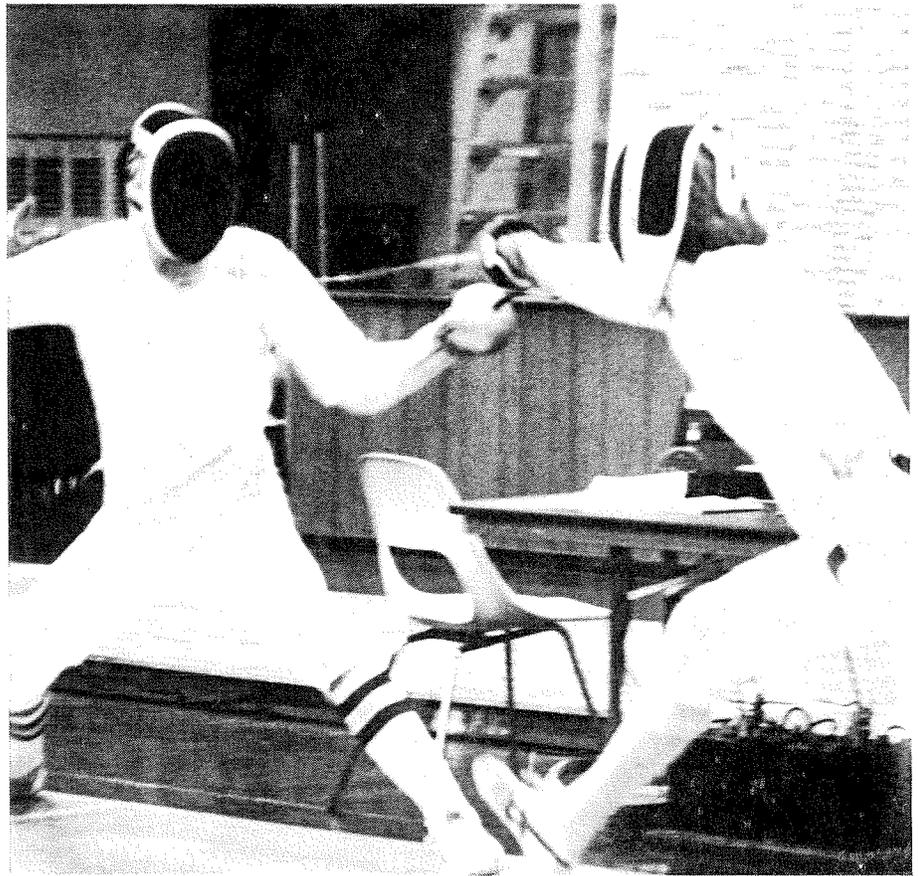


American

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DEADLINE FOR 1978-79 ISSUES

Issue Date	Closing Date	Mailing Date
MAY/JUNE	APR 10	JUNE 1
JULY/AUG	JUNE 10	JULY 1
SEPT/OCT	AUG 10	OCT 1
NOV/DEC	OCT 1	DEC 1

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About the Cover

This is one of the better acts that we have received. It was Rudy Salazar at the Marath Fencing Festival. The fencer Peter Schiffrin (left) and John berg (right).

A limited partnership formed for the purpose of purchasing a piece of improved real property, to wit a warehouse, does not seem to have much to do with fencing, does it?

Aha!

Halberstadt Fencers Club (I have been a member for all these many years) has spent its existence in crowded, leased quarters - charming, perhaps, with posters, pictures, mirrors and a bar - but crowded. All Halberstadians are at home on the one meter line. It feels just like fencing in the salle. On a busy night it reminds one of Montgomery and California at 5 P.M. But what to do? If we could have afforded it we would have leased a larger place. We even talked about buying a place

In early November a member, Steve, came to the Salle accompanied by a friend, a real estate salesman with a building to sell. Our eyes glistened and within the next few days virtually every long time member of HFC had trooped through the building. The location wasn't bad, the price was right and it could be fixed up for a reasonable amount of money.

Some of us got together and investigated the possibility of forming a limited partnership from among the club members for the purpose of purchasing the building. Fencers, Ltd. was formed and within a short time we started arranging for the mortgage and so on. Believe me, it has been a pain. The purchase of commercial property is apt to be a pain. But the building is ready now.

HFC occupies the top floor of 621 South Van Ness in San Francisco - 101 feet long, 24½ feet wide - no pillars, high ceilings, wooden floor. We also occupy the rear of 1st floor - enough for a lounge, dressing rooms, showers and eventually a sauna. Fencers, Ltd. the owner of the building rents this to HFC. The remainder of the first floor is leased to another tenant. The combined rentals will pay the mortgage, taxes, and the rest of the expenses. Its exciting and nerve-wracking.

We have not only assured ourselves of a nice fencing salle but we who are partners have made an investment that should be financially beneficial over the long haul. It is somewhat of a gamble, of course, but a good one. There are tax advantages to the partners and a possibility of considerable appreciation in the value of the building.

Keep your fingers crossed for us.

Why an I telling you this? Partly to invite you to drop in to see our new salle if you happen to be in San Francisco and partly to point out what can be done with a few determined spirits, a regular coach and club members who are willing to gamble a few thousand dollars not only for a better place to fence but also as a canny investment.

Please don't be so moved by what I say that you promptly run out and pay far too much for an unsuitable building. It is merely offered as an interesting idea.

The latest rules regarding amateur coaching are published in this issue. Now is the time to go the schools to see about earning a little money while retaining your amateur status. Our rules are ridiculously strict compared to the practice in Europe but at least this is a small break.

One of the problems in fencing is that there is no adequate way to handicap a bout so that there can be real competition between stronger and weaker fencers. Often the better fencers don't want to bother with beginners or poorer fencers and the poorer fencer becomes disheartened after being consistently clobbered and may depart never to return.

In our salle we have round robins in which the better fencer is limited in the actions he or she can do. For example, a one-two or a straight attack in the high line. The poorer fencer knows this. The competition gets keen and it benefits the better fencer since he or she has to do the action well to hit.

The only way the U.S.A. will ever become a power in the fencing world is for us to have lots and lots and lots of fencers from all over the country pushing and training and trying. So encourage your beginners.

Fencing is for everyone. The champions, the non-champions, the club fencers, the beginners, the kids. I have been in fencing salles where the machine is hogged by two or three of the more skillful fencers who also demanded lessons out of order and were generally obnoxious. They also did not care to soil themselves with the day to day routine of running competitions and the other housekeeping work of the League. Don't let them get away with it. I wonder if they are deliberately discouraging future com-

petitors. People like that can kill a club. They are rude and unimportant and should be slapped down.

Encourage members of your group to join the League. An increased membership benefits us all. Tell waverers that they will get their very own copy of American Fencing to cherish and keep. That should convince them one way or the other.

Because the Nationals are so early this year we could not hold the magazine for the Junior Olympic Championship results. You need your entry blanks. Next issue. The Roster of Clubs will also be in the next issue as well as more results and Squad Trial standings. We ran out of room and had a problem with printing the Olympic Squad results.

* * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

November 13, 1978

Mr. Irwin F. Bernstein, President
Amateur Fencers League of America
249 Eton Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090.

Dear Irwin:

One of the questions concerning fencing in America is fencing by women in sabre and epee. You addressed this question in the last issue of American Fencing. It is of concern to Fencers Club.

You may recall that many years ago, under the leadership of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Florence Pomeroy and others, Fencers Club was the first to admit women to fencing and as members of the Club. True, their fencing was restricted to foils, but it was a giant step forward into a future which is now the present.

Fencers Club, in the nearly one hundred years of its existence, has striven to remain in the forefront of American fencing in all its aspects - traditional as well as innovative. A new step forward is now in order.

At our last annual meeting, this question arose and it was sense of that meeting, that Fencers Club should take a position, conformably with its traditions and its future, in favor of sabre and epee fencing by women.

This broad statement of policy must, of course, be tempered by considerations of proper protection and equipment, physical capabilities, development of appropriate

coaching techniques; and the work of the coaches themselves.

All these factors (and no doubt be taken into account by the League in its formulation of appropriate rules.

We hope that the position of Fencers Club will be an incentive to others and become a significant contribution to the advancement of

Eugen

FENCERS
New

* * *

Dear Editor,

You are right about the "cholel among sabre veterans". I think that the coming (when and if) of trifled sabre will probably make a distinction between flat and a good edge, rather than more difficult to think, that the modern sabre, if it leaves a slight wound by a flat "cut" is trivial compared to the other edge rules.

