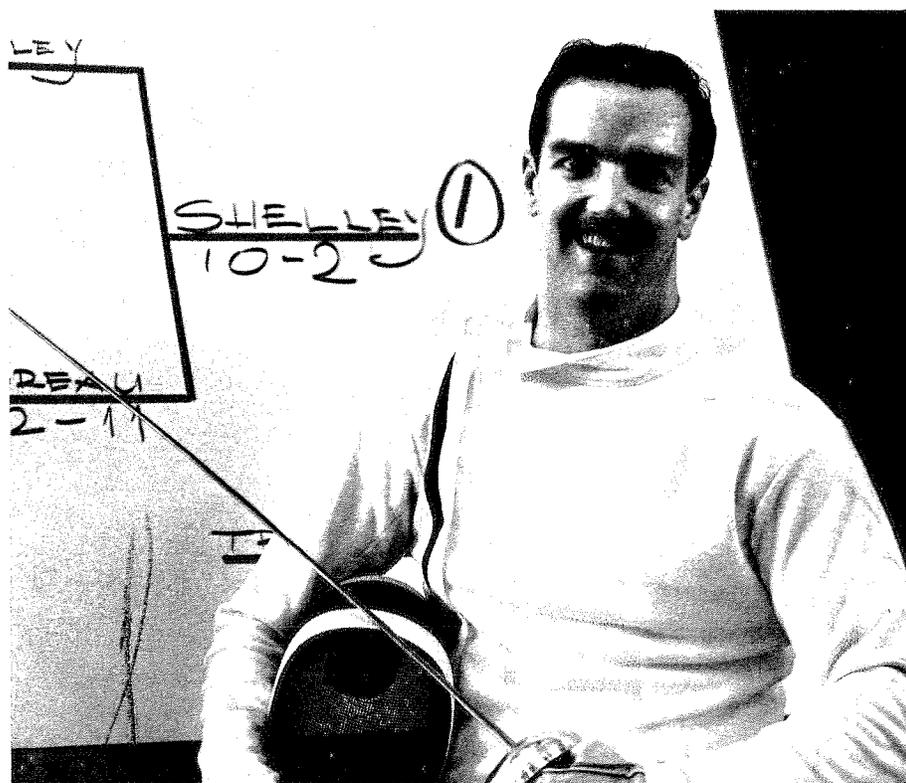
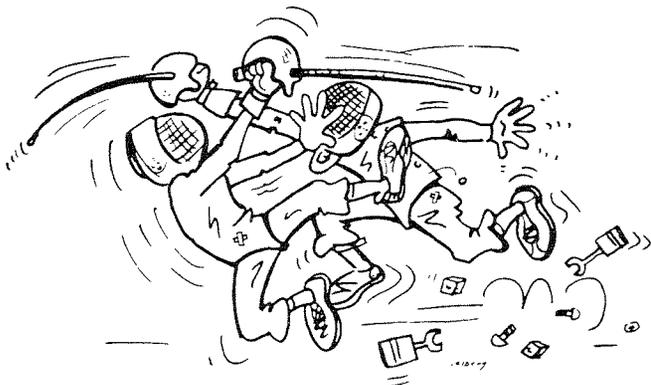


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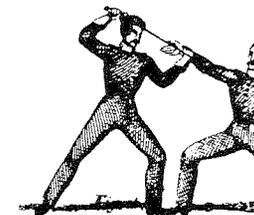
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SEP/OCT	AUG 10	OCT 1
NOV/DEC	OCT 10	DEC 1

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ON THE COVER

Lee Shelley has a right to be smiling aft
 over Jean Moreau during the U.S. Mo.
 National Circuit Event in San Anton
 by Hal Wells.

Editorial

In our efforts to "improve" our sport, we should give thought not only to media exposure and what we look like, but also to what actually goes on on the fencing strips. It is there that one finds the essence of our sport.

Although we do not agree with ESCRIME that foil fencing is faced with "permanent disintegration" if it continues to be practiced as it is done today, we concur that it needs some tightening of rules and their applications. ESCRIME, the official FIE publication, has given us permission to publish in its entirety its recent article on "Improving Foil Fencing," and thanks go to Phyllis Elliott for taking the time to translate it. The article reflects the thinking of important officials and fencers in France and thus should carry great weight among the movers and shakers of the European fencing community. We hope that it stirs up some action within our own national borders, for sloppy, casual directing and rude, offensive, uncontrolled actions on or off the strip need not be tolerated. Coaches and elite fencers should set the pace. It is sometimes amus-

ing and sometimes irritating to see how quickly our juniors imitate the good and bad manners of their elders.

We note with regret that, with its last (March/April 1985) issue, ESCRIME is temporarily suspending publication for lack of sufficient funding. Originally established in 1881, this excellent fencing magazine has been in its present form since 1977. We empathize with its predicament and we are sure that, like the phoenix, it will emerge in spectacular shape from its present difficulties.

We commend to your attention several articles on directing: by George Kolombatovich, a co-chair of our Directors' Commission; by Fred Rhodes, our USFA Secretary; and by Marlowe Hood, a new contributor.

Another new contributor, and an enthusiast, one, is our "special correspondent," Brooke Makler, who has been sending us welcome information and results from Paris.

MTH

—by Lewis Siegel

You've been hearing a lot about media and public relations in this column and what the USFA is trying to do to publicize fencing on the national, divisional and local levels. For those efforts to have meaningful effect, the clubs and divisions have to be ready to greet and encourage those members of the public who show an interest in fencing or happen to drop in to a club or divisional tournament.

What happens at your club or division meet when a non-friend, non-fencer stops in? At the moment he or she walks in the door he is looking forward to finding out about fencing. What do you do to encourage that interest?

Although fencing as a sport is not well known to the public, it has a very positive image. Mention fencing to someone not involved in the sport and invariably they have one of two reactions — that it's a terribly thrilling sport (with a mental picture of Errol Flynn); or that it's such a graceful sport. While competitive and recreational fencing involve a lot of hard work and may not be as glamorous as much of the public imagines, it is fun to fence and compete, and fencers are a good group of people to be around anywhere in the world.

If we want fencing to grow, we all have to take an active part in making visitors welcome at clubs and tournaments. Despite the initial positive image, the visitor will be confused and turned-off unless fencers: 1) be friendly; 2) explain what is going on; and 3) share their enthusiasm for the sport. Our sport is fun and exciting, but

it is amazingly confusing time spectator. Even if a not understand everything going on (and who could do that), if he or she senses just a little excitement, they will walk away with a positive image of fencing.

Leaving a visitor alone and rude, it hurts fencing many times over. The visitor who goes away confused and will spread the word about fencing to his or her friends. However, if a fencer, or even a number of fencers, help a visitor understand the sport or get interested, it will really pay off. Whether or not that person becomes a fencer, they are sure to brag to their friends about what a interesting sport fencing is. If five of the persons that a fencer with becomes involved, the number of spectators would grow tenfold.

Media coverage will only come if the fencer is in the door. Each fencer must take his or her responsibility to be involved in the sport. Each fencer's public relations representative should be doing this.

For those of you who want to become more involved in the public relations aspect of fencing, there are excellent booklets written by Hoornestra which are available for charge by writing the USFA office in Colorado Springs. We hope you help your club and spread the right kind of word about fencing.

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The Fencing Post



Letters To The Editor

I wish to express my thanks for the articles in memory of my brother, Edward F. Lucia. They were touching reminders of associations that Eddie held in highest regard.

