fatigue seemed to evaporate at the inquiry, leaving a sense of panic in its place. My foil? He wanted to use my foil? I thought about the grueling hours I had spent, trying to repair several unidentifiable problems within the foil. I thought of the three lost screws and two uncooperative wires I had expended the day before getting the foil to work marginally. And yes, I thought, rather selfishly, of saying no. But this was a fellow club member who had asked; how could I refuse him? Biting my lower lip, I handed him the foil feeling, strangely enough, as if I were letting Bill Clinton dance with my wife.

Why did this happen to me? Why was I so frightened? Well, in a word (or twelve), my lack of confidence in my ability to repair any damage incurred. I was vaguely familiar with the rewiring of foils, and had even successfully accomplished it a few times. But I distrusted my methods (I always had leftover parts) and almost always ended up just sending the foil away to be worked on by an armorer who placed less importance on my foil than on the money I had given him.

So, on that fateful day, seeing the wire of my returned foil “popping” out of the groove, I decided something had to be done. I scoured books, meditated, prayed, ate lots of eggplant and, as a last and vital resort, called my friends at Triplette Competition Arms, trying to obtain the closely guarded secrets of foil repair. I thank the grace of Jenny Barnhart and Mr. Walter Triplette of TCA for risking their lives, family, and freedom by smuggling some of the more confidential of these secrets out to me. With their help, I have pieced together this work defining the act of wiring foil blades – the keystone of foil repair.

Although the article is directed at would-be armorers and novice fencers, I have tried to include small tips that can help everyone, at all levels, in their efforts. Time and space, in their perpetual conspiracy to cut things short, have allowed me to describe only the specific act of wiring foil blades.

## Preparation

When preparing your foil blade, you should scrape all of the old glue from the groove, using a screwdriver or other such tool. To soften the glue, use nail polish remover or Toluene (Jenny at TCA pointed out that nail polish remover smells much better, and, after a blind taste test, I must admit that it is far more palatable than toluene). Make sure that there are no small clumps of glue hidden in the shadowy depths of the groove; these clumps, small as they are, can cause your wire (and probably your hair) to come out. Once the glue is gone, you can prepare your foil for the delicate operation that follows.

Vise grip your foil. It is possible to wire a foil without using a vise grip, but then again, it’s also possible to remove a cataract from someone’s eye in a moving car. The wire groove should be facing away from you or upwards. Masters of the art have found a way to wire foils with the groove facing down, but no one really knows how this is done.

## Barreling On

At this time, I’m assuming that you have the actual wire out and straightened. If you have questions on this, you can refer to the closely guarded manuscript, “The Zen of Wire Unravelling.”

Feed the wire through the barrel a few inches and, using a graphite-based lubricant, grease the inside of the barrel.

Screw the barrel on with one hand while pulling gently on the wire with the other. Make absolutely certain that you don’t catch the wire in the barrel threads.

Now, take a deep, prolonged, relaxing breath. This is one of the most important – and often frustrating – parts of wiring. Tighten the barrel. Use wrench, pliers or your teeth, whatever, but grip the barrel on the bottom edge. Most barrels have flattened edges on the bottom designed specifically for this purpose.

You must be painfully careful during the tightening stage for several reasons. If you tighten the barrel too much, it can crack under the pressure. Not only that, but it can also scrape the insulation from your wire, causing it (the wire) to ground out. As if this wasn’t bad enough, if the barrel isn’t tightened *enough*, it can come loose later on, probably taking your wire with it.

## Point Setters and Other Hunting Dogs

Your next step, another big one, is to set the tip. A point setter makes this job ridiculously easy. However, if you want more challenge and risk, or just don’t have a setter, you can cut off the end of a Q-Tip and use the, excuse the technical term, “non-puffy” side.

Pull gently on the wire as you set the tip (pay particular attention to the adverb in that sentence, or you’ll break the wire).

Keep setting the point until it won’t go anymore. Oh, and let me throw in a warning. If you are using an old barrel, make absolutely sure that you take out the old seating cup (sometimes, it’s hard to tell whether or not the seating cup is actually in the barrel or not, and it might just look like it’s not there, and when you try to seat the wire, it won’t want to go down and you’ll get angry and try to force it down, and eventually you’ll probably throw the foil and break one of the small ceramic parrots hanging from the roof of your work area) not that I’ve ever made this mistake, but I hear it can be quite a problem.

## Getting Wired

Strafe the groove of the blade with glue. You can either coat the entire groove first, or just coat a few inches ahead of where you are, it really doesn’t matter. What does matter is that you don’t miss any section. Don’t worry about the mess. There are no points for neatness or creativity.

Now, while *gently* pulling on the wire, push it into the groove. You can use anything non-metallic, non-sharp, non-cancer causing non-damaging to the environment, non-descript and nonetheless for this. If you use the red and yellow German cement sold by TCA, then you can use the flat tip of the yellow lid to push the wire in. You can also use credit cards, Rolodex cards or the old clipped Q-Tip to get the job done.

Once you have set the wire down the entire groove, wrap the remainder around the tang of the blade (tang being the leftover, vitamin C-enriched, part of the blade that the grip slides onto). Don’t release the pressure until you have the wire tightly wrapped. And, don’t forget, especially in this day and age, to use a rubber band (to keep it tight).

## The Zen of Top Glueing

Bury the wire in a coat of glue. Not really a difficult step when it comes down to it, but an important one. Your only limit here is



## The Zen of Top Glueing *Continued*

the amount of glue in your tube. But remember, the more glue you use, the longer it takes to dry. You can, and I use this word in its most formal manner, "smush" the glue down, flattening it against the blade so that it doesn't dry in bubbles. Make sure that you don't uncover any part of the groove while doing this.

Let your blade dry in a Clean, Well Lighted Place (and I say this Earnestly). Although some fencers are, ahem, "bent" on keeping their blades curved as they dry, Mr. Walter Triplette, famous foil-fixing "advisor" for French fencing furnishers, suggests that this is not necessary. As a matter of fact, new reports by the Surgeon General indicate that bending your blade as it dries can cause hair loss and heart disease in laboratory rats. And, if that wasn't enough, a curved "wet" blade may create a tension in your wire, and eventually, when the glue is dry, cause the wire to loosen in the groove.

After the glue is dry (most preferably the next morning), check for any signs of wire popping out from the groove. If you find that your wire is coming out, top glue it again.

Once you are certain that no wire is exposed, you can scrape off the extra glue on the blade with a screwdriver edge or a razor. Be careful not to scrape out glue from inside the groove.

### Getting it Together

Once your blade is dry and thoroughly free of wire "Poppage," you can proceed to the next step. Unravel the extra wire from the tang and slip the insulation onto the wire. Slide the bell guard onto the tang, making sure to keep the wire on the inside of the guard. The junction of blade and bell guard is one where many-a-wire have lost their life. Insulation, glue and prayer help keep this junction healthy. Also, not removing the grip after it's on is a big plus.

Slide the socket on. Again, keep the wire on the inside. Simon says you may tape the socket to the inside of the bell guard.

Scholars and philosophers have long debated the correct way to get a wire from the bell guard entrance to the socket. I am a follower of Jennyfucius, who suggests that the short way is the best way. Assuming you are wiring a right-handed foil (the socket being on the left side), you should curve the wire counter-clockwise (to the left for digital clock users), making sure to keep the curve slight. "Grasshopper" Jenny would say, "Think like a wire. Make no sharp bends, keep the wire happy and tension-less." Keep the wire as lengthy as possible without having it jutting out the side of your guard. The more wire you have, the better the chance of being able to reattach it if it breaks along the socket.

**It's illegal to tape a wire to the bell guard.** I will in no way endorse nor advise anyone to break this rule by taping the wire to the guard with a tiny sliver of tape at the bell-guard entrance; even if it does help keep your wire healthy and rigid and more than likely will not be noticed by a director.

Carefully put the grip and tip on the foil. It's a wonderful idea to do this last part over a towel or other material. This keeps parts from falling and never being seen again. Another suggestion: make sure the material is not silver, grey, black, plaid or checkered. White is always a good choice.

### Testing

I strongly recommend investing in an Ohm-meter. Radio Shack has, at last count, over 14,000 models of Ohm-meters.

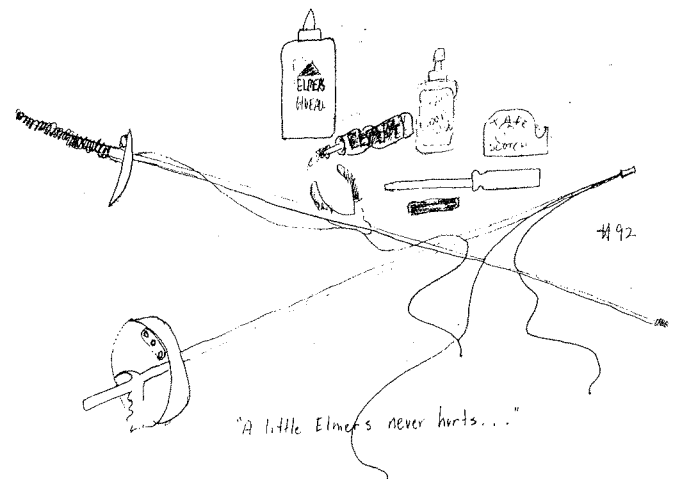
You can pick up one for under ten dollars if you avoid all the fancy electronics and nuclear-powered models, although the best is probably the AM 2E model, which runs for roughly \$26.00, and has three Ohm sensitivity levels (don't be afraid. The last clause just means that you can use one of three levels of detection on your foil, enabling you to get a thorough test).

When you test the foil, place the positive (red) prong into the left side of the socket (the side with the wire). The process of elimination can be used to determine where the second prong goes. Set the Ohm-meter to the Ohm setting (the little horseshoe shaped thing) and the needle should swing to the far end of the scale. The circuit is "complete," that is, there is no obvious break in the wire, tip, insulation, etc. Press the tip. The needle should swing back to the opposite end. The circuit is now closed.

For those of you familiar with Ohm-meter operations, the optimal resistance for your foil is about 2 Ohms. If you find your foil with more than five Ohms resistance, you should go absolutely berserk and find the cause of the resistance before fencing. Possible sources of increased resistance are; oxidized guard and/or blade, oxidized spring, and/or leftover chemicals from the blade manufacturer. Each of these can be overcome with a simple sanding down.

It is with a great sorrow that I must inform you that even if the above steps are followed precisely and your foil is in good working order, your foil will, eventually malfunction. Yes, this third certainty of life will strike every fencer at one time or another, causing much grief, frustration, and, occasionally, suicidal/homicidal thoughts. Being familiar with your foil is the best way to combat this. Wire it yourself if you can. Clean it regularly, take it to parties with you. The more you know about your foil, the easier it gets to detect, diagnose and repair the problems which are certain to haunt it, and the more confident you will be when lending it out.

*Zen Glue Master Rodriguez spent seven years in a secluded monastery in Hokkaido, Japan, studying and meditating on this subject—or so we hear.*



# Fencing Bulletin Board

## Pins For Sale

Fencers interested in purchasing fencing pins from the former USSR – which are bound to be a collector's item, and which I for one intend to look into – should contact Alex Panchenko, 7826 Topanga Canyon #118, Canoga Park, CA 91304; (818) 999-1134.

## Tower Light

No, it's not a new beer – rather a new, U.S. made extension light, offered for sale by the Central Florida Division. Designed for use with the Allstar machine, the Tower Light System will also work with Uhlmann and Leon Paul units, with adaptor plugs.