According to section 409a, the edge of the blade is to be counted. This is preposterous! I predict that trifled sabre will have a thin strip edge over the point to the back edge and that there will be no reason to extend to the rest of the back edge this idiotic rule requires it to be constructed.

I think too that the coming of a sabre will show up the futility of section 409b which has been throughout my fencing experience that this rule had its origin in the fencing weapon of the pre-20's thrust, one's thumb would be up would go harmlessly by because the blade would scrape harmlessly. But if one "thrusts" thumb either to the right or left it legitimized cut when the edge lay the way the rule should read, somehow a poor statement of legitimized what should be valid should sabre points be restricted to thrusts and chops? What's wrong with slicing cut? It certainly makes a mockery of fencing with sharp swords. C makes sabre as artificial as foil,

Continued

Progress Report on Fencing Development Program

In the May/June 1977 issue of AMERICAN FENCING we presented the outline of a revolutionary program for the long range development of the quality of fencing in our country. The first project took place in June 1977 with a coaching seminar among the newly appointed National Coaching Staff and the first monthly regional training sessions were held in October of that year. Looking back on the first year and a half of operation we can detect many changes from the original formats and procedures but the concepts have been implemented and the evidence is clear that we are on the right track.

1. Regional Training Centers. The original plan called for centers in areas having a pool of top fencers. Monthly sessions were started in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Notre Dame, and New York/New Jersey. The distribution of International Squad members assigned to these centers was 13 each in Los Angeles and Notre Dame, 25 in San Francisco, and 82 in the New York/New Jersey area. In addition there were 9 in Texas that were unassigned initially. Alternates to the Squad, top junior fencers and selected young prospects were also invited to the sessions without the travel subsidy provided to Squad members. By May 1978, the Los Angeles center was merged into the San Francisco operation and by June 1978 we discontinued Notre Dame. Meanwhile, special epee sessions were started in San Antonio for the group located in Texas. As of January 1979 we are operating with just 3 centers: San Francisco, San Antonio, and New York/New Jersey.

2. Training Session Format: There has been considerable experimentation with format. Initially we used a two day format, with an attempt to emphasize competition on one of them. There were 12 minute runs with recording of distance, pulse rates, etc. for evaluation of progress. Frequently, there were periods of inactivity since much of the programming was being innovated as it went along. Some fencers felt their time was not productively spent: some found conve-



by Irwin Bernstein

nient excuses to be absent. We tried to enforce attendance rules; the fencers did not support the idea. Dispersion of centers made travel more practical but hampered communication. It was very difficult to run sessions with the same format in all centers. The program leadership did not stand pat, however. As problems were identified changes were made. Things that worked in one center were installed at another, when appropriate. Suddenly, we made a break through in the May 1978 sessions in the New York/New Jersey center. With a one day format (Men's and Women's Foil on one day and Epee and Sabre on the other) we installed an intensive schedule of long lessons, bouts, and other training elements. The coaches and fencers were fully occupied all day and the results were gratifying. With just a bit of fine tuning since then, the format has continued through the sessions in June, October, November, and December 1978 in all centers. Attendance has been good.

3. Participation. The main reason for merging centers was the need to bring together weapon groups into more viable numbers. In October and November 1978, we increased the travel budget for the project to move more fencers longer distances based on the location of most of the Squad members in each weapon. Thus, we had Women and Foil in San Francisco and New York/New Jersey, Sabre in New York/New Jersey only, Epee in New York/New Jersey and in either San Antonio or San Francisco. This seemed to further improve the quality of the sessions. At the same time, we have been moving coaches from the National Training Staff to the centers where they were most needed. I cannot say enough for the dedication and effectiveness of the coaches in this program. From the start, they have put aside their own feelings and convenience and invested their energies and emotions in the cause of improving fencing in the United States. We have tried to cover all expenses of travel and lodging but have been unable to also pay salaries. Nevertheless, our coaches have had the foresight to give of themselves unselfishly for the good of the sport. This has

been the single greatest feature of the program to date and certainly augurs very well for its long term success.

4. Coaching Seminars. Paralleling the monthly sessions in which we have applied the emerging theory of the American Fencing technique, there have been academic sessions of the coaches in which they have reached agreement on various principles and then developed lesson sequences and other training guides to be used by all of them in the training sessions and in working with international teams. Initial work has been done to translate this theory into video tape cassettes so that coaches around the country can more easily be brought into the system. Clinics will also be started shortly for this purpose.

5. Officiating. We have bringing our top officials into the program whenever possible. The presence of top fencers bouts at regional centers requires our best officials. It also enables us to establish continuity among working officials through their participation in training and then trials, nationals, sports festival, and international events.

6. Armorers. Although we have no formal training program for armorers, we have been able to accommodate aspiring armorers by

having them assist during training and then at major events. As we increase the scope of our competition we need more of this special type of person who serves us in such an essential way.

7. Sports Medicine and Physical Therapy. From the inception of the Development Program we have attempted to include training elements representing 11 techniques. A stretching sequence has been developed and recently we have undertaken a special project with the US Olympic Committee Physical Medicine group on motion analysis applied to fencing movements.

It should be obvious from the preliminary review that we are conducting a very serious program. There have been and there will be others as we continue. However, I think the progress to date has been remarkable and it is a tribute to the efforts of many volunteers around the country and to the leadership of Csab: Chief of Staff and Jack Keane as Captain. We also owe a debt to those participating in the program. Many have invested much of their own money and have been patient about the benefits to be gained. To sum up,

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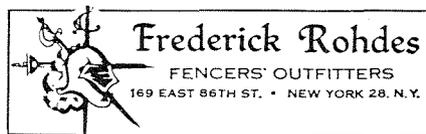
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From the President

members of the AFLA should be proud of the Fencing Development Program and continue to give it full support: in the long run we will all reap the rewards.



Amateur Coaching to Reimburse Competitive Expenses

by Steve Sobel— Counsel, AFLA; Chairman, U.S. Olympic Eligibility Committee

The International Olympic Committee distinguishes between a "physical education or sports teacher who gives elementary instruction", which is perfectly consistent with amateur standing, and "a professional coach or trainer in any sport" which is not. The practical distinction between an elementary teacher and a coach is that a coach prepares a student for competition, whereas a teacher does not. Therefore, any teacher in a physical education program, recreation program, camp or the like, who does not actually "coach" a fencer or team, need not worry about amateur standings if the salary or remuneration is reasonable for this type of work.

As a separate and distinct subject, amateur coaching may be permissible provided the amateur coach does not receive compensation for the coaching activity. Thus, a person who is paid to teach physical education and who in addition coaches a fencing team without separate remuneration, may retain amateur standing. This of course is an entirely different principle from the elementary teacher, since here no salary can be paid at all for coaching, although reimbursement of expenses would be authorized. In this situation, the specific contract would have to be studied with great care.

At the February 1978 meeting of the AFLA Board of Directors, the AFLA Manual was amended to authorize amateurs, under certain conditions and restrictions, to receive limited amounts of compensation for coaching a high school or college team in order to reimburse competitive expenses. This major rules change accomplishes two beneficial purposes. First it enables amateurs to receive expense reimbursement from a new

source to the extent authorized by international eligibility rules. Second, a school with a budget too small for a professional coach, but previously too large for an amateur, can now hire an amateur instead of being required to drop fencing for lack of a qualified coach. In order to understand these new rules, a background knowledge of the international principles of eligibility, and a precise definition of the key terms used is necessary.

To compete in the World Championships and other international competitions, a fencer must comply with the eligibility rules of the International Fencing Federation (FIE). To compete in the Olympics and Pan American Games, a fencer must comply with both the FIE Rules and the Rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The AFLA is the National Governing Body for Fencing in the United States as recognized by both the FIE and the Olympic Committee (USOC). The AFLA certifies a U.S. fencer's eligibility in all international competitions. The simple issuance of an F.I.E. card to a fencer is the certification by the AFLA to the international body that the fencer is eligible in accordance with the appropriate international rules. With this background information we are finally ready to discuss teaching and amateur coaching.

