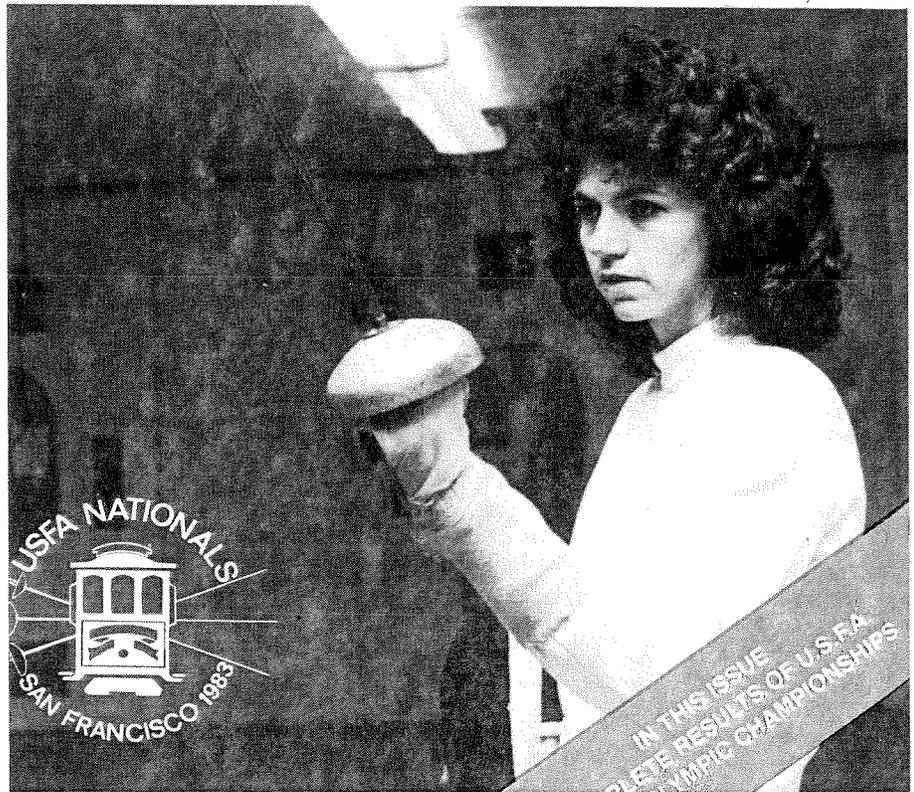


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Santelli

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ON THE COVE

Vincent Bradford from South Texas is going to defend her new title in Women's Epee National Championships in San Francisco. Other defending champions are pictured.

EDITORIAL

On the next page you will find the first and second prize essays from our Junior Essay Contest. We received a number of excellent essays and the judges were hard put to make up their minds. In fact, the results were so good that we are awarding two honorable mentions in addition to the four cash prizes announced. As space permits, we intend to publish them all. Meanwhile, congratulations to our top winners! To Catherine Woytowicz, Elissa Kirsh, and Jill Wichick!

Concerning our other authors:

Joseph Snyder has contributed articles to "The Amateur Boxer," "Boxing Illustrated," and "Official Karate." His research into Bruce Lee's system of unarmed combat has led him to the belief that Lee's technique for the empty-handed Kung Fu fighting method was based on a brilliant synthesis of Western fencing and boxing, as well as judo and other martial arts. He here tells of Bruce Lee's links to fencing.

Connie Yu is an enthusiastic fencer and mother of fencers; one of the prime supporters of the newly emerging and successful Fencing Center in San Jose, California.

Rob Handelman is known to us as a fencing master, a graduate of the National Sports Institute in France. He has abandoned that profession to study chiropractic for the last three years. He here applies some of his new knowledge to the subject of fencing injuries.

Charles Simonian is an associate professor of physical education at Ohio State. He coached the men's team there from 1963 to 1980 and served as chairman of the NCAA Fencing Committee for several years.

* * *

Since one of our researchers has brought to our attention some Board of Directors Minutes, dated 1969, we would like to reaffirm our traditional editorial policy. For the enlightenment of all, we reprint here from the "Report of the Special Committee for the Selection of the Editor of American Fencing and the Establishment of Editorial Policy," dated June 6, 1969, as presented to the (then) AFLA Board of Directors after the untimely death of Joseph deCapriles, who had served as editor for many years:

"We researched most thoroughly numerous possibilities. We felt that the magazine should be expanded and improved, but continued in the tradition of the past 21 years: 'specifically to be open for comment and criticism with respect to the management of the AFLA.'

"This can best be accomplished by having an editor who is independent of the officers of the League; who believes that the pages of American Fencing should continue to be open to all fencers, and that the editor continue to have full discretion over the selection of news items and articles, subject only to broad policy guidelines to be established by an AFLA policy board, as in the past."

Ralph Goldstein was elected editor at that time and served with distinction for a number of years. It was subsequently (July 4, 1969) resolved by the Board of Directors that

"it shall be a policy of American Fencing to print responsible suggestions and criticism together with the response of appropriate League personnel in the same issue and in close proximity to each other."

Accompanying resolutions stated that the editor should not be either an officer or director of the AFLA, that he be privileged, ex officio, to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee, that he be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of 4 years to coincide with the quadrennial period, and that he be authorized to appoint an assistant editor.

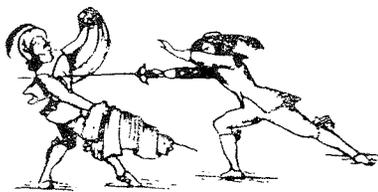
Well!

Somewhere along the line, circumstances have changed the situation and some of the above guidelines and policies have been lost in the shuffle. Your present editor has been "in office" (not elected) for over two years and has been unaware of these resolutions. We would wager that some of our past editors have also been unaware of them.

We are totally in favor of the intent and specifics of all the 1969 resolutions, including an editorial policy "to encourage membership in the AFLA among fencers in the U.S. and to promote the best interests of the sport." Surely, no one can quarrel with that!

We welcome your letters and comments.

—MTH



JR. ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

FIRST PRIZE

"FENCING FOR ME"

by Catherine Woytowicz (16 years old)

I, like most fencers, enjoy fencing for many reasons. Introduced to the sport as an elective in gym, I grew to like it enough to join the team. Soon, I found myself loving both the sport and the people and realizing fencing is more than "having at" someone with a sword.

Fencing is truly both an ancient art and a modern sport. When I first saw it, fencing was flashing and dazzling and full of style. After learning the techniques and competing with the team, I began to notice a few more reasons why I liked it: I was developing speed, agility, and performance. The dedication during practice and the hours spent trying to use the coach's advice were paying off. Fencing developed a near unity of thought and action. It took a shy, weak-legged, asthmatic kid who had failed in other sports and made a powerful college athlete. It changed average people into champions. It showed I could have the determination and strength to win. It gave me a wonderful trip to the 1982 Junior Olympics. It gave me a chance to shine.

The second thing which impressed me about fencing was the people. The fencing team I have belonged to for the past two years has been the closest, most interpersonal team I have ever been involved with. I won't go to the extreme of saying "I've never met a fencer I didn't like;" I am sure there have been those whom I would love to have flayed with a foil and I have certainly disagreed with directors and judges. Even allowing for this, fencers on the whole are a fascinating and intelligent group of people. They have a unique sense of honesty and gentlemanliness not found in other sports. They are not even afraid to be labelled a "fencer" instead of a football player or basketball star. Working individually toward a team goal, fencers are very special to me.

In the end, my two biggest reasons for liking fencing are the incredible sport itself

and the wonderful people who join in it. I have enjoyed fencing for good and bad: the adventure of night meet and the chance to naïf who had beaten me before. I like it because there were twenty-two on the team and only two girls. I love it because I secretly wanted to be a fencer. Lastly, I liked it because it was always positive. When I lost, I gained; when I won, it made it worthwhile.

SECOND PRIZE

"WHY I LIKE FENCING"

by Elissa Celeste Kirsch (11 years old)

I like fencing because it is a while you are having fun you are learning all different things about fencing teaches you how to control your body. You learn how to control your other parts of your body.

I fence because my mother likes to fence. Now that I fence, this year I can compete in the competition fencer group. Since I began to fence I've met a lot of new people. That is also why I like it.

It may sound to you that all I have written two reports on fencing that also has made me understand fencing. I think it is fascinating to fence and watch other people fence.

I like to fence because it is interesting about certain weapons. I fence every Saturday and that also helps me understand it a lot better than when I was in on the Saturday before. I feel you have a lesson, even if you know something you already know. It's more fun to keep learning one thing than it is to learn one thing.