The price for this system is \$150, plus 7 percent tax and \$8.00 for shipping. Our bookkeeping editor claims this brings the cost to a total of \$168.50, but you'd better check with your calculator.

To order, or for additional information, contact James A. Campoli, 313 E. Shore Drive, Oldsmar, FL 34677; (813) 855-3112.

## Fencing – Skills of the Game

Henry de Silva, a noted British fencing coach and competitor for the past 30 years, has written this clear, profusely illustrated 120-page study of the sport which will be of undoubted interest to beginners and experienced fencers alike. Although the format is fairly standard for a work of this type, few fencers can afford to neglect purchasing any of the all too rare books which appear on our sport. Available in hardback (price not specified) from Trafalgar Square, North Pomfret, VT 05053.

## A Golden Opportunity

The NCAA's recent decision to increase women's participation to at least 40 percent is a golden opportunity. World Cup competitions in women's epee have been held for several years now, and our women have done well. A lot of effort has been put into developing young epee fencers here and abroad. However, when our young epee women reach college they are converted to foil because NCAA epee is available only to men. Since different qualities make good foil and epee fencers, many young athletic careers languish, and the U.S. loses a great opportunity for international athletic excellence.

The new 40 percent rule is a good opportunity to rectify this. We fencers need to act quickly to take advantage of it since schools are now developing their proposals to meet the 40 percent goal.

**Barbara Turpin  
Minneapolis, Minn.**

*Barbara Turpin won both the 1991 and 1992 U.S. Women's Epee Championships. She was a member of the team that placed seventh in the World Championships this past July.*

## A First – We Think

According to our sources, when William Gaugler's article, "La Posizione della Mano e la Tecnica della Sciabola" (perhaps you recognize it better as, "Hand Positions and Saber Technique," from Vol. 42, #2 – the first #2, that is) appeared this past winter in the Italian fencing magazine, *Scherma*, it was the very first time an article from *American Fencing* appeared in another nation's fencing magazine.

Trivia buffs are encouraged to send indignant letter of disagreement – please include references.

## Local Writer Makes Good

What two things do the following have in common? LanChile, Air Paraguay, AeroPeru, Aviateca, Dominicana, Lloyd Aero Boliviano, Taca International Airlines, Sahsa, Nico, and Equatoriana.

Yes, they're all airlines – that was the easy part. But if you flew one of them recently, you might have noticed a superb article on fencing – profusely illustrated in color and written in English and Spanish – by *American Fencing* stalwart Tom Cragg.

## ATTENTION ADVERTISERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Effective immediately, all correspondence and queries relating to articles, advertisements, lawsuits, etc., concerning *American Fencing* and its publication should be sent to: Editor, *American Fencing*, U.S. Fencing Association, 1750 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs, CO 80909. Do not send any correspondence concerning the magazine to B.C. Milligan, as these will be returned to you.

## Coach Wanted

The Woodside Fencing Center of Woodside, Queens, N.Y., is expanding. The club is seeking a fencing instructor or qualified fencer who would like to train as a fencing instructor and give lessons.

An apartment is offered which will be shared with another fencer at the rate of \$350 per month. A schedule will be arranged for convenience. Applicants can be a couple, male or female.

For information, contact Witold M. Rak, Director, Woodside Fencing Center, 39-11 57th St., Woodside, Queens, N.Y. 11377; (718) 478-5946.

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## Boyhood Hero Continued from page 24

but after a hot shower and breakfast he reported for another day's filming.

In the fight against the 100 assassins at the Porte de Nesle, Ferrer was doubled by Cavens. If you watch this sequence carefully, Cyrano suddenly appears stout.

Performed with panache and precision, the Cyrano-Valvert duel is one of the finest in Hollywood history. It certainly sparked my five year old imagination. Today at the age of 45 and earning my living with a sword in my hand five days a week, I still return to it for inspiration.

Ferrer had been inspired by the movies of Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., but only saw him in person twice: once at a Broadway opening and again on a Chicago railroad platform waiting to board the Twentieth Century. Ferrer never spoke to his boyhood hero. I had lunch with mine.

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results

## MEN'S SABRE DIVISION I

1. Lofton, Michael - METRO.NY
2. Gai, Dmitriy - SAN DIEGO
3. Westbrook, Peter - METRO.NY
4. Anthony Jr., Donald K. - SW. OHIO
5. Cox Jr, Peter T. - METRO.NY
6. Mormando, Steve - METRO.NY
7. Strzalkowski, Thomas - CENT.PENN
8. Friedberg, John - METRO.NY
9. Cottingham, Robert - NEW JERSEY
10. Reohr, Chris - NATIONAL
11. Stollman, David - METRO.NY
12. Cox, David B. - CENT.PENN.
13. Friedberg, Paul - METRO.NY
14. Gonzalez-Rivas, George - METRO.NY
15. Kalmer, George E. - LOUISIANA
16. Zilbershteyn, Gherman - SOUTHCALIF
17. Tuoto, Tony - NATIONAL
18. Mandell, David - METRO.NY
19. Goering, William A. - MICHIGAN
20. Palestis, Paul - NEW JERSEY
21. Magloire, Rothchild - METRO.NY
22. Jones III, Welton H. - SAN DIEGO
23. Burget, Brad - ILLINOIS
24. LeBlanc, Paul D. - NO.CAROLIN
25. Rose, Geoffrey Beran - CONNECTCUT
26. Rupp, Gregory J. - NEW JERSEY
27. Parrilla, Ulpiano - HARRISBURG
28. Levin, Jason D. - SAN DIEGO
29. GLikin, Sergey E. - ILLINOIS
30. Maggio, Jonathan S. - METRO.NY
31. Rodriguez, Gerard - METRO.NY
32. Consoli, Anthony - NEW JERSEY
33. Runyan, Joshua S. - SAN DIEGO
34. Randolph, Robert - SOUTHCALIF
35. Kim, Mike H. - NO.TEXAS
36. Audin, Michael - NEW JERSEY
37. Vecsesi II, Anthony - FL.GOLDCST
38. Capin, Bruce - CENT.CALIF
39. Koser, Donald E. - ILLINOIS
40. Kroeten, Ed - WISCONSIN
41. Issa, Nadum - NO. TEXAS
42. Benbassat, David O. - NO. TEXAS
43. Fleming, J. Daniel - KANSAS
44. Brooks, Graham - WESTERN NY
45. Crupi, Anthony - NEW JERSEY
- 46T. Dogillo, Jesse G. - CENT.CALIF
- 46T. Wilson, Dennis H. - GULFCST.TX
48. Heck, Steven D. - CAPITOL
49. Salmon, Jeffrey James - CENTPENN
50. Kimberlin, Brian - COLUMBUS
51. Mayer, Michael - NEWENGLAND
52. Panzer, David S. - NEW JERSEY
53. Summers, Timothy - KANSAS
54. Harper, Brian - FL.GATEWAY
55. Howard, Scott T. - NORTHCALIF
- 56T. Cline, Wesley C. - NO.TEXAS
- 56T. McCune, Michael - MICHIGAN
- 58T. Dougherty, Christopher - METRO.NY

- 58T. Sims III, Jack Randall - GULFCST.TX
60. Lasker, Terrence Laron - KANSAS
- 61T. Palestis, Brian G. - NEW JERSEY
- 61T. Sang, Jae Hyun - METRO.NY
63. Clinton, Elliott - WESTERN NY
64. Colella, Louis P.J. - NEW JERSEY
65. Cordero, Jerome W. - LONGISLAND
66. Kabil, Mohamed A. - METRO.NY
67. Summers, Jeremy S. - KANSAS
- 68T. Bates, Sean Michael - KANSAS
- 68T. Stewart, Robert B. - OREGON
70. Pan, Victor K. - WESTERN NY
- 71T. McConnell Mark P. - UTAH/IDAHO
- 71T. Vesper, James F. - MICHIGAN
73. Bishop, John W. - ILLINOIS
74. Ward, Charles C. - METRO.NY
51. DeMarque, Jerome P. - METRO.NY
52. Conway, Rob - MICHIGAN
53. Milligan, Bruce C. - MARYLAND
54. Lerner, Adam M. - METRO.NY
55. Mueller, Greg - INDIANA
56. Anderson, Nathan T. - COLORADO
57. Penderson, Michael S. - NATIONAL
58. Johansen, Zhon - UTAH/IDAHO
59. Oliver, William - COLORADO
60. Prilutsky, Michael - KANSAS
61. Parker, Raymond G. - SOUTHTEXAS
62. Holeman, Derek - OREGON
63. Bayer, Cliff - METRO.NY
64. Fienblatt, Jefferey Scott - SOUTHCALIF
65. Ford, Christian H. - WEST.WASH
66. Millhiser, Richard S. - MARYLAND
67. Chambers, Jason - GEORGIA
68. Buechele, Glen David - ILLINOIS
69. Kerstein, Jason Alan - WISCONSIN
70. Zelkowski, John - MICHIGAN
71. Cellier, Brad - WESTERN PA
72. Schickler, Eric P. - NEW JERSEY
73. Price, Peter - MINNESOTA
74. DuBose, Anthony - CENT. PENN.
75. Bassin, Barry J. - CONNECTCUT
- 76T. Edwards, Timothy - KENTUCKY
- 76T. Hayashi, Arthur S. - METRO.NY
78. Douraghy, Jamie - ILLINOIS
- 79T. Fox, Michael M. - CAPITOL
- 81T. Bayer, Gregory - METRO.NY
- 81T. De Bruin, Elliott - OREGON
83. Verm, Steven G. - GULFCST.TX
84. Solaski, Edward S. - FL.GOLDCST
85. Zucker, Sasha E. - SOUTHTEXAS
86. McConnell, Mark P. - UTAH/IDAHO
87. Amodemo, Joseph R. - LONGISLAND
88. Black, Maxwell S. - INDIANA
- 89T. Clinton, Colin R. - WESTERN NY
- 89T. Cohen, Andrew L. - CONNECTCUT

