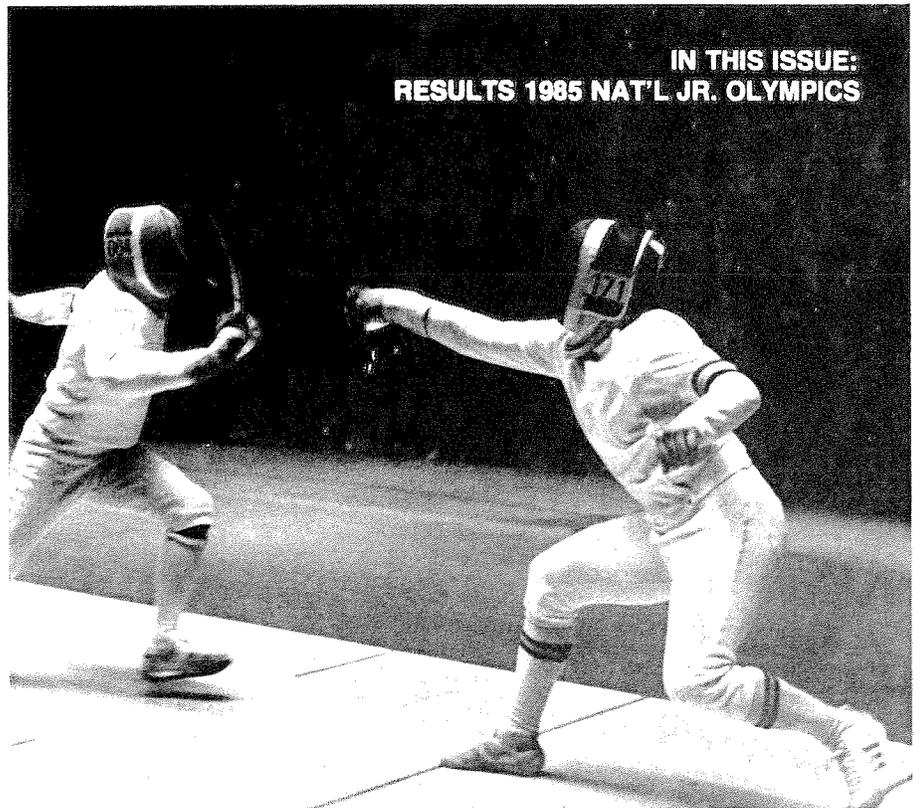


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**IN THIS ISSUE:
RESULTS 1985 NAT'L JR. OLYMPICS**



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ON THE COVER
Stopped at the Olympics: Jean Franca
ance) by Ian Pop (Romania). Photo by i

EDITORIAL

Look well on those Junior Olympic names listed on pages 29 and 30, all you current national champions, for among them you will find our future champions who will give you a hard time in years to come. The 1985 Junior Championships at the Millcreek Racquet Club in Warrensville, Ohio, was an excellent venue with some 20 strips laid out on the vast floor. It was heartening to see the large number of young contestants, who came in all shapes and sizes. Fencing quality varied from high to rather spotty, but enthusiasm was uniformly high.

It is also heartening to know that our National Training Directors will conduct training seminars for coaches of juniors in all parts of the country. This is sorely needed, for juniors comprise almost 40% of our total membership and divisions throughout the U.S. seem to be jumping with juniors. Their coaches need support and encouragement.

We look forward to enlarging the size and improving the quality of paper of our magazine. However, those who denigrate its present form seem to manifest an ignorance of its history as well as a desire to manipulate it to meet their own perceived immediate needs. It takes close coordination and long term planning to change the format of a publication, but we hear the wheels of progress beginning to turn.

This issue contains several articles concerning safety in fencing. They do not pretend to cover the whole subject, but we think they are significant for those of us who buy and use fencing equipment as well as for manufacturers. The article on the threat of the FIE to ban the use of the pistol grip in women's epee reflects another facet in the discussion of safety. We would like to hear your reaction to these articles.

—MTH

The Officers' Corner

—by Lewis Siegel

We are starting to move forward on several new fronts that are exciting and could move our sport into another dimension that makes us *more visible* and *more viable*.

The first step in this direction was the creation of the GRAND MASTERS' TOURNAMENT ON THE QE2. A high visibility promotional tournament that positions fencing as a lifelong sport.

The second promotional assault we are making is geared to our "elite" fencing squad, and is an attempt to bring the Chinese team to the United States to tour and compete with our athletes. Mitch Gross, from Atlanta, has been working with Coca Cola, Delta, Marriott, and Pan Am to promote this event. He has spent an enormous amount of time on behalf of the USFA and indications are very positive (at this writing) that he has succeeded in securing the corporate sponsorship we need. This event could garner a lot of media exposure for fencing, not to mention good will, and will make our sport more visible and viable to the corporate/advertising community.

In order to attract the press, corporate sponsors, and an audience to fencing, we need the tools to "show off" our sport. Securing the finals of each Olympic fencing event gave us the "raw material" we needed from which we could edit high quality promotional tools. This is a high priority item for us and the tapes are currently being edited and will be available from the USFA office by mid April. The following will be available: An Olympian Highlights reel which will highlight all the events. A "generic" newsclip, to be used by divisions and tournament organizers to announce and publicize various tournaments. (The visual material will remain the same, all you do is change the voice over and/or copy.) We are creating a 30 second and 60 second version for each event, FOIL, EPEE, SABRE and WOMEN'S FOIL.

They are designed to provide national stations with quality material which will be implemented as copy. In addition, a pullover announcement, fund raiser, is being developed. Until we can afford to create a national announcement on fencing, the Olympic program should prove to be a very effective recruiting people to the sport. We are trying us in the most positive way again, all in an effort to be visible.

On other fronts, the TRAINING COMMITTEE is developing a program for the teaching of fencing instruction. The JUNIOR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE will institute a program with clinics around the country. For this program, we hope to create a cadre of basic fencing instructors who will correctly teach the elements of fencing to high school students. The TRAINING COMMITTEE and FENCING COMMISSION are working together to establish a manual for the Olympic program, with consistency, and with a manual on hand.

The DIVISIONAL FINANCIAL SOURCES COMMITTEE is developing a number of programs to include membership and to provide incentives to USFA (including contests, fencing equipment, and other programs).

Plans are under consideration for *American Fencing* by changing its graphics.

We are moving forward. We are going to change overnight, and we are going to change faster if you get involved.



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Minutes of 1984 Annual Meeting

The 1984 Annual Meeting of the membership was held on Saturday, June 9, 1984, at the Downtown Holiday Inn in Chicago, Ill.

The President called the meeting to order at 8:00 p.m. The minutes of the 1983 Annual Membership meeting were approved, as published, by voice vote.

The Officers' reports were deferred until the Special Meeting of the Board by voice vote.

Amendments to the USFA By-Laws, as published in the March/April 1984 issue of *American Fencing*, were approved by voice vote [Change in Article IV, Section 1 (b)]. Thirty one yes mail votes were cast by the Secretary.

Report on the Election of Officers for the 1984-86 term: The following are the results of the 1984 contested election:

For President:	#1	#2	#3	T
L. Siegel	712	+61	+133	=906
R. Goldstein	461	+52	+167	=680
M. Mamlouk	259	+50	=309	
M. Valsamis	166			
Total	1,598			1,586

+= Redistribution of ballots from lowest candidate according to next preference, if indicated.

The undersigned hereby appoints Fred Rhodes, Colleen Olney, George Masin or any of them, in his stead, attorneys and proxies to vote with all powers which the undersigned would possess if personally present at the Annual Meeting (including all adjournments thereof) of members of the United States Fencing Association, Inc. to be held during the period of June 1-7, 1985 in Cleveland, Ohio at the site of the National Fencing Championships, as follows:

1. On the proposed changes in the By-Laws as printed:
_____ for the proposed changes
_____ against the proposed changes
2. Upon other business as may properly come before the meeting, or an adjournment. This proxy shall be voted as directed, and if no direction to the contrary is indicated, it shall be voted FOR all changes to the By-Laws. I hereby certify that I am a member in good standing of the USFA as of this date and have attained my 18th birthday.

Signed _____ Date _____

Please Print Name _____

SEND PROXY TO:

Fred Rhodes, D.D.S., 458 W. Briar Place, Chicago, Ill. 60657

For Executive Vice President:

Carl Borack	868
Carlos Fuertes	451
Samuel Cheris	268
Total	1,586

There were 4,626 eligible voters. 1,598 valid ballots were cast. Lewis Siegel was elected President with a total of 57% of votes cast in the final ballot. Carl Borack was elected Executive Vice President, polling 55% of the total vote on the first ballot.

The results of the uncontested elections were as follows:

Two Vice Presidents:

Colleen Olney and George Masin

Secretary: Fred Rhodes

Treasurer: William Latzko

National Director: Chaba Pallaghy

The membership approved the report of the Chief Teller, Stephen Sobel.

There was no other business before the membership and the meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by Eleanor Turney, Secretary

Letters to the Editor

The Sins Of Computing

In 1984 one of our best women fencers entered the Chicago Nationals fully qualified to make the team and went through the first day of competition without difficulty.

In Chicago she and another women were quartered at the Holiday Inn, a place recommended by the local division of the USFA. In the middle of the night she and her roommate were awakened by a security guard who questioned them about their unlocked door. To the best of their knowledge they had locked it. They did so again, but, before going back to bed, one of them went to the bathroom. She couldn't open its door. When she tugged at the door, someone inside tugged back. Screaming followed with the result that a person tore out of the bathroom where he had been going through their suitcases for valuables. In dashing out of the room, he so damaged the other door that it could not be unlocked. The women sat up the rest of the night, afraid to go back to sleep again in an unlocked room.

The next day the two fencers were unable to concentrate and fence their usual skillful game. Instead of being first, second, or at worst third, one of them ended up in 17th place, a position she could have bettered on any normal day, wearing a hobble skirt. She didn't make the team.

The Olympic Fencing Committee's explanation for not passing her is that it was operating on a point system of selection and the computer printout of her record failed to qualify her. The Committee, I am convinced, should have said, "Due to circumstances beyond her control and for which the USFA is partially responsible, the results in the National Championships shall not be included in her record and she shall be judged on the basis of her prior record." Unfortunately for the United States, it did not do so.

I do not intend to detract from the performance of the woman who gained a place

on the team as a result of this she did very well.

What happened as recounted could have happened to any same probable result. Since it is possible for recommending the place where fencers were quartered should have seen to it that what there should not affect the status one so affected.