In particular, I also wish to acknowledge with great appreciation to the U.S. Fencing Association the establishment of the "Edward F. Lucia Memorial Trophy." This is a singular honor which will perpetuate my brother's devotion to his profession and to the continuous recognition and growth of American fencers.

*Norman R. Lucia,
Lt. Colonel, USAF, Ret.*

More on Computers

By utilizing the capabilities of the personal computer and the computer information services — such as CompuServe — the sport of fencing would greatly benefit. USFA, their divisions, clubs, and even individual fencers could hold "realtime" conferences, settle disputes, and locate desperately needed equipment. It might even go as far as to attract new and veteran fencers.

CompuServe already carries Special Interest Groups (SIG's) in other sports such as golf, skiing, and could easily allow fencing to go "on line." Already, one can call up the USER DIRECTORY and enter FENCING under INTERESTS; and come up with a whole list of fencers! Along with their names and cities come a USER I.D. #, which is a kind of "phone number," with which one can send an "electronic" letter at the flick of a button.

Other companies are also using CompuServe to sell their wares, so even current advertisers of AF magazine could increase their sales by offering their products on CompuServe.

It might also give fencers like me, who are out in the middle of nowhere, direct access to people, like George Kolombatovich, for advice or training tips.

Michael Bailey, CompuServe #71006.11

High School Fencing

A recent report in *American Fencing* detailed the ambitious plans that have been developed to increase both the quantity and quality of fencing at the "grass roots" level. It would appear that central to the success of this effort is an increased effort with our junior fencers. One source of fencers at this age level is the high school fencing programs that already exist.

The efforts being put forth are clearly well-intentioned. Why, then, does the U.S.F.A., through committees involved in these programs, act (from the perspective of the grass roots coach) in a manner that is patronizing, condescending, and high-handed? For this is what I perceive as the U.S.F.A.'s attitude toward fencing at the high school level and toward high school fencing coaches.

I have been fortunate enough to have "elite" junior fencers begin their careers in my program. My school district and its Athletic Director have been generous in their support. Having fencers that the U.S.F.A. might consider to be elite is for them a pleasant but relatively unimportant side effect of having a fencing team. The fact is that for a variety of reasons, the reality of high school coaching is very different from club or collegiate coaching. For example, according to New York State rules, I am not suppose to have *any* coaching contact with my fencers before the third week in November or after the close of the high school season in February. How, then, should coaches in my position react to a U.S.F.A. policy which now de-emphasizes the importance of the annual Junior Olympic Tournament and increases the significance of year-round circuit events? Why then, should my fencers aspire to elite status when they can just about manage to afford a trip to the J.O.'s? How do my fencers make it to the elite summer programs if they cannot fence in these tourna-

ments, the proposed competitions to "find" elite prospects, or do not have a "name" coach to promote their interests?

There may be reasonable answers to all my questions; the point is that other high school coaches and I are asking these questions *after* a program has already been promulgated. Wouldn't it have been reasonable to involve someone with high school coaching experience in the planning stages of these programs?

The opportunity for my fencers to compete in U.S.F.A. competition is one that my colleagues and I welcome. We try to encourage membership and participation in U.S.F.A. events. Many of us do so, however, primarily because we think it will increase our chances for success during the high school season. That is my first priority! I don't see myself as operating a "farm system" for a U.S.F.A elite program — and that is the thrust of the current program. Such development could, however, be the outcome of a well designed "grass roots" program which undertook to truly understand the problems and the potential of high school fencing in the United States.

*Jeff Wolfe, Coach Brentwood N.Y. High School
Girls Fencing Team*

Triplettes, Take a Bow

The Wild Horse Plains Fencing Club was the first Montana club to have fencers qualify for the Junior Olympics. Unfortunately, residence in the hinterlands made travel expenses prohibitive for our team. Consequently the Inland Empire Division was not represented at the J.O.s this year. Our division is geographically large, but small in numbers, particularly where junior members are concerned.

Though our fund raising efforts were not sufficient, one of the few bright spots along the way was help from Walter and Laura Triplette of Triplette Arms Co. Though I have never met them in person, their interest in helping our kids was such that they gave us special price breaks and found ways to save us money on our equipment. What

was more encouraging than the aspect were the friendly letters and conversations. They provided help on purchasing equipment and weapons.

When things looked discouraging, your goals insurmountable, Walter's letters and notes on inventory were hope and cheer. It is heart warming that people I've never met, thousands of miles away, care enough to help. Triplette's interest in our club beyond a profit motive, The encouragement is due to their interest in fencing and the fact that the Triplettes have been in my shoes before. My thanks to them.

Dave McElderly, Coach, V

Why the Nationals?

Why have the USFA National Championships moved to the schedule, you can find from the Junior Olympics (U-20) to the Olympics (over 20). There is a period of "being." Now you are young or old.

Actually, the whole idea of the Olympics has been lost. It was supposed to be somewhere for the 1st round fencers to turn to. It was to realize that it could be a life-time sport. It was to help stay in shape, after the competitive years were gone.

Please reexamine the events.

Evelyn Vozella, New E

Southeast Section Jr. Training Camp

The training camp for juniors is for August 3 to 7 at the Atlanta Fencing in Atlanta, Georgia. The camp is for any junior fencer, age 20 or younger, preference to Southeastern fencers if availability becomes tight. For information contact: Cathy Abramson, 150 Street, #24-P, Roswell, GA 300

**Send us your Results!
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Faced with the permanent disintegration in foil fencing, the F.F.E. (Federation Francaise d'Escrime) has decided to react, and at the request of its president, a commission was formed to determine the causes and to try to remedy them.

The national commission on arbitrage (C.N.A.), technical direction, and national trainers, as well as the principal protagonists, fencers of high level, were added to this commission, with Maitre Clery presiding.

For us, the report of this meeting forms the basis of themes for reflexion on the betterment of foil fencing and it seemed to us indispensable that we publish it. Certain predispositions in the report can be applied immediately since it is a question of simple respect for international rules: other necessitate a pronouncement by the F.I.E. The rest require better working conditions for the judges.

We hope that this text will constitute the basis for a vast amount of reflection on this subject, and will quickly lead to practical conclusions, because if we want foil fencing to survive it is indispensable that we improve the practice.

P. Vajda

Following a summation of the problem by Maitre Clery, M. Graizon raised the questions of particular concern to members of the C.N.A.:

I. The strict application of the rules — Cases that are difficult to judge.

II. The setting and environment of the director.

I. Difficult Cases

Overwhelming the framework established by the rules and conventions, new "habits" are adopted by fencers in ever-increasing numbers, tolerated by lax or incompetent officials, not corrected by the instructors, and exploited more and more by the trainers; these habits make directing more and more difficult and make any evaluation of irregularities almost impossible.

Figuring among cases of this type on all levels of competition are:

- running;
- substitution of invalid target (rear arm, mask) for the valid surface;
- deliberate corps-a-corps to avoid a riposte;
- the ambiguous problem of simultaneous actions;
- further, a type of violation of Article 28, whose provisions are, however, considered fundamental in the "Rules for Competitions";
- finally, on an ethical plane, more discernment and greater strictness is desired with all kinds of collusions, frauds that the rules penalize only by

warning, as well as the introduction into said rules of the notion of non combativity (which exists in other combat sports) in order to avoid repetition of the Borrmann-Mazzoni incident in the 1983 world championships.