## MEN'S FOIL DIVISION I

1. Bravin, Eric Nick - SOUTHCALIF
2. Marx, Michael - INDIANA
3. Tichacek, Jack D. - NEW JERSEY
4. Weber, Alan E. - METRO.NY
5. Mufel, Edward - CENT. PENN.
6. Narkiewicz, Jason - METRO. NY
7. McClain, M. Sean - WESTERN NY
8. Osborn, Frank - MICHIGAN
9. Comas, David - CONNECTCUT
10. Longenbach, Zaddick - METRO. NY
11. Gargiulo, Terrence L. - NEW ENGLAND
12. Carter, Al - SOUTH CALIF
13. Diaz, Julio P. - GEORGIA
14. Thilveris, Thomas A. - NORTHCALIF
15. Morelos, Carlos De - NORTHCALIF
16. Cotton, Derek W. - SOUTHCALIF
- 17T. Kaihatsu, Edward - ILLINOIS
- 17T. Borin, James Frederic - CONNECTCUT
19. Cheu, Elliott - ILLINOIS
20. Bukantz, Jefferey - NEW JERSEY
- 21T. Grandbois, Peter - NORTHCALIF
- 21T. Pavese, Marc - METRO. NY
23. McCutcheon, Tim R. - NEW ENGLAND
24. Devine, Peter E. - METRO.NY
25. Bennett, Philipe - METRO.NY
26. Jarman-Miller, Daniel M. - OREGON
27. Hinton, Dean C. - NORTHCALIF
28. Headley, Mark Wold - NORTHCALIF
29. Bello, Leonel - NORTHCALIF
30. Cohen, Nathaniel - METRO.NY
- 31T. Moroney, Brian T. - NEW JERSEY
- 31T. Sale, T. McLean - COLORADO
33. Hensley, Timothy T. - KENTUCKY
34. Carlay, Al - METRO.NY
- 35T. Harkness, R. Cole - NORTHCALIF
- 35T. Kelley, Graham - LOUISIANA
37. Higgs-Coulthard, Peter - ARIZONA
38. Grajales, Nestor Luis - CENT.FLA
39. Washburn II, Charles - PHILA.
- 40T. Pomares, Raul - NORTHCALIF
- 40T. Stasinos, Mark - UTAH/IDAHO
42. Lutton, Thomas W. - COLORADO
43. Mayer, Richard - CAPITOL
44. Rosenberg, Eric B. - METRO.NY
45. Siek, Jeremy G. - WEST.WASH
46. Cho, Michael H. - MICHIGAN
47. Niemiec, Mark - COLORADO
48. Chang, Gregory - NEW ENGLAND
49. Gearhart, Andy - WESTERN NY
50. Voyiazakis, Emmanuel - METRO.NY
51. Stull, Robert - SOUTHTEXAS
52. Normile, Jon - METRO.NY
53. Marx, Robert - OREGON
54. Phillips, Miles D. - METRO.NY
55. Carpenter, James - METRO.NY
56. Oshima, Marc - METRO.NY
57. Erickson, Mark - SOUTHCALIF
58. Haley, James W. - SOUTHTEXAS
59. Weems, Rodney Adrain - NEW JERSEY
60. Hensley, Timothy T. - KENTUCKY
61. O'Loughlin, Chris - METRO.NY
62. Soter, Paul - NORTHCALIF
63. O'Neill, James - METRO.NY
64. Bloom, Tamir - PHILA.
65. Socolof, Joseph D. - NEW JERSEY
66. Vamey, John - WEST.WASH.
67. Thompson, Tristram - NATIONAL
68. Goossens, Bruno J. - NORTHCALIF
69. Rush, Scott - ILLINOIS
70. Griffiths, Steven - NEW JERSEY
71. Rees, Daniel - WESTERN NY
72. Block, Claus Dieter - NATIONAL
73. Aufrichtig, Michael N. - METRO.NY
74. Zebuth, Christopher E. - LONGISLAND
75. Gostigian, J. Michael - SOUTHTEXAS



Michael Marx during his quarterfinal bout with Frank Osborn at the 1992 National Championships.  
Credit: Dave Eichler

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results *Continued*

26. Baldessari, Osvaldo – MINNESOTA
27. Jugan, Bruce – METRO.NY
28. Phol, Mark S. – OR.CST.CA
29. Niemann, Karl – COLORADO
30. Losey, R. Gregory – SOUTHTEXAS
31. Atkins, Ben – METRO.NY
32. Williams, Darrell Eric – METRO.NY
33. Feldschuh, Michael – METRO.NY
34. Povar, Garret Lee – COLORADO
35. Adams, Conrad – SOUTHTEXAS
36. Arenberg, Jeffrey A. – CENT.CALIF
- 37T. Dockery, Keith F. – OREGON
- 37T. Kelly, Chris – MINNESOTA
- 37T. Slota, Thomas J. – ILLINOIS
40. Varney, Douglas – ILLINOIS
41. McClain, M. Sean – WESTERN NY
42. Evans, Allen – WEST.WASH.
- 43T. Clarke, Alden F. – COLORADO
- 43T. Hippos, William Michael – GEORGIA
45. Barrette, Charles A. – MINNESOTA
46. Peng, Tom – BERNARDINO
47. Siegel, Lewis W. – METRO.NY
48. Hayenga, Gary Michael – MINNESOTA
49. Messing, Arnold – METRO.NY
50. Klaus, Christopher – NEW JERSEY
51. Schneider, Charles – MICHIGAN
52. Masin, George G. – METRO.NY
53. Blat, Robert – MINNESOTA
- 54T. Ensign, David Allyn – INDIANA
- 54T. Hanson, Chris P. – PHILA.
56. Krause, Daniel F. – OREGON
57. Beres, Laszlo T. – SOUTHTEXAS
58. Peters, Albert W. – GULFCST, TX
- 59T. Collie, Peyton – VIRGINIA
- 59T. Hollingsworth, Russell E. – COLORADO
- 59T. Millett, Ben – CENT.PENN.
62. Harris, Matt M. – NORTHCALIF
63. Stewart, Robert B. – OREGON
64. Wozniak, Grzegorz W. – ILLINOIS
65. Barriero, Darren C. – NEW JERSEY
66. Hagen, Christopher Lee – MINNESOTA
67. Niemiec, Mark – COLORADO
68. Bourland, Ruskin – INDIANA
69. Cochrane Jr, Robert A. – FL.GOLDCST
70. Korschun, Daniel – NEWENGLAND
71. McKinney, Wesley G. – FL.GOLDCST
72. Gregor, Gregory R. – WESTERN NY
73. Quaintance, Kimo – COLORADO
74. Shypertt, Gregory – WESTERN NY
75. Bracken, Paul W. – KENTUCKY
76. Goodnuff, David W. – MINNESOTA
77. Clayton, Daniel A. – COLORADO
- 78T. Freedkin, Joshua B. – SOUTHCALIF
- 78T. Willis, Michael R. – LONGISLAND
80. Dahl, Martin W. – NO. TEXAS
81. Bitar, Jawdat I. – NEW JERSEY
- 82T. Hillstrom, Nathan – MINNESOTA
- 82T. Smith, Quinton D. – MICHIGAN
- 84T. Lewis, Derrick K. – METRO.NY
- 84T. Vislocky, William – METRO.NY
86. Jones, Michael P. – WEST.WASH.
87. Elkan, Raoul – METRO.NY
88. French, Tramond L. – METRO.NY
89. Roaf II, Edward R. – CONNECTICUT
90. Zucker, Noah L. – SOUTHTEXAS
91. Smith Jr., Jerry R. – NEBRASKA
92. Minton, Eric – METRO.NY
93. Sobhani, Richard F. – LONGISLAND

## WOMEN'S FOIL DIVISION I

1. Bilodeaux, Caitlin K. – METRO.NY
2. Marsh, Ann – MICHIGAN
3. Sullivan, Molly – NEWENGLAND
4. Zimmermann, Felicia – WESTERN NY
5. O'Neill, Mary Jane – NEWENGLAND
6. Monplaisir, Sharon – METRO.NY
7. Hamori, Isabelle – METRO.NY
8. Yu, Jennifer S. – CENT.CALIF
9. Martin, Margaret A. – WESTERN NY
10. Hall, Jane P. – NEWENGLAND
11. Cathey, Sarah – MINNESOTA
12. Sikes, Julianna – WESTERN NY
13. Paxton, Suzanne – CENT.PENN.
14. Clinton, Marijoy – WESTERN NY
15. De Bruin, Monique – OREGON
16. Yee, Toygen Jean – ILLINOIS
17. Wolf, Carin – ILLINOIS
18. McDaniel, Rachael – PHILA.
19. Walsh, Sara – INDIANA
20. Chernyak, Olga – CENT.PENN.
21. Krusen, Kathryn – NORTHCALIF
22. Dyer, Jennifer L. – COLORADO
23. Posthumus, Jennifer – CENT.CALIF
24. Calabia, Alison M.C. – CAPITOL
25. Martin, Tasha – OREGON
26. Picken, Lisa J. – OKLAHOMA
27. Moy, Tzu Ling West – METRO.NY
28. Tondur, Jennifer Louise – NORTHCALIF
29. Manges, Amee – METRO.NY
30. Korschun, Camille – CONNECTICUT
31. Brown, Myriah H. – INDIANA
32. Goins, B J Smiley – NO. TEXAS
33. Kalogera, Mindi Rose – NEW JERSEY
34. Lahara, Suzanne – CENT.CALIF
35. Foelmer, Kristin N. – CONNECTICUT
36. Kralicek, Kristin Ann – OREGON
37. Kang, Lana – CENT.CALIF
- 38T. Herbert-Hodges, Angela – PHILA.
- 38T. Smith, Susan – NORTHCALIF
- 40T. Bengualid, Victoria – METRO.NY
- 40T. Singer, Tara – METRO.NY
42. Medina, Bianca – METRO.NY
43. Blanks, Heather R. – MINNESOTA
44. Gettler, Laura – GEORGIA
45. Toy, Adrienne – LONGISLAND
46. Eggleston, Elizabeth K. – COLUMBUS
47. Hoch, Morgan E. – ILLINOIS
48. Walsh, Victoria W. – COLORADO
49. Drenker, Katie E. – COLORADO
50. Westrick, Judy Anne – COLORADO
51. Dhondt, Jennie – NEW JERSEY
52. Woulfe, Peg A. – WISCONSIN
53. Le, Nhi Lan – GEORGIA
54. Dominguez, Diane – ILLINOIS
55. Dahnert, Jill S. – SOUTHTEXAS
56. Fadner, Sydney J. – NEWENGLAND
57. Metaxatos, Irene – METRO.NY
58. Todd, Susan A. – ST. LOUIS
59. Prifrel, Jennifer L. – CENT.PENN.
60. Kedoin, Yvonne – CAPITOL
61. Chun, Melanie A. – NEBRASKA
62. Vagt, Mary-Lauren – MT.VALLEY
63. Marx, Suzanne Brown – OREGON
64. Woods, Claudia – CAPITOL
65. Smith, Jennifer A. – NEWENGLAND
66. DeBruin, Claudette – OREGON
67. Begley, Mary T. – NEBRASKA
68. Ward, Kristin A. – TENNESSEE

69. Reiter, Jennifer I. – NORTH.OHIO
70. Gorski, Mariola M. – PIEDMNT,SC
- 71T. Brown, Caitlin A. – SOUTHTEXAS
- 71T. Goedicke, Amy E. – COLORADO
- 71T. Johnson, Karen – SOUTHTEXAS
- 74T. Packard, Lynn – MICHIGAN
- 74T. Swanson, Catherine T. – SOUTHTEXAS
- 74T. Vogt, Suzanne – FL.GATEWAY
- 74T. Zimmer, Adrienne J. – METRO.NY
- 78T. Burke, Jessica Brooke – NATIONAL
- 78T. Hall, Branwen (Wendy) – COLORADO
- 78T. Hall, Linda B. – MICHIGAN
81. Kallus, Diane H. – SOUTHTEXAS