When I was chairman of the Committee and a member of it, we didn't have computers, but paper and pencil. We used a computer based upon the real-time independent competitions and averaged exponentially to give greater weight to most recent results. We also had that had to be decided by the discussion. Fencers today, however, contend with the computer. The scarecrow in the Wizard of Oz cannot think.

Dernell Every, Pleasanton, Calif.

Editor's note: What happened above have happened to anyone. Some of us have had other psychological and physical troubles befall them just before or during a tournament. Typically, the woman mentioned a true sportswoman, did not ask for sympathy.

And The Virtues

We all know that the age of the desk top computer is finally here and we can construct a program for fencing which seems to be the next logical step: modern fencing into the 21st century.

There are many examples of how computers have helped create new sports. In football, for example, we can analyse the last three games of a player and dissect in minute detail his defence and offence by different reports. Different plays — down, distance, what

was on — are revealed so that game plans can be devised.

In baseball the computer is fed every aspect of a player's background: hitting ability, power, base-running speed, past injuries, rehabilitation, and college history. Professionals use computers to learn "playbooks."

I propose that the USFA sponsor the development of a computer assisted training evaluation program. This would give American fencers the latest technological assistance. The program might be designed for use in the most inexpensive home computer and by a sophisticated IBM model.

As a start, the program may be divided into three parts: evaluation of competition action and results; rulebook; training exercises.

In evaluation of competition results, variations might be created for use by individuals who have only themselves to record and enter data and for use by teams that can afford to hire auxiliaries to process the information.

We could also have an up-to-date rulebook at the user's disposal. This part of the program could be indexed so that disputed calls at major competitions could be researched in a matter of seconds.

The third aspect of the program might contain progressive exercise for physical fitness and fencing strategy and tactics. It can have variations for an individual, for two partners, and for team training. With techniques used in popular computer games, diagrams of fencers can be made to move across the screen to demonstrate form, technique, and strategy. The user could be tested and evaluated at various levels.

The computer has the potential to revolutionize the methods of training in the sport of fencing just as it has in the major professional sports. Let's put American superiority in the computer field to work for the benefit of American fencers.

Gregory Belok, DDS, Englewood Cliffs, NJ

Junior Fencing Notes "Off and Running"

It is a necessary evil of our sport that we pack so much activity into the Junior Olympics (JO) weekend, but how many other times a year can the key people sit down and meet together? Although the meetings had their ups and downs, everything stayed mostly up and was a credit to the organization.

Undoubtedly, the overall positive review of the 1985 JOs reflects a continued attitude of cooperation among all those present, with no lines drawn between junior/senior, coaches/clubs, east/west.

At the same time, some specific problems surfaced and were discussed. The two main discussions involved the lack of communication between committees and the overlap of committee assignments — not entirely separate problems.

But, fueled by the spirit of individuals trying to work together, USFA President Siegel's administration seems to have gained trust from the membership that our USFA resources will be utilized fairly.

Two exciting USFA programs are planned this summer to help both competitive and recreational junior fencers from every part of the country. Our top juniors have the Pan American Junior Games and National Sports Festival to look forward to, as well as the Lake Placid, N.Y. National Junior Fencing Camp in July. The Lake Placid camp is not limited to the elite juniors. The National Training Directors have opened six to nine spots in each weapon to juniors who have shown outstanding potential not necessarily reflected in their competitive results. Coaches with fencers having this "subjective" potential should request an application for the National Junior Camp from the USFA office or from Training Director Ron Miller.

For recreational and beginning fencers, national coaching seminars are planned for each region of the country to show coaches some sound, fundamental approaches and creative exercises. By helping the junior

coaches and instructors to teaching at the beginning level seminars will result in fencers finding enjoyment and habits at the same time. Administrators interested in such a seminar should contact the USFA Chair Scott Knies.

A third program, with a base yet similar long-range juniors, started operation through the USFA Regional Junior Development, or "Hothouse" program.

The National Training Directors cover three areas of the country — New Jersey, and North Carolina — a national concept of discovering athletes through physical screening and competitions; and then to determine if these selected candidates in their development as juniors through intensified training centers.

National coaches who conduct seminars will have video tape of the physical screening test procedures being used by the centers. These national training centers are planned to build solid juniors in all parts of the country, each division possesses experienced coaches, New York, beginners like New Jersey or a combination like San Jose.

Other junior fencing new programs will have the continuance of the lesson program through travel funding for the fencers in each weapon through

Junior club recognition trophies created for clubs with the best each year. Single trophies will be awarded to USFA member clubs in each region determined by the club's total number of junior members. Also, the Junior Fencing Commission is making a proposal to award juniors based on the club's total number

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Collegiate Fencing & the USFA

by Buzz Hearst, Fencing Coach,

Collegiate fencing in this country is in serious jeopardy. Each new season brings the news of yet more schools that have dropped their programs from varsity status. For several years coaches have been concerned that our diminishing numbers will eventually lead the NCAA to drop fencing from its sponsorship. Should that happen, it would unquestionably sound the death knell for intercollegiate fencing programs throughout the country. It is possible that the members of the IFA, because of their long tradition, might survive, but they would very likely stand alone.

Equally disturbing (and for that matter one of the causes of the problem) is the apparent lack of concern on the part of the USFA membership over this situation. I believe much of this attitude results from a lack of understanding of the role college varsity programs currently play and, more importantly, the role they could play in the national fencing scene.

"Where does a division get its input?"

I think it is generally agreed that the first step in improving fencing in this country is to increase the number of competitive fencers. If we cannot increase the base of our pyramid, the height of the apex will remain relatively low. For purposes of tournament improvement, the base should be thought of not as beginners, but as at the "C" level of classification. Strong division competitions will produce "C"s and "B"s who will push the "A"s who will in turn push our squad members. How often, however, have we seen tournaments in ostensibly strong divisions that have two or three "A"s, perhaps two "C"s and the rest unclassified (and mainly beginners)? Using a 3-round format as a metaphor for quality, we have preliminary round and a final, but no semi-final. The result is that the gap between the experienced fencers

and the "first rounders" is so large that many beginners become discouraged while the classified coast into oblivion not including the new "C"s. Classification as I don't believe the point I am making). If one at the final, the facade of strength is maintained, but it is withering away. Ultimately, tired from competition, and the division seems to drop when, in fact, it has been steadily.

So, continuing my 3-round metaphor where does a division get its semi-finalists? College varsity submit, have been, and still is the best continuous source. The moderately successful varsity should be a legitimate member of my model. What represents the potential top or simply represents the core of the promising salle fencer in order to make the finals, that same. I believe this statement by the fact that there is no strong USFA division that do within in it at least one collegial program (and usually a that).

The Value of Varsity Programs

I have repeatedly used the term "city" and I cannot emphasize enough. The distinction between collegiate varsity and collegiate major one. While each university's policies vary in detail, the uniformity is *funding*. For a varsity college will provide some level of equipment, travel and coach; provide space for practice. A club some funds for equipment, none for travel, none for coach; tion, it has to fight with every

zation on campus for practice time and space. In short, a collegiate club tries to duplicate what a private salle does but without income-earners who can sustain a coach or support a facility.

A varsity fencing program, on the other hand, stands unique in the fencing world. Through it, a not untypical student with no previous knowledge of fencing can participate in fencing classes, then move to the varsity team and compete in individual and team competitions at generally his skill level and both at home and away. He receives individual fencing lessons, can usually practice six to ten hours a week, and is usually fully-equipped, and all of this is at virtually no personal expense. Varsity programs can thus attract more people into fencing because the student need not make a financial commitment to the sport until graduation. At that point he or she may represent a potential national contender or simply a bedrock of divisional tournaments, but either way, the USFA is being presented with a trained fencer. What the division does or does not do with this potential is worthy of extensive discussion, but it would be a digression at this point.

If the membership has concurred with what I have said so far, then there should be little question as to the value to U.S. fencing of varsity programs, or conversely, the potential harm if these programs disappear. What then, can the USFA do to preserve the existing programs and create more?

First, one must understand that while the problem is (as always) money, many parts of the solution are at least inexpensive. The advent of Title IX, the public law that demanded fair support of women's athletic teams at schools, sparked the problem, as athletic directors were suddenly confronted with the need to add to the number of their varsity sports with little or no increase in funding. The answer has been, inevitably, to drop some of the existing men's sports and replace them with women's teams. Men's fencing, because of its perceived lack of popularity, has usually been one of the first to go: not to be

replaced by women's fencing, but to be dropped altogether.

Ironically, if electronic scoring equipment is taken care of, it takes little money to operate a varsity fencing team relative to the cost of other sports. Nevertheless, fencing programs are being dropped relative the cost or not. Even worse, fencing classes at colleges that have varsity fencing teams seem to always fill, indicating a demand on the part of the students. Unfortunately, it is the perception that fencing is not popular with the community that supports the school's athletics that makes our sport so vulnerable.

Therein lies the key to the solution, however. The local division can turn itself into the support community that will alter the perception of unpopularity. Here are some of the things the members of the division can do:

1. If you are a division chairman, call the coach (or coaches) in your area now and arrange a meeting to discuss this topic.
2. Go to college fencing meets! Spectator attendance does wonders for an athletic director's perception of popularity, but just as important is the effect on the perception of the collegiate fencer (remember: you're trying to recruit this kid into your division). You don't have to go to all the meets yourself, but the membership could form groups. At an Open Women's Foil, for example, you could all agree to attend a particular meet, with the Men's Foil Open picking a different date and so on.
3. If you are an alumnus of a college team, join its booster club — if your team doesn't have one, start one! The same applies to the local college, whether you ever went there or not. Whether or not you can contribute any money, at least get your name on the membership list. An imposing booster club can often act as a "fleet-in-being" to forestall a fencing program's being considered for elimination.

At the national level, the thing that could help existing college varsities more than anything else is to get the Circuit scheduling under control so that these events don't compete directly with prime collegiate dates. If that can't be controlled, at least set the Circuit schedule far enough in advance (around April) so that colleges can schedule around it. The USFA must remember that athletic directors are charged with the administration of *intercollegiate* competition. They cannot and do not care whether some of their fencers are doing well in USFA tournaments: they do care how their fencing team does against other colleges. Most coaches are required to have their schedules set by the Spring preceding the season, and to cancel a collegiate dual meet because of a conflict with a Circuit event is, to most athletic directors, out of the question.

None of the foregoing is new or original. There are some areas of the country where this symbiotic relationship between divi-

sion and college has existed: in these cases are, unfortunately, nevertheless, they serve examples of how to save what we have. As to the second part of the question, how to create more varsity programs, how to retain more college athletes, USFA, I will put forward some suggestions in part two of this article.