In the cases cited above, the opinion and proposals of the directors' commission and the commission for the improvement of foil fencing are the following:

- During a seminar on sabre directing, in Rome, in November, 1983, it was specified: "running is only a displacement." This position seems in contradiction with the forbidding of "the running attack with loss of balance" that figures in Article 28. An explanation, even a different wording of this text, seems indispensable for the good understanding of this restriction.
- The substitution of invalid surfaces for valid surfaces, the use of more or less regular avoidance (esquive), or of contortions, are employed by many fencers to reduce as much as possible the target offered to the opponent. Now we have come to the extension of this "technique" to the offensive. The head that leans on the chest in the execution of the attack should be considered in the same way as the unarmed hand that covers the target and judged in the same way.

The obligation to "keep the weapon in front of the frontal plane of the body," and the forbidding of "changing guard" following an attack, which most of the time pulls the rear arm in front of the chest while the offender makes multiple "reprises," should make an end to the sort of "garbage fencing" one currently sees too often.

- On the problem of the bent arm, the ambiguity that makes judging delicate comes from the distinction, often difficult to establish, between an "extending" and an "extended" arm. In playing with these words, all kinds of interpretations are possible. It is therefore proposed that in Article 233-3, the accent be particularly placed on the obligation to have the arm completely extended, the point threatening, during the displacement that precedes (or accompanies) an attack.

Another case of the same problem is that of an attack and a counter-attack, both of them executed with bent arm; both actions being nullified by faulty technical execution, the application of Article 237-3 is proposed.

- Actions on the blade. National trainers and fencers deplore the fact that, more and more, the habit is spreading of counter attacking into the

attacking fencer's beat, since certain officials of inferior competency treat this action like a parry-riposte.

The rules should specify that, in a phrase d'armes of this type, the attacker's beat should be followed by a distinct beat on the part of the attacked fencer before the riposte. If the shock of the two blades is confused in one single beat, the right-of-way should be awarded to the fencer who attacked.

- Another problem is that which concerns the attack on the extended arm (ref. art. 233-a 6). There is an objection that the return (le renvoi) (1) seems ignored by directors who, most often, systematically give the advantage to the fencer who as "found" the blade, even if he has only "brushed" it (and not "deflected" it as specified by the rules and the return on p. 38). The commission asks that the return (1) be henceforth incorporated in the text of paragraph 237-1, so that the attention of the directors will be attracted to this point.

- Deliberate corps-a-corps. This irregularity is, practically, never penalized — which is why it spreads further. It allows the instigators to "block" the phrase d'armes, to paralyze — or at least to hinder — the response of the fencer who correctly has upheld the opposing action.

The concept of corps-a-corps is not the same for foil as for epee. It is one of the essential differences between the two weapons, which obliges the foil fencer to keep his distance after the attack, and to accept the phrase d'armes. It is therefore a matter of knowing if this convention is to be maintained or abolished. In drawing attention to the fact that foil cannot be a "free" weapon like epee, if it is abolished, or if its conventions are no longer respected, foil is no longer possible.

- Simultaneous actions. Less frequent in foil than in sabre, nonetheless all the observations that were made on the subject at the seminar on sabre judging in Rome can be applied.

- Combat infractions. Two proposals received the support of the commissions:

(a) Elimination of the warning for combat infractions in favor of immediate penalty. In effect, the infraction carries a direct prejudice toward its victim; this wrong should be redressed at once. Active fencers have indicated that they feel that certain foilists indulge in a veritable exploitation of the reactions — or lack of reactions — of the director. This practice is blatantly unsportsmanlike.

(b) The extension of the role of the asking them in the future to signa with red cards) all the faults they can perfectly well escape the notator, he not having a particular gift course, the penalty to be pronounced main the province of the director, could not avoid it.

This modification of condition would demolish in one blow the secondary role, an epithet with which are currently gratified.

- In the enumeration of disputed following case was brought up seems to disconcert the officials: the decision to be rendered after phrase d'armes: attack, parry riposte, remise of of riposte.

It is evident that, if this phrase is not broken in time, the decision of the attacking fencer. But it can ask the attacker bends his arm before (which is not exactly a remise, but time lost in this way can, in this decision of "simultaneous" action which would be rendered in due time to the director.

- Article 28-1, entitled "method," seems to be often ignored, as much by the majority of fencers. It must be presented in a clearer, but above all, more precise way.

At what point, in effect, can or should it be "disorderly," "violent," "abnormal," "immoral," "dishonest," "uncourteous" the displacements "abnormal," "immoral," "dishonest," "uncourteous" moment does the combat lose its "courtesy" and "loyalty"? One sees in the history of fencing competition examples of penalties (for these various could be cited as examples for the director who continue to transform mask, into projectiles when the decision is made. And no one shows any surprise indeed wonder what the director's good for . . . And would it be too much to expect a permanent representative of the technique to be on the floor in full capacity, able to intervene immediately in the case of an incident which interrupts the discipline which must reign in the arena. Certainly, the president of jury has the duty to watch the evolution of the match over which

ing, all the same, another person is needed who is expert, competent, and present to settle the disagreeable and deplorable incidents which can occur off the pistes.

To close this chapter, the eventual implementation of the different points just presented could be realized in the following way, on a national level:

- by means of a bulletin of communication;
- by instructions given to the judges and to the C.R.A.;
- through a meeting of a few minutes' duration at the beginning of the competitions with a view to recall the important points;
- perhaps also in the framework of an action by the C.T.R. together with the teachers of the Leagues, so that their cooperation in the domain of pedagogy is assured.

II. Work area and environment of the judge.

With the exception of the finals of major tournaments, the fencing official is subjected to a close confusion unknown in any other sport. From the fact of his isolation, he is also an easy person to criticize.

His task and his effectiveness are forcibly in-

fluenced by a number of factors:

- the good, or bad, physical layout of the tournament;
- its length, when there are a great number of fencers and an insufficient number of officials;
- eventually, the unfolding, more or less well organized, of the formula employed.

It is therefore necessary to be aware that it is impossible to demand a good rendering from a judge in bad working conditions.

The C.N.A. has drawn up a list of points whose realization seems indispensable, if one wishes directing to take place in normal conditions:

- **Retreating space.**

Just as fencers make use of a marked and standardized area of combat, the judge, too, should have use of sufficient space and backing-up room to correctly follow the combat and the signals of the box. The ground where he moves must be entirely free of material and of unofficial personnel.

This presupposes that the organizers have previously established an arrangement of the platform and of the pistes which takes into account the moving space needed by the judges.

It is surprising that this important problem is not even raised by the international rules; it is time to fill the gap!

- **Signals.**

The frequent disparity of the machines used, and their often questionable quality, can be at the root of errors in judging.

The absence of "repeater lights" also constitutes a handicap for a bout director. Other than the fact that this device visibly establishes the "materiality" of hits exchanged, its absence is also probably one of the reasons that incites spectators and interested persons to come as close to the pistes as possible, and to encroach upon the judges' territory.

The piste itself must be, legally and visibly, marked out; it is not always so.

The presence on each piste of a timekeeper and scorekeeper helps ensure the speedy progress of the bouts and the reliability of the scores; it frees the judge from concern with auxiliary tasks that require only elementary competence.

- **The Directoire Technique.**

The principal (not to say essential) mission of the directoire technique is the "strict but complete organization of the events and the obligation to see that the rules are adhered to." (Art. 505d) This demands, on the part of those who comprise it, a permanent presence on the competition site, and a speedy and competent intervention in case of incidents or disputes.

One notices unfortunately too often the lack of consistency and of rapidity in taking positions by the members of this body. Its standard backing of the presidents of jury is also lamented, particularly in light of teams or delegations, who more and more claim to "choose" their directors and to "reject" others. A provision to end such exigencies, which are unacceptable on the sporting level, would be appropriate.