I like to fence because it keeps me busy. If you know how to fence you can learn a lot of things. I like fencing with a team because that is what I learned on. I will learn to fence with an epee.

with a sabre. That will be fun. That is why I like to fence!

THIRD PRIZE FENCING

by Jill Wichick (14 years old)

I enjoy fencing because it has given me an opportunity to be involved in a unique and creative activity which many teenagers are unfamiliar with. The wins and losses help me in many situations involving disappointments and successes. It has changed my life in terms of responsibility, maturity, and devotion.

Fencing has helped me become a more responsible person. I have a responsibility towards my team, my coach, and especially myself. Whether fencing for the team or as an individual, I feel the necessity to do my best and learn something from each bout.

I also enjoy fencing because I have become a more mature person since I began. Although losing in fencing can sometimes be very difficult to accept, being a gracious loser or a good sport is very important. When I lost a bout when I was younger I

used to cry; now I realize my mistakes and can learn something beneficial from each experience.

Fencing has especially changed my life in terms of devotion and dedication. Much of my time is spent fencing during school days, evenings, and weekends. Without it, my life would have fewer goals and hopes. I enjoy it because it has become an essential part of my life to which I can devote hours of hard work and gain a most admirable achievement: success.

I love fencing because it has brought my family together, giving us endless conversations. My parents are the coaches of the Walt Whitman High School fencing teams. My sister and I both fence for it and my brother, who once fenced, is slowly coming back into our family tradition.

I love fencing because it has changed my life and has brought about many positive changes in me. It has given me a chance to win and to lose: two very important ingredients of life. My goals and dreams continue to get bigger and better, and I hope to continue to successfully achieve them.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Michel A. Mamlouk

It is time, I am told, for me to part with some deep words of wisdom for our members, those who take time to read our *AMERICAN FENCING*.

You are by now, I hope, experiencing the improvement in our day to day administrative responsibilities. Anne Whiting, our Administrative Asst. in Colorado Springs, and Carla Mae Richards, our Executive Director, who plans to move there soon, have done a monumental job in only a few short months; the need was and is definitely there. I cannot but marvel at past administrations as to how they managed!?

Some of our immediate goals to start, should be twofold. First, increase our membership and broaden our base, i.e. the misunderstood grass roots. We **must**, like other sports that have grown in membership and progressed in the international ranks, reach out where it all begins, the 7, 8, & 9 year olds. Try to develop interest in that age group; **this is where it all begins.**

Fencing needs your help; the fencer, the coaches, the masters and the fencing equipment suppliers can and should all play a part in this effort. I, as president of the USFA, have contacted the AAHPERD* to propose a seminar for their members during their annual convention in Los Angeles in March of 1984. They have welcomed the idea and will feature this seminar in their program. A committee is being formed to work closely with their headquarters in Reston, Virginia. This potential program will introduce Physical Education teachers to the basics of teaching fencing and, most importantly, let them know that we **are here** to help them.

Division chairpersons are the most important link in this effort; if you need help or want to just exchange ideas, I am always available. If you want to put your time and effort into this project, I will give you my time and any possible assistance.

I am told we cannot compete with the Europeans in obtaining substantial international results; this is defeatist talk. The

United States is doing it in figure ice hockey, gymnastics, swimmer name it. Why? Because, 1) they catered to their respective sport, **they are actively involved** and their lives to the **requirements** of their sport in order to excel words, **100 percent plus commi**

Finally, *AMERICAN FENCING* to create interest **and unity**; our reaches many in other countries sends the USFA. If you are in any situation, your forum should Board of Directors meetings or Executive Director or me, per you feel that you want the "wor your letter, then do not simply offer what you consider a solution *American Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation Directors.

USFA JUNIOR OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT SECTION LE SUMMER CAMPS

Several of the Sections of the conducting Junior Olympic Camps this summer. Each Section have different criteria for selection, and not all dates or costs are listed. One cost, however, there is a \$50.00 Registration Fee for Camp.

North Atlantic Section: 29 July - at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. C. Burton Moore, 8 Pin C Westport, CT 06880.

Mid Atlantic Section: Probably tented in July; at Univ. of Pennsylvania. Contact: David Mick Brookline Ave., Cherry 08034.

Midwest Section: 31 July - 7, Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Contact: Charlotte Remy De pt., Ohio State Univ., Ohio 43210.

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Hence, standard fencing manuals became to Bruce Lee feasible fresh approaches to already familiar concepts he learned from other sources. For example, he found that the boxer's block has the distinct disadvantage of absorbing the incoming blow, whereas the use of the fencers parry allows the practitioner to redirect and nullify the energy of the opponent's thrust.

The idea of modifying some of the techniques of fencing to comply with the demands of empty-handed combat was not one which was originated by Bruce Lee. Long before Bruce was born, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, F.R.G.S., pondered this possibility. He was a student of the internationally famous "Maestro de Armas", Julio Martinez Castello, (one of the fencing masters incidentally, from whom Bruce Lee "borrowed" verbatim material).

As a Colonel in the Marine Corps during World War I, Anthony J. Biddle combined his fencing skills with his various other achievements in the martial arts, and formulated a method of hand-to-hand combat with which to train Marine recruits. Later, these methods were incorporated into the F.B.I.'s hand-to-hand combat training program.

"Bruce Lee was interested in what technique of handling . . . fencing weapons . . . could be adapted to empty-handed combat."

It was Colonel Biddle who first discovered the boxing talents of a young Marine named Gene Tunney, later destined to become "Heavyweight Champion of the World". After the war, Gene studied fencing with the colonel's esteemed instructor, Julio Castello. Tunney soon noticed that a certain automatic transfer of skills took place between his fencing and boxing studies, which gave him a decided edge in the ring.

During his bouts with Jack Dempsey, the sports writers of the day were simply astonished by Gene's clever ring craftsman-

ship, extraordinary sense of balance, unusual parrying skills, excellent counterpunching techniques, and his rare ability to "hit without being hit". It makes one wonder just where he picked all of this up, doesn't it?

Bruce Lee also recognized this automatic transfer of skills. However, (aside from practicing fencing with his wife), he never participated in the sport as such. He put the "borrowed" techniques of fencing into direct application, by making the necessary adjustments for their use in unarmed combat.

Bruce was interested in what technique of handling each of the three fencing weapons, (the foil, the epee, and the sabre) could be adapted to empty-handed combat. He eagerly extracts verbatim material about each weapon, from all three of Roger Crosnier's books, to present his own treatise.

The volume covering the use of the foil supplied Bruce with the details of the most sophisticated form of fencing. He adapted these techniques with ease because of his basic discipline of Wing Chun kung fu was predominantly a close-fighting method, in

which wrist-control and mastery of circular motions were an integral part.

Roger Crosnier's volume of fencing with the sabre, with its discussions of the absence of touch and the concentration of control of the fencing measure, afforded Bruce the opportunity to adapt these techniques for use in extended-distance fighting.

The volume of Cosnier's epee fencing fascinated Bruce, because the expansion of the target line and the elimination of the right of way, made the sport a close approximation to the actual "do or die" dueling situation.

Bruce often renamed fencing techniques. He called "making ground" "bridging the gap", and Julio Castello's "touch on time", (a keystone of Bruce's Jeet Kune Do), was referred to in "The Tao of Jeet Kune Do" as the "broken rhythm theory".

Incidentally, Bruce himself affirmed that he had named his style of Jeet Kune Do ("the intercepting fist"), after the concept of the fencer's "stop-hit".

Anyone contemplating the study of the Oriental martial arts, if he wishes to emulate Bruce Lee, would do well to also seek out a

fencing instructor.