"Off and Running"

cont.

fencers and grant awards for national junior ranking (strength club based on JO results for U events).

The message to the coaches is: keep signing your juniors members and keep them perfect strip for their clubs — your clubs are ready being recognized.



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Measurements for Safer Fencing Clothing

by Cynthia Carter and
Pierre Baston

An increasing rate of fatal and near-fatal injuries is occurring in fencing, whether in major competitions or bouts in the salle. The sport is becoming increasingly athletic and dynamic, and weapons had previously already become heavier with the introduction of electric scoring. More power has crept into the ways in which many fencers attempt to score touches while new materials have mostly not been applied to help reduce weight of the weapons and tips, or to help improve fabric and mask strength to withstand impact. Costs of development of new equipment as well as cost of more expensive materials have hampered the introduction of improved equipment. It is time to give a serious look at finding ways in which to reverse these trends that introduce an increased risk factor in an otherwise relatively safe sport.

We seem to be pennywise but pound-foolish in investing in our sport: our protective wear is a once-in-a-long-while investment about which we should be dead-serious. However, the market pressures stimulate investment in low-quality protective wear while, disproportionately, registration fees for competitions are soaring — enhancing the pressures on young and dynamic fencers to “get by” with relatively unsafe equipment.

In order to take a good look at the safety situation in fencing, the American Society of Testing and Materials' Sports Safety Committee has established a subcommittee on Fencing Safety. At this point the committee would like to communicate to the fencing community some interesting first results on impact strength measurements of weapons on a fixed hard target and on penetration strengths of fabrics typically used for protective uniforms. Overall, there are a large number of other subjects that must still be addressed by the committee (e.g. mask penetration and rupture strengths of blade steels). Because these are the first experimental values available anywhere on this range of fencing situations, this preliminary article is communicated at this time for the benefit of fencers and equipment manufacturers. A full technical paper on the impact strengths will be reviewed and published separately in a technical journal.

The Committee does not intend itself to regulate any equipment. Rather it hopes to be able to develop simple standard tests that can be applied, for example, by equipment manufactur-

ers to test materials prior to selecting them for equipment manufacture. If any of these tests would seem to be useful towards USFA needs, the committee will work with the USFA to the extent that it requires technical standards. A first standard the committee hopes to prepare is for the measurement of textile performance in a situation of blade impacts in relation to penetration rather than bruising (which requires padding, a property being addressed by another ASTM subcommittee).

A general conclusion from the committee's data at this time is that the impact strengths of in-tact (not broken) weapons measured on a hard surface can easily exceed the rupture or penetration strength of most fabrics tested in single layer and that for all broken weapons with any of the fabrics used to date, again single layer, penetration strengths are surpassed by a large margin.

At this time, without precision to last significant figures, several qualitative results are apparent: impact strengths vary significantly from fencer to fencer (not necessarily related to the ranking of the fencer) and for the three weapons (in increasing strength were measured: foil, saber and épée). Weapons cut off at 3/4 length gave much stronger impacts for épée (up to more than twice as strong) but, oddly, not significantly for foil.

I. Impact Strengths

Experimental. Five fencers of varying degrees of accomplishment were asked to place a touch at their maximum strengths on a rigid target mounted on a force transducer which recorded impact strengths on an oscilloscope. (Note that in a fencing bout two fencers could approach each other, thus increasing the real-situation values over what is reported here.) Attacks with electric foils, electrical épées, and sabres were executed with a straight-arm lunge, a lunge with extension, and a jab. An additional series of trials was recorded for these weapons cut to 3/4 length, in order to simulate the typical broken blade. The edge impact of a saber slash was measured as well.

The target area was a circular aluminum target of 2" diameter and 0.375" thickness mounted with a 3/4" bolt and piezoelectric load washer on a rigid base. To prevent slippage of the weapon points after impact, the target area was covered with a piece of 1/8" plywood of the same diam-

eter. (Further details will be published in the full paper.)

Results. At this time, the authors intend to give only the order of magnitudes measured because of their immediate value in coming to grips with improving the now inadequate protection given fencers in relatively extreme, but all too frequently occurring, situations: (a) The weakest impact strength measured was slightly below 100 pound force (foil jab); (b) the strongest measured value approached 1,000 pounds force (3/4 épée lunge); (c) a saber lunge with extension resulted in the same order of the above weakest impact strength.

Typically, foil impacts, whether with in-tact or 3/4 cut off blades, were in the range of about 100 to 300 pounds force, whereas épée impacts for the same configurations ranged from just over 100 to just under 1,000 pounds force. These values are significantly higher than textile penetration values (see next section).

A value much higher is obtained using a simpler physics calculation of change of momentum upon impact, giving some 30,000 pounds force. This is obtained using conservative values of mass for the foil of 1 pound (assuming no mass of the fencer's arm), velocity upon impact of 10 ms, and time of impact 1.0 ms (the maximum was reached on the scope of 0.1 ms which would indicate peak forces higher yet). Presumably, some of the discrepancy between this larger value and those given above is due to the assumption of no flexibility of the blade. Calculations were based on a model suggested by Professor Monkewitz of UCLA. This model is said to take flexibility into account.

The conclusion of putting these three approaches together is that the UCLA data should be taken at least as accurate orders of magnitude and relative trends among weapons at this time.

II. Textile Penetration

Experimental. Textile penetration data were taken using Instron equipment. The fabric was clamped onto a frame and the probe was driven towards the fabric at 0.5 inch per second. Two probe shapes were used: a standard 1/8 inch round probe, and a real-life broken foil blade. Time did not permit use of various broken blades but in first order, it is expected that many “normal” broken blades give results of similar magnitudes. Because these tests represent only a first set, this report will give only a few magnitudes and trends.

Ten different textile samples were tested: two qualities Kevlar (so-called bullet proof material), four samples bought off-the-shelf in a commer-

cial fabric shop, and four provide ment manufacturer,

Results.

(a) With the round probe, none shelf fabrics performed well with forces ranging from 25 to 60 pounds the manufacturer's fabrics perform a 0.023" thick poly duck resisted to about 110 pounds and a 0.03 double knit synthetic fabric resisted up to the maximum of the a pounds). Their other two sample: 60 pounds. The Kevlars did not p (penetration around 50 pounds round probe pushed the thread: aside for penetration, without cloth.

(b) With the broken foil probe, far worse: no fabric could withstand applied forces in the range sured in the impact strength equ

For the off-the-shelf fabrics strengths were as low as about 10 serious warning to fencers who their own under-arm-protector provided by the manufacturer d much better: the two fabrics with performance when the round p both ruptured around 30 pounds manufacturer-supplied samples ween 30 and 45 pounds (the lat thick cotton army duck).

The Kevlar performed better: penetration strengths for broken f to 75 pounds force — the best of al but still below the lowest impact sured for any of the fabrics. The ration, again, was not rupture, b rough surface of the broken bla thread of the weave and pulled it c fabric. If the ends of the fabric w “secured”, these penetration st: have been higher. The Kevlar b follows observations made in slas Prof. Adrian separately. The mair the Kevlar appears to be the slip thread. We have never observed a

Limitations of Interpretations. I experiments separately give reli magnitude under their particular c However, the impact strength c measured on a hard target (simil to-mask situations); the textile done without a hard backgrou

(cont

At the San Jose Men's Circuit event. Photo by Gordon Clark.



Coming to Grips with Women's Epee

US National

With the successful completion of the first experimental women's épée circuit meet, held in San Francisco on January 27, 1985, it is time to assess the current status and the future of women's épée in the U.S. and in international competition. The International Fencing Federation, (FIE), has approved experimental competitions in women's épée, with the provision that the French grip must be used by all participants.

The Smirnov tragedy still hangs heavy over fencing. At the last FIE Congress there was much discussion of whether the female body is capable of taking the punishment of épée fencing; this disappeared as an issue when the FIE's Medical Commission unanimously reported that the risks involved in women's épée were the same as in men's épée. The key recommendations of a report of the Special Commission for Women's Epée were that women épéeists be required to wear a Kevlar plastron completely covering the trunk, and that the French grip be required. The Commission stated that the French grip "can improve safety during the bout and . . . permits the application of a more pliable technique, which is more appropriate for women's fencing." The Commission was chaired by an Italian man; its other members were women from France, Italy, Hungary, Great Britain, and Bulgaria. Its recommendations were accepted by the Congress. Csaba Pállaghy, representing the USFA, voiced strong opposition to what he termed the discriminatory restriction of women épéeists to the French grip.

One suspects that the actual motivations for the French grip rule break down into five categories: 1) There are those who honestly believe that women are so physically weaker than men that they are likely to injure themselves fencing épée, and that this danger can be mitigated by requiring use of the French grip. 2) There is strong support in the FIE for a total ban on the orthopedic

grip, which some believe to be dangerous. 3) There are those who believe that the mandatory use of the French grip is the first step toward the ban on orthopedic grips. 4) There are those who believe that the use of the French grip is opposed to women's épée and that any measure, such as this, might prevent the sport from growing. 5) There are those who believe that the use of the French grip is a matter of tradition and which perceive an advantage to their own women épéeists from such a restriction. There are those who have no strong opinion one way or the other about women's épée but who have traded their support for support on an issue they do care. While all of these reasons are understandable, none of them is good.

What precisely is wrong with women épéeists to fencing with the French grip? Leaving moral and political aside, I see several practical c

Safety

The safety argument is overblown. There have been two fatalities in the last few years involving broken blades: one in men's épée. Women from fencing épée with orthopedic grips on this basis? The argument that orthopedic grip allows a tighter hold on the weapon and increases the chance of a broken blade will penetrate the body. The French grip, on the other hand, allows the fencer immediately to change the weapon after a possible accident. Note that all world-class male épéeists use French grips do not hold on to their weapons in a dainty (or "pliable") manner. The tactic of some of those fencers is to use épée by the pommel and to use foil by the blade, guard, and body directly. The French grip is a component at the opportune time. Boisse and Ernos Kolczorn are good examples of fencers who employ

Safer Fencing Clothing (continued from page 15) situations should not be compared too directly; yet bringing the impact strength value of 1,000 pounds force down by a factor of 20, the value still exceeds the penetration forces measured on all fabrics!