- **Rhythm of judging.**

It is impossible for a combat director to judge several hours at a stretch without being granted any breaks. No other sport demands as much from its officials as fencing. The two articles devoted to this (Art. 3 and 53) define his "multiple functions," but do not specify his working conditions, nor the consideration he is entitled to expect in the function which he exercises.

This is another gap in the rules which must be remedied, if only by obliging the fencers to show mark of respect at the end of the bout, as is done by participants in other combat sports.

Conclusion

The importance of judging with conventional weapons is so obvious that today it seems indis-



A "discussion" between coaches at the staff photo.

pensable to reexamine it and to function.

Only the creation of an officiai levels, placing its members "abc favoring their cohesion and bring sions into accord, seems able to questioned authority for these pe

None of the 30 players and 50,00 a rugby match can broach the dign tion of the referee of the play. In fe at all (fencer, coach, team captian) match (by rejecting an official), du (by protesting his decisions), and (by repudiating him), take it awa who is practically isolated and fi port. Regrettable usages currently ing which must be eliminated befo They do the greatest wrong to fer

We wish the national and intern to be aware of this and to consid necessary reforms. In this work (the official director has an essent mental role to play.

President of the Commission on Graizon:

President of the Commission for the I Foil Fencing: R. Clery;

The following took part in this meetin 1984: Messrs. Clery, Ed. Mercier,

The D.T.N. (Directoire Technique N Oprendek; the E.N. (National Train

lat, H. Leseur, B. Talvard;

Members of the C.A.A.: Graizon (Pr nefoy, Brouquier, Tabarant, Vajde Fencers: Messrs. Benoit, Groc, Hu Omnes, Plasterie, Royer.

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What is a "1" President of Jury?

by George Kolombatovich

Why is one president rated a "1" and another a "5"? What makes one president better than another? The difference between presidents comes down to five main factors:

A "1" president 1) makes few mistakes; 2) is consistent in interpretation of actions; 3) knows and applies the rules; 4) has the confidence of the fencers; and 5) allows good fencing.

This simply means that the "1" president is less fallible than the "5" president. Consistency! That is the key word.

Fencers will more likely get the correct call from the "1" president. The fencers are allowed to "fence" with the "1" president presiding. What is called a beat attack one time will not become a parry riposte the next time.

As one of our present better foil presidents was developing, the top competitors commented that this president did not recognize a slow attack. Yet they frequently requested this president because (this will appear strange) the slow attack was *never* recognized. The fencers could fence. Yes, they could not make slow attacks since a fast counter attack would be called against them, but then neither could their opponents. The president was quite accurate on all other calls, so the fencers were willing to accept this failing.

Although fencers prefer a president who sees it all (at least most of the time) to a president who doesn't see a particular type of action, above all they prefer consistency over vacillation.

The best presidents "see" more of the actions than others. Why are there not more of them? It takes a lot of training and talent to be a top president and, in order to remain so, one must preside as often as possible over the best fencers. This necessitates travel — going to many *good* competitions. It necessitates a lot of individual effort and a substantial expenditure of time and money.

The "necessities" are similar to those required of a top competitor

An additional requirement for a president of *any* rating is honesty. No person who advocates or even condones any illegal act, such as throwing a bout to a clubmate, should ever be considered as president. Nor should any person who decides who "should" be the winner and then makes the calls to ensure the "desirable" winner be considered as president. The *only* factor that should matter in making a call is the perceived action.

Nationally rated presidents ("5" and up), who feel that they have undertaken sufficient training and that their talent is either innate or is sufficiently developed to merit an increase in rating, should write to the Fencing Officials Commission (FOC) for a practical examination. Ratings above "5" are awarded by a vote of the Executive Committee of the FOC after practical examination and sufficient exposure. The FOC is committed to the principal of each president's rating being commensurate with ability.

Any USFA member who would like to take the examination to become a "5" nationally rated president should send \$5.00 to the USFA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909. The "5" rating indicates the ability to preside at the first round of the National Championships. The candidate will receive a list of the examiners to be contacted, a booklet of study questions from which are culled the actual questions for the written test, and the FOC's publication "Information Booklet for Officials."

We do have *very good* presidents in the United States. Many knowledgeable American spectators left the 1984 Olympic with a strong conviction that our presidents are far better than had been thought. The image of the great European official was severely tarnished. Some of the European

presidents used in the Olympic finals were deemed not as good as most of the American presidents used in the Direct Eliminations of our Nationals. This "opinion" was reinforced in looking at the slow motion replay of the video tapes. The FOC is planning to make an instructional video tape for presidents from these tapes, a process which will take some time and money — and patience on the part of our USFA members.

by K.M. Grindle

As a newcomer to fencing, the most difficult challenge I've had to face is keeping all the jargon straight. (It's easier to do a patenando than to spell it.) Therefore, I've come up with a handy little reference guide for all beginners and any advanced fencers who need to brush up on their terminology.

On-Guard: The basic fencing posture achieved by twisting the weapon arm into

an unnatural position and cross spread-leg stance that even you find embarrassing.

Advance: To step cautiously to opponent.

Retreat: To run away from you with reckless abandon.

Lunge: Throw front leg forward. groin muscles experience exertion. Expert lungers are able to use the recoil action of these overextended muscles to pull them back to an on-guard immediately.

Beat Four Attack: A beat attack (knocks the opponent's foot away) on the Hack Begin Overreaction (HBSO).

Beat Six Attack: A beat attack (knocks opponent's blade centimeters of the strip) on the special note: The much more difficult Attack imbeds the opponent's blade on the floor.

contin.



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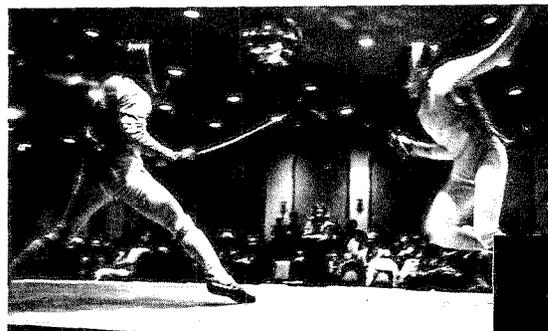
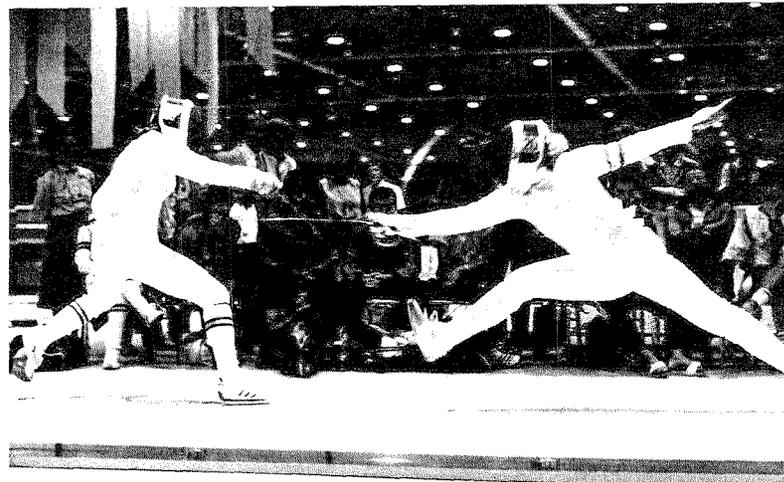
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At the D'Asaro Men's Foil finals in San Jose. Photo by Gordon Clark.

Laurence Moudaine (Fran Elisabeth Guzganu (Romanian) liminary round at the Los Angeles. Photo by Robert Mill



A tired Jean Moreau, U.S. Modern Pentathlon, cools down after placing second during the Pentathlon National Circuit Event. Photo by Hal Wells.