## WOMEN'S EPEE DIVISION I

1. Turpin, Barbara – MINNESOTA
2. Marx, Leslie M. – INDIANA
3. Skillman, Laurel Ann – NORTHCALIF
4. Beegle, C.J. – WEST.WASH.
5. Haugh, Rachel – INDIANA
6. Miller, Margo L. – SOUTHCALIF
7. Furo, Kathryn – METRO.NY
8. Spilman, Elisabeth – NORTHCALIF
9. Reibman, Amy Ruth – NEW JERSEY
10. Martin, Margaret A. – WESTERN NY
11. Morrison, Veronica S. – CAPITOL
12. Haugh, Kelly – OREGON
13. Washburn, Wendy Lee – PHILA.
14. Litman, Jane R. – PIEDMNT, SC
15. Gilbert, Jennifer L. – COLORADO
16. Dyer, Jennifer L. – COLORADO
17. Loscalzo, Katherine J. – NEW JERSEY
18. Wylie, Dorshka C. – NEWENGLAND
19. Lewis, Teresa R. – SOUTHTEXAS
20. Badami, Donna L. – PIEDMNT,SC
21. Corbit, Carla L. – WEST.WASH.
22. Cheris, Elaine – COLORADO
23. Spilman, Frederica C. – FL.GATEWAY
24. Cisaruk, Katrina – MICHIGAN
25. Klinger, Anne – OREGON
26. Maskell Md, Laurel – OREGON
27. Dobloug, Lisa – CAPITOL
28. Hoch, Morgan E. – ILLINOIS
29. Marx, Suzanne Brown – OREGON
30. Frye, Mary P. – MICHIGAN
31. Arambula, Marta – OREGON
32. Borgos, Susan H. – COLORADO
33. Aitken, Deborah – ILLINOIS
34. Holly, Madeline C. – NEWJERSEY
35. Winter, Carina – CENT. FLA
36. Adrian, Martene – OREGON
37. Horton, Laura A. – BERNARDINO
38. Duerson, Lourdes – GEORGIA
39. Staudinger, Michele – WESTCHSTER
40. Schneider, Brooke – MICHIGAN
41. Girardi, Danielle D. – ILLINOIS
42. Carey, Paulette R. – METRO.NY
43. Dygert, Nicole C. – WESTERN NY
44. Ferguson, Diane F. – VIRGINIA
45. Jeandheur, Carole A. – CAPITOL
- 46T. Annavedder, Mary – SOUTHCALIF
- 46T. Drenker, Katie E. – COLORADO
48. O'Brien, Lauren – COLORADO
49. Picken, Lisa J. – OKLAHOMA
50. Thistlethwaite, Kathy A. – BERNARDINO

51. Thompson, Jeanne – ST. LOUIS
52. Buder, Christy Lane – ST. LOUIS
53. Black, Carol T. – NEW JERSEY
- 54T. Goins, B J Smiley – NO.TEXAS
- 54T. Healy, Sarah A. – SOUTHCALIF
56. Hodges, Anne E. – MINNESOTA
57. Campi, Lisa Michele – NO.CAROLIN
58. Duthie, K. Maria – INLNDEMPIR
59. Askins, Leith – MARYLAND
60. Hernandez, Elizabeth – NO.TEXAS
61. McCormick, Katherine M. – NORTH.OHIO
- 62T. Cali, Cathleen A. – METRO.NY
- 62T. Porter, Karen – GEORGIA
64. Main, Jean M. – CAPITOL
65. Cook, Kelly Corrine – NEW JERSEY
66. Weisman, Doris – SO.INDIANA
67. Stone, Beth M. – NEWENGLAND
68. Krusen, Kathryn – NORTHCALIF
69. Camarra, Daniela A. – NORTHCALIF
70. Pilmans, Jorana M. – COLORADO
71. Chang, Heidi – NEWENGLAND
72. Hall, Branwen (Wendy) – COLORADO
- 73T. Collinge, Amy C. – PHILA.
- 73T. Peaslee, Susan – NEWENGLAND
75. Anderson, Whitney R. – COLORADO
- 77T. Burke, Jessica Brooke – NATIONAL
- 77T. Watson, Ruby V. – METRO.NY

## MEN'S SABRE DIVISION II

1. Tuoto, Tony – NATIONAL
2. Jones III, Welton H. – SAN DIEGO
3. Kimberlin, Brian – COLUMBUS
4. Rose, Geoffrey Beran – CONNECTICUT
5. Consoli, Anthony – NEW JERSEY
6. Fleming, J. Daniel – KANSAS
7. Mayer, Michael – NEWENGLAND
8. Clinton, Elliott – WESTERN NY
9. LeBlanc, Paul D. – NO.CAROLIN
10. Cordero, Jerome W. – LONGISLAND
11. Early, Edwin K. – CENT.CALIF
12. Johansen, Zhon – UTAH/IDAHO
13. Runyan, Joshua B. – SAN DIEGO
14. Sudo, Takaaki – METRO.NY
15. Dougherty, Christopher – METRO.NY
16. Morrow, Wes A. – WESTERN PA
17. Kroeten, Ed – WISCONSIN
18. Gandy, D. Gordon – ILLINOIS
19. Politis, George D. – ILLINOIS
20. Panzer, David S. – NEW JERSEY
21. Issa, Naoum – NO. TEXAS
22. Howard, Scott T. – NORTHCALIF
23. Pollack, Jonathan – CENT.PENN.
24. Sang, Jae Hyun – METRO.NY
25. Latorre, George P. – NEW JERSEY
26. Late, Jason – SOUTHCALIF
27. Colella, Louis P.J. – NEW JERSEY
28. Wong, Raymond W. – NEW JERSEY
29. Benisch, Peter – NEW JERSEY
30. Wessel, Darin L. – SAN DIEGO
31. Chidel, Robert – ILLINOIS
32. Bishop, John W. – ILLINOIS
33. Kornfeld, John A. – METRO.NY
34. Lutton, Thomas W. – COLORADO
35. Johnson, Karl – ILLINOIS
36. Meehan, Justin – LONGISLAND
37. Sims III, Jack Randall – GULFCST, TX

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results *Continued*

38. Miller, Jeffrey - SOUTH CALIF
39. Andrew, Craig B. - CONNECTICUT
40. Kovacs, Alexander J. - PHILA.
41. Rupp, Gregory J. - NEW JERSEY
42. Cline, Wesley C. - NO. TEXAS
43. McKim, Ryan D. - INDIANA
44. Vecsesi II, Anthony T. - FL.GOLDCST
45. Vesper, James F. - MICHIGAN
46. Palestis, Brian G. - NEW JERSEY
47. Audin, Michael - NEW JERSEY
48. Slota, Thomas J. - ILLINOIS
49. Kabil, Mohamed A. - METRO.NY
50. Benbassat, David O. - NO. TEXAS
51. Kendrick, John - HARRISBURG
52. Akeman, Christopher D. - GEORGIA
53. Brooks, Graham - WESTERN NY
54. Hall, William N. - NEW ENGLAND
55. Afield III, Walter Edward - CENT.FLA
56. Pan, Victor K. - WESTERN NY
57. Wilson, Dennis H. - GULFCST,TX
58. Rubin, Kenneth J. - NEW JERSEY
59. Willis, Edward D. - GULFCST,TX
60. Choi, Andrew Jimahn - NEW JERSEY
61. Greene II, Charles E. - WESTERN PA
62. Palestis, Paul - NEW JERSEY
63. Scaggs, Damon E. - NEBRASKA
64. Clark, Timothy J. - LOUISIANA
65. McCune, Michael S. - MICHIGAN
66. Voorhees, Michael T. - COLORADO
67. Holdsworth, David R. - CENT.FLA
68. Zindell, Lee - FL.GOLDCST
69. Herman, Ronald J. - IOWA
70. Hoy, John Addison - WESTERN NY
71. Roberts, Scott T. - CAPITOL
72. Mattoo, Aditya - LONG ISLAND
73. Sexton III, Ray L. - SOUTH TEXAS
74. Halleran, Thomas M. - NEW JERSEY
75. Carter, James A. - CONNECTICUT
76. Crane, Robert F. - GEORGIA
77. Sharp, D. Michael - COLORADO
78. Zimmerman, Todd A. - WISCONSIN
79. Hacker, Dan Jeremy - FL.GOLDCST
80. Wartgow, Jeffrey - COLORADO
81. Dean, David A. - OKLAHOMA
82. Holmes, David A. - SOUTH CALIF
83. Alexander, Richard E. - HARRISBURG
84. Ward, Charles C. - METRO.NY
85. Peters, Wayne - METRO.NY
86. Cooper, Joseph A. - CAPITOL
87. McNulty, Joseph P. - ILLINOIS
88. Flynn, Robert M. - SO. JERSEY
89. Stahlhut, Michael T. - GEORGIA
90. Keegan, Kevin R. - ST. LOUIS
91. McConnell, Mark P. - UTAH/IDAHO
92. Watkins, Gerald A. - WESTERN PA
93. Kinnaird, Thomas W. - KENTUCKY
94. Stewart, Robert B. - OREGON
95. Streb, Joseph S. - COLUMBUS
96. Pruet, Jeremy Justin - NO.CAROLIN
97. Walker Jr., George S. - TENNESSEE
98. Agashiwala, Sanjiv M. - METRO.NY
99. Takagi, Michael J. - GEORGIA
100. Myers, Jason R. - PIEDMNT,SC
101. Stimmel II, Eldridge N. - OKLAHOMA
102. Watkins, Milton D. - OKLAHOMA
103. Pratt, Daniel W. - INDIANA

## MEN'S FOIL DIVISION II

1. Holeman, Derek - OREGON
2. Conway, Rob - MICHIGAN
3. Siek, Jeremy G. - WEST.WASH.
4. Thompson, Leroy C. - NEW JERSEY
5. Stasinos, Mark - UTAH/IDAHO
6. Brown, William Bert - CENT.CALIF
7. Shearer, Michael - COLUMBUS
8. Schicker, Eric F. - NEW JERSEY
9. Hayashi, Arthur S. - METRO.NY
10. Voyziakis, Emmanuel - METRO.NY
11. Monsefi, Amir - NEW ENGLAND
12. Millhiser, Richard S. - MARYLAND
13. Krauss, John W. - PHILA.
14. De Bruin, Elliott - OREGON
15. Waldron, Wesley J. - SOUTH CALIF
16. Hargitai, Istvan - NORTH.OHIO
17. Lichten, Robert C. - ILLINOIS
18. McMann, Arnold H. - KANSAS
19. Osborne, Don E. - OR.CST.CA
20. Harkins, Craig T. - NO.CAROLIN
21. Baron, Jon K. - CENT.CALIF
22. Karll, Christopher A. - ILLINOIS
23. Clinton, Colin R. - WESTERN NY
24. Bayer, Gregory - METRO.NY
25. Scofield, David B. - COLORADO
26. Sale, T. McLean - COLORADO
27. Conrad, Mark J. - PIEDMNT,SC
28. Bayer, Cliff - METRO.NY
29. Feinblatt, Jeffrey Scott - SOUTH CALIF
30. Lerner, Adam M. - METRO.NY
31. Brebner, Bartlet A. - ARIZONA
32. Macleod, Duncan Andrew - COLORADO
33. Guerrero, Gonzalo - SOUTH TEXAS
34. Birley, Kevin T. - FL.GATEWAY
35. Norris, Graham - UTAH/IDAHO
36. Chambers, Jason - GEORGIA
37. Franz, Alfred M. - KANSAS
38. Freedkin, Joshua B. - SOUTH CALIF
39. Skillings, Byron J. - WISCONSIN
40. Smith Jr., Jerry R. - NEBRASKA
41. Buechele, Glen David - ILLINOIS
42. Lander, Keith P. - NO.CAROLIN
43. Roberts, Christopher J. - ARIZONA
44. Sexton III, Ray L. - SOUTH TEXAS
45. Adolf, Neal - OREGON
46. Tiess, Spencer - WISCONSIN
47. Neal, James M. - WEST.WASH.
48. Taylor, Roger - HUD.-BERK
49. Forsyth, William R. - ILLINOIS
50. Gomez, Shawn M. - COLORADO
51. McConnell, Mark P. - UTAH/IDAHO
52. Edwards, Timothy - KENTUCKY
53. Fox, Michael E. - CAPITOL
54. Minuth, Michael E. - BORDER,TX
55. Gohman, Gregory J. - INDIANA
56. Tuominen, Monty - OREGON
57. Jacobberger, Dean - SOUTH CALIF
58. Issa, Philip - MICHIGAN
59. Sampon, Michael - WISCONSIN
60. Shalem, Roy - ILLINOIS
61. Becker, William L. - FL.GOLDCST
62. Scotti, Elio - METRO.NY
63. Grossman, Aaron M. - HUD.-BERK
64. Hollingsworth, Russell E. - COLORADO
65. Chang, Gregory - NEW ENGLAND
66. Thorogood, Ashton M. - PHILA.
67. Owen, James C. - SO.INDIANA