In practice, fencing uniforms are made using several layers. Under this condition, the Instrom method will simply first penetrate one layer and subsequently the next layer both at the same strength. In practice, a single thrust or slash on a multi-layered garment will have less chance of penetrating simply because the first layer absorbs some of the impact energy before the second layer is reached. In this fashion, slash tests on multilayered Kevlar by Adrian showed that foil and saber slashes virtually did not show up on a second layer while indenting the first layer. With a broken épée, the threads of the first layer were separated and pulled through somewhat, the second layer had only a minor sign of impact, and a third layer was visually left completely smooth. It would therefore seem that one fairly safe approach would be triple-layered Kevlar of the quality tested by Adrian.

The ASTM committee must now decide on a simple, inexpensive, reproducible test that reveals properties that are usefully relevant to seeking fabrics that do the job of protecting fencers adequately against thrusts with broken blades. The Instrom method gave useful first results. Others such as a "drop test" in which the impact is dynamically more similar to the fencing situation will next be evaluated.

Regarding the Mask. The impact strength measurements are more directly applicable to developing a better mask test (blade hitting a hard mask). If indeed the force of about 300 pounds force hits a mask in foil bouting, and about 1,000 pounds force in épée bouting, then the "punch test" currently used is just not useful at all (if it ever were!). The rule book states that the conical punch probe must hold a "pressure of 7 kilos" (which makes no sense scientifically speaking, because pressure is measured neither in kilos, nor in kilos per surface area but in newtons per surface area and what surface do they mean?). Interpreting this as 69 newtons, or 15 pounds of force on the handle of the mask punch, which is probably what is meant, then it is obvious that the current test is not representative of the blows we want to protect against (outside of the other problems it has). The committee will look into developing a better test and would welcome fencers' views.

Summary

This preliminary report of experimental results

on weapon impact strengths and textile penetration strengths shows that, especially in the case of broken blades, not one of the ten fabrics tested, relevant to fencing apparel, withstands the measured impact strength. It should be emphasized that most fabrics are in fact applied in multi-layers in areas most exposed to touches and that these tests have not been adapted to this situation. The USFA and FIE standards do not include any requirement on fabric performance at this time. They do not form a sufficient set of requirements towards the manufacture of safe apparel for the purposes of the wide range of fencing situations to which most fencers are at one time or another exposed, based on these experiments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Assistance and support for this work is gratefully acknowledged to the following: Professor Peter Monkewitz, UCLA, for his professional guidance and participation in the impact strength measurements and the use of this equipment; Kenneth W. Mizevich (Colgate Palmolive) for contributing the fabric penetration strength measurements; and Prof. Marlene Adrian for communicating her measurements of g-values and qualitative slash test results on Kevlar. Other contributions were gratefully received from U.S. Fencing Association (an honorarium for the UCLA work), and from Santelli (samples of typical fabrics used in the manufacture of protective fencing clothing were contributed by this company). Partial travel funds for the work were provided by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Safety Recommendations for all Salles, Clubs, Colleges, Schools, and Classes

by Cathy Abramson
South East Section Chairman

1. Emergency procedures, including the phone number of the nearest hospital, should be prominently displayed at the fencing facility. All fencers should be made aware of how to administer simple first aid and procedures to follow to get help in an emergency.
2. Appropriate, conforming attire should be worn at all times when fencing, during practice as well as competition. This clothing should be in good condition and be checked frequently for wear and tear.

(continued on page 22)

This is not a disparagement of the French grip or of those fencers' styles; the point is that the French grip allows for as vigorous, and potentially as dangerous, a range of activity as does the orthopedic grip.

It is important to keep the safety problem in perspective. Any high level sport, in which the human body is pushed to its limits, is an inherently dangerous activity. Compare the safety record of fencing with that of such international sports as soccer, bicycle racing, boxing, diving, ice hockey, to say nothing of football, bullfighting, polo, or hanggliding. Improved safety in fencing should continue to be a matter of utmost concern for the FIE, but, on balance, our safety record is excellent.

Basis For Choice of Grip

On this issue, the distinguished Hungarian fencing master, Imre Vass, says:

"It is the muscles and limits of the movement of his joints that determine which (grip) is most suitable for the individual fencer. The finer hand with longer-than-

average fingers will more easily adjust to the French grip, facilitating the conducting of the blade in rapid changes in gripping the weapon. . . In my opinion (the pistol grip) is most convenient for fencers with broad hands, short fingers, and in general less flexible muscles and hand joints. The épéist with a weak wrist and so loose a hold on the French grip that he is unable to direct the blade appropriately should also be recommended to use the pistol grip." (Vass, "Épée Fencing," Corvina, 1976, pp. 17-18) In other words, choice of grip should depend on the individual.

If it is true that the ban on the orthopedic grip in women's épée is the first step toward a total ban, those who support use of the orthopedic grip in men's épée or in foil are shortsighted if they do not oppose this measure now. The "success" of the restriction of women épéists to the French grip could be the death knell for the orthopedic grip in fencing.

Modern Pentathlon

Women have been fencing in international competition in modern pentathlon for several years. A full range of grip choice is permitted in this event. I am unable to find any serious accident in women's modern pentathlon fencing to date which has been related to the use of an orthopedic grip, even though the higher athletic level and lower comparative technical level of modern pentathlon fencing is where one might expect such an accident to occur.

In many countries, including the US, there is a close relationship between the levels of general use épée fencing and modern pentathlon épée fencing. If female pentathletes must choose between abandoning their grip of choice or eschewing participation in open épée competition, the result will be either less open épée competition or a lower level of all competition. Either will be bad for women's épée.

Training/Competition Dichotomy

The most serious objection to limiting the women épéists to the French grip is the negative effect on the development of their individual games. Clearly, in order to improve herself, the women épéist must train against men. She must train and practice with a French grip against male opponents using a variety of grips. Then, in competition, she is confronted with nothing but other women using French grips. This situation heightens the difference between training and competition and cannot have a good effect on the development of competitive women's épée.

The Contradiction

The most frustrating aspect of the prohibition on orthopedic grips in women's épée is its irrationality. The arguments are like this: 1) Women are weak, so they must fence with the grip that requires the most strength to control. 2) One 200-pound man using an orthopedic grip foil killed another 200-pound man (Smirnov) using an orthopedic grip foil as two of them were crashing into each other as hard as they could. Therefore, 3) women should not be allowed to use orthopedic grip épées. This, I fear, is

European logic at its finest.

I will be the first to admit that self-serving element to America of women's épée and opposed use of the French grip served women's épée in Europe past few years. My impression of women's épée in the US is that women would be very competitive. The European women I have seen can fence ought to take advantage. I think we seem to have the best women épéists use the most do not. Those who prefer grips should not be put to the test of having to rebuild their guard unfamiliar grip.

In my opinion, the USFA should have the highest priority at this year's meeting to the abolition of the French international women's épée. Members who agree should ask the directors of our organization and the USFA Foreign Secretary to participate with full vigor. We should not let the matter closed and we should take all possible measures to support the development of women's épée on a non-discriminatory basis.

Northern Ohio Junior Juniors

At the Junior Olympics in Ohio, in February, the Northern Ohio Fencing Association sponsored extra competition following lower age groups. The following fencers who had signed up for the event from such states as Minnesota, California, and the District of Columbia as well as from Ohio, participated in the events.

U-14 Boys	U-14 Girls
1. Toby Mroczek	1. Jennifer P
2. Richard Clark	2. Melanie J
3. Dan Carlick	3. Carla Hay
4. Chris Swope	4. Lisa Honig
5. Charlie Neimeyer	5. Elissa Wh
6. Jimmy Anderson	6. Teresa Per
7. Mitchell George	7. Kanti-R. F
U-12 Boys	U-12 Girls
1. Peter Higg-C.	1. Michelle B
2. Daniel Meisinger	2. Rachel Dir
3. Justin Burmiceiser	3. Imogen Te
4. Matt Carlino	4. Clara Hay
5. Greg Hayes	
U-10 Boys	
1. Colin Kline	3. Duane Bu
2. Khalif Ford	4. Jeff Carlin
	5. Zack Flver

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Safety Recommendations (continued)

3. Weapons should be checked frequently for signs of stress. Blades should be replaced if they develop dangerous "S" curves or do not flex or bend properly. This reduces the risk of breaking blades during bouts.
4. Masks should be checked frequently for undue wear — particularly around the bib attachment and for gaps and holes in the mesh. Masks should be strong enough to withstand the current punch test. If the punch test locates a weakness, the mask should be destroyed.
5. Fencers should be discouraged from using the pistol grip in the early learning stages.
6. Fencers must be taught the proper distance and correct phrasing in order to avoid closing and other dangerous actions on the strip. Directors must give and enforce warnings for dangerous actions during bouts.
7. Fencers should be made aware of their responsibility for their own personal safety and for that of their opponents.

Fencer Extraordinaire

At the US Olympic Committee's quadrennial meeting of its House of Delegates in February, new USOC officers were elected for 1985-88. A new president, Jack Kelley, Jr. of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected along with four other officers nominated by the Nominating Committee. However, in an unprecedented move in the staid old USOC, Steve Sobel, past USFA president and present USFA counsel, USOC Secretary for the 1981-84 quadrennial, ran on petition for the post of 3rd Vice President against the official nominee. In a close vote by the delegates, Steve was elected. He had the strong support of many other amateur sports organizations aside from the enthusiastic delegation from the US Fencing Association.

As a representative of all amateur sports during his tenure as secretary of the USOC, Steve chaired several committees and



Stephen Sobel

served as PASO representative. We are sure he will continue his honest and fair consideration of all amateur sports.

As a fencer, Steve has had a great deal of experience in the realm of contested elections. He credits his fellow fencers with doing a "monumental job" in helping to swing the Athletes Advisory Committee in his favor and calls this one of the keys to his tradition-breaking election.

We are proud to have such a distinguished representative of fencing among the officers of the US Olympic Committee. Bravo, Steve!

Editor's note: We have just received the tragic news that Jack Kelly died of a heart attack while jogging. We will have more in our next issue.

Change In Venue

Two circuit events #4, the Cherry Blossom Open in both sabre and epee, have changed their venue to High Point High School in Beltsville, MD. For more information phone (703) 979-1730.



Coming Back

by

You're crazy, I said to myself that cold November morning as I shouldered a hefty fencing-bag-full of equipment. Why are you doing this? Competing? Your last tournament — in fact your last fencing until these last few months — was twenty years ago. What are you doing? Why are you subjecting yourself to this torture? Crazy.

With these and other questions floating around inside my head, I packed up assorted electrical epees, body cords, sweat-shirts, sweat socks, and other paraphernalia in preparation for the subway trek to the New York Fencers Club, where I was about to compete in my first tournament in two decades.