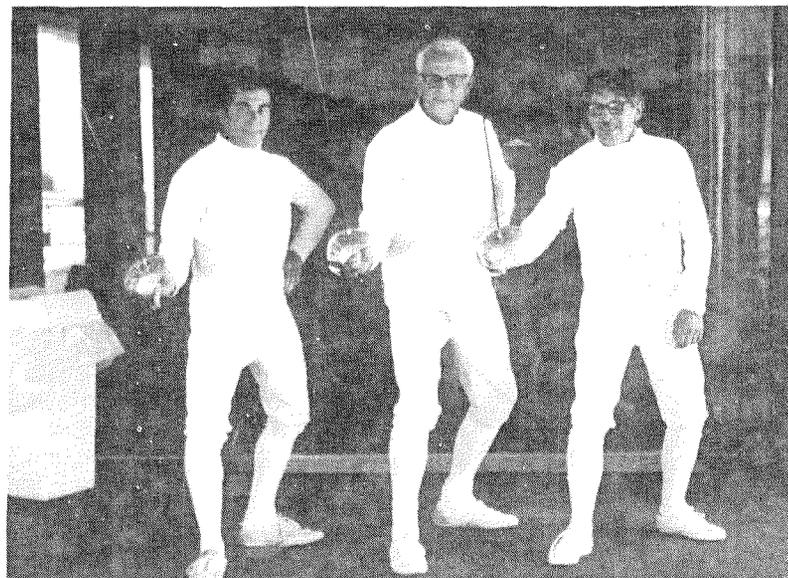
As I stated in my own book, "The Tao of Bruce Lee's Techniques," the skills is obvious as demonstrated Silliphant, the successful screen viously shown extraordinary fast r fencer, and it is my contention th have unknowingly contributed Bruce Lee's development as a m than one could imagine.

Bruce intended no fraud, for he masterwork should not be publ likely intended his notes to serv improvement purposes. Those inv its posthumous publication were t any unoriginality prior to its releas "The Tao of Jeet Kune Do", (Bur ara, c1975), because it contains a fencing information, would be a u ence tool for the student of fencing

However, it is certain that it Lee's ingenious application of wh rowed that helped him become greatest of the martial artists.

©Josep

A fearsome trio (l. to r: Bernie Siegel, Jennings Smith, Isay Lekach) from Oakland Daggers Club st welcome all seniors (over 35) to the 6-weapon Senior Olympics, June 5th and 6th, in San F information, write Mr. Smith, 6045 Fairlane Drive, Oakland, CA 94611.



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EIGHT WOMEN, EIGHT BOUTS, EIGHT TOUCHES, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

Connie Young Yu

The poster of the D'Asaro Women's Foil Finals was riveting. An attractive, determined looking woman with a dramatic sword poised to kill. The Fencing Center in downtown San Jose invited everyone to see "America's world-class women foilists do battle" Saturday night, January 15. An impressive list of local sponsors from the business community, news stories and media announcements added to the attraction. This heralded a new dimension to the annual circuit tournament. A spectator event with popular appeal. The organizers hoped it would work.

By 7 o'clock that evening the Fencing Center was welcoming a growing throng of people, many of whom had never seen a fencing tournament before. Volunteers, mostly parents of the Center's junior fencers were spurred to action, slicing the 90 loaves of baguettes, arranging the platters of homemade hor d'oeuvres, wheels of cheese, cookies and urns of coffee. There were cases of fine vintages donated by two local wineries. Those assigned to winepouring were frantically looking for bottle openers as the lines began forming before them. (A national champion who had carried 20 cases of donated soda pop up the stairs loaned his from his weapons bag before reinforcements arrived.)

The anticipation of the nearing capacity audience filled the Fencing Center. This large old building, formerly the headquarters of the city's major newspaper, was transformed into a showcase for fencing. Remodeled into a fencing salle by fencers and friends last summer, this evening it was adorned with flowers, ribbons and posters. The stage, a copper strip, glowed under the fluorescent lights. Youngsters, junior members of Asgard Fencers were at their posts. To their associates they were nearly unrecognizable in their semi-formal garb, greeting people at the door, selling raffle tickets and preparing to scorekeep.

"They're still fencing," came the frantic

word from a recent observer at the meet in San Jose State's gym. Beginning at 9 a.m. that morning with 72 fencers, the tournament had gone three rounds and direct eliminations were narrowing the field. At eight p.m. 350 spectators had jammed the Center. The word wafted through the room. "They'll be here at 8:45".

Scott Knies, innovative manager of the

"This large old building . . . was transformed into a showcase for fencing

Fencing Center and mastermind of the event, had organized a warm-up act for the audience. A lively demonstration of a fencing bout by two 10 year old girls. Explanation of the equipment and the rules of the game was given by the humorous, suave M.C. of the evening, Peter Burchard.

Then at last, the arrival of the eight finalists brought the audience to their feet. It was the long-awaited parade of standouts, with an entourage of coaches, judges and team mates.

"Joy is one of them!" Word of Joy Ellingson gave the local crowd good reason to cheer. Another popular Bay Area champion, Connie Louie Handelman of San Francisco was also a finalist. Others were Vincent ("Vinnie") Bradford of Texas, two French Canadians, Isabelle Ducharme and Jacynthe Poirier, Margo Miller of Los Angeles and the top-ranked Jana Angelakis of Penn State.

The setting was impressive: the strip, the over-head reel system, and the large scoring apparatus. Rows and rows of chairs were filled. Many people were standing in the back and all available corners. Alternating directors. Greg Massialae and

George Kolomabatovitch were ready for action. The fencers rose to the occasions.

The first bout was between Angelakis and Ducharme. The talented French Canadian, barely 18, the youngest in the final, had a tough time getting her game together and lost to the experienced National Champion 8-4. The next bout was between Miller and Metkus, and this time youth prevailed over experience, 8-2. The closest bout of the evening was between Bradford and Poirier, and although the French Canadian was ahead by 7-5, Vinnie showed her toughness by coming from behind and winning 9-7.

With the home town crowd cheering Joy on, she defeated Connie Louie Handelman in an exciting match, 8-5.

Now it was a contest of the top four. Andrea fencing Jana seemed nervous at first and counter-attacked. Taking the lead, Jana, the old hand at 21, was calm and collected. Andrea started to pull her game together with some well-executed attacks and parry ripostes, but nerves got to her as she counter-attacked into Jana's attack in the final touch, losing 8-5.

The next bout featured the tv NIWFA champions of San Jose 9-8. Joy and Vinnie. By now Joy had caught up after leading 7-1, won 8-4.

In the third place match between Vinnie and Joy, the former fought extra spirit and heart that some fuses new challengers. Adrea won 8-2, her best finish ever in a national tournament. Applauding her victory her delighted parents from Los Angeles and her proud former coach, Delma now teaching at the Center.

The stage was set. The final bout between Jana, the defending champion and the hometown favorite, Joy. It was a dramatic face-off that many fans envisioned. Jana took the lead initially, but Joy seemed slightly nervous. Pulling together, Joy was able to attack, and Jana parried, pulled off a counter tie the score 4-4. The crowd roared "Joy!" "All the way, Joy!" They seemed to give Joy the extra impetus that sustained her through the bout. The air was electric and the

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Joy Ellington emerged victorious, under the worried and watchful eye of her coach, at the D'Asaro Women's Foil. (Photo by Brenda Kleindelder.)

the audience so great that Greg, the director, had to call for silence between touches. Joy's point was like magic and her style exuberant. She won to an explosion of cheers, 8-5. Jana, the gracious sport that she is, seemed to realize as she shook her opponent's hand, that the home court advantage was hard to overcome.

But the victory was infectious. The finalists all seemed uplifted as they received their roses and trophies from Gay D'Asaro. Just being part of the final was an achievement in itself. They had been put on stage and performed well before a large and ap-

preciative audience. The directing was as precise as the fencing, and there were no protests or tantrums that sometimes mar competitions. To those who doubted that anyone but the fencers and their relatives would attend such an event, Scott and his team of organizers could have the triumphant last word. It was an overwhelming turnout, and a dazzling evening of fencing.

But the weekend was far from over. The men had yet their tournament. Those who had helped to bring off the women's finals still had to fence, officiate and assist in another long tournament day. Most families had preparations to make for their out-of-town fencers from the bed-and-breakfast fundraiser. But the glow continued as the crowd gathered in the Center's lounge for the final toast and bite of bread and cheese. Carl Schwende, President of the Canadian Fencing Association, was exuberant, raising his commemorative "sword of grapes" glass and saying: "To the most extraordinary tournament. They should all be like this!"



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SPORTS INJURIES A CONSERVATIVE APPROACH

by Rob H.

In this and future issues of AMERICAN FENCING, I hope to present articles dealing with fencing and sports injuries. The information will cover material that will add to the fencer's education about **Prevention, Care, and Rehabilitation** of injuries. These articles are intended to help you understand what injuries are all about, what you can do to try to avoid them, and how to care for them once you have received them. They are intended to augment, not replace, the programs that your coach, trainer, or doctor might give you to prepare for the coming season or, if injured, to prepare to continue the season.

Before we talk about how to prevent an injury, we should have some background knowledge on the anatomy of an injury and the type of tissue damaged.

Most fencing injuries are minor and occur in muscles, bones, tendons, cartilage, ligaments, joints, bursa, and in various areas of the body. We will here give a general overview of the anatomy of an injury and its repair.