"Teaching" and "coaching" are treated differently. Teaching refers to instruction of basic skills not primarily for the purpose of preparing a student for competition, while coaching is the training of an individual or teams primarily for competition. "Eligibility" is the general term used which includes not only amateur status, but also citizenship for international competition, and academic requirements for collegiate and scholastic competitions. This article on amateur coaching is concerned only with an athlete's eli-

gibility to compete in international competition by retention of his amateur status.

Teaching of basic skills for compensation at a school or in a recreation program will not result in loss of eligibility. Coaching without compensation will not result in loss of eligibility. A fencer who receives a salary under a contract which does not require coaching, is considered to be coaching without compensation if he coaches a team or individual and receives no additional pay. These are well established principles of eligibility under both IOC and FIE rules and remain unchanged by the recent AFLA amendment to the manual.

The recent AFLA amendment authorizes a fencer to retain his eligibility if he coaches a school or college team for compensation provided he complies with all the following conditions:

1. A contract or arrangement is approved by the AFLA Board of Directors or Executive Committee.
2. The compensation does not exceed any of the following limitations:
 - A - The net competitive expenses of the amateur which include the cost less any reimbursements from any other source of transportation costs to and from competition and training, food and lodging, personal sports equipment, fees for competition, instruction, and training, cost of athletic related medical treatment, and other incidental expenses.
 - B - Not more than the total amount authorized by the IOC or FIE consistent with the retention of amateur standing.
 - C - Not more than \$25.00 per session, \$100.00 per week, and \$2,000.00 per year.
3. The amateur coach must maintain financial records subject to AFLA inspection indicating all monies received and all monies spent for competitive and coaching expenses.
4. Any amount received by the amateur coach in excess of the authorized limits must be remitted to the AFLA.

Eligibility is an extremely complicated subject and in an article of this type, it is not

possible to do much more than to explain the major provisions. The AFLA provide that the Board shall have the power to define status and to interpret the eligibilities. If there is any question on a specific fact situation, the usual practice is for the AFLA P-Counsel to resolve the obvious through correspondence, and to refer questionable ones to the Board for decision based upon a written statement of facts.

It is important to realize that you own peril. An innocent error can result in an irrevocable loss of eligibility for the Pan American Games - ignorance is no excuse. If in doubt, ask first sure the person you ask is a reliable source of information.

Eds Note: Read the Rules Book: lawyer.



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OLYMPATHON '79

by William Goering

The US Olympic Committee has announced that the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) will conduct a nationwide fund-raising telethon to support our athletes participating in Olympic and Pan American games. This special seven-hour broadcast, called Olympathon 79, will originate from the Desert Inn Hotel and Country Club in Las Vegas on April 21, 1979 starting at 8:00 P.M. EST and PST.

This telethon will be produced by NBC Sports to focus attention on the US Olympic effort, by use of entertainers and sports personalities. The show will be directed by Video Entertainment Industries, a firm experienced in this type of show.

As part of the overall fund raising effort, which will culminate on April 21 with Olympathon 79, USOC, NBC and VEI are in the process of establishing fund raising organizations to involve businesses, social and civic organizations in each of the NBC affiliate station areas where the special will be telecast. Working with local station mana-

gers and staff, fund raising chairpersons named by the USOC will spearhead local community fund raising plans being developed by VEI. For every 45 minutes of national television broadcasting, there will be 15 minutes of local programming, during which time the NBC affiliate stations will produce their own segments of the show to feature local leaders, dignitaries and personalities, sports figures and community groups and business contributing to local Olympathon '79 fund raising efforts.

The AFLA has nominated a group of fencers to serve on these committees and these area leaders will be contacting other to help.

The AFLA encourages each member to support these local committees and to make every effort to get fencing before the public at this opportunity. Exhibitions, tournaments or side shows would be appropriate items for the local broadcast time.

A separate letter has been sent to each Division outlining AFLA plans, and a list of the committees will be included. Both group and individual contributors are encouraged to contact the local committees to learn how to make contributions.

COMMON FENCING INJURIES

By Melody E. Toth; Certified Athletic Trainer, B.S., M.S., Indiana University; Trainer, S San Jose; Head Trainer, Women's Athletics, University of Hawaii.

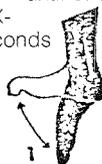
PART II - (I.C.E. Ice, Compression, elevation.) (Ex-Exercises, R.T. Recovery Time.) All exercises from—

Modern Principles of Athletic Training, Klafs, Carl, E., Arnheim Daniel, D., C.V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, 1973.

I. SPRAINED ANKLE

RX- I.C.E. 0-72 hours—No exercises until swelling has stopped. If unable to walk without a limp, crutches should be seen. If minor sprain, the ankle can be taped, thus enabling a return to the strip. This should only be done if in competition. Otherwise get off the ankle and apply ice. Keep the foot taped until strong.

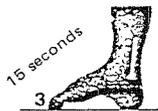
EX- 30 seconds



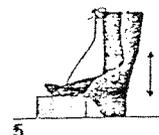
30 seconds



15 seconds



Stretches Achilles Arms length. Keep heels flat on floor back 20 and hip straight. Touch chin to wall.



Stretches Achilles Be sure to face ankle down as far as possible Then go up as high as possible



one minute

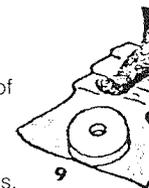


7



8

Stand on edge of towel, just move toes, start without weights, then add weights.



9

RT- 1 day for mild, 3 days-1 moderate, 1 week-3 weeks

II. PATELLAR TENDONITIS (Te the knee)

Tendonitis of the knee for the described as pain below the patella along the medial side of the patellar tendon during extension of the knee. It is noticed in the recovery act lunge. It may be a slight twinge localized, or it may extend a whole area of the knee. This should be diagnosed by a doctor and should be treated immediately as a chronic condition.

- RX-**
1. Rest as often as possible. It is advisable to take a break from practice.
 2. Take aspirin—it acts as an anti-inflammatory agent and reduces the inflammation of the tendon.
 3. The treatment that is most effective is the use of ICE MASSAGE.

Ice massage is applied by filling a Dixie cup with water, freezing it, then applying the ice to the knee for 7-10 minutes in a circular motion. This is a form of cryokinetics. It produces an anesthetic effect, allowing the athlete to continue training. (Numbing the area with ice)

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Common Fencing Injuries

using ice massage four sensations should be felt: 1) the cold from the ice, 2) a hot burning-like sensation, 3) pins and needles not unlike when a foot falls asleep, and 4) numbness. When these four sensations appear, the ice massage is complete. It usually takes 7-12 minutes, and will leave the skin a bright red. This is called erythem-redness of the skin, which simply shows an increase of circulation at the superficial level.

Ice massage can be used as often as the athlete likes. Usually 3 times per day (morning, before practice, and at night) is sufficient. Ice along with aspirin should reduce the tendonitis injury. Ultra-sound should only be administered by a qualified person in a supervised setting-misuse of the ultra-sound device could result in permanent injury.

Ex: Rest is preferred over exercises.

The injury might be prevented by strengthening the quadricep and hamstring muscle groups.

RT: One week for acute injury, the length of the season if chronic, in which case a doctor should be seen. This can be a recurring injury unless care is taken to strengthen the leg muscles.

III. PULLED MUSCLES—HAMSTRING AND QUADRICEP

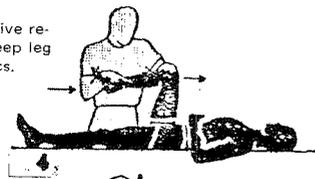
This injury is usually caused by not stretching the muscles slowly in advance. Fast movement in the various lunges will cause the muscles to stretch past their point of elasticity, resulting in "THE PULLED MUSCLE" whether it is on the front of the leg (quadricep) or the back of the leg (hamstring).

RX: I.C.E. 1-2 days

Heat- day 3 and before each practice till no pain is experienced. An elastic bandage should be worn for added support.

EX: The following exercises are used to strengthen the knee and thigh as well as stretch the muscle. (they can also be used to rehabilitate patellar tendonitis).

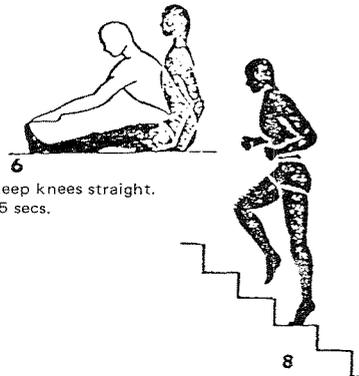
Have partner give resistance and keep leg straight. 15secs.