68. King, James Sterling - INDIANA
69. Wood, Alexander - WESTERN NY
70. Kelleher, Trevor C. - KANSAS
71. Cohen, Andrew L. - CONNECTICUT
72. Peart, Edward A. - UTAH/IDAHO
73. Anderson, Nathan T. - COLORADO
74. Meehan, Justin - LONG ISLAND
75. Macklin, Warner - WESTERN PA
76. Dahlquist, Scott J. - MINNESOTA
77. Slota, Thomas J. - ILLINOIS
78. Barrette, Charles A. - MINNESOTA
79. Zucker, Sasha E. - SOUTH TEXAS
80. Voorhees, Michael T. - COLORADO
81. Minuth, John N. - BORDER,TX
82. Debs, Ray - MT.VALLEY
83. Ricketts, Eric - MT.VALLEY
84. Dilworth, Greg - GULFCST,TX
85. Tribbett, Eric J. - COLORADO
86. Smith, Jack David - CAPITOL
87. Perry, Ryan M. - ARIZONA
88. Verm, Steven G. - GULFCST,TX
89. Cabrera Jr., Juan C. - SO.INDIANA
90. Hoang, Duc - GEORGIA
91. Sloane, Greg Harrison - NORTH.OHIO
92. Green, David B. - SOUTH TEXAS
93. Greene II, Charles E. - WESTERN PA
94. Frederick, Mark E. - WEST.WASH.
95. Lehew, Jason E. - ILLINOIS
96. Scaggs, Damon E. - NEBRASKA
97. Micszak, Mark J. - NO. TEXAS
98. Smolin, Philip M. - WESTERN NY
99. Walker Jr., George S. - TENNESSEE
100. Wikswo, Matthew Anthony - TENNESSEE
101. Bourland, Ruskin Taylor - INDIANA
102. Fiducia, Gene - SO. JERSEY
103. Southard, Derek K. - ST. LOUIS
104. Koutze, John C. - CAPITOL
105. Layne, Donald J. - GULFCST,TX
106. Begley, Brian P. - NEBRASKA
107. Kennedy, Rodney M. - WYOMING
108. French, Christopher L. - PHILA.
109. Kellner, Dan J. - NEW JERSEY
110. Hutson, Edward V. - MINNESOTA
111. Dominguez Jr., Jesus A. - ILLINOIS
112. Tabino, Cory - FL.GOLDCST
113. Black, Maxwell S. - INDIANA
114. Keber, Lawrence A. - NEW ENGLAND
115. Stocum, Richard - SO.INDIANA
116. Torchia, Daniel R. - WISCONSIN
117. Lowe, Nathan A. - PIEDMNT,SC
118. Cain, Chester R. - WISCONSIN
119. Herrboldt, Kevin D. - MINNESOTA
120. Low, Jonathan D. - HAWAII
121. Streb, Joseph S. - COLUMBUS
122. Longval, Mark J. - SAN DIEGO
123. Cosgrove, Joseph M. - WESTERN PA

## WOMEN'S FOIL DIVISION II

1. De Bruin, Monique - OREGON
2. Martin, Tasha - OREGON
3. Lahara, Suzanne - CENT.CALIF
4. Woods, Claudia - CAPITOL
5. Priefel, Jennifer L. - CENT.PENN.
6. Lightdale, Nina - NEW JERSEY
7. Dhondt, Jennie - NEW JERSEY
8. Runyan, Heidi - SAND DIEGO
9. Castaldo, Annalisa - MARYLAND
10. Bjonerud, Deborah - NORTH CALIF
11. Walsh, Sara - INDIANA
12. Vagt, Mary-Lauren - MT.VALLEY
13. Fadner, Sydney J. - NEW ENGLAND
14. Westrick, Judy Anne - COLORADO
15. Cathey, Sarah - MINNESOTA
16. Hoy, Robin M. - WESTERN NY
17. Wolf, Carin - ILLINOIS
18. Herkstroeter, Karen L. - ST. LOUIS
19. Goins, B.J. Smiley - NO. TEXAS
20. Todd, Susan A. - ST. LOUIS
21. Toy, Adrienne - LONG ISLAND
22. Herbert-Hodges, Angela - PHILA.
23. Kalogera, Mindi Rose - NEW JERSEY
24. Chung, Adeline - METRO.NY
25. Ferguson, Diane F. - VIRGINIA
26. Korschun, Camille - CONNECTICUT
27. Becker, Christine J. - NEW ENGLAND
28. Packard, Lynn - MICHIGAN
29. Blanks, Heather R. - MINNESOTA
30. Zimmer, Adrienne J. - METRO.NY
31. Kelly, Erin M. - WESTERN PA
32. Ortega, Kim D. - SAN DIEGO
33. Foellmer, Kristin N. - CONNECTICUT
34. Picken, Lisa J. - OKLAHOMA
35. Calabia, Alison M.C. - CAPITOL
36. Reiter, Jennifer L. - NORTH.OHIO
37. Bengualid, Victoria - METRO.NY
38. Bedrosian, Pat - SOUTH CALIF
39. McMenamin, Dianna S. - CONNECTICUT
40. Angwin, Maureen Lee - NEW ENGLAND
41. Woodruff, Sherry - COLORADO
42. Dominguez, Diane - ILLINOIS
43. Korodi, Erika M. - NORTH.OHIO
44. Woulfe, Peg A. - WISCONSIN
45. Fryman, Kari M. - NORTH CALIF
46. Chun, Melanie A. - NEBRASKA
47. Crasson, Sara Jennie - WESTCHSTER
47. Smith, Jennifer A. - NEW ENGLAND
49. Horton, Laura A. - BERNARDINO
50. Gorski, Mariola M. - PIEDMNT,SC
51. Begley, Mary T. - NEBRASKA
52. Fink, Christa C. - CENT.CALIF
53. Swanson, Catherine T. - SOUTH TEXAS
54. Ward, Kristin A. - TENNESSEE
55. Brown, Caitlin A. - SOUTH TEXAS
56. Gettler, Laura - GEORGIA
57. Johnson, Karen - SOUTH TEXAS
58. Kedoin, Yvonne - CAPITOL
59. Hall, Linda B. - MICHIGAN
60. Brown, Myriah H. - INDIANA
61. Talarek, Donna L. - MICHIGAN
62. McKenzie, Randi E. - SAN DIEGO
63. Baxter, Pamela Jean - ARIZONA
64. Sutherland, Cynthia J. - CENT.FLA
65. Eggleston, Elizabeth K. - COLUMBUS
66. Ochia, Ruth S. - MARYLAND
67. Walsh, Victoria W. - COLORADO
68. Goodmann, Amy J.S. - CAPITOL
69. Simpson, Princess E. - GEORGIA
70. Cruz, Virginia-Corazon D. - ARIZONA
71. Vogt, Suzanne - FL.GATEWAY
72. Rostal, Melinda Kathleen - MINNESOTA
73. Kallus, Diane H. - SOUTH TEXAS
74. Burke, Jessica Brooke - NATIONAL
75. Pasik, Aliya B. - MICHIGAN
76. Lumsdaine, Robin L. - NEW JERSEY

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results *Continued*

77. Koldenhoven, Rachel M. – COLORADO
78. Serbu, Jacqueline – WESTERN NY
79. Saylor, Marta M. – NO.CAROLIN
- 80T. Wilson, Elspeth M. – COLORADO
- 80T. Wilson, Ines G. – ALABAMA
82. Unger, Diana S. – ILLINOIS
83. Dean, Rachel A. – ILLINOIS
84. Goedicke, Amy E. – COLORADO
85. Dahmert, Jill S. – SOUTHTEXAS
86. Main, Jean M. – CAPITOL
87. Venable, Stephanie L. – PIEDMNT,SC
88. Dorf, Kristen M. – MINNESOTA
89. Rudkin, Kate A. – COLORADO
90. Wolfe, Lisa – FL.GAETWAY
91. Nieboer, Elizabeth Jane – INDIANA
92. Wichmann, Gale A. – ILLINOIS
93. Peterson, Rachel A. – KANSAS
94. Fishburne, Virginia H. – NO.CAROLIN
95. Bivins, Jessica E. – LOUISIANA
96. Hayes, Adriil J. – OKLAHOMA
97. Hoffman, Bonnie H. – VIRGINIA
98. Drew, Alexandra D. – VIRGINIA
- 99T. Dehart, Jennifer – FL.GOLDCST
- 99T. Rowe, Melinda A. – NO. TEXAS
101. Mahon, Mary E. – FL.GOLDCST
102. Moore, Debra A. – WESTERN PA
103. Myers, Brittany C. – ST. LOUIS

## WOMEN'S EPEE DIVISION II

1. Dobloug, Lisa – CAPITOL
2. Cisaruk, Katrina – MICHIGAN
3. Black, Carol T. – NEW JERSEY
4. Dyer, Jennifer – COLORADO
5. Thompson, Jeanne – ST. LOUIS
6. Drenker, Katie E. – COLORADO
7. Winter, Carina – CENT.FLA
8. Pilmans, Jorana M. – COLORADO
9. Girardi, Danielle D. – ILLINOIS
10. Bengualid, Victoria – METRO.NY
11. Collinge, Amy C. – PHILA.
12. Burt, Stacey Ann – WISCONSIN
13. Carey, Paulette R. – METRO.NY
14. Losman, Yvette – NEW JERSEY
15. Staudinger, Michelle D. – WESTCHSTER
16. Cabot, Paula Ann – NORTHCALIF
17. Borgos, Susan H. – COLORADO
18. Badami, Donna L. – PIEDMNT,SC
19. Duerson, Lourdes – GEORGIA
20. Cathey, Sarah – MINNESOTA
21. Strom, Michele – MINNESOTA
22. Hernandez, Elizabeth Robbi – NO. TEXAS
23. Cook, Kelly Corrine – NEW JERSEY
24. Healy, Sarah A. – SOUTHCALIF
25. Tabori, Kata M. – SOUTHCALIF
26. Swanson, Catherine T. – SOUTHTEXAS
27. Ochia, Ruth S. – MARYLAND
28. Smith, Susan – NORTHCALIF
29. Bedrosian, Pat – SOUTHCALIF
30. Serbu, Jacqueline – WESTERN NY
31. Ream, Jann – IOWA
32. Anderson, Whitney R. – COLORADO
33. Schneider, Brooke – MICHIGAN
34. Corbit, Carla L. – WEST.WASH.
35. McCormick, Katherine M. – NORTH.OHIO
36. Picken, Lisa J. – OKLAHOMA
37. Arambula, Marta – OREGON