Injuries are either acute or chronic in nature. **Acute** means having a rapid onset with often severe symptoms and a short course; i.e.: tripping over a reel and spraining an ankle or wrist. **Chronic** problems show little change or are of slow progression and long continuance; i.e.: a nagging knee or hamstring ache. Acute problems which are not properly treated readily develop into chronic problems that will lead to degenerate disease and major injury.

Most injuries may be classified as due to

- 1) a direct blow (trauma, contusion)
- 2) a tear or rupture (strain or sprain)
- 3) inflammation (irritation, over use)
- 4) fracture (partial or complete)
- 5) infection (puncture wound)

Bones, muscles, tendons, cartilage, etc. all have different abilities and mechanisms for repair and regeneration after an injury. Delay in the care of any tissue will affect its abilities for maximum repair. The repair of

any tissue depends on the growth of the special cells of that tissue.

Here is a brief review of some tissues and their healing abilities:

When **bone** is injured there are available bone cells and therefore bone completely and flawlessly with timely fractures to the ball of the back foot occur with repetitive practice on a hard surface. This type of fracture is usually and difficult to diagnose. If a fall or total fracture, the bone must be set early. As we age, bone heals more slowly due to many factors, and the athlete take this into consideration.

For **muscle** this is not so. Cardiac muscle cells do not repair, while muscle has limited regeneration. Small tears in the muscle fibres and tears common muscle injury. It is frequent in fencers who do not warmup properly often occurs in the hamstring muscle especially long and fast lunge movements to pull up lame in this manner strains have total regeneration, but strains or ruptures replace with scar and lose elasticity and strength for

Tendons are muscle attachment bone. They repair very well and, even severed surgically, healing is excellent the tendon will become as strong as a Tendinitis is an inflammation of tendon and can be due to overuse or positioning. Frequent and large parries, such as windmill counter quarte to the floor, may cause elbow."

Ligaments have a poor blood supply when damaged, are called sprains. Healing is slow and poor, with scar tissue and loss of elasticity a problem. **Joints** are structures that connect ends of bones to allow motion of bone. In the joint space the bones are connected by **cartilage** and surrounded by a synovium. Daily use and movement causes

contin

MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PART II

by D
Armorer, 1983 Pan.

(reprinted from "Guide", National Assoc. of Girls and Women in Sports, May 1980)

While we're on the subject of tips, two last hints: make sure that every part of the barrel is covered with tape (as well as about 5 inches of the blade behind the barrel). Any metal showing on the barrel or the extremity of the blade could keep the tip from registering against the metallic jacket. Second, sandpaper the end of the point to make sure that there is no rust there which could keep your weapon from registering a colored light when it hits the lame.

Moving right along, sandpaper the blade occasionally to get rid of rust which can both weaken and insulate the blade (which could cause an off-target touch against you if your opponent hits a rust spot on your weapon). Sandpapering the blade will also help to get rid of little splinters of steel which might otherwise end up in your fingers. Check frequently to make sure that the wire is glued securely into the groove. A short length of wire protruding from the groove tends to get cut, necessitating a complete rewire (not everyone's favorite job). Protruding wire also has the habit of stretching to an almost amazing length, and once stretched, cannot be forced back into the groove, so reglue it immediately when it pops out.

Make sure that there is good contact and no rust where the base of the blade butts up against the outside of the guard. This might mean an occasional disassembly of the weapon to sand off the base of the blade, but it is a precaution worth observing.

Now if you'll kindly step back behind the guard, we can look at another major potential trouble source, the guard connector. Working from the base outward, it is important to note that the bracket of the connector must make a firm, clean, metal-to-metal connection against the inside of the guard. Whenever the weapon is disassembled, it is always a good idea to sand the inside of the guard and the base of the bracket where it contacts the guard

(whenever the bracket is not riveted directly to the guard). A tight handle maintains the contact between the bracket and the guard, whereas a loose handle will allow momentary interruptions in this contact, thus causing a white light to fire.

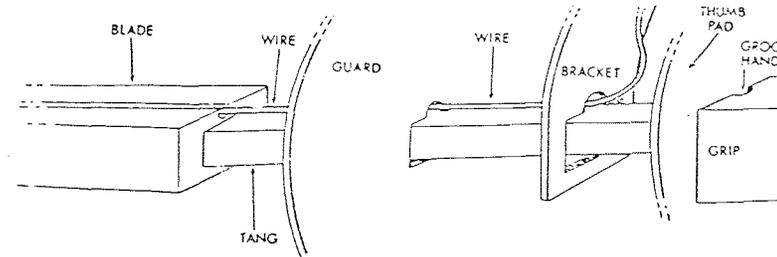
Travelling up the bracket we come to the actual contacts. There are two of these, one of which is the ground and is either part of the bracket itself or is connected directly to the bracket and thus to the blade. This connection, in cases where a nut is used, should be permanent. Check frequently to assure that there is a tight, rust-free contact (usually in European 2-prong connectors). In other types of connectors there may be enclosed springs and contact plates which must make contact with one another as well as with the plug of the body cord. All these

"Protruding wire... once stretched cannot be forced back into the groove..."

parts must be kept clean and rust-free, which will require occasional overhaul, sanding and contact cleaner applications.

Check regularly inside the guard for wires which might be crushed or broken, and for wires not solidly attached to connectors. Check that the second contact, the un-grounded one to which the wire is attached, is well insulated from the grounded portion of the connector at all points. Make sure that all parts of the connector which make contact with the body cord are clean and if necessary, sanded regularly to ensure a proper contact when the body wire is plugged in (especially in the case of the European 2-prong connectors).

It might be well to take a moment here to talk about proper assembly of the weapon (Figure 2). Often the wire is crushed and/or broken when the weapon is assembled. The wire, as it leaves the blade, passes through the guard, through the base of the socket bracket, and up through a groove in the



front of the handle. This groove or notch **must** be present in the handle, otherwise the handle will crush the wire when the weapon is assembled. Remember that the wire **must** be covered with a separate plastic tube from the point where it enters the guard, all the way to the point where it attaches to the socket inside the guard.

The body cord presents its own problems and, as with the weapon, frequent inspection and maintenance are essential. Check often at both ends of the cable to make sure that all solder or screw connections are intact and especially that all screw connections are tight. At each end of the cable, check to see if there are any wires which might be broken (due to flexing), near the attachments. If the plastic insulation is transparent, this check can be made visually, but in most cases a testing apparatus is almost mandatory in order to make sure. If one broken wire is located, it will be necessary to clip off all of the wires at that point and to reconnect them all. This will only shorten the cable by a couple of inches, but since most cables come from the factory more than long enough, this will present no problem. When clipping off wires for reconnection, cut off any portion that shows corrosion. Reconnect only shiny, clean wires. Corrosion not only makes good contact almost impossible, but even worse, it tends to render the wire brittle, thus increasing the chance of future breaks.

Whenever soldering, be absolutely certain that the flux, preferably built into the

core of the wire-type solder, acid. Acid will lead to eventually rapid destruction of the joint touches. Make solder connections clean and as possible. The cable

**"Moisture is the enemy of body cords. . .
wade them up with a wet jacket!"**

"wick-up" the solder and will lose necessary flexibility if too much solder

Cords on which the insulation has become old and brittle, and where it has cracked anywhere length of the cord, should be replaced. Oxidation at the points of the flexing at those points render frequent failure. Moisture is the enemy of body cords. Keep them dry, wipe them up with a wet jacket. If damp after use, particularly around the contacts, wipe them off. Check the especially leaf springs for oxidation and clean them often.

With these few precautions it is possible to keep your foils and fencers trouble-free. When your weapon works well, your fencers know it more confidently and that's a good thing about.

(to be continued)

tear to joint surfaces, therefore cartilage is constantly being replaced. Fluid from synovial sacs lubricates joint surfaces, reducing friction and nourishing cartilage. Synovitis occurs when these sacs are injured and swell, as in water on the knee.

When cartilage is damaged, repair occurs by diffusion from the surrounding joint areas (synovial fluid), but the tissue becomes less functional than it was originally. If the cartilage is damaged down to the bone, the repair will occur with bone tissue and the joint will become arthritic (common in whiplash accidents to the neck). Arthritis is a degenerative condition found to some degree in almost everyone over 20 years old.

Surrounding the entire joint is a thick joint capsule which, with the ligaments, helps stabilize and support the joint. If damaged, as in a sudden twisting motion, repair will be slow due to the small blood supply.