Stretch hamstrings. 15 secs.



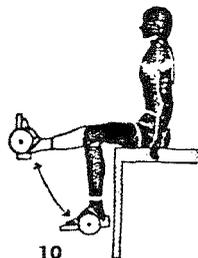
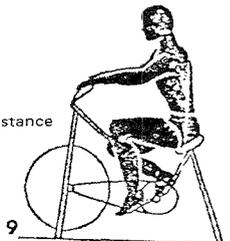
Keep knees straight. 15 secs.



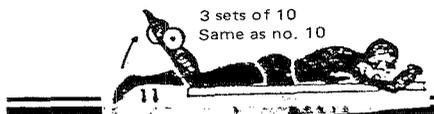
Kick 30 secs. Rest 15 minutes.



5 mph. Some resistance if possible.

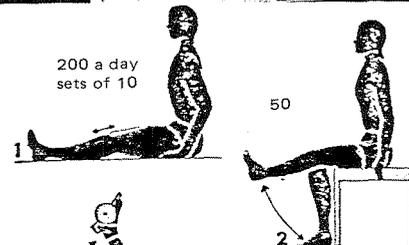


Use this in place of no. 2 if you have weights available. 3 sets of 10. When you can lift a weight 30 times, move on to the next weight.

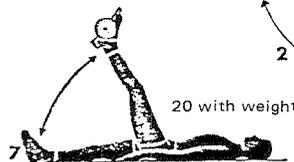


3 sets of 10
Same as no. 10

200 a day
sets of 10



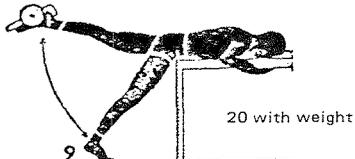
50



20 with weight



20 with weight



20 with weight

IV. CALCANEAL PERIOSTITIS (HEEL BRUISE)

This is probably one of the most common injuries that a fencer will encounter. The constant lunging on the hard surface will undoubtedly cause a fencer to experience pain in this area at the same time during his fencing career. Unfortunately, there is nothing that can be done to prevent this injury. It probably is the most painful since it will hurt merely to walk. A heel cup can be used in the shoe to give some cushion to the heel, but it is by no means the solution to the problem. When the injury occurs point tenderness will be experienced in the heel area.

RX: I.C.E. 24 hours if possible, stay of the foot for 24 hrs, use crutches, cold whirlpool twice daily on Day 2 & 3, ice massage before practice, taping so the heel and arch are supported, and practice is resumed when pain is decreased.

V. BLOOD UNDER THE TOE

This condition is caused by lungeing and smashing against the inside of the foot. This happens often at present, check the chances are the wrong kind for your foot with a little powder at the foot to move freely and shoe. Powder will prevent a blister from blood does develop nail, it should be drain

RX: Drilling the nail should with a sterile scalpel blade by a knowledgeable person. Place the blade of the toe and apply sure with a twisting action like a screwdriver. Keep until fluid appears, then the fluid out. This means not hurt and is some to save the nail. Cover bandage after applying antibacterial ointment. In piece of foam over to help cushion it.

EX: None RT:

VI. PULLED GROIN MUSCLE

This injury usually occurs when a fencer goes in to the lunge, times on the recovery. It is important that in the warm-up the groin is stretched. This can be a veteran's experience and care chronic if not attended to immediately. This injury will make even agonizing and turning the leg impossible.

RX: I.C.E. 24 hours, and the

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COMMON FENCING INJURIES

elastic bandage to support the groin. It is applied around the leg and waist to provide an uplifting support to the groin muscles. The wrap should be worn for walking. After the second day heat can be applied if still rather sore. If not, and the fencer feels ready to fence, ice massage should be used over the entire groin-leg area.

- EX: 1) Sit with bottom of feet together, knees bent, press down on knees, hold count of 10 3X
2) Lie on floor with feet between legs of chair-press against legs, 10 sec 3X, then put legs outside of chair and squeeze legs together, 10 sec 3X.

RT: 1 day to 3 weeks

VII. LOW BACK PAIN

Every one, particularly athletes, is subject to low back pain. Just by walking or sitting the back is in a constant state of contraction and does not have a chance to relax. Low back pain can usually be avoided if the following exercises are preformed 5X each, twice daily.

RX: Hydrocollator packs or heating pad 30 minutes before work out

EX: Williams Flexion Exercises 1,2,3

1. Alternating knee hug — lie flat on back, bring knee to chest then the other leg 5X each leg
2. Double knee hug — bring both knees down farther, then back to floor.
3. Pelvic Tilt—lie on back, knees bent, feet flat on the floor hands overhead. Tighten stomach and buttock muscles at the same time, try to flatten back against floor, then arch back To insure proper technique, place hand in hollow of back, then smash back against hand so you can't take hand out, then arch back so you can remove hand.
4. Straight leg sit-ups **should be avoided**, use the bent-leg sit ups instead.

RT: Usually is a chronic condition treated only by strengthening exercises.

SPRING SQUAD POINT EVENTS:

April 21 & 22, 1979

The next squad point events will be held Sat., April 21st and Sunday, April 22nd at Hutchinson Gym at the University of Pennsylvania in Phila., PA. The schedule of events is: Sat., Apr. 21 - Epee and Women's Foil; Sun., Apr. 22 - Men's Foil and Sabre.

The members of the U.S. team to the 1979 Pan American Games to be held July 1st thru the 15th in Puerto Rico will be selected immediately after the April point events based on the point standings resulting from these events.

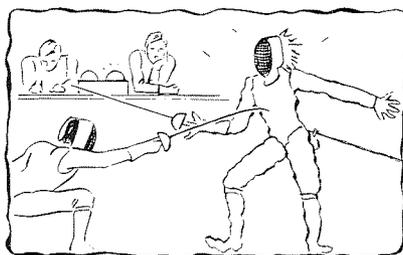
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Cont.)

As a judge I always interpreted this rule as I think it was intended, with the result that I was often overruled by stupid directors who knew more about rule technicalities than about weapons. If the edge passes along the body it would undeniably cause a cut if the weapon were real, but in fencing practice it isn't even a foul, and a later cut by a non-parrying opponent gets full credit. I think the coming of the electric sabre will at last cause this idiocy to be taken out of the rules because the electrified edge will pick up the slicing cut just like the chop while the true passe with the flat will go unrecorded as it should. Actually, because of this rule, sabre fencers learn that they must chop solidly to make a point. Legitimizing the slicing cut would make for better fencing, with more finesse, and help abolish "meat-axe", welt-raising slugging with the sabre.

Have I made my point? (Or rather my cut?)