**From Our
Photo Files**

I would like to tell you about a situation which occurred earlier this month at a college fencing tournament in which I was presiding. I feel compelled to mention it because a nerve was struck in me — not just by the fencers specifically involved, but by fencers throughout the U.S.

During the course of a women's foil team match, a number of the members of one school's men's team, including at least one assistant coach, made comments which were, at the least, less than kind and in fact were derogatory and humiliating. These comments and gestures were in plain view of the other team and within the range of their hearing. As the President of Jury, I required that they cease and they did. However, the damage had already been done — to the opposing team's fencers, to the image of the offending team's athletes, and to fencing itself.

The sport of fencing has always been described to me as a gentleman's game, where courtesy to your opponent and to the officials was an integral part of the manner of combat. I believe this to be so, but of late I have become increasingly aware of an erosion of fundamental respect for the rules and conventions of our sport by competitors and coaches alike. Article 28 of the USFA rules states that, "All bouts or matches must . . . preserve the character of courteous and frank encounter." Yet, we have become a sport in which the referee may be publicly derided by the fencers, their coaches, or spectators and have no means of shelter or recourse. It is a sport in which consideration for one's "worthy adversary" is not merely ignored, but openly and freely mocked.

Any person who takes up a blade and steps on the strip has the right to be respected for the decision that he or she has made: to work and train and then place all of their talents and their weaknesses on public display. That basic respect for one's

opponent as a human being is being forgotten by today's fencers and it is a great loss.

Any referee who learns the rules and their proper application, who refines his or her skills, and who works long hours under less than ideal conditions deserves respect before, during, and after the bout. In a recent article in *Escrime Review* (the journal of the French Fencing Federation), my good friend Jacques Graizon, President of the Commission Nationale d'Arbitrage (their Fencing Official's Commission), noted that ours is the only combat sport in which the referee is not saluted after the match. What Jacques and I are seeing are merely slightly different aspects of the same degenerative disease within our sport — one which the FIE, USFA, USFCA, NCAA, et.al., will soon have to treat by means of the implementation of new rules of order and sportsmanship.

The behavior of those college fencers was rude to their hosts, obnoxious to onlookers, disrespectful of their opponents, and, in general, of an unsportsman nature. Their actions reflected poorly on their university and organization, left scars upon others' opinions of their school, and should not be tolerated by coaches, fencers, or officials. The Fencing Officials' Commission of the USFA must start to recognize this problem and remind its members that the job of President is not merely to be an arbiter of the phrase *d'armes* but of proper fencing and conduct.

We (and I include myself among the guilty) have, for too long, tolerated and tacitly accepted outrageous behavior both on and off the strip. The time has come to return to courtesy, to return to respect, and to return our sport to the gentlemanly contest that it was meant to be. It can be done without losing its fire, its excitement, or its competitiveness. At least I dearly hope so.

Notes From Paris

by Brooke Makler

Are reels becoming obsolete? Overhead wires on pulleys are used in place of reel boxes in many modern European clubs, as well as in several American clubs. The principal advantages are: 1) diminished breakdowns from entangled wires inside the case; 2) if a careless fencer unplugs his body cord and lets the spring recoil from the center of the piste, there are rarely unpleasant consequences with the "nude" wire set-up; 3) when the wire gets twisted, it is easily visible and corrected without delay.

The principal disadvantages are the cosmetic unsightliness of wire seemingly going everywhere, which reel boxes partially alleviate, and, in the case of a large competition with many pistes side by side and end to end, the maze of wires at ground level is increased to such an extent that crossing the room makes hop-scotch elementary. This problem has been addressed by placing small metal posts at either end of the piste or by attaching the system to the wall.

The wire system is held taut by a symbiotic relationship created by the adversaries. In the course of maintaining fencing dis-

tance, the system slides back; limits are exceeded by fleching opponent, disruption can occur the closed box system. Where there may have more length, the closed seems less destructive when opened.

The French also use anchors in the walls to secure the pistes; the pistes are NOT taped to the laid end to end are secured to and attached at opposite ends of providing a tight, flat surface that not slide. Whereas one won't safety of allowing such limited between pistes, consideration must the fact that major European tournaments rarely draw fewer than 250 € finish in time for people to return of Europe by Sunday night!



At the Los Angeles Olympics, President Reagan visited the Athletes' Village. Fencer Debbie Waples present him with a memento from all the athletes. Photo courtesy D.W.



Directing and "Right of Way"

by Marlowe Hood

Let's stop thinking of directing and fencing as separate activities and explore the relation between them. Most fencers/directors — these categories largely overlap in the U.S. — have at best a dim understanding of the interaction between the activities. Because modern foil and sabre are premised on a system of right of way, they are qualitatively different than the martial arts from which they evolved. Tournament fencing entails a three way relationship, not a dual one.

In determining priority, what should a director look for? At least three things; the interaction between fencers, the correctly executed attack, and intent.

The director must see the relationship between fencers, not simply their independent actions. Technique can be observed in isolation, but timing, by definition, depends on how opponents relate to one another. An example: A fencer objects to a decision which defines his action as a counter-attack by saying, "But my opponent didn't start the attack with the arm extending." The director will dismiss this observation as irrelevant (even if it is true) if, on the basis of timing, he can respond: "Your stop thrust was late." The extension of the arm is relevant only in relation to the timing of the counteraction; the question is, did the stop "arrive before the attacker began the final movement of the attack?" [article 236] If this seems obvious, reflect on the number of times you have heard fencer and director arguing at cross purposes, one talking about timing, the other about technical execution of the attack.

The rules do specify, however, that an attack must be "correctly executed" to gain right of way. [article 232] This is a technical matter, that is one that can be determined regardless of timing. An example: Fencer "A" executes a simple low line action, intending to disguise an attack as preparation and so draw out the opponent's counter-

attack. Still, the director may say to fencer "A": "Regardless of intent or timing, your attack was incorrectly executed," that is, the arm was not sufficiently extended or was not threatening a valid target. Again this may seem obvious. But many directors can't easily distinguish between technique and timing even in theory; it is little wonder then, that even more are confused on their interrelation in practice.

This brings us to a crucial point: there is no such thing as an objectively correctly executed attack or an objectively determined right of way. It is the opinion of the director which determines what constitutes an attack. We must speak, then, of a consensus or convention among fencers and directors concerning: (a) the range of action a director may describe as a "correctly executed attack", regardless of right of way; (b) the range within which a director may decide when an offensive action has priority over a counter-action. This, then, is the basic competence required of a director, to recognize the tacitly accepted range of ambiguity that is the province of director's "discretion". It is difficult enough to be accurate in this sense. But the truly excellent director eliminates this ambiguity by awarding priority *consistently*. Nothing is more disconcerting to the experienced fencer than a director who, even if he/she never strays from the parameters of this grey area, makes inconsistent judgments.

Thus there are two kinds of error a director can make. A poor director is likely to violate this consensus, to get it just plain wrong. Along with more experienced directors, he/she is also prone to the second kind of error — inconsistency — though I have certainly seen directors who are consistent in their error. The range of consensus is admittedly, in constant need of tightening. But that is a fact of fencing life; it will never be reached to a single "correct" point. Fencers, even if they can presume basic

competence, are well advised to attune themselves to an individual director's sense of right of way.