38. Hall, Branwen (Wendy) M. – COLORADO
39. Duthie, K. Maria – INLNDEMPIR
40. Aitken, Deborah – ILLINOIS
41. Bennett, Ariel Elizabeth – COLORADO
42. Castaldo, Annalisa – MARYLAND
43. Nieboer, Elizabeth Jane – INDIANA
44. Smith, Patricia A. – SO.INDIANA
45. Kato, Janice S. – HAWAII
46. Walsh, Victoria W. – COLORADO
47. Kerber, Lenore L. – NEWENGLAND
48. Davis, Kaaren U. – COLORADO
49. Goins, B.J. Smiley – NO.TEXAS
50. Stone, Beth M. – NEWENGLAND
51. Ferguson, Diane F. – VIRGINIA
52. Buder, Cristy Lane – ST. LOUIS
53. Dominguez, Diane – ILLINOIS
54. O'Brien, Lauren – SOUTHCALIF
55. Woodruff, Sherry – COLORADO
56. Wilson, Elspeth M. – COLORADO
57. Mintzmyer, Valoene – NEBR.S.DAK
58. Lahara, Suzanne – CENT.CALIF
59. Rodgers, Christiana – PHILA.
60. Hodges, Anne E. – MINNESOTA
61. Horton, Laura A. – BERNARDINO
62. Burke, Jessica Brooke – NATIONAL
63. Harper, Chesley A. – GULFCST,TX
64. Lumsdaine, Robin L. – NEW JERSEY
65. Main, Jean M. – CAPITOL
66. Johnson, Karen – SOUTHTEXAS
67. Howell, Nina – HUD.-BERK
68. Eiden, Eileen – ILLINOIS
69. Venable, Stephanie L. – PIEDMNT,SC
70. Cunningham, Sara J. – ILLINOIS
71. Kallus, Diane H. – SOUTHTEXAS
72. Chang, Heidi – NEWENGLAND
73. Begley, Mary T. – NEBRASKA
74. Micales, Jessie A. – WISCONSIN
75. Wallfesh, Sandra K. – NEWENGLAND
76. Bjonerud, Deborah – NORTHCALIF
77. Wermoth, Penelope J. – NEW JERSEY
78. Wade, Virginia – PHILA.
79. Rylander, Kristen J. – WESTERN PA
80. McMenamin, Dianna S. – CONNECTCUT
81. Rosen, Abigail E. – METRO.NY
82. Brynildsen, Dr. Karen – METRO.NY
83. Watson, Ruby V. – METRO.NY
84. Weeks, Rebecca E. – ILLINOIS
85. Katz, Jill B. – NEW JERSEY
86. Moore, Debra A. – WESTERN PA
87. Peterson, Rachel A. – KANSAS

## WOMEN'S SABRE DIVISION II

1. Williams, Kelly Jeanne – NO.CAROLIN
2. Bartholomew, Sue Ann – MINNESOTA
3. Bengualid, Victoria – METRO.NY
4. Ortega, Kim D. – SAN DIEGO
5. Rosenberg, Stefanie M. – IOWA
6. Kallal, Caryn M. – SOUTHCALIF
7. Babus, Sylvia Woodby – CAPITOL
8. Sikes, Julianna – WESTERN NY
9. Thompson, Joanne – ST. LOUIS
10. Krusen, Kathryn – NORTHCALIF
11. McKenzie, Randi E. – SAN DIEGO
12. Gall, Dana E. – KANSAS

13. Ferguson, Diane F. – VIRGINIA
14. Davis, Kaaren U. – COLORADO
15. Kelly, Caitlin A. – METRO.NY
16. Felty, Louisa – KENTUCKY
17. Becker, Christine J. – NEWENGLAND
18. Rylander, Kristen J. – WESTERN PA
19. Philbrick, Kathleen m. – PHILA.
20. Cummins, Judith S. – METRO.NY
21. Egelman, Felicia – NEWENGLAND
22. Hall, Linda B. – MICHIGAN
23. Mahon, Mary E. – FL.GOLDCST
24. Mathias, Gwen – INDIANA
25. Hanna, Katherine K. – IOWA
26. Harris, Sandra Lee – VIRGINIA
27. Zumbrennen, Leanne S. – KANSAS
28. McDonald, Shannon K. – ST. LOUIS
29. Bilz, Ellen M. – METRO.NY
30. Taylor, Tiffany M. – KANSAS
31. Burt, Stacey Ann – WISCONSIN
32. Watson, Ruby V. – METRO.NY
33. Peterson, Rachel A. – KANSAS
34. Brynildsen, Dr. Karen – METRO.NY
35. Wermoth, Penelope J. – NEW JERSEY

## MEN'S EPEE DIVISION II

1. Brody, David L. – CENT.CALIF
2. Glennon, Michael F. – MINNESOTA
3. Povar, Garret Lee – COLORADO
4. Klaus, Christopher – NEW JERSEY
5. Hanson, Chris P. – PHILA.
6. French, Tramon L. – METRO.NY
7. Leszko, George F. – NORTH.OHIO
8. Sleta, Thomas J. – ILLINOIS
9. Peng, Tom – BERNARDINO
10. Varney, Douglas – ILLINOIS
11. Prieto, Brody L. – MARYLAND
12. Quaintance, Kimo James – COLORADO
13. Hayenga, Gary Michael – MINNESOTA
14. Niemann, Karl – COLORADO
15. Hentea, Julian G. – NEW JERSEY
16. Tuominen, Monty – OREGON
17. Lattin, Kenneth – OREGON
18. Barrette, Charles A. – MINNESOTA
19. Chidel, Robert – ILLINOIS
20. Bonetzky, Mark D. – NEWENGLAND
21. Bitar, Jawdat I. – NEW JERSEY
22. Barriero, Darren C. – NEW JERSEY
23. Meehan, Justin – LONGISLAND
24. Evans, Allen – WEST.WASH.
25. Ensign, David Allyn – INDIANA
26. Waldron, Wesley J. – SOUTHCALIF
27. Paine, Christopher G. – NEWENGLAND
28. Carlino, Matt – NORTH.OHIO
29. Sexton III, Ray L. – SOUTHTEXAS
30. Goodnuff, David W. – MINNESOTA
31. Bourland, Ruskin Taylor – INDIANA
32. Beemer III, Edwin F. – CAPITOL
33. Hippias, William Michael – GEORGIA
34. Korschun, Daniel – NEWENGLAND
35. Schroff, Derrick C. – GEORGIA
36. Rees, Daniel – WESTERN NY
37. Blatt, Robert – MINNESOTA
38. Fumai, Craig Y. – NORTHCALIF
39. Mehta, Rhusang Anil – NEW JERSEY
40. Latora, Nicholas A. – NEW JERSEY
41. Anderson, Nathan T. – COLORADO

- 42T. Abrahamsen, Norman R. – LONGISLAND
- 42T. Lewis, James W. – NORTHCALIF
44. Smith Jr., Jerry R. – NEBRASKA
45. Martin, William – OKLAHOMA
- 46T. Clarke, Alden F. – COLORADO
- 46T. Hagen, Christopher Lee – MINNESOTA
48. Larsen, Niels C. – NO.CAROLIN
49. Mathes, Andrew R. – VIRGINIA
50. Thottam, Jimmy L. – NORTHCALIF
- 51T. Clayton, Daniel A. – COLORADO
- 51T. Green, David B. – SOUTHTEXAS
53. Guerrero, Gonzalo – SOUTHTEXAS
54. Vargas, Colby – ILLINOIS
55. Shaahid, Darnell N. – WESTERN PA
56. Bracken, Paul W. – KENTUCKY
57. Adolf, Neal – OREGON
58. Mittal, Neil – SOUTHTEXAS
59. Losey, Adam – SOUTHTEXAS
60. Slaughter, Christopher W. – ST. LOUIS
61. Vloscky, William – METRO.NY
62. Douraghy, Jamie – ILLINOIS
63. Kerstein, Jason Alan – WISCONSIN
64. Hansen, Eric – NORTHCALIF
65. Johansen, Zhon – UTAH/IDAHO
66. Cochran Jr, Robert A. – FL.GOLDCST
67. Dahl, Martin W. – NO. TEXAS
68. Smith, Quinton D. – MICHIGAN
69. Aufrichtig, Michael N. – METRO.NY
70. Gillman, Bruce – COLUMBUS
71. Walton, Clayton L. – NEW JERSEY
72. Korn, Benjamin – NORTHCALIF
73. Gregor, Gregory R. – WESTERN NY
74. Aminzia, Norbert A. – NEW JERSEY
75. Fellin, Jeffrey S. – KANSAS
76. Short, Colin D. – SOUTHTEXAS
77. Campbell, Paul – VIRGINIA
78. Arnold, Michael P. – INDIANA
79. Hillstrom, Nathan – MINNESOTA
80. Neal, Jonathan D. – WEST.WASH.
81. Weir, Jeff W. – ILLINOIS
82. Ferrone, James M. – PHILA.
83. Rostal, Scott E. – MINNESOTA
84. Bolakowski, John M. – INDIANA
85. Mueller, Greg – INDIANA
86. Battle, Joseph B. – METRO.NY
- 87T. Conrad, Mark J. – PIEDMNT,SC
- 87T. Zucker, Noah L. – SOUTHTEXAS
89. Sobhani, Richard F. – LONGISLAND
90. De Capite, Marco – MICHIGAN
- 91T. Minuth, John N. – BORDER,TX
- 91T. Olsson, David E. – MARYLAND
93. Macklin, Warner – WESTERN PA
94. Willis, Michael R. – LONGISLAND
95. Solaski, Edward S. – FL.GOLDCST
96. Chang, Frank – NEW JERSEY
97. De Bruin, Elliott – OREGON
98. Gringeri, John C. – NEW JERSEY
99. Dahlquist, Scott J. – MINNESOTA
- 100T. Butrym, James J. – CONNECTCUT
- 100T. Sera, Arthur – CAPITOL
102. Dean, David A. – OKLAHOMA
103. Kelley, Patrick D. – CENT.FLA
104. Karl, Christopher A. – ILLINOIS
105. McKinney, Wesley G. – FL.GOLDCST
106. Low, Jonathan D. – HAWAII
107. Beech, Thomas Richard – PLAINS,TX
108. Somero, Benjamin T. – NO. TEXAS
109. Skyler, Ed – PHILA.
110. Aguilar, Omar I. – COLUMBUS

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results *Continued*

111. Lightfoot, John – OR.CST.CA
112. Duford, William – MICHIGAN
113. Gibson, Gerald W. – COLORADO
114. Becker, William L. – FL.GOLDCST
115. Mann, Justin Christopher – NEW JERSEY
116. Ament, Mark R. – MICHIGAN
117. Jacobberger, Dean – SOUTHCALIF
118. Rue, Joseph – WESTCHSTER
119. Griffin, James Van – ST. LOUIS
120. Begley, Brian P. – NEBRASKA
121. Hollingsworth, Russell E. – COLORADO
122. Roaf II, Edward R. – CONNECTCUT
123. Castoire, Robert L. – HAWAII
124. Kocsy, Alexander P. – PHILA.
125. Scaggs, Damon E. – NEBRASKA
- 126T. Ashe, William M. – GULFCST, TX
- 126T. Coke, Robby L. – GULFCST, TX
128. Minuth, Michael E. – BORDER, TX
129. Fencer Excluded
130. Schenk, Edward S. – NO.CAROLIN
131. Shubeck, Christopher R. – SOUTHCALIF
132. Demos, Robert – ILLINOIS
133. Fencer Excluded
134. Longval, Mark J. – SAN DIEGO
135. Tribbett, Eric J. – COLORADO
136. Minton, Eric – METRO.NY
137. Benson, Jerry B. – OKLAHOMA
138. Silva, James G. – CONNECTCUT
139. Xenofos, George D. – ALABAMA
140. Gurarie, Eliezer – NORTH.OHIO
141. Citrin, Kenneth M. – ST. LOUIS
142. Fong, Russell M.K. – HAWAII
143. Myers, Phillip S. – NEBRASKA
144. Darce, Christian A. – LOUISIANA