Thanking you for your attention, I am
Dr. F. C. MacKnight

tournament time



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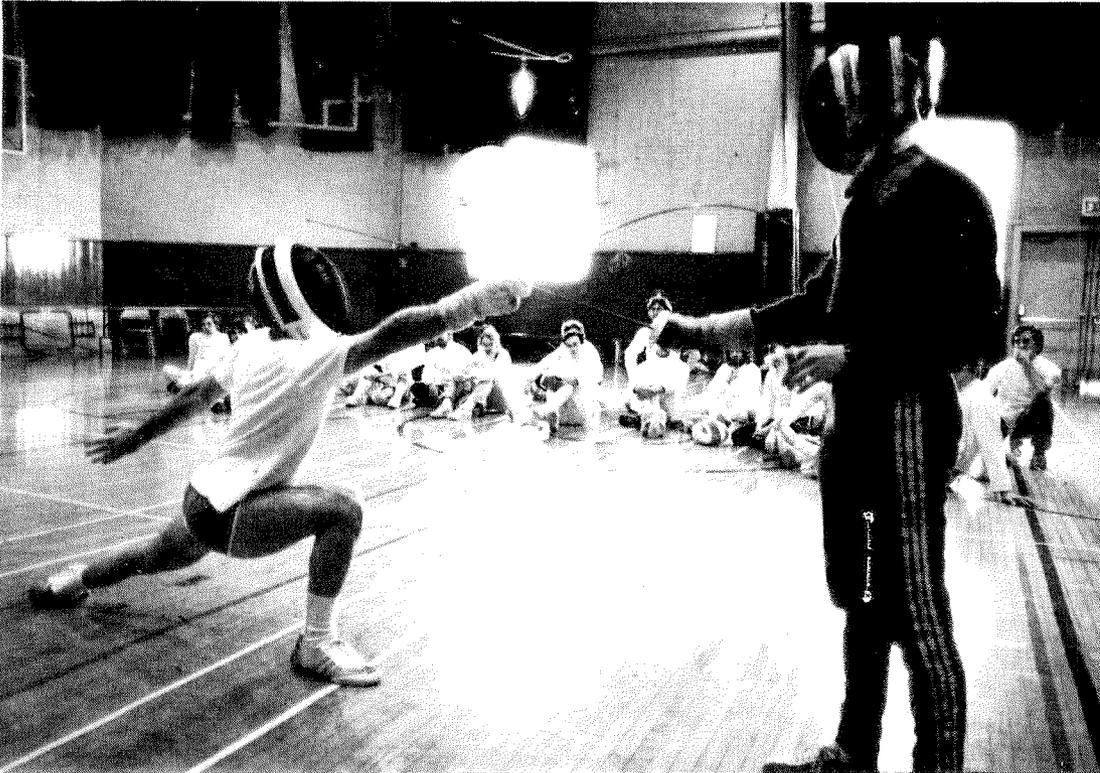
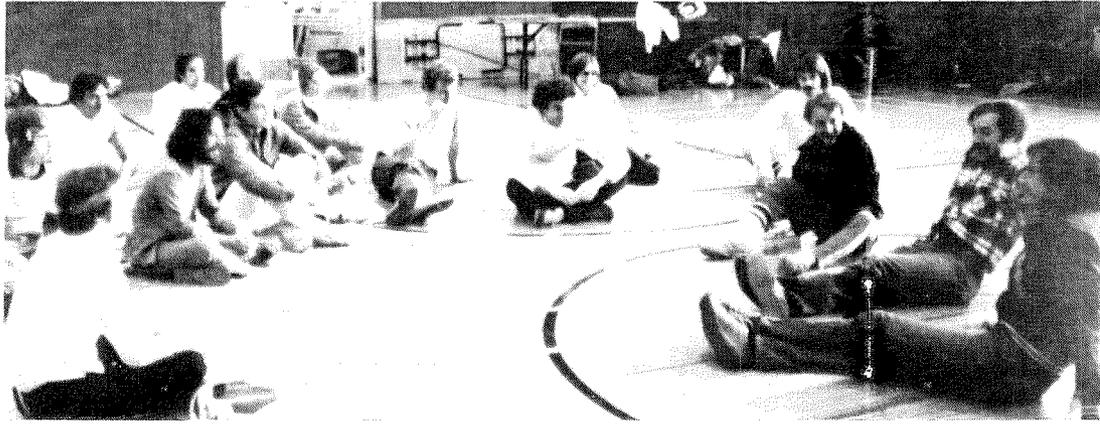
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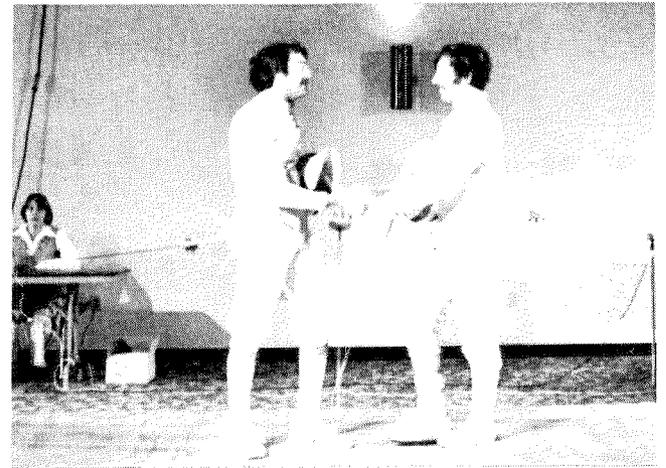
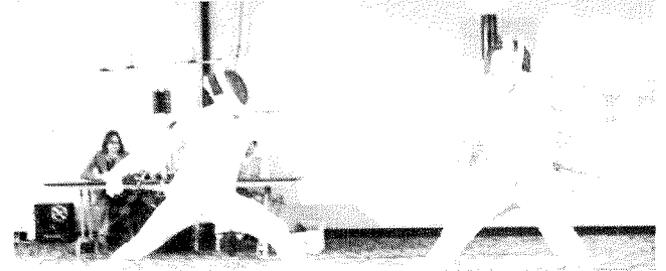
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Left Photo: John Nonna and Marty Lang with Master Tom Murray talking with the participants of the Foil Clinic in Bangor, Maine, Nov 19, 1978.

Left Bottom: John Nonna taking a lesson from Master Tom Murray.
Right Bottom: Marty Lang and John Nonna, end of the 4th bout. Nonna lost this bout, but won the best out of five bouts, taking the 1st, 3rd and 5th.

Right Top: Marty Lange and John Nonna, fencing; Ed Richards directing.
Photos by Shelley Berman



By Shelley Berman

THE MAINE EVENT

by Shelley Berman

"SWORDS TO CLASH THIS WEEKEND... A new form of entertainment will hit the Bangor area Sunday, when top-seeded fencers Marty Lang and John Nonna meet for a match at the Civic Center." Bangor Daily News, Nov. 18, 1978.

It's Sunday evening and you turn on your TV to a sports feature—a challenge match between two top fencers. A fantasy? Well, it was brought several steps closer to reality on Sunday, November 19, in Bangor, Maine. With a TV camera rolling and an audience of 100 people, John Nonna and Marty Lang fenced the best of five bouts for a challenge title. It climaxed with a 3 bouts to 2 victory for Nonna, an enthusiastic crowd and a local NBC sportscaster giving a bout by bout account on the 6 and 11 o'clock news and billing it the best sports event he had been to all year.

It all began as a piece of an educational slide show on how to understand and watch a fencing bout. For the past year the Maine Fencing Development Program has been slowly creating an educational packet to be used by physical education instructors. The first piece of the kit was an instructors manual giving detailed lesson plans for a fencing course. The second piece was a highly emotional and moving slide show on fencing in general, interweaving the history, the romanticism and the excitement of our sport. The third and final piece was to be another slide show but this time giving people the general tools to understand what's going on in a fencing bout. To be more than an educational monologue, Rob Hayden and Roger Clifford wrote a script that related all the basic information through the medium of two sportscasters reporting on a live broadcast of a fence off for first place of the U.S. Nationals in foil. The rules would be explained as the bout progressed, the fencing actions would be made visually clear through "instant replays", and the color and excitement would be conveyed through the two sportscasters comments and attitudes.

As we began the production, questions arose. Who would we film? And how would we get an audience worthy of a national finals? The 'who' was easy. The AFLA Board

fencers for reasons of form and style. We concurred but for another reason as well. We felt that we need to begin helping the public identify our top fencers just as they would our top skiers, tennis players, golfers, etc. Using the top fencers would allow us to do this. John Nonna and Marty Lang were chosen not only for their 1 and 2 sports on the squad but also for their difference in style and for one being right handed and the other left.

In a lengthy brainstorming session, Rob Hayden and I hammered out how we could draw the audience. To do this we decided to create a publicity event—a challenge match between these two Olympic fencers, with an introductory fencing demonstration by Ed Richards. This idea originated on October 15 with a final deadline of December 12 when our CETA funding expires. Rob and Roger had one month to plan, arrange, publicize and produce not only this fencing event but the one shot chance to film all that we needed for the slide show. The lack of lead time made the task incredibly taxing and difficult. Rob assembled a crew of vol-

unteers. Posters, tickets, and handouts were printed. A continual stream of press releases, articles and public service spots went out to radio and TV stations and the newspaper—the media response at first was very limited. A room in the civic center was rented and flight arrangements were set for John, Marty, and Ed. Lighting, sound, and photography crews were arranged for and instructed on what needed to be done.

And then it was Sunday, November 19. The day began with the third in a series of three foil clinics sponsored by the Maine Division and lead by Jim Murray. Integrated into this clinic the Maine fencers got a chance to see Jim give John Nonna a foil lesson and got the chance then to talk with John and Marty on such varied subjects as what they got out of fencing, how they trained, and what they thought about during a bout. By 5 p.m. the civic center and the film, lighting and sound crews were ready. For two intense hours Rob directed a filming session of over 500 still shots. Most of the audience has arrived by 6 p.m. to receive a half price discount on the \$2.50 admission.