During the early '60's, for a very few years, I was an avid fencer, first at college and then with a salle in New York. I suffered the pangs and frustrations of the beginning fencer, made numerous mistakes — as every beginner in every sport will do — and gradually developed into a fairly competent bladesman, competing in the AFLA Nationals in 1962 and 1963. By 1964, I was beginning to develop into a decent epee fencer. My world however, was going in a different direction and, out of necessity, I put aside fencing for what I thought would be a temporary halt.

Two decades later. As it turned out, I never really "put aside" the sport. I avidly followed the all-too-meager press reports on national and international competitions. Rejoiced seeing, unfortunately with decreasing frequency, the names of friends and acquaintances in the ranks of competitors. Was saddened by the occasional obituary of someone I had known, or with whom I fenced, or against whom I competed, or who befriended me at some competition or salle and pointed out a little something to me about my fencing . . .

Returning to New York a couple of years ago to resume an interrupted career, and being once again in more familiar surroundings, I began to get an "itch" to get out on the strip once again. This past sum-

mer, when I went down to my picked up a foil and epee, took tice lunges, took a lesson, wen strip, I realized that this itch wc considerably more than a casual I began getting a "feel" on point and blade control, for d timing and right-of-way, for c nness, something became appar once again, hooked. No solace people who were still around olden days. "Well, JC, you when I came back five years ago a full two years to get back into c shape. I really had to bite the bi years? Mercy. Two long years.

So I bit the bullet. Took t Down at the salle several tim Lessons in foil and epee. (I ar ment with those who maintain good path to good epee fencing good foil fencing.) Fencing wit all levels. Getting those legs shape. Finding that point once learning my attacks and m Long-unused terms — " "crois e," "one-two," " "touch e," "riposte" — becomi my vocabulary once again. Lo ward to that first tournament.   old electrical equipment (beyon Packing up the old fencing bag, the subway to the Fencers Club ing for the tournament. Experie again, at long last, the "bite petition . . .

And that's what it's all about. the point where I placed or how v competition (not great). It's besid that there is a long way to go bef truly "ready" once again for co Getting the taste of competiti down to "la belle" in a bout, sc fineness move that you though lost forever — these are the thing away with you.

And you know something worth it.

Congress of Coaches

By Connie Latzko

Peter Westbrook's bronze medal at the 1984 Olympics climaxed a fencing career that began in the Junior Olympic Program in New Jersey in 1965.

With this result as both evidence and inspiration, the National Training Directors have launched an ambitious program. A Junior Development and Coaching Congress gathered at the New York Athletic Club on January 5-6, 1985 to study and discuss a suggested program for introducing young fencers and their instructors to a step-by-step methodology for learning fencing and coaching skills, and for accelerating natural development.

The National Training Directors, Jack Keane, Aladar Kogler and Ronald Miller chaired the Congress. Coaches and other attendees were Joe Pechinsky, Graeme Jennings, Jean-Jacques Gillet, Alex Beguin, Yves Auriol, Emil Kaidanov, Bill Shipman, Ed Richards, George Kolombatovich, Michael D'Asaro, William Reith, Stanley Bardakh, Lewis Siegel, Scott Knies and Connie Latzko. Jack Keane opened the Congress by outlining the goals of the program which can be summarized as intensifi-

cation of grass roots development for both fencers and instructors.

In discussions, and by using the coaches in demonstrations, Aladar Kogler covered the following topics:

- A. *Review of Existing Development Systems* — 1. Eastern European; 2. Western European; 3. New Wave; 4. Classic.
- B. *The Methodology of Fencing* — 1. Basic Abilities; 2. Technique, basic and new wave; 3. Footwork Methodology, balance, coordination, agility and techniques for development.
- C. *Basic Weapons Techniques* — 1. The Concept of Distance, functional and theoretical importance; 2. The Role of the Coach in the Lesson; 3. Variations for Specific Teaching Purposes.

The second day was devoted to the presentation of a suggested method for dissecting basic fencing actions and reassembling them in a "building block" format that assures sound fencing development. Unit One consisted of "Dynamic Exercises with Engagement". Unit Two was the "Dynamic Exercise with Absence of Blade", addressing balance, coordination, distance and

execution. Unit Three was "Dynamic Exercise with Beat". All units were presented with group discussion and participation.

The coaches discussed the "Theory of Tactics" and demonstrated in lessons how and when to introduce this to Junior fencers.

The response and involvement by the coaches to the suggested method was very positive. The National Training Squad will offer a three seminar program in ten cities or regional areas this spring. The cities will be selected by the Junior Development Committee under the chairmanship of Scott Knies.

The seminar will be aimed at fencing teachers but will be of interest to anyone seeking to learn more about proper methodology and especially the **sequence** of its instruction.

Bulletin Board

US Army Withdraws Support

The Army has notified the U.S. Modern Pentathlon and the U.S. Olympic Committee that it will no longer support the training of athletes in this sport. It has been an Olympic sport since 1912, when it received Army support as a competition for military athletes. The Army has financed the staffing, the training facility at Fort Sam Houston, hiring coaches, and upkeep of the facility, but it has released no exact figures on how much it spends yearly on the five event sport (épée fencing, equestrian, shooting, running, and swimming).

The U.S. Modern Pentathlon Association will receive a share of profits from the Los Angeles Games. U.S. MPA President Danny Steinman said "I am sure something will be worked out."

Coaching Camp

An open National Coaching Camp in Colorado Springs is scheduled for August 10 - 17. Any coaches interested in attending the camp pay their own travel expenses (if accepted) and receive free room and board at the Olympic Training Center. For details, contact our national office.

Correction

One of the telephone numbers (Nov./Dec., 1984, p. 9) and the Position, Washington, D.C. The correct numbers for anyone in the D.C. Fencers Club are: 484-2735 evenings; (202) 288-8871, day. We regret any inconvenience caused the D.C. Fencers Club.

Board Highlights

At its meeting in Cleveland Feb. 16, the USFA Board of Directors approved its 1985-86 budget of some \$372,000. Projected revenues included \$110,000 from membership and \$135,000 from the USOC. Committees submitted budgets from \$200 for Divisional Club matters to \$66,400 for the International Committee.

ABC tapes of fencing at the 1984 Games will be available through the National Office in Colorado Springs for \$40 per 2 hour tape. Eight different tapes are planned in all, according to Executive Vice President. He described plans to sponsor a Chinese team to the U.S., sponsored by Coca Cola, and plans for the cruise. Stating that our aim is to "expand our base" with more media exposure, an increase in membership, and *AMERICAN FENCING* "a magazine as a tool to attract potential sponsors," he urged that its whole appearance be changed.

The USFA is in line to receive \$650,000 to \$1.1 million from the subject to auditor's final resolution. The board voted to establish a foundation (non-profit corporation) to receive these monies.

Beginning 1 August, 1985, the Executive Section, at the behest of its Executive Committee, will be divided into the "National" Section (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan,

(Standing below, 1 to r.): Knies, Keane, Auriol, Kaidanov, Shipman, Richards, Kolombatovich, D'Asaro, Siegel, Reith, Bardakh, (Kneeling) Miller, Pechinsky, Kogler, Jennings, Gillet, Beguin.





TECHNICAL TALKS

by Joe Byrnes

Taming the nasty behavior of fencing strips is a never-ending problem for tournament organizers. These columns, some years ago, presented a series on dealing with the conventional "copper" rascals. This set of observations will be mostly updating, presenting some more recent findings.

One thing that seems to be true about most of the copper we have been getting over the last couple of years is that it is lighter-weight stuff. I grant you that a lighter strip will be less of a back-breaker in transport and handling and wrestling into place, and it will roll out easier and will put up less of a fight against being taped down. But it is not as durable as some of the heavier weights we used to get.

In particular, its greater fragility make light-weight copper surprisingly less resistant to puncturing. Two things follow: one that you could figure out in advance, and a second you will learn the hard way. The first is that a good stretching is every bit as necessary, and may be a bit more necessary, for the light stuff, since a weapon will hole it readily if ripples build up in front of a point coursing over the surface. If fencers kept their points off the strip (isn't there a rule about that? oh, well; counsels of perfection . . .) we might see fewer problems of this sort. However, there will always be the missed toe touch in epee or the vigorous parry down in foil that puts one, if not both, of the points into the floor. The second problem (the surprise) comes from one of the cautious procedures adopted to protect the floor, and even to improve the footing for the fencers. A soft underlayment such as foam undercarpeting can give you absolute fits with this light-weight copper. The point, in landing, is likely to go right through, leaving a sort of 22 cal.-sized hole in even brand new copper of this type.

If you have this light stuff to cope with,

you will do better using plain paper on the floor to protect the surface. Then the point coming down meets more initial resistance and tends to skid off; it may make a scrape scar on the metal, but it will be less likely to plow through the copper into the resilient foam layer beneath. Of course, if you are stuck with a cement floor, then you will have to use something soft under the strip, just to spare the fencer's feet, and you will also have to be prepared to fix a lot of punctures.

Punctures and tears in copper should be taken care of as soon as detected. That isn't merely a matter of providing the unbroken grounded surface called for by the rules for foil and epee (after all, they might be sabre fencers trampling all over it). As great oaks from little acorns grow, big tears and rips start with little tears and rips. The only good permanent fix is to solder the strip, but, rather than shut down a pool while a soldering job is being done, you can make a quick temporary fix with an adhesive-backed metallic tape. Some years ago, I described a fancy, very flexible, copper type with a conductive adhesive (a3-M product, their No. 1181 Electrical Tape), which works ideally in this function. Of course, it is expensive. A more recent arrival on the scene is much cheaper, and, if applied with care, will work as well. The stuff is starting to show up in local hardware stores and building supply houses. The type I have seen and used (by Dagram of Glenview, IL) is a 2" flexible aluminum tape with an adhesive back. The point to note carefully is that the adhesive is *not* conductive, so you have to belabor it into place. Apply the patch, and beat it with a mallet (the type with a large rubber or plastic head) until you begin to see the pattern of the underlying mesh show in the aluminum. It works.

Board Hi-Lights *(continued)*

Louis, Wisconsin divisions) and the "Midwest" Section (No. Ohio, Columbus, SW Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, W. Virginia, W. Michigan divisions).

A permanent Junior Olympic trophy in memory of Edward F. Lucia has been established. Friends of Lucia may send their donations to our national office.

A fixed national circuit schedule outline was approved. All circuit events are to be scheduled by July 1st for the following season. The board urged divisions to plan their schedules around these events so that there are no conflicts.