Bursa are small sacs between body parts to lubricate and ease the movement of ligaments, muscles, and tendons. The bursa in the shoulder may become inflamed from

executing many incorrect head parries or extensions of the arm and will result in bur-
sitis, but may heal well.

Finally, nerve damage to brain or spinal cord has little or no repair, while damage to the rest of the nervous system (peripheral) has very good recovery and regeneration if treated promptly. Weakness, numbness, and burning pain may result from nerve damage. This is often the result of a fall on the hip or a whiplash-like action to the head.

In conclusion, remember that smaller injuries cause less bleeding and swelling and bring in fewer foreign cells from surrounding areas. Therefore the chances are greater for replacement by the original cell type with complete return to normalcy. Larger injuries cause increased bleeding of surrounding tissue formed (adhesions) and more long term damage and alteration in the function of the injured area.

In our next article, we will discuss Prevention Of Injuries, including information on conditioning, warm-ups, techniques, equipment, mechanical and environmental problems.

PRIEUR SPORTS

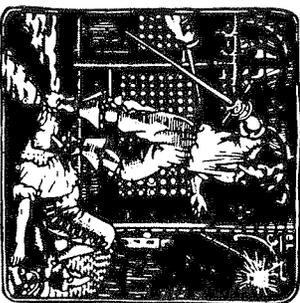
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE USFA BY-LAWS TO AMEND ELECTION PROCEDURES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE EARLY NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE

- The second sentence of Article XI, Section 3 is deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:
"This Committee shall file its nominations with the Secretary of the Corporation before December 15 next ensuing; and the Secretary shall, on or before January 1, mail to each member of the corporation a copy of the nominations for Nominating Committee, or such notice shall be published in the January/February issue of the official publication of the Corporation and be available upon request to a member of the Corporation."
- Article XI, Section 4 is deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:
"Additional nominations may be made on written petition of not less than five members of the Corporation provided such petition is presented to the Secretary of the Corporation by April 1"
- Article XI, Section 5, Subsection (b) be deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:
(b) The ballot shall be sealed in the envelope provided; the envelope shall be placed in the ballot box and returned to the Secretary on or before the 14th day prior to the National Championship Tournament. The postmark date shall evidence the date of the ballot."
- The reference to "May 31st" in Article XII, Section 2 be deleted and replaced by "May 1st"
- The reference to "May 15th" in Article XII, Section 3 shall be deleted and replaced by "May 1st"

PROXY FOR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL OFFICERS

The undersigned hereby appoints Eleanor L. Turney, Colleen Olney, Marjorie P. MD or any of them, in his stead, attorneys and proxies to vote with all powers undersigned would possess if personally present at the Annual Meeting (including the period of June 4-11, 1983 in San Francisco, California at the site of the Fencing Championships), as follows:

- On the proposed changes in the By-Laws as printed:
_____ for the proposed changes
_____ against the proposed changes
- 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 indicated, voted FOR all changes to the By-Laws. I hereby certify that I am a member in good standing with the USFA as of this date and have attained my 18th birthday.

Signed _____ Date _____

Please Print Name _____

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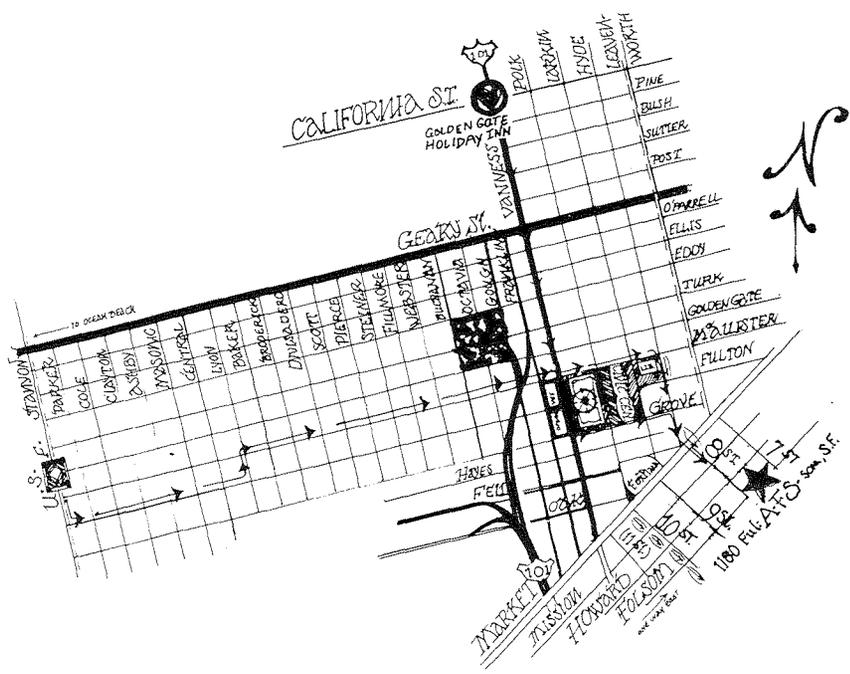
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For the beginner, a fairly safe invitation is to come on guard in the eighth position. Thus the entire high line appears to be open and tempting to his opponent. But this is partly an illusion, because the defender can parry four from this eighth position about as quickly as he could from a normal sixth position. The lateral distance to be moved by the hand is the same from both positions, and the blade can easily be raised in the time required for the hand to move laterally. Additionally, the defender can choose to parry six rather than four, and he can do this more rapidly than he could execute a counter parry six from the sixth position. Finally, one advantage to the eighth invitation not mentioned in the literature is that one can launch an effective attack to the opponent's low line whenever the distance has been closed and the invitation has not been accepted by the opponent. One can frequently catch an opponent so concentrating on what to do offensively against an invitation that he is unprepared to defend, especially when attacked from an unusual angle.

Invitations can be utilized equally well in all weapons. In sabre and epee, the hand can be exposed just enough to bring an attack. In epee, the stance can be widened to bring the leading foot into seemingly easy-to-hit distance. But, at all weapons, the invitation should not be a principal tactic and should not be overused.

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BULLETIN BOARD

NOTICE

All persons having outstanding business with the Accreditation Committee of the USFA (NFCAA-USAA), particularly diplomas, are urged immediately to contact the chairman, Maitre Stephan Cook, 258 French St., Bangor, ME 04401. Please include current address and phone, and state your name as you wish it to appear on your diploma.

1983 EMPIRE STATE GAMES TRYOUTS

The tryouts for the Open events in the 1983 Empire State Games will be held at the following dates at Hunter College in New York City. Fencers who reside in the metropolitan New York area are invited to compete. The finals will be held from August 10 to August 14 in Syracuse.

Sat. June 18 Foil 9:00 am.
 June 18 Women's Foil 12: n.
 Sun. June 19 Epee 9:00 am.
 June 19 Sabre 12:00 n.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT, open to Sectional members only, will be held on April 16 and 17, 1983, at the University of Kansas Campus, Robinson Gym, in Lawrence, Kansas. Fees for all Senior events are \$5/weapon, for all U-20 events are \$3/weapon, if postmarked by April 1. Additional \$5/weapon charge for late entries until April 8. No entries accepted postmarked after April 8. Send checks payable to Rocky Mt. Sec. to Louise Lewis (Secretary), 6905 W. 79th St., #210, Overland Park, KS 66204. Telephone for information — (913) 649-9148.



TECHNICAL TALKS

by

Since we Americans weren't there, the broken blade accident at the Moscow Olympics in 1980 did not get the coverage or rouse the interest here that the death in Rome did last July. Of course, the Russian who was run through the lung by a broken foil blade didn't die of it, fortunately, so it was a less noteworthy event. However, I doubt if any fencer would want to be on the receiving end of that sort of present. Not many would want to be holding the foil that did it either, I hope.

One of the obvious problems with trying to protect the torso or arms or legs in fencing is the necessity for a certain mobility, which can be impeded by garments designed for maximum safety. Real oldtimers at epee can tell you about the heavy-weight army duck that their jackets were once made of. You took off one of those multi-layer things and it could practically stand up in a corner by itself. In those days, of course, the real sharp-pronged pointe d'arret was used, and actually snagged the cloth. You wouldn't have wanted any of this modern synthetic stretch weave stuff on you when fencing that triangular sharpie. Nonetheless, those jackets were stiff, and you moved in them under some constraint.

Maybe you would or should want something more today, if you worry about what might happen if your opponent's blade breaks, leaving a sort of pointe d'arret or dagger pointed at, and coming at, you at high speed. Fortunately, even though lots of fencing blades break—come to think of it, they all do eventually, unless honorably retired—very few ever do so, even in competition, in such way as to harm anyone. Just as well.