At 7:30 the event began with Ed Richard's demonstration and explanation of the

equipment, the moves and the striking behind the fence. Ed's flare and immediately captured the audience. explanation of the fencing action: and Marty's bouts and his fencing and continuing explanations. I bouts made the event much more and understandable to the audience. The bouts themselves were beautiful. John and Marty's charisma quickly audience into two cheering sections. Marty dedicating one of the his bouts to the lefties in the crowd. Of the people assembled only five or six had ever seen fencers of their caliber and had not the chance to so closely scrutinize fencing. The contrast in style—John's subtlety and Marty's streetfighting the speed of their fencing, and the intensity of their energy were well noted by the audience. John won the first bout. Marty won the second by the same score. John took the third 5-4 and Marty the fourth 5-3. The final bout was intense and climaxed with a 5-3 in John's favor with the first a simple attack into a preparation.

As a division we gained a great fifty fencers who attended left with

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THE MAINE EVENT

higher level of enthusiasm and a vision of what they could aspire toward. The non-fencers learned a great deal about the sport and were spellbound by the unexpected drama and energy. We also converted a key local NBC sportcaster who has just arranged to take a fencing class and who spent a good 2 minutes of TV time reporting on the match and then giving a special commentary on the event.

As far as our national development efforts go we learned even more. Although we had said that we would be satisfied with an audience of 100 we had hoped for 300. A number of factors could have influenced the size of the audience: the weekend was a heavy sports weekend with two pro-basketball games and a hockey game competing for time, a month did not provide enough lead time for sufficient publicity, the admission may have been somewhat high, and we may not have advertised the explanatory demonstration enough. I feel that matches like this could be very valuable as a local promotional activity but several things should be done differently. First, the planning should start six months in advance. Second, the event should be cosponsored by an active community group like the JC's, Kiwanis, or Lions and if necessary be done as a benefit

for some cause. This would bring in a much broader audience as well as more TV and newspaper coverage and financial backing. Finally a public education effort through school demonstrations, articles in the newspaper and showings of these slide shows when they are available would definitely prime the community for such an event.

On the positive side we learned that this is a demanding but worthy promotional idea. It attracts attention to fencing, it gives identifiable fencing names to the public, it impresses people with the excitement and power of top level fencing, and it is an attraction that draws media coverage. A challenge match between two fencers is much easier to understand than a round robin final of six. The public could fully concentrate on the style and performance of just two fencers. We were able to build a good deal of excitement by raising the question of who really was the number 1 fencer in the U.S. with Marty as national champ and John as number 1 on the Olympic squad. In the future we may think about setting up a special series of challenge matches with the winners qualifying for a challenge match title cup. It may be a way of giving credibility to the challenge match and making it more attractive to the media—including the national sports media.

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We could definitely use the publicity with our major competitions not drawing the media attention they should.

As a division we would like to give our hearty thanks to John, Marty, Ed and Jim for coming—the Maine to make this all happen—we really enjoyed your being with us. We'd also like to thank Rob Hayden and Roger Clifford for making this incredible feat happen. Finally we owe thanks to the AFLA Board and Executive Committee for supporting our efforts.

AFLA ASSESSES DRUG PENALTY

The AFLA Board of Directors, at its February 1979 meeting, found Peter Schiffrin guilty of having a forbidden drug in his system while competing in the Foil Team event of the 1978 National Championships. The following penalty was assessed:

1. Exclusion from the competition, i.e. from all later events of the tournament in progress.

2. Loss, if applicable, of any title won by the fencer and his team if it has profited by the doping.

3. Regular submission to anti-doping test in any competition in which tests are conducted, through July 31, 1984.

4. Publication of the matter in an International Squad mailing and in AMERICAN FENCING as a notice to all fencers of the seriousness of the matter.

Although the Board of Directors voted to apply the FIE penalty to this first offense, it is inclined to apply more severe penalties to future first offenders as well as all repeat offenders, up to and including expulsion from fencing.

PROXY FOR ANNUAL MEETING SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL OFFICERS

The undersigned hereby appoints Eleanor Turney, William A. Goering and Mary Hu or any of them, in his stead, attorneys and proxies to vote with all powers which the und would possess if personally present at the Annual Meeting (including all adjournments) of members of the Amateur Fencers League of America, Inc. to be held on June 23, 1979 at the National Fencing Championship as follows:

1. Approval of Proposed New AFLA By-Law: Article VII, Section 1 Subdivision (c)
2. Approval of proposed new AFLA By-Law: Article VII Section 2 Subdivision (b).
3. Upon other business as may properly come before the meeting or an adjournment proxy shall be voted as directed, and if no direction to the contrary is received, it shall be in favor of the proposed amendments.

PLEASE SIGN HERE IF OVER 18. I hereby certify that I have attained my 18th birthday eligible to vote.

Signed _____ Date _____

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AFLA BY-LAWS

1. Proposed New AFLA By Law: VII Section 1 Subdivision (c):

"Not less than twenty per cent (20%) voting membership of the Board of Directors shall be athletes (a) who are engaged in amateur fencing competition who have represented the United States international amateur fencing corporation within the preceding ten (10) years. Whenever this does not occur, the number of persons constituting the Board of Directors shall be automatically increased, and the Board shall elect athletes meeting the minimum qualifications to fill the new vacancies until the 20% requirement is met. Athletes so elected shall serve until the next annual meeting of the Board."

2. Proposed New AFLA By Law: VII Section 2 Subdivision b:

"Each division is authorized to elect alternate Directors, the total number of alternate Directors shall not exceed twice the number of Directors representing the division. The alternate Directors shall notify the secretary of the national alternate Directors and the order they substitute for absent Directors shall establish procedures for notifying a Director when their presence at meetings is required. In the absence of a Director from a meeting, the alternate so designated shall attend and exercise the powers of the absent Director. The alternate shall not receive notices from the secretary and shall not be placed on the mailing list of the Board of Directors for any purpose."

1979 NATIONALS

By Gerrie Baumgart and Cathy Jackson

The Colorado Division is pleased to announce that the 1979 Nationals will be held in Colorado Springs at the Air Force Academy, June 16 through June 23, 1979. Accompanying this years Nationals will be the Western Women's Classic a competition for women in Epee and Sabre and the Senior Olympics in Fencing-if there is enough interest, we will even have a tennis tournament.

Contrary to many prevalent attitudes concerning the "West", you will not be scalped (by Indians, anyway) nor will you find the "locals" riding to work in covered wagons. Having now discarded this myth, you will find us moderately civilized by modern standards as evidenced by the superior facilities at the Air Force Academy. Fear not, however, incarceration by the Academy M.P.'s is not on the agenda.

Lodging-Arrangements for accommodations have been made at four local motels. They are:

	Single	Double
Colorado Springs Hilton	34.00	44.00
Howard Johnsons	31.00	37.00
Ramada Inn	30.00	35.00
Holiday Inn North	33.00	37.00
	Triple	Quad
	52.00	60.00
	41.00	45.00
	39.00	41.00
	41.00	45.00

Deposits will be required. The Housing Manager is John Giordano, inquiries should be made directly to him at 505 Pope's Bluff Trail, Colorado Springs, Co. 80907. The phone number is 303-598-7656. Each of these motels have been warned about fencers and are aware of the needs of fencers, i.e. dinner at odd and late hours and breakfast at very early hours, etc. and are most willing to cooperate to make your stay as comfortable as possible. Should you desire campground information or express a

desire to enter the tennis tournament, please contact—San Cheris, 5730 Mountview Blvd., Denver, Co. 80207.

Transportation: Lest you say "but how do we get from the motel area to the competition site without walking 6 miles?" Bus service will be continuously available from 6:30 A.M. till competition starting time. During the day, buses will run approximately every half hour and will resume continuous service at the completion of the days events. Public bus transportation is also available from the motel area into downtown Colorado Springs.

GENERAL ENTRY INFORMATION: Entry is open to all American citizens and permanent residents of the U.S. who have qualified thru Divisional qualifying rounds or through automatic qualification. Team entries must be filed by the Team Captain. Anyone wishing to enter is personally responsible for filing a complete entry on time.

Within one week of entry deadline entries will be checked against the list of certified qualifiers and alternates endorsed by the Secretary of the AFLA. All entries accepted will be so notified at that time.