The National Training Directors will hold a series of teaching clinics in 10 geographic areas selected by the Jr. Development Committee. This series of grassroots seminars is aimed at eliminating errors and problems in teaching methods.

Dr. Valsamis reported that an accident occurred on Jan. 23 at Auburn Univ., when a broken foil blade penetrated both the arm and the chest of a male college fencer. The

fencer is recovering. There was getting medical attention immediately because "no one knew what to do" salles and tournament chairmen know what to do in such cases have printed instructions posted. Many injuries can be allowed enough space between discouraging body contact. (Mendations p. 18).

The Fencers Song

by T. Windsor, *El Paso*

Oh! There's never a joy by field
That a strong man's heart can
Like the supple wrist & the fla
And the stamping foot and the
And the ring of the glittering s

Hc

When you choose your sword
your man
For a bout on the boards alo
And the thrill of the blood, as
blades meet
Runs down from your brain to y
feet,

And the hour is all your own.
When you watch for his tricks :
sixte,

And feel where he parries har
When his trust as swift as ligh
flies,

As your keen riposte on his br
Straight home from a perfect g
Hc

Oh! Then doth a fencer's soul
In his courteous lists of strife;
For whether the gods may guide
Or leave unblessed each stroke
He glows to the flame of life.

For there's never a joy by field
That a strong man's heart can
Like the supple wrist & the fla
And the stamping foot and the :
And the ring of the glittering s

Hc



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Results

Results — North American Circuit

San Jose Classic Men's Sabre #1 (74 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J.P. Banos, Canada | 13. M. D'Asaro, TFC |
| 2. S. Mormado, NYFC | 14. P. Brand, Chas. R. |
| 3. M. Lofton, NYU | 15. V. Ferretti, Canada |
| 4. P. Reilly, NYFC | 16. R. Wilson, Columbia |
| 5. P. Westbrook, NYFC | 17. T. Plourde, Canada |
| 6. J. Glucksman, NYFC | 18. G. Gonzales-R., NYAC |
| 7. J. Hayes, USta Cruz | 19. S. Lekach |
| 8. J. Friedberg, NYAC | 20. G. Chiang, Halb. |
| 9. B. Keane, Penn St. | 21. G. Rodriguez, NYFC |
| 10. W. Balk, Canada | 22. B. Deschenes, Canada |
| 11. D. Anthony, Unatt. | 23. R. Cottingham, Col |
| 12. S. Renshaw, ND | 24. S. Knies, TFC |

Csizar Women's Foil #2 (82 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. C. Bilodeaux, Canada | 13. T. Tremblay, Canada |
| 2. S. Monplaisir, Hunter | 14. N. Murray, Csizar |
| 3. S. Steiner, Canada | 15. E. Cheris, Chey. |
| 4. I. DuCharme, Canada | 16. N. Latham, Bardakh |
| 5. J. Angelakis, Penn. St. | 17. S. Marx, Auroil |
| 6. J. Poirier, Canada | 18. R. Samet, St. J's |
| 7. D. Stone, Santelli | 19. M. Sullivan, ND |
| 8. M. Miller, Mori | 20. L. Clark, Halb. |
| 9. H. Cormier, Canada | 21. G. Rossman, U. Penn. |
| 10. MJ O'Neill, U. Penn. | 22. W. Friedman, NYFC |
| 11. L. Piazza, Columbia | 24. M. Nagy, Santelli |

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Piller Men's Sabre #2 (61 entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. S. Mormado, NYFC | 13. M. Sullivan, NYAC |
| 2. P. Westbrook, NYFC | 14. T. Losonczy, NYAC |
| 3. JP. Banos, Canada | 15. S. Blum, NYFC |
| 4. JM Banos, Canada | 16. S. Renshaw, Unatt. |
| 5. P. Reilly, NYAC | 17. V. Ferretti, Canada |
| 6. J. Glucksman, NYFC | 18. B. Deschenes, Canada |
| 7. D. Anthony, NYFC | 19T. R. Maxwell, Csizar |
| 8. G. Gonzales-R., NYFC | 19T. R. Willson, Columbia |
| 9. M. Lofton, NYU | 21. C. Fowlkes, Penn. St. |
| 10. B. Keane, Penn. St. | 22. P. Brand, Chas. Riv. |
| 11. M. Benedek, Unatt. | 23. A. Brand, Chas. Riv. |
| 12. P. Friedberg, NYAC | 24. D. Weisenfeld, TCFC |

D'Asaro Men's Foil #3 (86 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. P. Lewison, NYFC | 13. H. Hambarzumian, Lett. |
| 2. L. Rocheleux, Canada | 14. E. Wright, UAC |
| 3. M. Marx, Auroil | 15. P. Burchard, TFC |
| 4. W. Wheeler, Alcazar | 16. G. Noromura, TFC |
| 5. D. Littell, CSIS | 17. M. Yu, Asgard |
| 6. G. Massialas, TFC | 18. S. Kogler, NYAC |
| 7. S. Angers, Canada | 19. D. Blaney, Lett. |
| 8. D. Hinton, SJSU | 20. F. Fox, Mori |
| 9. E. Kainatsu, SSIS | 21. P. Benet, NYFC |
| 10. P. Des Georges, Auroil | 22. J. Shamash, Pann. |
| 11. P. Gerard, Auroil | 23. C. de Morelos, LFC |
| 12. J. Bukantz, NYFC | 24. D. Nichols, TFC |

Helene Mayer Women's Foil #3 (55 entries)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. J. Angelakis, Penn. St. | 13. M. Verhave, NYFC |
| 2. E. Cheris, Cheyenne | 14. R. Samet, St. J's |
| 3. C. Bilodeaux, Col. | 15. A. Klinger, Auriol |
| 4. Jess. Yu, Yale | 16. H. Valkovich |
| 5. L. Piazza, Columbia | 17. L. Maskall, Auriol |
| 6. S. Monplaisir, Hunter | 18. M. Bannon, Canada |
| 7. M. La Marca, Santelli | 19. M. Nagy, Santelli |
| 8. C. McClellan, TCFC | 20. S. Marx, Auriol |
| 9. D. Stone, Santelli | 21. D. Tavares, Sant. |
| 10. Jenn. Yu, Stanford | 22. M. Szabunia, Csizar |
| 11. MJ O'Neill, U. Penn. | 23. E. Erdos, Lett. |
| 12. P. Medina, NYFC | 24. W. Friedman, NYFC |

Women's Western Classic Epee (30 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. E. Erdos, Lettm. | 13. S. Armstrong, Unatt. |
| 2. D. Stone, Santelli | 14. N. Lederer, LAAC |
| 3. M. Adrian, Gr. L. | 15. C. Lundstrom, Borra. |
| 4. C. McClellan, TCFC | 16. C. Morris, P'kway |
| 5. A. Reid, Halbers. | 17. K. Tabori, Muri |
| 6. M. Szabunia, Csizar | 18. J. Gilbert, U. Penn. |
| 7. J. Littmann, Piedm. | 19. E. Turney, Halbers. |
| 8. K. Thompson, Veys. | 20. K. Patterson, Borra. |
| 9. A. Klinger, Auriol | 21. V. Nestrack, Davis |
| 10. K. Laczko, NYFC | 22. R. Watson, NYFC |
| 11. K. Torres, TFC | 23T. S. Woodruff, Chey. |
| 12. D. Allen, Ashld. | 23T. C. Rotunni, Borra. |

Centennial Men's Epee #2 (78 entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. R. Marx, Auriol | 13. M. Dessureault, Can. |
| 2. L. Shelley, Orsi | 14. J. Melcher, NYFC |
| 3. A. Cote, Canada | 15. P. Burchard, Unatt. |
| 4. J. Moreau, Unatt. | 16. C. Michaels, U. Tx. |
| 5. S. Trevor, Colum. | 17. R. Stull, USMP |
| 6. JM Chouinard, Can. | 18. R. Cotter, Sta. Cruz |
| 7. C. Schneider, FAM | 19. R. Cox, Halberst. |
| 8. K. Hunter, Alcaz. | 20. J. O'Neill, Harvard |
| 9. P. Soter, Halber. | 21. E. Rosenberg, NYFC |
| 10. L. Stegel, NYFC | 22. H. Farley, NYAC |
| 11. D. Nowosielski, Can. | 23. W. Wharton, PennSt. |
| 12. C. Cummings, Halb. | 24. B. Lee, NYAC |

Results: 1985 Jr. Olympic Championships

U-20 Women's Foil (77)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. C. Bilodeaux, Metro. | 65. C. Marcus, S. Cal. |
| 2. MJ O'Neill, Phila. | 66. E. Cherniack, N. Oh. |
| 3. M. Sullivan, Ind. | 67. N. Lenyard, N. Oh. |
| 4. Jess. Yu, Conn. | 68T S. Lenyard, N. Oh. |
| 5. J. Hynes, N. Eng. | 68T K Campbell, Ga. |
| 6. J. Hall, N. Eng. | 70T S. Rutiser, Cap. |
| 7. S. Kemball-C., Conn. | 70T L. Honig, Co. |
| 8. G. Rossman, L.I. | 72T M. Erickson, Minn. |
| 9. M. Wichick, L.I. | 72T A. Driscoll, Ky. |
| 10. S. Harutunian, Conn. | 74. G. Verdegem, GoCst. |
| 11. TWL Moy, Metro. | 75. M. Lewis, Ind. |
| 12. H. Taylor, C. Cal. | 76. A. Rockman, Colo. |
| 13. T. Collins, L.I. | 77. J. Marshall, WNY |