The responsibility of the director in eliminating ambiguity in awarding priority comes more clearly into focus when we consider the third thing one looks for: intent. At first this may seem like a bogus criterion for determining right of way — how can one presume to know what is in the minds of the fencers? What if both fencers intend, or act as if they intend to execute an action in which one of them does in fact have priority? Either one of them is mistaken or a very good actor. (Sabre cultivates dramatic talent because both the materiality of the hit and right of way hang in the balance.) Still, recognizing intent can be a very strong, if tacit, intuitive aid in directing.

The rule book indirectly admits intent as a valid criterion in its discussion of "simultaneous" and "double" actions. The former is defined as "the simultaneous *conception* and execution of an attack by both fencers." (emphasis added) Nothing is clearer than a truly simultaneous hit; it does not, however, happen very often. Most directors use simultaneous and double interchangeably. A double hit is, in fact, any action *except* a simultaneous one which results in both fencers being hit at the same time. The way the term is commonly used describes only a special kind of double hit, i.e. one after which no priority is awarded and the fencers are replaced on guard. Using this example of a faulty compound attack vs. a slow stop thrust, the rules state that such cases "occur through the fault of both fencers." In further suggesting that the "fault of the attacker consists of indecision . . .", the rules imply that the director can perceive, in this case, lack of intent.

But there is a remaining ambiguity in the USFA rules (following the FIE) on the nature of the double hit which raises a fundamental question about the proper role of the director. As quoted above, the rules assign blame to the fencers for the double hit in which no priority is awarded. Elsewhere, however, we read that "each time the President is unable clearly to judge from which

side the fault has come, he must competitors on guard." Here the faulted for being unable to ascertain of the fencers is in the wrong. They suggest two definitions of a double hit: one in which each of the fencers is at fault, and one in which the one unable to perceive who is at fault is at fault for misunderstanding the helpful to distinguish between definitions. But ultimately, I think the director should be reconciled.

The inexperienced director does not take so much because he/she doesn't know what is actually happening, but he/she lacks the confidence to judge the situation. The critical range of right of way is the grey area in which priority is awarded; it exists ultimately in the perception of the director. The best (foil) directors in the U.S. — Okawa, Benko, Kolomb — almost never call a double touch on the fencers on guard, because they have reduced this grey area to almost nothing. What for them is a clear priority is for others a murky for another less perceptive director. Good fencers prefer a clearly defined and consistent interpretation of right of way. The dilemma for the director is that the imperfect director is that he should award priority whenever he sees it, except for simultaneous actions, but almost always at fault when two fencers are on — if one does so without consulting the other, then one is likely to render inconsistent decisions.

In sum, I have argued that directing is an interpretive enterprise, not a mechanical one. The rules can do no more than guideposts and parameters with which the director must make judgments; they are a prerequisite to correcting, but does not guarantee that the director must develop an intuition and sense of right of way so that recognition of right of way is spontaneous. A deliberated decision is a crap shoot. Thus confidence and consistency are the watchwords of good directing; the aim is to gradually eliminate the grey area within which one cannot consistently award priority.

I have also suggested that it

fencers to think of fencing as involving three points of awareness, not two. True, a good director is unobtrusive and allows the fencers to channel their energy towards one another. But even the best directors will have slightly different — but internally consistent — interpretations of priority, i.e. they will be more or less “generous” to the attack. Unfortunately, there are very few excellent directors in this country, though there are a number of competent ones. With them presiding, the fencer must be a little more attentive to areas of predictability and uncertainty, and adjust when necessary. As for those directors who simply miss the action altogether, it is incumbent upon experienced fencers and directors to help them see better.

Beginner's Guide

continued

Parry/Riposte: This two part move is harped on by coaches and practiced frequently in class, but is typically discarded during actual fencing bouts.

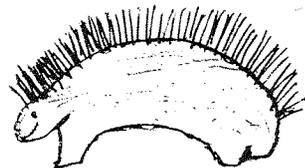
Faint-Deceive: This is an extremely effective ploy for a beginner to use against a more advanced fencer. The two part move

is initiated by a dramatic faint close to your opponent's blade. As she/he bends solicitously over you, score with a straight attack from your prone position.

Faint-Deceive 4-6: A perfected faint-deceive that is so convincing it draws not only the opponent, but the director and two to four of the judges — allowing you to score on all 4-6.

— from *Minnesota Fencers Journal*
Nov/Dec 1984

ever thought
about taking up
fencing?



— David Notowitz

On Wednesday evenings the old guard (70-plus division) holds forth at the new York Athletic Club. L. to r.: Silvio Giolito, Hugo Castello, Paul Moss, Maestro Odon Niederkirchner, Albert Vogt.



Take a look at the salle, gym, recreation room, garage, or wherever you are fencing. Are there plenty of fencers lunging about? If you are a teacher of fencing, would you like more students in your class or for lessons?

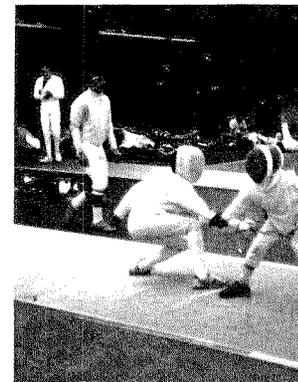
In most cases, regular attrition and no-shows leave fencing coaches with time for additional students. The prospect of finding new fencers, especially school-age youngsters, is often quite easy; and the effort has many benefits for both the coach and the salle.

To begin with, there are a percentage of individuals in each community who will seek out a fencing environment because they WANT to learn the sport. Make it as easy as possible for those already interested to find your fencing operation.

Have a listing under “Fencing Instruction” in the Yellow Pages of the local phone book as well as the white pages. Also, make regular submissions of your fencing activities, competitions, and classes to the local newspaper. Most newspapers have weekly calendar listings specifically for community and sport — and there is no charge for the listing. Many individuals have a secret desire to try sword fighting and a simple public listing may spark that desire, sometimes producing a dedicated fencing student.

Interfacing with existing programs in one's community is another way to discover new students. Often high school, junior college, or recreational fencing classes contain students who would continue in the sport after their respective classes end if only they were aware of the place they could continue.

Get to know the coaches and teachers of these beginner classes. Offer to do a demonstration at one of the class sessions and share information about your club or program. Schedule special standard foil novice tournaments with junior-oriented prizes for the beginner students (held at your club site, if possible). Above all, get current in-



formation about your program, maps, costs, free first lesson contact local fencing teachers — especially during summer school break — so that you will have every chance to know the local fencing opportunities exist.

If there are no beginner classes in your area, start one yourself. It's a simple matter if you have some equipment available. Contact the city recreation department or the local private school principal at a local private school where an idea approved. If you schedule through an organization like the local recreation groups, they will usually handle the registration and publicity for a percentage of the class fee.

Planning for a private school fencing session involves writing up a flyer detailing the session to be offered, the times, fees, and a registration form. Present the registration information and a parent waiver. Present a fencing demonstration at the school two weeks prior to the first class where you can arouse interest and hand out registration forms. You can either turn the forms in to the school office, mail the forms to the club or program, or take them to the first class session. You will quickly find that one “outreach” session can spawn others at neighboring schools, especially with the help of active school officials.



TECHNICAL TALKS

by Joe Byrnes

Strips Again

Suppose you don't have to worry about copper strips — and I am not talking about a sabre-only club. Suppose you have a supply of the modern aluminum-topped platforms. These — and I am speaking of the ones we see in this country — come in demountable sections, roughly 2 meters by 2 meters. The sections butt together end to end and are bolted tight through matching angle pieces at every joint.

Considering that the stuff we insist on calling copper is getting harder and harder to find, we can probably resign ourselves to dealing with these oversized industrial pallets more and more for the foreseeable future. They do work, and if kept clean and tight will give good service.