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES: Immediately upon the completion of the qualifying competition in each weapon the Division Secretary must transmit to the AFLA Secretary the following information:

1. The number of eligible fencers taking part in the qualifying competition.
2. The names of the qualifiers including automatics in order of their placing in the qualifying competition.
3. The names of alternates in each weapon.
4. The teams authorized to represent the Division and any alternates.

The information must reach the league Secretary by May 7, 1979. Each Sectional Secretary MUST SUBMIT the list of Senior Sectional Champions and finalists, and Under-19 qualifiers to the National Secretary by May 7, 1979. Each Under-19 competitor must have present at the Nationals evidence of birth date.

FEES: Registration fee is \$7.50 for each competitor even if person is fencing only in the team event. The fees for events are: for each senior event \$12.00, for each Under-19 event \$7.50, and for each team event \$25.00 per team. All fees must be included with the entry. Entry with insufficient payment will be returned.

by round-robin pool format to a firm six(6) fencers. All ties for qualification following round will be resolved indicators, with a fence-off only if tie on indicators.

All registered fencers at the Nationals receive a ticket to Gala Night on Saturday night, June 23. Register may pick up their tickets at the registration desk during the week of the Nationals. Others may purchase tickets a week at the Registration desk.

Activities Gala Night festivities will be held at the Air Force Academy Office. Semi-final dress is required. This includes coat and tie for the men and appropriate attire for the women.

Also planned is a Chuck wagon tour of the Flying W Ranch on June 20, Wednesday night. The cost per person of \$16 includes transportation to and from, and a tour of the ranch and more.

Arrangements have been made for "Tee Creations" for official Tee shirts. They are \$6.00. Sizes are S M L XL. If you order an official T Shirt please indicate money and it will be included in the registration packet.

Party at the Flying W Ranch requires registration.

COMPLETE FENCING - A NEW

Albert Manley has written a new book titled Complete Fencing which has been published by Doubleday and Company, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. The price is \$14.95.

This will be reviewed in the next issue of American Fencing.

1978 World Championship Results Corrections

Dr. Laszlo M. Alföldi of Carlisle, Pennsylvania has pointed out an error in the publication of the 1978 World Championship Sabre Team results. The Soviet Union second place was first, the Soviet Union second place was first, the Soviet Union second place was first according to the information he has provided. American Fencing.

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

1979 NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

FRIDAY JUNE 15	7:30 P.M.	Weapons Check Directors Clinic
SATURDAY JUNE 16	8:00 A.M.	Epee Preliminary
SUNDAY JUNE 17	8:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	Sabre Preliminary Epee Quarter through Final
MONDAY JUNE 18	8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	Women's Foil Preliminary Sabre Quarter through Final
TUESDAY JUNE 19	8:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	Epee Team Women's Foil Quarter through Final
WEDNESDAY JUNE 20	8:00 A.M. 12:30 P.M.	Men's Foil Sabre Team Bar BQ Flying W
THURSDAY JUNE 21	8:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	Women's Foil Team Men's Foil Quarter through Final
FRIDAY JUNE 22	8:30 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 7:00 P.M.	Under 19 Foil Men and 11 A.M. Women Western Women Classic Epee Board Meeting
SATURDAY JUNE 23	8:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 4:00 P.M. 8:00 P.M.	Men Foil Under 19 Sabre and 2 P.M. Epee Western Women's Classic Sabre Annual Meeting Gala Night



by Joe Byrnes

At the 1978 World Championships, the big innovation in equipment was the unveiling of the supplemental yellow "naughty" lamps for foil on the scoring machines. (Naughty is what I call them; I'm sure the FIE has a more formal and respectable term.) In the event, it turned out to be only a partial unveiling, as will become evident.

For those who are wondering just what these new gadgets are, I can answer most easily by reminding you of certain epee machines that have a pair of supplemental lamps, yellowish, or amber, or even reddish, located on the front of the machine. They light up when an epee is grounded, which is usually when the point touches the opponent's guard or the metallic strip. If the lamp flashes on, or stays on, when the epee point isn't pressed onto something grounded, then it is signalling a defect (short circuit to ground) somewhere in the equipment. An alert director, seeing that, should stop the action and have the fencer whose equipment is showing the effect check his weapon, body cord, reel, etc., because whenever and as long as that lamp is lit, he cannot score a touch.

In the similar adaptation to foil machines, which is what was introduced in Hamburg, the yellow lamps show the contact of the metal of the fencer's own foil blade or guard to his own lame jacket. What is demonstrated is just the opposite of the meaning of the lamp in epee. Bringing your foil into contact with your own lame jacket is a no-no (Art. 230); therefore naughty. A need for some such warning system has been felt in Europe, apparently because a lot of foil fencers over there have been tempted to use the technique—especially down at the end of a strip when the director was off at an angle behind them. Since such contact effectively makes you untouchable as far as the machine is concerned, there's a (crooked) lot to be said for it.

These new lamps have one difference from the similar epee warning systems, however. The yellow lamp in foil goes on if a contact is made for a fraction of a second with a resistance that is substantially higher

than the practically "dead short" you get by actually touching the meta weapon to the metallic threads of the socket.

What resulted from all this was amusing. In the first place, since eve had been warned that this new infallible would detect any such hanky presumably leading to penalties, was deliberately grounding then out—at least, I didn't hear of any case. Nevertheless, the little yellow lamps were lighting up all over the with the fencers just standing the their weapons out in the open. It happened after most of the first round been fenced, and thereafter. Now, seconds, or as long as you need, an it out. Don't cheat and look down the

Well, what was happening? Just tends to happen to athletes in intense petition, especially when they're wearing protective undervests, and full canvas nylon jackets and trousers, not to mention those impermeably lined lame jackets, partial sauna suits, on top. They will pardon the indecorum of referring to bodily functions in a family publication—or perspiring, if you prefer, if them were dripping.

As it turned out, what the new system demonstrated conclusively was a physiological fact that people sweat, of course, there was a bit more to it than that. Some things soon became clear: only certain fencers were affected, though to be some different factors involved those who were showing the effect were clear. Perspiration was especially in the armpit and sword arm and hand naturally the sleeve and glove. A path leakage of minute electrical current being produced around the edge of lame jackets, whence it continued to the metal of the handle or guard, was definitely part of the ground circuit was not suspected in advance. I gathered the extent to which the effect would spread had happened to many fencers, suits

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TECHNICAL TALKS

the time, but not to all; I would say certainly not to a majority.

For it to happen, in the first place, you really had to have an all-metal pistol grip or similar handle, on which only the exposed tips were insulated. Plastic handles, or extensively insulated pistol types, or French handles, did not seem to be involved. The solution to the problem was to cover the bare metal with waterproof adhesive tape. I used up several rolls of the stuff on various American and friendly foreign handles. Anybody want to bet what the next new rule about handles will be?

In the second place, you had to sweat right—or maybe I mean wrong. Anyway, unless you were pouring out the right blend of electrolytes, the current wouldn't leak or leak enough. In the third place, maybe you hadn't had your jacket laundered recently, so the salts accumulated. Which leads to a possible fourth place (though I tend to discount it: there's no way of guaranteeing it would work): namely, to soak your sword arm sleeve and glove in an electrolytic solution, and drink liquids like crazy before coming to the strip, hoping to get something underhanded going for you.

A further complication in Hamburg was that, this being an experimental introduction, the tell-tale yellow lamps were covered up so the directors couldn't see them. Only those behind the machine could; the machine tenders were supposed to be keeping statistics on how often the lamps lit, against whom, etc. They also had to turn them off, since, unlike their brothers in epee, these ground indicators came on and locked on, until reset with a special switch. The locking-on made it difficult to decide if the electrical contact had been only momentary, or had continued for a time. That proves a bit disturbing to some people in practice, and may be an area for modification in the future.

One wonders. The FIE certainly wants to stop cheats, but can it be contemplating a ban on sweating? Warning at the sight of the first drop, and a penalty louch for each drop thereafter? We haven't heard the last of the yellow lamps, I suspect, but for the present it remains to be seen whether they will do much more than add substantially to the cost of the machine.

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THIRD ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S OPEN

By proclamation Governor Edwin Edwards declared the week of June 1-7 FENCING WEEK in Louisiana. Again this year the Baton Rouge Fencing Club will host this All Weapon Event on Sat. & Sun. June 2-3. Last year this tournament drew 86 entries from all over the nation.