7. Chambers, Jason – GEORGIA
8. Chang, Gregory – NEWENGLAND
9. De Bruin, Elliott – OREGON
10. Kellner, Dan J. – NEW JERSEY
11. Fox, Michael M. – CAPITOL
12. Guerrero, Gonzalo – SOUTHTXAS
13. Siek, Jeremy G. – WEST.WASH.
14. Tyomkin, Max – TENNESSEE
15. Tanner, Brian D. – SAN DIEGO
16. Zucker, Sasha E. – SOUTHTXAS
17. Tuominen, Monty – OREGON
18. Higgs-Coulthard, Peter – ARIZONA
19. Anderson, Nathan T. – COLORADO
20. Landry, Kevin R. – NEWENGLAND
21. Buechele, Glen David – ILLINOIS
22. Minuth, Michael E. – BORDER, TX
23. Young, L. Austin – PHILA.
24. Neal, James M. – WEST.WASH.
25. Weir, Jeff W. – ILLINOIS
26. Sale, T. Mclean – COLORADO
27. Macklin, Warner – WESTERN PA
- 28T. Jacobberger, Dean – SOUTHCALIF
- 28T. Talbott, Seth – WEST.WASH.
30. Perry, Ryan M. – ARIZONA
31. Suh, John H. – METRO.NY
32. Shubeck, Christopher R. – SOUTHCALIF
33. Banks, Eric – NEW JERSEY
34. Mehta, Rhusang Anil – NEW JERSEY
35. Tabino, Cory – FL.GOLDCST
36. Bayer, Cliff – METRO.NY
37. Bourland, Ruskin Taylor – INDIANA
38. Black, Maxwell S. – INDIANA
39. Tuleja, Aaron H. – ILLINOIS
40. Conner, Jason – COLORADO
41. Rostal, Scott E. – MINNESOTA
42. Sedita, Joseph P. – CENT.FLA
43. Huang, Harold S. – LONGISLAND
44. Minuth, John N. – BORDER, TX
- 45T. Bartlett, Jonathan R. – ILLINOIS
- 45T. Lijtmaer, Fabian – NEW JERSEY
47. Luciano, Paul J. – CONNECTCUT
48. Burmeister, Justin – NORTH.OHIO
49. Brait, Zachary – NEW JERSEY
50. Derrick, Bradley A. – NORTH.OHIO
51. Mellman, Frank A. – KENTUCKY

## MEN'S EPEE UNDER-19

1. Quaintance, Kimo James – COLORADO
2. Hentea, Julian G. – NEW JERSEY
3. Povar, Garret Lee – COLORADO
4. Clayton, Daniel A. – NEW JERSEY
5. McClain, M. Sean – WESTERN NY
6. Tribbett, Eric J. – COLORADO
7. Walton, Clayton L. – NEW JERSEY
8. Gregor, Gregory R. – WESTERN NY
9. Waldron, Wesley J. – SOUTHCALIF
10. Bonetzky, Mark D. – NEWENGLAND
11. Chang, Frank – NEW JERSEY
12. Klaus, Christopher – NEW JERSEY
13. Losey, Adam L. – SOUTHTXAS
14. Ensign, David Allyn – INDIANA
15. Gibson, Gerald W. – COLORADO
16. Bitar, Jawdat I. – NEW JERSEY
17. French, Tramond L. – METRO.NY
18. Bartlett, Jonathan R. – ILLINOIS
19. Minuth, John N. – BORDER, TX
20. Minuth, Michael E. – BORDER, TX
21. Peng, Tom – BERNARDINO
22. Kahn, Jeremy M. – NEW JERSEY
23. Aminzia, Norbert A. – NEW JERSEY
24. Kelley, Patrick D. – CENT.FLA
25. Gringeri, John C. – NEW JERSEY
26. Neal, Jonathan D. – WEST.WASH.
27. Tuominen, Monty – OREGON
- 28T. Clarke, Alden F. – COLORADO
- 28T. Mittal, Neil – SOUTHTXAS
30. Bourland, Ruskin Taylor – INDIANA
31. Go, I-Huei – NORTH.OHIO
32. Sobhani, Richard F. – LONGISLAND
33. Shubeck, Christopher R. – SOUTHCALIF
34. Mehta, Rhusang Anil – NEW JERSEY
35. Shaahid, Darnell N. – WESTERN PA
36. De Bruin, Elliott – OREGON
37. Tabino, Cory – FL.GOLDCST
38. Sale, T. McLean – COLORADO
39. Jacobberger, Dean – SOUTHCALIF
40. Hansen, Eric J. – NORTH.CALIF
- 41T. Feinblatt, Jeffrey Scott – SOUTHCALIF
- 41T. Guerrero, Gonzalo – SOUTHTXAS
43. Skyler, Ed – PHILA.
44. Hillstrom, Nathan – MINNESOTA
45. Rostal, Scott E. – MINNESOTA
46. Voegeli, August Robert – ILLINOIS
47. Carlino, Matt – NORTH.OHIO
48. Hacker, Dan Jeremy – FL.GOLDCST
49. Zucker, Noah L. – SOUTHTXAS
50. Mann, Justin Christopher – NEW JERSEY
51. Olsson, David E. – MARYLAND
52. Tuleja, Aaron H. – ILLINOIS

9. Sudo, Takaaki – METRO.NY
10. Palestis, Paul – NEW JERSEY
11. Wong, Raymond W. – NEW JERSEY
12. Crupi, Anthony P. – NEW JERSEY
13. Durkan, Patrick J. – METRO.NY
14. Summers, Jeremy S. – KANSAS
15. Panzer, David S. – NEW JERSEY
16. Howard, Scott T. – NORTH.CALIF
17. Choi, Andrew Jimahn – NEWJERSEY
18. Bishop, John W. – ILLINOIS
19. Vecsesi II, Anthony T. – FL. GOLDCST
20. Kabil, Mohamed A. – METRO.NY
21. McKim, Ryan D. – INDIANA
22. Bates, Sean Michael – KANSAS
23. Holmes, David A. – SOUTHCALIF
24. Yazdani, Reza – KANSAS
25. Benisch, Peter – NEW JERSEY
26. Sunwoo, Albert – NEW JERSEY
27. Akeman, Christopher D. – GEORGIA
28. Crane, Robert F. – GEORGIA
29. Rubin, Kenneth J. – NEW JERSEY
30. Summers, Timothy Mark – KANSAS
- 31T. Brooks, Graham – WESTERN NY
- 31T. Halleran, Thomas M. – NEW JERSEY
33. Wartgow, Jeffrey – COLORADO
34. Dougherty, Christopher F. – METRO.NY
35. Ferrone, James M. – PHILA.
36. Mattoo, Aditya – LONGISLAND
37. Cordero, Jerome W. – LONGISLAND
- 38T. Kinnaird, Thomas W. – LONGISLAND
- 38T. Prueitt, Jeremy Justin – NO.CAROLIN
40. Grice, William G. – ILLINOIS
41. Stahlhut, Michael T. – GEORGIA
42. Takagi, Michael J. – GEORGIA

## MEN'S FOIL UNDER-19

1. Conway, Rob – MICHIGAN
2. Devine, Peter E. – METRO.NY
3. Feinblatt, Jeffrey Scott – SOUTHCALIF
4. Waldron, Wesley J. – SOUTHCALIF
5. Kelley, Graham – LOUISIANA
6. McCutcheon, Tim R. – NEWENGLAND

## WOMEN'S EPEE UNDER-19

1. Dyer, Jennifer L. – COLORADO
2. Drenker, Katie E. – COLORADO
3. O'Brien, Lauren – COLORADO
4. Hoch, Morgan E. – ILLINOIS
5. Winter, Carina – CENT.FLA
6. Fencowr Excluded
7. Picken, Lisa J. – OKLAHOMA
8. Hall, Branwen (Wendy) M. – COLORADO
9. Chang, Heidi – NEWENGLAND
10. Girardi, Danielle D. – ILLINOIS
11. Losman, Yvette – NEW JERSEY
12. Hodges, Anne E. – MINNESOTA
13. Ginn, Susan L. – NEWENGLAND
14. Go, I-Han – NORTH.OHIO
15. Staudinger, Michelle – WESTCHSTER
16. Burt, Stacey Ann – WISCONSIN
17. Cook, Kelly Corrine – NEW JERSEY

## MEN'S SABRE UNDER-19

1. Kalmar, George E. – LOUISIANA
2. Colella, Louis P.J. – NEW JERSEY
3. Palestis, Brian G. – NEW JERSEY
4. Clinton, Elliott – WESTERN NY
5. Rose, Geoffrey Beran – CONNECTCUT
6. Rupp, Gregory J. – NEW JERSEY
7. Sims III, Jack Randall – GULFCST, TX
8. Benbassat, David O. – NO.TEXAS



1992 National Champion Men's Sabre Team: New York Fencers Club.  
Credit: Dave Eichler

# 1992 U.S. Nationals Results *Continued*

## WOMEN'S FOIL UNDER-19

- De Bruin, Claudette – OREGON
- Korschun, Camille – CONNECTICUT
- Drenker, Katie E. – COLORADO
- Wolf, Carin – ILLINOIS
- Martin, Tasha – OREGON
- Foellmer, Kristin N. – CONNECTICUT
- Smith, Jennifer A. – NEWENGLAND
- Lightdale, Nina – NEW JERSEY
- Zimmermann, Iris T. – WESTERN NY
- Calabia, Alison M.C. – CAPITOL
- Brown, Myriah H. – INDIANA
- Lane, Katherine A. – METRO.NY
- Walsh, Sara – INDIANA
- Hoch, Morgan E. – ILLINOIS
- Rudkin, Kate A. – COLORADO
- Reiter, Jennifer I. – NORTH.OHIO
- Dyer, Jennifer L. – COLORADO
- Stewart, Hollis Ann – METRO.NY
- Toy, Adrienne – LONGISLAND
- Pasquariello, Johanna C. – NEW JERSEY
- Kalogera, Mindi Rose – NEW JERSEY
- Brown, Caitlin A. – SOUTHTEXAS
- Dean, Rachel A. – ILLINOIS
- Dorf, Kristen M. – MINNESOTA
- Eaton, Angela Marie – WISCONSIN
- Schaefer, Esperance A. – METRO.NY
- Orrico, Christina M. – NEW JERSEY
- Anderson, Whitney R. – COLORADO
- Heinrich, Emalie M. – CENT.CALIF
- Hall, Branwen (Wendy) M. – COLORADO
- Picken, Lisa J. – OKLAHOMA
- Burke, Jessica Brooke – NATIONAL
- Wilson, Elspeth M. – COLORADO
- Eiden, Eileen – ILLINOIS
- Crasson, Sara Jennie – WESTCHSTER
- Rawlings, Jennifer L. – CENT.FLA
- Lorgeree, Heather A. – ILLINOIS
- Fishburne, Virginia H. – NO.CAROLIN