However, the exception or its possibility has to be kept in mind. The customary approach, and the one minimally demanded

by the FIE regulations, is the weak "underarm protector" on the vulnerable side. That, you realize, is in addition extra layering of material that is required to be built into the garment vulnerable side. The size of, or to be covered by that underarm protection, is minimally specified by the rules in general terms. Some are so small about to make it; some cover a goodly more of the torso. The more they say. I have half a dozen of these made all of the usual materials, and many manufacturers from four countries. I have to confess, that if I look at them with a critical eye, I could improve them.

“ . . . One of those multi-layered thin could practically stand up . . . by itself”

Recent rumblings from one of the Committees suggested that fencer manufacturers should try some experiment with the same material now used in bullet proof vests (and, as recently announced, in resin-impregnated foam shell of the new U.S. Army battle helmet). The problem here, as I understand it, is that the material is designed to stop which spread upon impact, rather than blades or sharp points, which slip open a way for themselves. Speculation that the material is designed to stop dagger points are possible, apparently not always successful, as a recent incident during a demonstration of the vest shows. After all, it seems to be

can sew the stuff, a sharp point can obviously get through it. If you stiffen it enough to resist a point, will it be comfortable enough to be wearable by a fencer, who needs mobility of torso and arm?

The one underprotector I have seen that I have not been able to make a dent in, is the sort of modern chain mail duralumin that has been imported by Ben Zivkovic.

"if you can sew the stuff, a sharp point can obviously get through it."

Whether a fencer will be happy in such an undergarment will depend in part on temperament, I suppose, and also on how good a fit can be accomplished—you tailor them with a pair of pliers, removing or inserting links to suit. However, as far as running a risk of being pierced through that garment by a broken blade, it looks to me as though you could face the world, as Mark Twain is supposed to have remarked, with the calm confidence of a Christian with four aces.

Other approaches to this aspect of safety involve actual changes in the material of which blades are made. I hear of experiments in Germany with fibreglass rods instead of steel. I wonder about that sort of thing. Have you ever had to take out a fib-

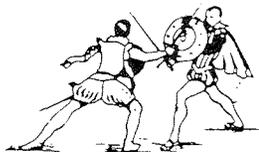
"you could face the world . . . with the calm confidence of a christian with four aces."

reglass splinter or a chip from your hand?

Anyway, we don't want accidents; we don't need them; with more care we can avoid many of them. Unfortunately, an accident by definition is something that cannot always be avoided. Anyone unwilling to accept a certain modicum of risk is in the wrong sport, if it's fencing.

RESULTS

Temple University junior, India Hayes, defeated Randi Samet, St. John's University sophomore, in 5-4 fence-off to win the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association Christmas Invitational, held at Montclair State College on December 12. Both fencers finished the final round with 4-1 records. Freshman Rachel Hayes of Temple placed third, followed by sophomores Toyken Lee, Stevens; Ann Marie McGrath, William Paterson; and Nancy Queener, St. John's. Fifty-six women competed in the 50th annual event. Miss Hayes was presented with the Terry Terhune Fuller Trophy. The six finalists received Julia Jones metals.



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J THE 1983 JUNIOR OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

With over 400 entries in eight events, the Jr. Olympics of 1983 fielded one of the largest national Junior championships yet held. The 92 entries in the U-20 men's foil occupied every available strip and director at the Jefferson High School in Tampa, Florida to start the event on early Saturday morning. There were triumphs and tragedies, smiles and tears, hitches, glitches, smooth spots, and many large successes as the competition unfurled over the long week-end.

We leave the glitches for others to point out, for the welcoming committee was out in force at the entrance to the gym and answered almost all our questions. The physical lay-out was well planned, in spite of the large number of entries. The Organizing Committee should be praised for its staging of several final events in the auditorium under television lights, with commentators Campoli and McGovern playing Cosell. The show provided not only the TV audience, but also the Jefferson High students an opportunity to see, obviously for the first time for many of them, a fencing national championship of their peers.

It was impressive to see how the "old" experienced fencers spent long, patient hours directing the preliminary strips of our young competitors.

Outstanding performances were turned in by Steve Trevor, from the Alcazar Club in Ohio, who captured both the U-20 epee and the U-20 foil championships; by Russ Wilson, a Columbia University student, in the U-20 sabre; and by Caitly Bilodeaux, now studying at MIT, who successfully defended her U-20 women's foil crown. John and Joe Orvos, HAACers from New Jersey, were nip and tuck in a large field at 71 fencers in the U-16 foil and managed to come out on top in that order. Jane Hail is our new U-16 women's foil champion from Tanner City Club in New England, and Derek Holeman from Salle Auriol in Oregon showed great poise in winning the U-16 epee.

In passing, we also noted a few young sabre fencers, who sat with their chairs tilted back against the wall, looking positively sick as they watched a well-known coach give a flashy warm-up to one of his students. Snatches of overheard conversations revealed how scared most of the youngsters were and how they tried to encourage each other in their new experiences.

Parents hovered anxiously about.

If we carry away no other lasting great week-end, what made the effort worth-while was the sight of smile of a young U-20 fencer who finished first bout of the day and beamed at his parents.

RESULTS

U-16 Men's Foil (71)

1. John Orvos, N.J.	37. J. Meind
2. Joe Orvos, N.J.	38. C. Ramse
3. D. Domencic, W. Pa.	39. S. Fauble
4. C. Owen, N. Ohio	40. D. Durhai
5. P. Clemans, N. Ohio	41. T. W. Thomj
6. D. Holeman, Ore.	41. T. D. Coffey
7. D. Kinhan, Ore.	43. T. Spiegel
8. M. Yu, Cen. Cal.	44. J. Kukella
9. J. Normile, N. Ohio	45. A. Fraser
10. T. Gargiulo, C. Cal.	46. D. Korfa
11. N. Platt, L. Is.	47. S. Kline, I
12. M. Owen, N. Ohio	48. B. Dowlin
13. K. DesFosses, N. Eng.	49. J. Frupp, V
14. C. Stout, Minn.	50. J. Groenes
15. A. Laino, N.J.	51. S. Daggs,
16. J. Marsh, N.J.	52. S. Fischer,
17. R. Weiss, N.J.	53. B. Willkie,
18. D. Gutermann, Ind.	54. D. Lemke,
19. A. Weber, L. Is.	55. D. Pitzel, I
20. A. Marton, Cen. Fla.	56. B. Young,
21. B. Hagerly, Minn.	57. T. Galyean
22. M. Ellingson, Ga.	58. J. Linder, I
23. M. Wittman, Minn.	59. M. Brooks,
24. J. Socoloff, N.J.	60. T. A. Wonnar
25. M. Boustany, St. L.	60. T. R. Kenewe
26. J. DeLisle, Ill.	62. D. Brett-M
27. M. Goodman, S. Cal.	63. S. Combs,
28. J. McNulty, Ill.	64. J. Ferry, C
29. M. Yorokoglu, Ga.	65. G. Tar, Gu
30. J. Hill, Ore.	66. J. Johnson,
31. J. Holdway, Cap.	67. T. K. Birley, C
32. C. O'Loughlin, S. Cal.	67. T. S. Johnson
33. A. Chvany, N. Eng.	67. T. J. Knoll, H
34. J. Huttenbach, Metro.	70. C. Graham
35. S. Flores, C. Cal.	71. B. Ratcliff,
36. B. Cellier, W. Pa.	

U-16 Men's Sabre (53)

1. N. Faroudja, C. Cal.	13. J. Toomer, I
2. C. Owen, N. Ohio	14. C. Reohr, P
3. P. Clemens, N. Ohio	15. J. Groenew.
4. P. Cox, N. Eng.	16. J. Knoll, H
5. J. McElgin, Phila.	17. E. Horn, O
6. A. Weintraub, Mich.	18. D. Sabia, J, J
7. C. deMarval, C. Cal.	19. E. Pearson,
8. A. Lewis, N. Eng.	20. J. Normile,
9. C. Tortorelli, N.J.	21. R. Greisel, C
10. Z. Szegefu, La.	22. R. Hynes, N
11. T. Richardson, Minn.	23. D. Sardy, V
12. I. McNulty, Ill.	24. M. Yu, C

25. T. Mroczek, Minn.
26. J. Kukella, Gulf C.
- 27.T P. Miceli, La.
- 27.T W. Thompson, Ind.
29. C. Miller, C. Fla.

U-16 Women's Foil (41)

1. J. Hall, N. Eng.
2. J. Wichick, L. Is.
3. D. Pratschler, N.J.
4. A.M. Barreda, N. Eng.
5. J. Hynes, N. Eng.
6. S. Mangan, S. Cal.
7. K. Kariagan, S. Cal.
8. K. Ladenheim, N.J.
9. O. Sandler, Metro.
10. D. Mantilla, L. Is.
11. C. Schulte, Wisc.
12. K. Kralicek, Ore.
13. LA. Leite, Ore.
14. M. Coehring, L. Is.
15. L. Betchkal, N. Ohio
16. A. Driscoll, Ky.
17. T. Collins, L. Is.
18. J.Y. Toygen, Metro.
19. M. Jones, N. Ohio
20. C. Marcus, S. Cal.