Traditionally first place award will consist of hand-crafted glass statuettes mounted on cypress or walnut bases. The fun will start with a champagne reception at the Governor's Mansion. Suggest you plan early for lowest air fares. We have found the Delta Super Saver the lower fare-if you book 30 days in advance. If you are not on our mailing list and want more info please write or call:

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FENCERS INVITED TO ANNUAL SENIOR OLYMPICS

Fencers 35 or older are invited to compete in the 10th Annual Senior Olympics to be held Saturday, June 23, and Sunday, June 24, at Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The site is the scene of the U.S. National Championships. Foil and Epee will be held on Sunday, 10:00 A.M. using strips and equipment provided by the AFLA. Sabre will be held Saturday at 10:00 P.M.

A feature of the competition is that fencers are pitted against their peers. Events are staged in age groups in five-year increments and awards given in each group. Fencing is one of 50 Senior Olympic events scheduled throughout the year.

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

AFLA TRI-STATE JUNIOR OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP

May 20 & May 27, 1979

College Avenue Annex Gym

Rutgers University

New Brunswick, N.J.

Sunday, May 20, 1979 - Women's F
Men's Foil

Sunday, May 27, 1979 - Men's Ep
Men's Sabre

Registration on both Sundays will r
8:30 a.m. with fencing starting shortl
after. Pre-entries (3.00) must be post
seven calendar days before the ev
mailed to:

Betsy Vienna

36 Mendham Road

Morristown, N.J. 07960

Late entries will be accepted at the c
tions but you then must pay \$5.00.

The tournament is open to all AFLA
residing in New York, New Jersey, a
nectinut who have not reached th
birthday as of 1/1/79.

WINDY CITY TOURNAME

The U.I.C.C. Fencing Club announ
Windy City Foil Team Tournament fo
women's and mixed teams on April 2
at the P.E. Building of the Chicago
Campus. Entry Fee is \$25 per team
prize will be a Creative Sports, Inc.
machine. For further information, w

Dr. Fred G. Rhodes

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UICC

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Chicago, IL 60680

WESTERN WOMEN'S CLA AT NATIONALS

Who is the best women sabre and
epee fencer in the country? Find
competing in the Western Women's
is to be held at the 1979 National Cha
ships.

The epee event will be held 22 .
8:30 a.m., and the sabre event on 23
the same time. Prizes will be don
American Fencers Supply of San Fra
and champion's rings are to be hanc
by Maxine Mitchell. All entrants will re
T-shirt with the WWC logo desig
Lynne Antonelli.

ENTRY FORM ON P

RESULTS

CORNELL OPEN RESULTS

The 1978 Cornell Open International Foil Competition drew 105 fencers from the U.S. and Canada, 61 men and 44 women. The Men's Foil event included 10 A's, 12 B's, 12 C's and 27 unclassified.

The women included 6 A's, 4 B's, 8 C's and 26 unclassified.

Awards were presented to the 12 finalists at a victory champagne luncheon by Ms. Gillian Donaldson, who was a gold medal Foilist from G.B. in the 1956 Olympics, and Mr. Robert Kane, chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Women's Foil

1. Louis-Marie Le Blanc
Ottawa RA (Spadassins)
2. Paulette Congliati
Ottawa RA (Spadassins)
3. Stacey Moriates
Unattached

Men's Foil

1. Bradley Thomas
University of Maryland
2. Phillip Mathis
NY Fencer's Club
3. Michael McCahey
Unattached

WESTERN WOMEN'S CLASSIC ENTRY FORM

Name _____

Division _____ Club _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Check weapon(s) you will fence:
 Epee _____ \$5.00 _____
 Sabre _____ \$5.00 _____

Registration (pay only once) \$5.00
 TOTAL _____

T-shirt size S M L XL (circle one)

Make checks payable to: Audrey T. Gowen.
 Send to her at: 5826 Roberts Ave., Oakland, CA 94605, before 15 May 1979.

1979 MID WINTER OPEN

The Lewis and Clark Division held its annual Mid-Winter Open Tournament on Jan. 20th and 21st.

There were 63 participants in the five events held, including a strong turnout from the Oregon Division and British Columbia.

The Lewis and Clark Division will hold the Seattle Seafair Tournament on July 28th and 29th, 1979. Events scheduled include Women's Epee and Sabre. For further information please contact Russ Redding, 823 N. Bethel, Olympia, Wa. 98506 Tel. # 206-352-4714.

Men's Foil

1. Mike Marx, S.A.O. (5-0)
2. Pat Gerard, S.A.O. (4-1)
3. Pierre DesGeorges S.A.O. (3-2)

Men's Epee

1. Mike Marx, S.A.O. (6-1)
2. Tom Wollner, V.B.C. (6-1)
3. Evan Ranes, S.A.O. (4-3)

Novice Men's Foil

- Allen Koreis, C.C.
 2. Kimball Fosnacht, C.C.
 3. Bob Wiechert, S.C.C.

Sabre

1. Ladd Yamanoa, S.A.O. (8-0)
2. Anthony D'Agnese, S.A.O. (7-1)
3. Mike Vaughan, S.A.O. (6-2)

Women's Foil

1. Sue Osborn, S.A.O.
2. Charlene Baker, S.A.O.
3. Roberta Skaggs

NEWIFA HOLIDAY INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT, DEC. 2, 1978

Wheaton College was the host of this year's women's foil tournament. Thirty-three young women representing ten New England colleges competed. In an exciting 4-way fence-off for first place, Jill Reacock of Yale went undefeated to take first place. The rest of the finalists place as follows:

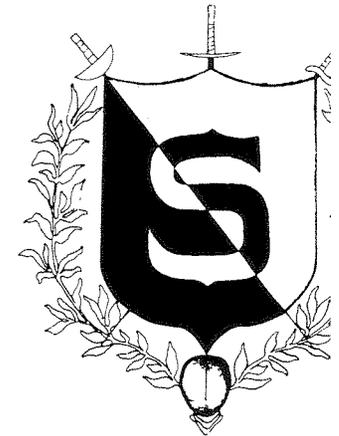
2. Debbie Banville, Brandeis
3. Jessica Feeley, Univ. of Maine
4. Linda Rowell, Univ. of Maine
5. Beth Merritt, Yale

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THIRD ANNUAL CLEVELAND GRAND PRIX

The Third Annual Cleveland Grand Prix was held at the Bond Court Hotel over Thanksgiving Weekend, November 24-26, 1978. It was hosted by the Northern Ohio Division and drew competitors from all corners of the United States and Canada as well as Italy, France and Australia. The results were as follows:

MEN'S GILMAN

1. Greg Benko, Australia
2. Fabio Dal Zotto, Italy
3. Gil Pezza, Italy

WOMEN'S GILMAN

1. Elaine Ingram, New Haven
2. Iris Gericke, Detroit
3. Stacey Moriates, New York

TED WILLIS FOIL

1. Greg Benko, Australia
2. Mark Smith, Atlanta
3. Abbas Fadel, Egypt

JOHN STOMFAY-STITZE SABRE

1. Yuri Rabinovich, Detroit
2. Frank Nagorney, Cleveland
3. Pedro Barcelo, Milwaukee

WOMEN'S FOIL INVITATIONAL

1. Noreen Hydell, Detroit

2. Debbie Theriault, Pittsburgh
 3. Elaine Ingram, New Haven
- MADI DODS EPEE**
1. Gil Pezza, Italy
 2. Frank Nagorney, Cleveland
 3. John Nadas, Chicago

DUEL AT DALLAS —

The 32-year old Dallas Open took on a new name November Dallas Fencers Club introduced Dallas - 1978. Meeting the Fer challenge were 118 fencers repre Clubs and schools.

Men's Foil (sixty entries) **1. JO SFA** (5-0) **2. R. Baum, SFA** (4-1) **3. Blakeley, IFCS** (5-3). **Women's F** (tries). **1. ELIZABETH FEKETE**, barrage over **2. Lois Goldthwaite**, **3. S. Huseman, IFCS** (3-2).

Epee (50 entries) **1. MARK M SA**, earning his A ranking with on in the event, with a barrage victor Fitzgerald, USMP (4-1). **3. T. C** (2-3).

Saber (28 entries) **1. TED SA DFC** (5-0). **2. C. McGraw, UH** (3-2). **3. Sims, DFC** (3-2).