U-20 Men's Foil (111)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. W. Wheeler, N. J. | 65. H. Trieu, N. Cal. |
| 2. C. Higgs-C., Ind. | 66. D. Coffey, Okla. |
| 3. M. Kent, Conn. | 67T T. Hensley, Colo. |
| 4. J. Orvos, N.J. | 67T P. Goldfein, Mich. |
| 5. E. Schicker, Ill. | 67TT Thomas, S. Tex. |
| 6. J. Normile, N. Oh. | 67T N. Rios, N. Cal. |
| 7. J. Burg, Wisc. | 71. G. Tobias, Minn. |
| 8. K. Hunter, N. Oh. | 72. D. Gunston, Conn. |
| 9. I. Schenck, N.J. | 73. T. Johnson, Minn. |
| 10. M. Naranjo, Ill. | 74. W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 11. M. Yoruloglu, Ga. | 75. D. Cotton, S. Diego |
| 12. D. Holeman, Ore. | 76. L. Do, Mich. |
| 13. W. Mindel, Metro. | 77. G. Christensen, Cap. |
| 14. E. Mufel, Metro. | 78. A. Funk, W. Wash. |
| 15. A. Feldman, C. Penn. | 79. J. Socolof, N.J. |
| 16. A. Quattrocchi, WNY | 80. R. Pettit, Ind. |
| 17. I. Madrid, Mich. | 81. B. Dowling, Go. Cst. |
| 18. S. Gillette, Ill. | 82. J. Jackson, C. Cal. |
| 19. A. Kaliouby, N. Eng. | 83. E. Butz, Colo. |
| 20. T. Cho, Huds-Berk. | 84. S. Gilbert, N. Tex. |
| 21. B. Schicker, N.J. | 85. M. Jones, Ky. |
| 22. A. Goldstein, Mich. | 86. N. Jamilla, C. Fla. |
| 23. J. O'Neill, N. Eng. | 87. S. Kline, Minn. |
| 24. T. Gargiulo, C. Cal. | 88. B. Ratliff, Go. Cst. |
| 25. J. Begue, N.J. | 89. M. Zamansky, Metro. |
| 26. A. Renk, Wisc. | 90. D. Weidner, Hrsbrg. |
| 27. T. Guerra, Colo. | 91. D. Pitzel, La. |
| 28. M. Ellingson, Ga. | 92T P. Gracy, Tenn. |
| 29. P. Ciemins, N. Oh. | 92T D. Kurfhage, N. Tex. |
| 30. F. Chut, N. Car. | 94. P. Nagai, S. Cal. |
| 31. D. Domicic, W. Pa. | 95. B. Utian, N. Oh. |
| 32. D. Kinhan, Ore. | 96. B. Bielicki, Or. Cst. |
| 33. T. Sadruddin, Ore. | 97. W. Derrick, N. Oh. |
| 34T A. Weber, L.I. | 98. D. Merril, La. |
| 34T O. Foellmer, Conn. | 99. R. Jarred, La. |
| 36. J. Adachi, Metro. | 100T B. McMillen, Ind. |
| 37. C. Kelly, Minn. | 100T J. Proud, Ky. |
| 38. C. O'Loughlin, S. Cal. | 102T P. Higgs-C., Ariz. |
| 39. B. Atkins, Metro. | 102T D. Korschun, N. Oh. |
| 40. J. Delisle, Ill. | 104. D. Barnhizer, N. Oh. |
| 41. J. Foster, Metro. | 105. M. Sanders, L.I. |
| 42. S. Cockerham, Okla. | 106. R. Latzsch, Ga. |
| 43. D. Guntermann, Ind. | 107. J. Haddock, S. Jer. |
| 44. M. Yu, C. Cal. | 108. M. Weidner, Hrsbrg. |
| 45. C. Gillen, C. Cal. | 109. T. Donald, Ala. |
| 46. A. Halpern, Phila. | 110. J. Brueggeman, N. Oh. |
| 47. B. Cellier, WPenn. | 111. M. Moore, Cap. |
| 48. A. Garcia, C. Cal. | |
| 49. J. Meusel, L.I. | |
| 50. C. Edwards, Phila. | |

U-20 Men's Sabre (65)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. R. Cottingham, N.J. | 3. A. Kogi |
| 2. K. Small, N. Cal. | 4. Y. Tare' |
| | 5. K. Stou |
| | 6. P. Cier |
| | 7. N. Faro |
| | 8. C. Owe |
| | 9. G. Ross |
| | 10. T. Byrnu |
| | 11. P. Cox, |
| | 12. J. Bodni |
| | 13. J. Toom |
| | 14. JY Woc |
| | 15. K. McC |
| | 16. A. Gall |
| | 17. A. Baxt |
| | 18. J. McNT |
| | 19. C. Reoh |
| | 20. R. Kamj |
| | 21T R. Flynn |
| | 21T D. Stoll |
| | 23T M. Crai |
| | 23T D. War |
| | 25. Yiamou |
| | 26. J. Hathv |
| | 27. D. Manc |
| | 28. F. Scara |
| | 29. Z. Szeg |
| | 30. R. Pettit |
| | 31T A. Ren |
| | 31T D. Lieb |
| | 33T M. Dos |
| | 33T P. Grac |
| | 35. P. Pottir |
| | 36. D. Cotic |
| | 37. W. Thor |
| | 38. J. Kraso |
| | 39. F. MacK |
| | 40. R. Latzs |
| | 41. E. Gord |
| | 42. J. O'Nei |
| | 43. R. Melle |
| | 44. W. Iban |
| | 45T J. Knoll |
| | 45T C. Ewan |
| | 47T D. Coff |
| | 47T S. Grou |
| | 49. R. Collir |
| | 50. M. Lybr |
| | 51. M. Motz |
| | 52. J. Weber |
| | 53. G. Golki |
| | 54T M. Kim, |
| | 54T S. Bolto |
| | 56. M. Jones |
| | 57. N. Rios, |
| | 58. C. Chris |
| | 59. W. Coax |
| | 60. B. Bielic |
| | 61. P. Mano; |
| | 62. R. Ruelai |
| | 63. M. Baker |
| | 65. W. Derri |

U-20 Men's Epee (78)

1. M. Phillips, Minn.
2. C. Melcher, Metro.
3. K. Hunter, N. Oh.
4. A. Randolph, N.J.
5. J. Normile, N. Oh.
6. J. Socolof, N.J.
7. C. Block, N. Cal.
8. M. Caggiano, N. Eng.
9. A. Baxter, Phila.
10. A. Smithline, S. Cal.
11. J.S. Orvos, N.J.
12. I. Schenck, N.J.
13. W. Wheeler, N. Oh.
14. T. Griffee, Ind.
15. D. Horn, Or. Cst.
16. R. Benitez, Colo.
17. R. McNutt, Colo.
18. J. O'Neill, N. Eng.
19. Jn. Orvos, N.J.
20. L. Murk, C. CAL.
21. C. O'Loughlin, S. Cal.
22. J. Marsh, N.J.
23. J. Burg, Wisc.
24. D. Blake, N. Eng.
25. S. Kline, Minn.
26. W. Wharton, C. Penn.
27. M. Arnaud, C. Fla.
28. P. Edwards, Colo.
29. H. Trieu, N. Cal.
- 30T B. Young, Wsch.
- 30T M. Wong, Wisc.
32. J. Hill, Mich.
- 33T S. Dagg, Hrsbrg.
- 33T B. Wilkie, Ind.
- 35T M. Fischer, W. Penn.
- 35T E. Anderson, N. Car.
37. A. Halpern, Phila.
38. G. Tobias, Minn.
39. G. Price, Colum.
40. T. Gargiulo, C. Cal.
41. A. Wormack, Cap.
42. M. Yurukoglu, Ga.
43. D. Brett-M., Va.
44. M. Hordmann, Va.
- 45T S. Pacyna, Ky.
- 45TN Jamilla, C. Fla.
47. M. Jones, Ky.
48. A. Barros, Ill.
49. R. Jarred, La.
50. D. Coffey, Okla.
51. D. Logan, La.
52. J. Knoll, Hrsbrg.
53. P. Farquhar, W. Penn.
54. B. Pool, Ind.
55. M. Ellingson, Ga.
56. K. Song, Ill.
57. J. Gross, N. Tex.
58. J. Bishop, Ill.
59. D. Higgins, Colum.
60. S. Williams, Ore.
61. T. Thomas, S. Tex.
62. M. Gottlieb, L.I.
63. M. Boydston, N. Tex.
64. T. Johnson, Minn.
65. J. Livings, Gu. Cst.
66. C. Gales, Metro.
67. J. Foster, Metro.
68. D. Korschun, N. Oh.
69. B. Hagerty, Minn.

70. D. Barnhizer, N. Oh.
71. G. Christensen, Cap.
72. T. Donald, Ala.
73. K. Abel, Ore.
74. J. Haddock, S. Jer.
75. B. Utian, N. Oh.
76. J. Bruegeman, N. Oh.
- 77T M. Stough, Okla.
- 77T A. Weintraub, Mich.

U-16 Women's Foil (44)

1. S. Harutunian, Conn.
2. TL Moy, Metro.
3. A. Batson, Va.
4. L Posthumus, C. Cal.
5. K. Kowalski, GulCst.
6. M. Jones, N. Oh.
7. S. Isenberg, N. Eng.
8. J. Posthumus, C. Cal.
9. P. Fox, GulCst.
10. J. Hill, Ore.
11. S. Turner, S. Cal.
12. T. Goodinght, Ore.
13. R. Grant, Ind.
14. V. Wu, N. Eng.
15. J. Carcich, Cap.
16. LD Burchick, N.J.
17. J. O'Dea, L.I.
18. J. Rossman, L.I.
19. S. Lenyard, N. Oh.
20. S. Murphy, N.J.
21. K. Campbell, Ga.
22. B. Schasberger, Met.
23. E. Greenman, Metro.
24. L. Stone, Md.
25. K. Hayes, C. Cal.
26. L. Cassis, Mich.
27. L. Betchikal, N. Oh.
28. D. Cipriani, N.J.
29. M. Erickson, Minn.
30. A. Adler, Ore.
- 31T S. Korschun, N. Oh.
- 31T K. Atwater, N. Eng.
33. J. Tobia, N.J.
- 34T C. Roeder, La.
- 34T S. Puyear, Va.
36. S. Kellogg, Mich.
37. K. Ford, Cap.
38. C. Mabry, La.
39. L. Honig, Colo.
40. T. Pearson, Minn.
41. E. Whitlow, N. Oh.
- 42T H. McLay, C. Fla.
- 42TT Marino, GoCst.
44. I. Go, N. Oh.
45. A. Fox, Ill.

U-16 Men's Foil (70)

1. M. Yurukoglu, Ga.
2. B. Atkins, Metro.
3. A. Weber, L.I.
4. J. Huntenbach, Metro.
5. M. Ellingson, Ga.
6. G. Schicker, N.J.
7. D. Krough, Ore.
8. S. Thompson, S. Cal.
9. T. Nynas, Minn.
10. A. Chvany, N. Eng.
11. S. Flores, C. Cal.
12. J. Mattio, N.J.
13. D. Bases, Metro.
14. R. McLay, C. Fla.