U-16 Men's Epee (44)

1. D. Holeman, Ore.
2. C. Stout, Minn.
3. John Orvos, N.J.
4. M. Caggiano, N. Eng
5. Joe Orvos, N.J.
6. J. Socolof, N.J.
7. J. Purple, Minn.
8. C. O'Loughlin, S. Cal.
9. T. Griffee, Ind.
10. S. Stammer, N.J.
11. D. Lemke, N. Ohio
12. A. Halpren, Phila.
13. A. Smithline, S. Cal.
14. D. Horn, Orange C.
15. M. Yu, C. Cal.
16. F. Tranchilla, L. Is.
17. T. Fay, N.J.
18. D. Mandt, N. Tx.
19. D. Durham, Okla.
20. P. Smith, C. Cal.
21. R. Greisel, Gulf C.
22. W. Thompson, Idaho

U-20 Women's Foil (79)

1. C. Bilodeaux, N. Eng.
2. C. Hamori, W. N.Y.
3. M. Sullivan, N. Eng.
4. A. Metkus, N. Eng.
5. J. Yu, C. Cal.
6. K. Coombs, C. Cal.
7. J. Hall, N. Eng.
8. I. Hamori, La.
9. R. Hayes, N.J.
10. L. Piazza, L. Isl.
11. M.J. O'Neill, Phila.
12. M. Wichick, L. Is.
13. J. Yu, C. Cal.
14. S. Hill, Conn.
15. J. Camiener, N. Ohio
16. C. Murphy, N.J.
17. T. Moss, Metro.
18. C. Urban, Ill.

30. F. Tranchilla, L. Is.
 31. D. Reilly, N.J.
 32. A. Carter, Metro.
 33. D. Brett-M., Gulf C.
37. C. Watts, St. L.
 38. A. Harbison, Metro.
 39. C. Coyle, N.C.
 40. J. Kelly, W.N.Y.
 41. J. Hynes, N. Eng.
 42. G. Tabori, S. Cal.
 43. E. Shih, Phila.
 44. S. Sims, Colo.
 45. S. McPherson, N. Eng.
 46. H. Meyer, H'burg.
 47. A. Gruenbaum, N.C.
 48. C. Spithall, N.C.
 49. K. Morrison, Ind.
 50. S. Freidberg, Ore.
 51. S. Anshuetz, Colo.
 52. K. Goode, Va.
 53. P. Fox, Gulf C.
 54. J. Stedman, Ill.
 55. K. Kariagan, S. Cal.
 56. C. Kralicek, Ore.
 57. S. Kass, N. Ohio

U-20 Men's Foil (92)

1. S. Trevor, N. Ohio
2. S. Kogler, Mich.
3. W. Wheeler, N. Ohio
4. A. Clarke, N.J.
5. D. Tatzel, L. Is.
6. M. Griffin, N. Ohio
7. A. Rossabi, N.C.
8. M. V'd'Velden, Ind.
9. C. Higgs-C., N. Eng.
10. E. Scheets, Colo.
11. V. Rayzman, Metro.
12. N. Cohen, Metro.
13. L. Wilson, Conn.
14. D. Holeman, Ore.
15. M. Pederson, Wisc.
16. D. Reuter, Ind.
17. A. Yuffa, Colo.
18. J. O'Neill, N. Eng.
19. E. Chew, C. Cal.
20. S. Jacobs, C. Fla.
21. C. Funai, Ind.
22. J. Barreda, N. Eng.
23. K. Hunter, N. Ohio
24. T. Stuhldreher, W. Pa.
25. K. Cooper, Cap.
26. J. Burg, Wisc.
27. W. Pardy, Nev.
28. B. Selzer, In. Emp.
29. T. Sadrudin, Ore.
30. K. Williams, Orange C.
31. A. Alonzo, L. Is.
32. P. Begun, Colo.
33. R. Brown, N. Tx.
34. T. Guerra, La.
35. M. Iacampo, N.J.
36. S. Cahn, N. Cal.
37. E. Schicker, N.J.
38. D. Kinhan, Ore.
39. J. Hill, Ore.
40. R. Rivell, N.C.
41. J. D'Elia, L. Is.
42. S. Kiefer, N.C.
43. M. Naranjo, Ill.
44. J. Thomas, Ill.
45. R. Garfield, Phila.
46. H. Bases, Westch.



The Bukantzes, father and son, directing back-to-back at the Junior Olympics.

U-20 Men's Sabre (60)

1. R. Wilson, Westch.
2. A. Kogler, Mich.
3. M. Lofton, L. Is.
4. M. D'Asaro, C. Cal.
5. D. Powell, Phila.
6. M. Higgs-C., Ind.
7. D. Johnson, Ind.
8. J. Grinzayd, Ga.
9. J. Edwards, St. L.
10. K. Small, N. Cal.
11. J. Viveros, C. Cal.
12. A. Goorno, N. Cal.
13. T. Regn, N.J.
14. A. Consoli, Ind.
15. G. Zilbersteyn, S. Cal.
16. D. Donadio, Phila.
17. M. Janis, Ind.
18. J. Abbey, N.J.
19. B. Cottingham, N.J.
20. K. Stoutemire, Mich.
21. P. Ciemins, N. Ohio
22. J. Ames, N.J.
23. S. Szegefu, La.
24. A. Fabarik, Colo.
25. J. Barreda, N. Eng.
26. C. Higgs-C., N. Eng.
27. R. Vitale, N.J.
28. G. Rossi, N. Eng.
29. C. Owen, N. Ohio
30. A. Kroeten, Wisc.

U-20 Men's Epee (67)

1. S. Trevor, N. Ohio
2. J. Pitt, N.J.
3. B. Storm, Cap.
4. K. Hunter, N. Ohio
5. M. Gostigian, Ind.
6. C. Higgs-C., N. Eng.
7. J. Urban, N.J.
8. M. McBride, N.J.
9. A. Yuffa, Colo.

21. G. Stewart, N. Eng.
22. E. Spronck, N.J.
23. S. Cockerham, Okla.
24. T. Gillham, Wisc.
25. C. Melcher, Metro.
- 26.T S. Jacobs, C. Fla.
- 26.T G. Lewis, N.C.
28. K. Williams, Orange C.
29. K. Buxton, S. Cal.
30. P. Gamble, Mich.
31. R. Hallon, N.C.
32. A. Halpren, Phila.
- 33.T M. Mursell, Ore.
- 33.T D. Schoetter, Md.
- 35.T P. Graham, Piedm.
- 35.T E. Yewell, Ind.
37. D. Mandt, N. Tx.
38. B. Blewett, Idaho
39. K. Ray, Ill.
40. A. Alonzo, L. Is.
41. D. Bennett, Ill.
42. R. Kohn, La.
- 43.T J. Conlon, Orange C.
- 43.T K. Deal, La.

Cameron Graham from the Wyoming the youngest foil fencer.



Two young ladies from the U-16 Women Junior Nationals.