The angle-piece-with-bolt-and-nut system of fastening, so I am told, bothers many users. Besides being rather time-consuming for frequent set up and take down, it is difficult to keep the sections tightly bound together when a herd of fencers is trampling up and down over them all day. Keep a ratchet wrench, or two, around and go over the nuts regularly between pools. This caution is necessary because of a peculiar habit the aluminum platforms have of letting go parts of the supposedly continuous ground that should exist from one end of the strip to the other.

With the conventional one-piece copper strip you are dealing with what acts like one piece of metal over its whole 50 to 60 foot length. Unless somebody dumps a "soft drink" or something worse on it to start a glorious patch of corrosion, you are not likely to find dead spots anywhere on the whole strip.

On the contrary, with the aluminum platforms, if two sections start coming apart, one whole half of the strip — or more (nearly all of it if the only ground is through

a reel at the end where the separation begins) — can end up either ungrounded or with a high resistance. The most peculiar effect I have observed occurs when the gap begins, as it usually does, on only one side of the joint. The strip will then gradually lose its ground in the immediate vicinity of the developing gap (on both sides of it), but will usually be pretty good elsewhere.

Keeping the bolts tight is therefore essential for electrical fencing; if anything, even more essential for epee than for foil.

Various retro-fits, as they are elegantly known in some industrial circles, have been applied to this problem of fastening. Doing away with the angle piece attachments entirely and replacing them by steel cables running the length of the strip (one on each side) is the general approach, which can be modified in various ways. The sort of cable known as "aircraft cable" (galvanized, 1/8", 7 x 7) is sufficient. Eye bolts or hooks can be put at the ends of the strips (actually they need to be located only at the "forward" ends of the last sections on each side). These are connected by lengths of the cable, into which, naturally, turnbuckles have been let at roughly mid-strip. Hook up the cables, take up the turnbuckles, and there you are. Another version uses angle irons bolted to the ends of both rear segments. These are connected by the same kind of cable arrangement. I have on the drawing board another variation that would use what is called a cable winch puller, colloquially a "come along," at one end of the strip: the cables would be brought around the corners on pulleys or guides and the tension taken up with the lever arm from the end. A single turnbuckle might have to be let into one of the cables for trim purposes, but that will be determined in practice. On paper it looks good; we'll see.

In Memoriam

John B. Kelly, Jr. 1928-1985

Only recently (February, 1985) elected president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Jack Kelly Jr. died on March 3rd while jogging near his home in Philadelphia. He was 57 years old. As an oarsman, Kelly competed in four Olympic Games from 1948 to 1960. He won a bronze medal in 1956 at Melbourne. An active rower from his youth, he also won the 1947 Sullivan Award as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete. His father, Jack Kelly, Sr., was three times Olympic rowing champion in 1920 and 1924. His sister was the late Princess Grace of Monaco. He is survived by his wife, Sandra, a son, five daughters, his mother, and two sisters.

Since the USOC constitution has no provision for succession in case of death, the executive committee has selected Robert

Helmick, USOC first vice president of the International Federation, to serve out the term.

Mario deLeon 1938-1984

In his sixth year as Duke University head fencing coach, at the age of 46, deLeon died on Dec. 12th after a long illness. Despite limited scholarship, deLeon built the Duke fencing team into one of the region's best. His men's squads have participated in NCAA Regionals and the AIAA Championships; his men's teams have won the NCAA Championships.

A native of Austin, Texas, deLeon spent three years as assistant coach at Duke before taking over the program in 1979. He has previously served as assistant coach at North Carolina State University, North Carolina.

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Results — National

North American Circuit #4

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- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. S. Monplaisir, NYFC | 13. J. Hynes, TCFC |
| 2. L. Piazza, NYFC | 14. M. Szabunio, CSIS. |
| 3. M.J. O'Neill, U. Penn | 15. I. Hamori, MFC |
| 4. C. Bilodeaux, NYFC | 16. M. Nagy, Sant. |
| 5. M. Sullivan, ND | 17. Jess. Yu, Yale |
| 6. L. Loranzo, Mexico | 18. K. Coombs, SJSt. |
| 7. J. Angelakis, PennS | 19. K. Pekarik, GNFC |
| 8. M. Verhave, NYFC | 20. J. Littmann, PFC |
| 9. C. McClellan, TCFC | 21. S. Marx, Auriol |
| 10. M. Miller, Mori | 22. J. Hall, TCFC |
| 11. E. Cheris, Chey. | 23. H. Valkavich, STX |
| 12. D. Stone, Sant. | 24. B. Estrada, Mexico |

Chicago Challenge Men's Foil (80 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. S. Angers, Canada | 13. P. Gerarc |
| 2. P. Lewison, NYFC | 14. J. Torres, |
| 3. M. Marx, Auriol | 15. M. Kent, |
| 4. P. Mathis, NYFC | 16. D. Hintor |
| 5. E. Kaihatsu, CSIS. | 17. L. Rochel |
| 6. E. Wright, Sant. | 18. P. Vaillar |
| 7. B. Glasson, Canada | 19. F. Fox, M |
| 8. D. Valsamis, NYAC | 20. J. Bukant |
| 9. D. Blayney, Lettm. | 21. M. Naran |
| 10. E. Rosenberg, NYFC | 22. W. Whee |
| 11. G. Curz, Mexico | 23. M. Bloor |
| 12. C. Higg-C., ND | 24. A. Weber |

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- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. G. Nebald, Hungary | 13. J-F. Lamour, France |
| 2. L. Csongradi, Hungary | 14. F. Ducheix, France |
| 3. V. Etropolski, Bulgaria | 15. P. LeClerc, France |
| 4. F. Meglio, Italy | 16. G. Scalzo, Italy |
| 5. J. Varga, Hungary | 17. M. Martin, Italy |
| 6. I. Gedovari, Hungary | 18. P. Delrieu, France |
| 7. D. Wodke, Poland | 19. P. Mion, France |
| 8. H. Granger-Veron, France | 20. J-M. Banos, Canada |
| 9. T. Figula, Poland | 21. P. Guichot, France |
| 10. J. Ortiz, Cuba | 22. M. Cavaliere, Italy |
| 11. C. Koniusz, Poland | 23. S. Mormando, USA |
| 12. N. Marintchevski, Bul. | 24. M. Daurelle, France |
| (29. P. Westbrook, USA | |
| 31. J. Glucksman, USA | |
| 40. G. Gonzales-Rivas, USA) | |

1985 Martini, Men's Foil,

Class A

January 26-27, Paris

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Gey, RAF | 5. Cipressa, ITA |
| 2. Hein, RAF | 6. Omnes, FRA |
| 3. Schreck, RAF | 7. Romankov, USSR |
| 4. Montanari, ITA | 8. Zypniewski, POL |

Budapest, Women's Foil,

Class A

January 5-6

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Janosi, HON | 5. Bres, POL |
| 2. Mondaine, FRA | 6. Lazer, R |
| 3. Stefanec, HON | 7. Palm, SUE |
| 4. Kovacs, HON | 8. Ripere, RDA |

Venice, Men's Foil,

Class A

March 9-10

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Weidner, RDA | 5-8 Behr, RDA |
| 2. Numa, ITA | Cipressa, ITA |
| 3. Sypniewski, POL | Cerioni, ITA |
| 4. Groc, FRA | Lamner, RDA |

Goppingen, Women's Foil,

Class A

February 9-10, W Germany

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mondaine, FRA | 5. Stefanek, HON |
| 2. Traversa, ITA | 6. Krolikowska, POL |
| 3. Weber, RFA | 7. Kovacs, HON |
| 4. Gandolfi, ITA | 8. Dimitrenko, USSR |
| | 21. Cheris, USA |

Berne, Men's Epee,

Class A

March 30-31

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Schmitt, RDA | 5. Koppang, NED |
| 2. Fischer, RDA | 6. Boisse, FRA |
| 3. Tichko, U | 7. Riboud, FRA |
| 4. Bellone, ITA | 8. Gerull, RDA |

NCAA Coach of the Year



Kudos to David Micahnik, coach at University of Pennsylvania, who has been named **Women's Fencing Coach of the Year by the NCAA**. Dave's women's team has just won its third straight Ivy League title with a 4-0 record in that league competition. It also emerged first in team competition at the USFA National Collegiates. Team members are Mary Jane O'Neill, Gail Rossman, Tammy Moss, and Jennifer Gilbert.