15. J. Jackson, C. Cal.
16. B. McMillen., Ind.
17. D. Schmeidek, C. Cal.
- 18T T. Mroczek, Minn.
- 18T N. Bravin, S. Cal.
20. B. Ratliff, Go. Cst.
21. J. Maggio, Metro.
22. B. Robinson, S. Cal.
23. R. Clark, C. Fla.
24. C. Booth, N. Tex.
25. D. Saef, N. Eng.
26. C. Reuter, Cap.
27. C. Okumura, Mich.
28. T. Weems, Va.
29. A. Glasgow, Ill.
30. B. Siebenlist, N.J.
31. P. Raatz, Ga.
- 32T K. Abel, Ore.
- 32T B. Deazley, Ore.
34. C. Neimeyer, Minn.
35. A. Simon, WNY
36. D. Charlick, N. Oh.
37. M. Cutler, Minn.
38. B. Walker, Hrsbrg.
39. B. Dowling, Go. Cst.
40. P. Leary, N.J.
41. D. Barnhizer, N. Oh.
42. M. Madi, Ill.
43. S. Persell, Metro.
44. S. Lingfelder, Ind.
45. R. Felts, Tenn.
- 46T M. Weidner, Hrsbrg.
- 46T M. Frupp, Va.
- 48T P. Higgs-C., Ariz.
- 48T M. Owen, N. Oh.
50. J. Lippman, Cap.
51. B. Charoonsmith, Ind.
52. A. Aninoff, Conn.
53. T. Morrison, Md.
54. M. George, S. Oh.
55. S. McLaughlin, W. Wa.
56. M. Collett, Ill.
57. F. Osborn, Mich.
58. G. Paye, Md.
59. T. Donald, Ala.
60. C. Smith, La.
61. M. Dupuy, N. Oh.
62. C. Evans, W. Penn.
63. J. Anderson, N. Oh.
64. J. Burmeister, N. Oh.
65. K. Hawkins, N. Tex.
66. N. Grimes, Ky.
67. A. Lambright, N. Tex.
68. D. Messenger, N. Oh.
69. C. Chaput, GuCst.
70. E. Makela, N. Oh.

U-16 Men's Epee (35)

1. S. Thompson, S. Cal.
2. P. Smith, C. Cal.
3. D. Horn, S. Cal.
4. M. Owen, N. Oh.
5. R. Remer, N.J.
6. J. Gorzowski, Ill.
7. T. Nyas, Minn.
8. A. Chvany, N. Eng.
9. K. Abie, Ore.
10. S. Lingenfelter, Ind.
11. K. Gordon, N.J.
12. D. Logan, La.
13. C. Reuter, Cap.

14. D. Norman, La.
15. D. Krough, Ore.
16. C. Donald, Ala.
17. B. Walker, Hrsbrg.
18. I. Held, Md.
19. D. Schmeidek, C. Cal.
20. K. Hawkins, N. Tex.
21. C. Swope, Minn.
22. J. Ropes, Mich.
- 23T J. Smith, Wisc.
- 23T C. Burk, N. Eng.
25. E. Bussinger, N.J.
26. M. DeCapitec, Mich.
27. B. Dowling, GoCst.
28. D. Messenger, N. Oh.
29. R. Clark, C. Fla.
30. M. Anderson, N. Oh.
31. R. Felts, Tenn.
32. J. Anderson, N. Oh.
33. J. Brueggeman, N. Oh.
34. D. Charlick, N. Oh.
35. P. Higgs-C., Ariz.

U-16 Men's Sabre (34)

1. L. D'Amico, C. Cal.
2. P. Kane, N.J.
3. M. Adams, N.J.
4. C. Evans, W. Penn.
5. M. Graff, C. Cal.
6. S. Siegel, Metro.
7. E. Reed, Hrsbrg.
8. J. Maggio, Metro.
9. F. Osborn, Mich.
10. B. McMillen, Ind.
11. R. Martin, N. Tex.
12. R. McLay, C. Fla.
13. R. Winkworth, Mich.
14. J. Herman, Ind.
15. B. Charoonsmith, Ind.
16. D. Brett-M., Go Cst.
17. S. Dietz, N. Tex.
- 18T G. Golkin, S. Cal.
- 18T J. De Shazo, S. Cal.
20. C. Reuter, Cap.
21. C. Rhodes, Hrsbrg.
22. N. Grimes, Ky.
23. E. Kroeton, Minn.
24. P. Higgs-C., Ariz.
25. M. Baker, N. Oh.
26. R. Clark, C. Fla.
27. M. Anderson, N. Oh.
28. T. Hankins, Ore.
29. M. Dupuy, N. Oh.
30. W. Derrick, N. Oh.
31. M. Cutler, Minn.
32. J. Carlino, N. Oh.
33. W. Coaxum, N. Oh.
34. C. Chaput, GulCst.

Our 1985 Jr. World Chamionships Team

Women's Foil

- Caitlin Bilodeaux
Mary Jane O'Neill
Jessica Yu
(alternates)
Molly Sullivan
Gail Rossman
Janice Hynes

Mens Epee

- Kevin Hunter
Wayne Wharton
James O'Neill
(alternates)
Miles Phillips
Charles Mächler
Jan Normile

Cadre:

- Chief of Mission: Chaba Pallaghy
Manager: Nancy Anderson
Coaches: Yves Auriol, George Kolombatovich
Armorer: Ted Li, (Asst.) Robert Van der Wege

Men's Foil

- Wilbur Wheeler
Charles Higgs-C.
Marc Kent
(alternates)
Jeffrey Burg
Michael Naranjo
Derek Holeman

Mens Sabre

- Robert Cottingham
Chris Owen
Attila Kogler
(alternates)
Kevin Small
Devin Stautermire
Peter Clemis
Nicholas Taroulja

1985 USFA Nat'l C

Women's Foil (53)

1. J. Angelakis, Penn. St.
2. M.J. O'Neill, U. Penn.
3. C. Bilodeaux, Columbia
4. C. Richter, Ohio St.
5. M. Sullivan, ND
6. L. Piazza, Columbia
7. M. Wichick, Temple
8. R. Hayes, Temple
9. G. Rossman, U. Penn.
10. M. Madon, Columbia
11. T. Moss, U. Penn.
12. C. Hovanyi, Ohio St.
13. C. Murphy, Temple
14. L. Caroleho, Oregon
15. O. Schmidt, Wm & M.
16. A. Frost, Penn St.

Women's

1. U. Pe
2. Colur
3. Temp
4. Penn
5. Norte
6. Wm.
7. Ohio
8. M.I.T
9. U.N.C
10. St. M.
11. N.C.!
12. Corne

Men's Epee (44)

1. M. Gostigan, ND
2. S. Echols, UNC
3. K. Bunn, UNC
4. A. Quaroni, ND
5. C. Sherpe, ND
6. B. St. Clair, ND
7. R. Carodeno, JnsHop
8. C. Worrell, U. Penn.
9. C. Hill, Ohio St.
10. A. Stein, Penn. St.
11. A. Williams, MIT
12. S. Lane, NC St.
13. J. Deutsch, U. Penn.
14. B. Evans, Cornell
15. J. Deas, U. Penn.
16. T. Cook, JnsHop

Epee Team

1. Notre I
2. U.N.C
3. Penn.
4. Johns F
5. N.C. St
6. Penn. E
7. M.I.T.
8. Northw
9. Cornell
10. Ohio St
11. Haverfo

Men's Foil (57)

1. C. Higgs-C., ND
2. S. Sabhorwahi, OSU
3. R. Holtz, MIT
4. A. Feldman, Penn. St.
5. M. Vandervelden, ND
6. M. Messer, MIT
7. A. Manoio, Ill.
8. D. Moreno, Ill.
9. L. Wilson, U. Penn.
10. W. Miadell, Colum.
11. A. Goldberg, JnsHop.
12. M. Griffin, U. Penn.
13. P. Barnett, Penn. St.
14. F. Choi, Temple
15. J. Levy, Harvard
16. L. Silverman, Temple

Men's Foil

1. M.I.T
2. Penn. S
3. Norte C
4. Penn.
5. Cornell
6. Colum
7. Illinois
8. U.N.C.
9. Ohio St
10. Johns H
11. N.C. St
12. Northw

Men's Sabre (48)

1. B. Cottingham, Colum.
2. T. Consoli, ND
3. D. Johnson, ND
4. J. Edwards, ND
5. D. Powell, U. Penn.
6. B. Keane, Penn. St.
7. D. Donadio, U. Penn.
8. J. Viveros, SJSt.
9. B. DeAngelo, Pr'ton.
10. S. Klein, U. Penn.
11. B. Capin, Penn. St.
12. M. Janis, ND
13. J. Duffie, U. Penn.
14. B. Bailey, Cornell
15. D. Blackman, Colum
16. G. Burcher, UNC

Sabre Team

1. Notre D
2. Columbi
3. Penn.
4. Penn Sta
5. Cornell
6. U.N.C.
7. Brandeis
8. Johns H
9. Ohio Sta
10. N.C. Sta
11. Haverfor
12. M.I.T.

U-16 Juniors Qualified for National Sports Festival

Men's Foil

- Murat Yurukoglu, Atl. F
Ben Atkins, Sant. NY

Women's Foil

- Suzy Harutunian, Yale
Tzu Ling Moy, NYFC

Men's Epee

- Spencer Thompson, Gasc.
Phillip Smith, Asgard

Men's Sabre

- Leonard D'Amico, Asgard
Phil Kane, VorHS, NJ

More Results

1984 Holiday Magic

Ocala, Fla. Dec. 29-30

Men's Foil (17)

1. D. Goodman, Unatt.
2. M. Carr, FIT
3. B. Karch, Bankuti

Men's Epee (12)

1. T. Stewart, Ocala FC
2. W. Cromer, Bankuti
3. B. Karch, Bankuti

Kadar Open

Dec. 15, 1984, Cleveland, Ohio

M. Kadar, Men's Sabre

1. W. Goering, FAM
 2. R. Lacatena, NW
 3. N. Kessler, FAM
- Z. Gombos Cup to R. Lacatena

A. Ruben Men's Epee

1. D. Moss, Tucson
 2. J. Birkel, Kadar
 3. C. Young, Unatt.
- A. Rubin Cup to L. Myricks

Women's Foil (10)

1. A. Klinger, Ore.
2. J. Roberts, For.F.
3. M. Adrian, Gr. L.

Women's Epee (9)

1. M. Adran, Gr. L.
2. A. Klinger, Ore.
3. S. Billings, Bankuti

F. Nagorney Women's Sabre

1. L. Burdick - H., W. MI
 2. P. Cowan, BGSU
 3. L. Lenhoff, Kadar
- H. James Cup to M. Schrolucke

I. Kadar Women's Epee

1. A. Reid, Halberstadt
 2. M. Schrolucke, BGSU
 3. P. Cowan, BGSU
- I. Kadar Cup to A. McBain-Ezzell