DEFENDING NATIONAL CHAMPION

RESULTS

NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUIT as of February, 1983

KADAR SABRE (61 Entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. P. Westbrook, NYFC | 13. F. Nagorney, S. Kadar |
| 2. P. Friedberg, NYAC | 14. S. Blum, NYFC |
| 3. P. Reilly, NYAC | 15. D. Koser, Wauwatoza |
| 4. J. Glucksman, NYFC | 16. B. Keane, NYAC |
| 5. E. House, NYAC | 17. M. Lofton, NYFC |
| 6. M. Sullivan, NYAC | 18. M. D'Asaro, S. D'Asaro |
| 7. S. Mormando, NYFC | 19. P. Potopowicz, NYFC |
| 8. G. Gonzalez-R, NYAC | 20. L. Pinkus, Unatt. |
| 9. J. Friedberg, UNC | 21. J. Fazekas, Alcazar |
| 10. S. Lekach, NYAC | 22. G. Chiang, Halbers |
| 11. C. McCraw, S. Sebast | 23. H. Cash, Stanford |
| 12. P. Ott, Canada | 24. D. Anthony, Univ. FC |

CSISZAR MEN'S EPEE (120 Entries)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. H. Farley, Unatt. | 13. W. Landers, Csiszar |
| 2. G. Masin, NYAC | 14. C. Michaels, US M. P. |
| 3. P. Sehirin, S. D'Asaro | 15. L. Siegel, NYFC |
| 4. S. Trevor, Univ. Penn. | 16. J. Rodriguez, Charles R FC |
| 5. J. Chouinard, Canada | 17. J. Moreau, US M. P. |
| 6. R. Hurley, S. Sebastiani | 18. R. Marx, S. Auriol |
| 7. P. Pesthy, NYAC | 19. G. Massialas, S. D'Asaro |
| 8. T. Glass, S. Sebastiani | 20. A. Messing, Bardakh |
| 9. L. Shelley, Orsi | 21. G. Kogler, FAM |
| 10. J. Cardyn, Canada | 22. C. Mortensen, Diplomat FC |
| 11. M. Desserrault, Canada | 23. J. Melcher, NYFC |
| 12. D.I Perreault, Canada | 24. E. Ranes, S. D'Asaro |

PILLER SABRE (74 Entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Peter Westbrook, FC | 13. A. Orban, NYAC |
| 2. G. Bartos, NYAC | 14. E. House, NYAC |
| 3. S. Lekach, NYAC | 15. J. Banos, Canada |
| 4. S. Blum, FC | 16. C. Marcil, Canada |
| 5. J. Banos, Canada | 17. P. Friedberg, NYAC |
| 6. E. Sekunda, Canada | 18. M. Lofton, FC |
| 7. M. Sullivan, NYAC | 19. P. Potopowicz, FC |
| 8. M. Lavole, Canada | 20. J. Fazekas, Alcazar |
| 9. S. Mormando, FC | 21. D. Anthony, Univ. FC |
| 10. P. Reilly, NYAC | 22. D. Powell, Univ. Penn. |
| 11. J. Glucksman, FC | 23. W. Yung, FC |
| 12. G. Gonzalez-R, NYAC | 24. V. Ferretti, Canada |

PENTATHLON EPEE (80 Entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. G. Masin, NYAC | 13. A. Cote, Canada |
| 2. J. Chouinard, Canada | 14. R. Frenson, NYAC |
| 3. L. Shelley, Orsi | 15. P. Soter, Halberstadt |
| 4. R. Nieman, U.S. M. P. | 16. P. Hurley, S. Sebastiani |
| 5. D. Perrault, Canada | 17. Robert Marx, Salle Auriol |
| 6. H. Farley, unatt. | 18. Harvey Cain, Stanford Univ. |
| 7. S. Trevor, Univ. Penn. | 19. A. Messing, S. Bardakh |
| 8. L. Siegel, NYFC | 20. W. Gelnow, 49ers |
| 9. P. Pesthy, NYAC | 21. T. Carames, NYAC |
| 10. J. Moreau, U.S. M. P. | 22. J. Elliott, Mori |
| 11. T. Glass, S. Sebastiani | 23. R. Hurme, U.S. M. P. |
| 12. T. Eckersdorff, U.S. M. P. | 24. D. Blakley, S. Sebastiani |

ALAX WOMEN'S FOIL (109 Entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. J. Angelakis, Penn. State | 13. E. Cheris, Cheyenne |
| 2. V. Bradford, USMP | 14. S. Everson, Csiszar |
| 3. S. Monplaisir, Hunter C. | 15. M. Nagy, Unatt. |
| 4. J. Ellingson, SJSU | 16. T. Hurley, Sebastiani |
| 5. D. Waples, S. Auriol | 17. S. Morlates, FC |
| 6. C. Bilodeaux, MIT | 18. T. Burton, Barnard |
| 7. M. Miller, Mori | 19. J. Faulkner, Csiszar |
| 8. A. Miller, Penn. State | 20. H. Cormier, Canada |
| 9. C. A. Wishart, Canada | 21. L. Piazza, Barnard C. |
| 10. C. Handelman, Halberstadt | 22. C. McClellan, TCFC |
| 11. M. Phillon, Canada | 23. M. Verhave, FC |
| 12. A. Metkus, Yale | 24. N. Latham, Bardakh |

D'ASARO WOMEN'S FOIL (70 Entries)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. J. Ellingson, S. D'Asaro | 13. C. Bilodeaux, Charles R |
| 2. J. Angelakis, Penn. State | 14. L. Clark, Salle d'Asaro |
| 3. A. Metkus, Yale U. | 15. M. Philion, Canada |
| 4. V. Bradford, Mod. Pent. | 16. H. Cormier, Canada |
| 5. C. Handelman, Halberstadt | 17. T. Hurley, Sebastiani |
| 6. J. Poirier, Canada | 18. T. Burton, Barnard |
| 7. M. Miller, Mori | 19. M. Szabunia, Csiszar |
| 8. I. Ducharme, Canada | 20. M. Madon, LAAC |
| 9. S. Steiner, Canada | 21. D. L. Stone, Orsi |
| 10. I. Maskal, S. Santelli | 22. C. McClellan, TCFC |
| 11. H. Konecny, NYFC | 23. S. Badders, S. Auriol |
| 12. J. Faulkner, Csiszar | 24. M. Verhave, Westchester |

ALAX MEN'S FOIL (108 Entries)

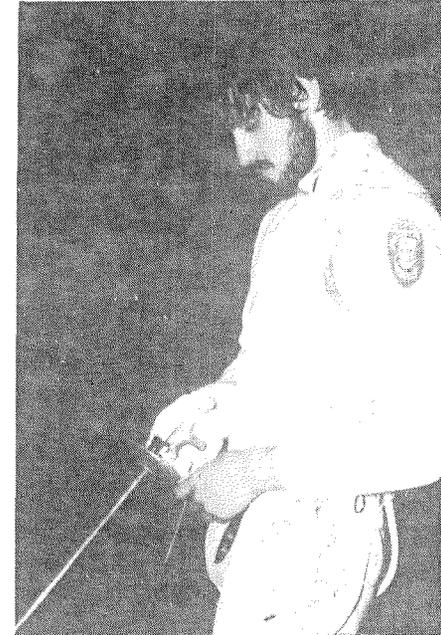
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. M. McCahey, FC | 13. P. Burchard, D'Asaro |
| 2. M. Marx, S. Auriol | 14. P. DesGeorges, Auriol |
| 3. M. Smith, Atlanta FC | 15. P. Bennett, FC |
| 4. P. Gerard, S. Auriol | 16. E. McNamara, NYAC |
| 5. J. Tichacek, FC | 17. J. Bonardora, NYAC |
| 6. H. Hanibarzumian, LMAC | 18. M. Conyd, Canada |
| 7. B. Glesson, Canada | 19. P. Mathis, Unatt. |
| 8. P. Lewison, FC | 20. G. Massialas, D'Asaro |
| 9. G. Nonomura, Letterman | 21. A. Flom, Diplomat FC |
| 10. J. Biebel, Great Lakes FC | 22. S. Kogler, FAM |
| 11. W. Wheeler, Alcazar FC | 23. N. Rosario, Unatt. |

D'ASARO MEN'S FOIL (86 Entries)

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. M. Marx, S. Auriol | 13. D. Miller, S. Auriol |
| 2. M. Smith, Atlanta FC | 14. P. Bennett, NYFC |
| 3. G. Massialas, S. D'Asaro | 15. L. Siegel, NYFC |
| 4. J. Biebel, Greater Lakes FA | 16. J. Powers, NYAC |
| 5. H. Hambarzumian, Letmar | 17. J. Bonacorda, NYAC |
| 6. J. Bukantz, NYFC | 18. W. Steegmueller, Germany |
| 7. D. Valsamis, NYAC | 19. E. Kuhlatsu, Gr. Lakes FA |
| 8. J. Tichacek, NYFC | 20. M. McCahey, NYFC |
| 9. W. Gelnow, 49ers | 21. R. Marx, S. Auriol |
| 10. P. Burchard, S. D'Asaro | 22. J. Shamash, Pannonia AC |
| 11. P. Gerard, S. Auriol | 23. M. Dale, Unatt. |



Peter Westbrook, Sabre



Michael Marx, Epee

Jana Angelakis, Women's Foil.
(Penn State U. photo)



Lee Shelly, Epee