Sponsors Sign Up to Support Jr. World Team

The twelve young U.S. Fencers who went to Holland for the 1985 U-20 World Championships were outfitted and supplied by many companies and organizations. Our special thanks go to George Santelli, Inc., American Fencers Supply, Renaissance, Ltd., The Blade, Zivkovic, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, International Sporting Goods, and Steven Farrad. With their sterling support, our fencers could concentrate on their fencing and not worry about how they looked or whether their equipment worked.

Fencing Coach/ Administrator Sought

A growing program with large junior fencing base seeks a qualified individual to begin assignment in September. Send resume and inquiries to: Asgard Fencers, %Fencing Center, 40 N. 1st St., San Jose, CA 95113.

More Results — Regional

34th Middle Atlantic Collegiate Championships

March 2, 1985, Johns Hopkins U.

Johns Hopkins and Temple chased each other right down to the wire, exchanging the lead several times before winding up in dead heat for the Yale Cup, symbolic of 3-weapon supremacy. They shared the foil team trophy, Army took the sabre team and trophy for team sportsmanship, Hopkins took the sabre team trophy and Jay Coach Dick Oles was named coach of the year.

Team Standings:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1T. Johns Hopkins | 6. Lafayette |
| 1T. Temple | 7. Stevens Tech. |
| 3. Army | 8. Washington & Lee |
| 4. Haverford | 9. Virginia Military |
| 5. William & Mary | 10. Vassar |

Men's Foil

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Goldberg, JHU | 4. Silverman, TU |
| 2. Choi, TU | 5. Edwards, HC |
| 3. Richotte, HC | 6. Weinstein, LC |

Men's Epee

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Wolf, USMA | 4. Liacouris, TU |
| 2. Peple, W&M | 5. Cook, JHU |
| 3. Rubiolo, HC | 6. Crum, USMA |

Men's Sabre

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Beveridge, TU | 4. Calingaert, JHU |
| 2. Shao, JHU | 5. Chubb, SIT |
| 3. Williams, USMA | 6. Ditriolo, USMA |

1985 Volunteer Open

Feb. 23-24, Knoxville, Tenn.

Men's Foil (16)

- W. Bowman, Lex.
- M. Vaughan, Birmh.
- R. Mills, U. Ala.

Men's Sabre (6)

- M. Szathmary, Ind.
- D. Drimmon, Ind.
- S. Pacyna, Blades

Women's Epee (4)

- K. Simpson, Blades
- M. Tipton, U. Tenn.
- A. Grizzell, Lex.

Men's Epee (10)

- S. Pacyna, Blades
- R. Mills, U. Ala.
- M. Edens, Nashv.

Women's Foil (6)

- K. Simpson, Blades
- M. Carter, U. Tenn.
- H. Gentry, U. Tenn.

Women's Sabre (4)

- K. Simpson, Blades
- A. Grizzell, Lex.
- N. McHenry, Blades

Green Gator Tournament

March 16-17, Univ. of Florida
(72 fencers)

Men's Foil

- O. Vivemos, MDCC
- D. Goodman, Tampa
- D. Schoonmaker

Women's Foil

- C. Pendleton-P., FAU
- K. Schrader, Forr.F.
- H. Parrish, Jeksville.

Men's Sabre

- J. Campoli, Oldsm.
- B. Darling, Duhe.
- J. Mraz, Forr.F.

Women's Sabre

- K. Schrader, Forr.F.
- N. Went, U. Fla.

Men's Epee

- G. Kogler, Ft. L.
- D. Schoonmaker, UF
- J. McMahon, UF

Women's Epee

- K. Schrader, Forr.F.
- I. Lightner, UF
- I. Urban, UF

New England Women's Intercollegiate

R.I.C., February 24, 1985

Varsity Team

- M.I.T.
- Wellesley
- R.I.C.
- Harvard
- Brown
- Boston U.
- S.M.U.
- U. Mass.
- Brandeis
- Holy Cross
- W. Conn.
- Trinity
- U. Conn.

Junior V. Team

- Wellesley
- M.I.T.
- Brandeis
- S.M.U.
- R.I.C.

Varsity Individual

- L. Ystuea, M.I.T.
- R. Gavelis, U. Mass
- A. Giuliano, U. Mass
- P. Axelrad, M.I.T.
- S. Ewing, Wellesley
- M. Sparks, Welles.
- K. Dryer, M.I.T.
- T. Silvia, R.I.C.
- A. Zabludoff, M.I.T.
- M. McLaughlin, Har.

J. V Individual

- J. Mueller, M.I.T.
- R. Robinson, Well.
- C. Campbell, Well.
- A.L. Vin, M.I.T.
- S. Riger, Brand.
- A.L. Casaldo, Well.
- E. Diaz, R.I.C.

13th Geoff Elder Tournament

Jan. 26-27, Georgia S. College

Men's Open Foil (32)

- S. Dunlap, AFC
- M. Yurokoglu, AFC
- M. Ellingson, AFC
- M. Krusac, W. Mich.
- D. Schaffner, AFC
- I. Maluiewski, Un.

Men's Open Sabre (12)

- J. McFarland, FSU
- R. Volkman, Un.
- V. Stumpf, PFS
- J. Bopp, CFC
- C. Williams, SFC
- B. Freund, Un.

Men's "D" Foil (30)

- V. Stumpf, PFS
- S. Stevenson, Cit.
- D. Green, SFC
- J. Bopp, CFC
- B. Murphy, AFC

Women's Open Foil (16)

- B. Weitman, SFC
- C. Zauner, AFC
- M.A. Russik, CPCC

Women's Foil, "D" (18)

- M. Russik, CPCC
- C. Zauner, AFC
- C. Abramson, AFC
- T. Kegley, GSC
- S. Ross, AFC
- J. Brown, GSC

Women's Open Epee (5)

- C. Zauner, AFC
- C. Lamson, SFC
- L. Purdie, AFC.

Men's Open Epee (16)

- D. Schaffner, AFC
- M. Yurokoglu, AFC
- R. Weitman, SFC
- J. Winchester, Ft.
- M. Wood Wash.
- V. Marsh, PFS

Women's Sabre (4)

- E. McFarland, FSU
- M. Deeney, FSU
- K. Corsetti, GSU

Utah State

February 16-17, 1985

Men's Foil (19)

- M. Callao, Boise
- Z. Johansen, BYU
- M. Stasinos, BYU

Men's Epee (14)

- S. Wilkes, UST
- Z. Johansen, BYU
- J. Heilpern, SitL

Women's Foil (7)

- H. DasGupta, Boise
- H. McNaughton, GrBr
- T. Bachman, Ust

Men's Sabre (12)

- M. Stasinos, BYU
- Z. Johansen, BYU
- R. Hendricks, SitL

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