## MEN'S SABRE TEAM

- Fencers Club – METRO NY (S. Mormando, M. Lofton, R. Cottingham, D. Stollman, P. Westbrook)
- New York Athletic Club – METRO NY (P. Friedberg, G. Gonzales-Rivas, P. Cox, T. Consoli, J. Friedberg)
- Penn State Fencing Club – CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA (T. Strzalkowski, D. Cox, J. Salmoon, J. Pollack)
- Central California Division – CENTRAL CALIFORNIA (B. Capin, J. Dogillo, K. Early, C. Warlick)
- San Diego Division – SAN DIEGO
- Masters Fencing Academy – NEW JERSEY
- North Texas Division – NORTH TEXAS
- Salle Grenadier – SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
- Illinois Fencers Club – ILLINOIS
- Kansas City Fencing Assoc. – KANSAS

- Santelli School of Fencing – METRO NY
- Chevy Chase Fencing Club – CAPITOL
- Fencing for Fun (FFF) – WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

## MEN'S EPEE TEAM

- New York Athletic Club – METRO NY (J. Normile, M. Phillips, J. Carpenter, M. Oshima, J. Socolof)
- U.S. Modern Pentathlon – SOUTH TEXAS (R. Stull, M. Gostigian, J. Haley, C. Adams)
- Salle Santelli-New Jersey – NEW JERSEY (S. Griffiths, R. Weems, T. Bloom, S. Rush, C. Klaus)
- Halberstadt Fencers Club – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (C. Swope, P. Soter, T. Thompson, C. Block, B. Millett)
- Club Pentathlon – SOUTH TEXAS
- Salle Bardakh – METRO NY
- Salle Auriol – OREGON
- Northern Colorado Fencers – COLORADO
- Minnesota Sword Club – MINNESOTA
- Salle Auriol Seattle – WESTERN WASHINGTON
- Letterman Fencers Club – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
- Escrime Du Lac – INDIANA
- Illinois Fencers Club – ILLINOIS
- Cheyenne Fencing Academy – COLORADO
- Boston Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND
- Masters Fencing Academy – NEW JERSEY
- Salle D'Armes Springfield – CONNECTICUT
- Topeka Fencing Club – KANSAS
- Fencing for Fun (FFF) – WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
- U. of North Texas Fencing Club – NORTH TEXAS
- Hawaii Division – HAWAII

## MEN'S FOIL TEAM

- Fencers Club – METRO NY (J. Tichacek, J. Bukantz, A. Carlay, J. Demarque, R. Conway)
- Santelli School of Fencing – METRO NY (E. Mufel, Z. Longenbach, J. Narkiewicz, P. Devine, C. Bayer)
- Halberstadt Fencers Club – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (R. Harkness, T. Thliveris, P. Grandbois, G. Nonomura, M. Bloomer)
- Boston Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND (T. Gargiulo, T. McCutcheon, G. Chang, A. Monsefi, D. Kazschun)
- Letterman Fencers Club – NORTHERN ILLINOIS

- Illinois Fencers Club – ILLINOIS
- Escrime Du Lac – INDIANA
- Minnesota Sword Club – MINNESOTA
- Northern Colorado Fencers – COLORADO
- Salle Auriol – OREGON
- D.C. Fencers Club – CAPITOL
- U. of Colorado Fencing Club – COLORADO
- U. of North Texas Fencing Club – NORTH TEXAS
- Memorial Park Middle School – INDIANA
- Fencing for Fun (FFF) – WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

## WOMEN'S FOIL TEAM

- Fencers Club – METRO NY (I. Hamori, T. Singer, T. Moy, C. Blodeaux, I. Metaxatos)
- Rochester Fencing Center – WESTERN NEW YORK (M. Martin, M. Clinton, J. Sikes, F. Zimmermann, I. Zimmermann)
- The Fencing Center – CENTRAL CALIFORNIA (J. Yu, J. Posthumus, S. Lahara, L. Kangf, E. Heinrich)
- Salle Auriol – OREGON (K. Kralicek, T. Martin, S. Marx, C. DeBruin, M. DeBruin)
- Escrime Du Lac – INDIANA
- Halberstadt Fencers Club – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
- Illinois Fencers Club – ILLINOIS

- Minnesota Composite – MINNESOTA
- Northern Colorado Fencers Club – COLORADO
- Boston Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND
- Seacoast Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND
- U. of Arizona Fencing Club – ARIZONA

## WOMEN'S EPEE TEAM

- D.C. Fencers Club – CAPITOL (L. Dobloug, L. Askins, A. Collinge, C. Jeandheur, V. Morrison)
- Salle Auriol – OREGON (R. Haugh, L. Maskell, C.J. Beegele, B. Turpin, K. Haugh)
- Salle Santelli-New Jersey – NEW JERSEY (A. Reibman, K. Loscalzo, M. Holly, K. Furu, C. Black)
- Michigan Division – MICHIGAN (L. Packard, K. Cisaruk, M. Frye, B. Schneider)
- Northern Colorado Fencers – COLORADO
- Salle Saufen – SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
- Cheyenne Fencing Society – COLORADO
- Halberstadt Fencers Club – NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
- Boston Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND
- Seacoast Fencing Club – NEW ENGLAND



1992 National Champion Women's Epee Team: D.C. Fencers Club  
Credit: Jack Smith

*Her swordplay moved the world.  
Those who beheld her, numerous as the hills, lost  
themselves in wonder.  
Heaven and Earth swayed in response...  
Swift as the Archer shooting the nine suns,  
She was exquisite, like a sky-god behind a team  
of dragons, soaring.*

"On Seeing a Pupil of the Lady Kung-Sun Dance with the Sword."  
Tu Fu (712-70) From *Iron and Silk*, by Mark Salzman



# Senior Age Championships

By Maxwell R. Garret, Chairman, Senior Age Program

The Senior Age (those over the age of 40) Championships held during the first three days in conjunction with the U.S. Nationals at the Dolton Expo Center brought together 73 men and women participants. Many of them entered more than one weapon, thus creating a total of 111 entries. The results are as follows:

## MEN'S SABRE (25 ENTRIES)

### POOL 1: 40-44+

1. Rosen, Jeff (5-1)
2. Koser, Donald (4-2, +9)
3. Kendrick, John (4-2, +8)
4. Chidel, Robert (4-2, +8)
5. Wilson, Dennis (3-3)
6. Watkins, Milton (1-5)
7. Roberts, Scott (0-6)

### POOL 2: 45-49+

1. Kovacs, Alexander (2-0)
2. Sexton III, Ray (1-1)
3. Kelleher, John (0-2)
4. Morrow, Wes (forfeit)

### POOL 3: 50-54+

1. Holdsworth, David (5-1)
2. Zindell, Lee (5-1)
3. Chua, Joe (3-3, -4)
4. Hoy, John (3-3, -5)
5. Kramer, Martin (2-4)
6. Chang, Fritz (0-5)

## WOMEN'S SABRE (3 ENTRIES)

### POOL 1:

1. Brynildsen, Dr. Karen (2-0)
2. Felty, Louisa (1-1)
3. Kallus, Diane (0-2)

## WOMEN'S EPEE (7 ENTRIES)

### POOL 1: 40-44

1. Brynildsen, Dr. Karen

### POOL 1: 45-49+

1. Kallus, Diane (3-3)

### POOL 1: 50-54+

1. Tabori, Kata (5-1)
2. Carter, Cynthia (3-3)
3. Bedrosian, Pat (3-3)

### POOL 1: 60-64+

1. Wade, Virginia (5-1)

### POOL 1: 65-69+

1. Anderson, Ruth (1-5)

## WOMEN'S SUPER FINAL

1. Tabori, Kata (4-0)
2. Wade, Virginia (2-2)
3. Kallus, Diane (2-2)
4. Anderson, Ruth (1-3)
5. Brynildsen, Karen (1-3)

The question that comes to many minds is how can one maintain one's perspective, one's ideals, one's dreams, and one's love for life alive? As chairman for Senior Age Program, I spent the period from May through July in the following manner. In May I officiated at the Pentathlon Olympic Trials in Ocala, Florida; in June I directed and organized the Senior Age Tournament in Dolton, Illinois; and in July I served as Commissioner of Fencing for the Sunshine State Games in West Palm Beach, Florida, which has included a Senior Age Event in the fencing games.

## MEN'S FOIL SUPER FINALS

1. Holdsworth, David (4-1)
2. Kovacs, Alexander (4-1)
3. Campoli, James (3-2, +7)
4. Spector, N. Herbert (3-2, -3)
5. Rosen, Jeff (1-4)
6. Hall, William (0-5)

## MEN'S EPEE (27 ENTRIES)

### POOL 1: 40-44+

1. Flint, James (6-1)
2. Chidel, Robert (5-2, +12)
3. Wilson, Dennis (5-2, +7)
4. Johnson, Charles (4-3)
5. Johnson, Steven (3-4)
6. Dominguez, Jesus (2-5, -6)
7. Roberts, Scott (2-5, -6)
8. Thompson, Kirk (1-6)
9. Holderbaum, Craig – forfeit

### POOL 2: 45-49+

1. Sexton III, Ray (4-1)
2. Benson, Jerry (4-1)
3. Allen, Charles (0-5)

### POOL 2: 50-54+

1. Chua, Joe (4-1)
2. Picken, Neal (2-3)
3. Cunningham, Hugh (1-4)

### POOL 3: 55-59+

1. Campe, Kazimieras (5-0)
2. Bengé, Donald (4-1)
3. Hall, William (1-4)

### POOL 3: 60-64+

1. Wolff, Francis (3-2)
2. Rubin, Leonard (2-3)
3. Eggleston, Edward (0-5)

### POOL 4: 65-69+

1. Johnson, Richard (2-2)
2. Odom, Joseph (0-4)

### POOL 4: 70-74+

1. Fishman, Bernard (4-0)
2. Spector, N. Herbert (2-2)
3. Jones, Leroy (2-2)

I continue to be active wherever and whenever fencing organizations call for my service, and at every opportunity I encourage senior fencers to participate for their own and the sport's welfare.

Plan now to attend the Senior Age Tournament scheduled for June 1993 in Fort Myers, Florida.

## MEN'S EPEE SUPER FINAL

1. Flint, James (6-0)
2. Campe, Kazimieras (5-1)
3. Sexton III, Ray (4-2)
4. Chua, Joe (3-3)
5. Wolff, Francis (2-4)
6. Fishman, Bernard (1-5)
7. Johnson, Richard (0-6)

## POOL 3: 55-59+

1. Hall, William (3-3)

## POOL 4: 60-64+

- Szluha, Dr. Nicholas – forfeit

## POOL 4: 65-69+

1. Campoli, James (5-0)
2. Johnson, Richard (2-3)
3. Odom, Joseph (1-4)

## POOL 4: 70-74+

1. Spector, N. Herbert (4-1)
2. Jones, Leroy (3-2)

## 1992 AAA VARSITY FENCING RESULTS San Francisco, Calif.

### TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Lowell
2. Galileo
3. Balboa
4. Lincoln
5. McAteer
6. Wallenberg
7. Washington

### INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### BOYS' FOIL

1. Louie, Alfred – Lowell
2. Finucane, Ted – Lowell
3. Quoc, Ti-Ung – Galileo
4. Yee, Moon – Balboa

#### GIRLS' FOIL

1. Lau, Angie – Galileo
2. Chou, Carolina – Lowell
3. Wu, Teresa – Balboa
4. Szeto, Connie – Lowell

### OVERALL CHAMPIONSHIP

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Lowell High School  | 41 points |
| 2. Galileo High School | 26 points |



Senior age men's finalists in Dolton, Illinois.

*"Indicators are like bad friends –  
they're never there when you need them."*

*—Bob Edgington*