

American

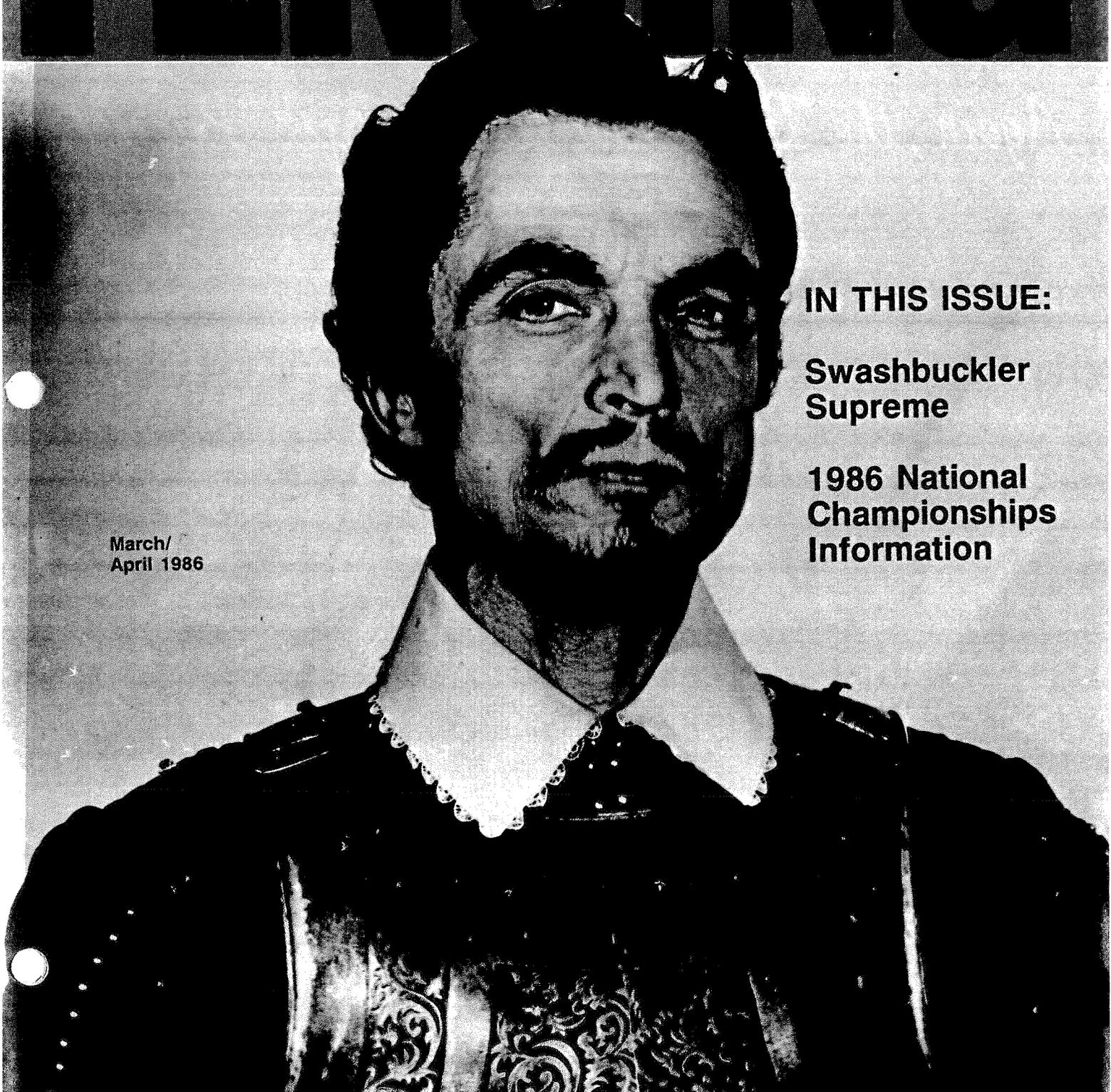
FENCING

March/
April 1986

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Supreme**

**1986 National
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On The Cover

Ralph Faulkner as Captain Lopez in
"The Sea Hawk." Photo from Faulkner
Collection.

Editorial

Anyone who reads with care the new rules for qualifying to the National Championships, published in our Sept./Oct. number and with modifications in this issue, needs a map to find his way through the briar patch. However, the thing to do, if one is determined to go to this new, enlarged Nationals, is to start with the (elite) Division I category and work one's way down through the Division II and the Under-19 qualifications. It would seem that, if you enter your division's qualifying and your sectional events, you stand a good chance to qualify for a national championship event of some sort. The only ones who get dinged are the "Class B or higher," who are summarily forbidden to enter the Division II Championships, presumably because they should be skilled enough to qualify for Division I. They are sulking. Perhaps they should take up another weapon and storm the bastions from a different angle.

An overall view of the efforts of the FIE to improve the international safety standards of fencing begins on page 8. It reflects a sympathetic approach to the problem.

One distributor has told us that it is too discouraging to attempt to reply to the articles we have published on safety, materials, rules, and equipment; that there are many ramifications to the question; that it would take a "whole book" to cover the subject; and that it would not have much effect on the ruling hierarchy anyway.

In his own inimitable way, Joe Byrnes manages to throw some light on the subject. We believe that fencers should be aware of what the movers and shakers of the FIE are

thinking. Who knows? Perhaps something more will result from all the cogitation and deliberation than a partial ban on the orthopedic grip (penalizing those least likely to commit mayhem).

We urge you to read and to vote upon the proposed changes in our national By-laws, either by proxy (page 18) or in person. Perhaps the most important proposal is that which would give our Board of Directors authority to amend the By-laws subject to ratification by the membership at its next meeting.

Those of us lucky enough to have the **1965 AFLA Fencing Rules and Manual** know that it lists the U.S. national champions, sectional and metro champions, national rankings, U.S. Olympic and Pan American teams (and their performances), and the Olympic and world champions from the earliest records through 1964. This is an invaluable resource and one to which we constantly refer. Has anyone compiled the records since that year? If so, we would like to hear from them.

Ralph Faulkner, whom we feature in this issue, is over ninety years old and still moves with authority and grace. He teaches fencing two nights a week, from 6 to 9 p.m. His studio in Hollywood is full of memorabilia. A large oil portrait of Italo Santelli, father of Giorgio, dominates his reception room. The walls are lined with photos and paintings. Faulkner is a talented master of swordplay, who not only made it look good in the movies, but excelled in the sport himself and taught others how to do it. —MTH

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Ralph Faulkner, Swashbuckler Supreme

by Mary Huddleson



All photos, unless otherwise noted, are courtesy of the Faulkner Collection. Above and below: From "The Sea Hawk." Warner Brothers, 1940.

He has been called the last of the swashbucklers, but he also played an important part in the creation of the choreography of those romantic and exhilarating adventure films from the 1930s. His credits include such film classics as *Captain Blood*, (1935), *The Prisoner of Zenda*, (1937), *The Sea Hawk*, (1940). The stories were romantic, the action was vigorous; with Faulkner to choreograph the scenes and double for the actors when the going got rough, virtue and true love triumphed over villainy and tyranny in rousing climaxes of furious sword play.

What was the background of such a talented man as Ralph Faulkner, who graduated from the University of Washington in 1916 with a BS in forestry? Following his own inner motivation, he took off for New York City shortly after graduation to enter show business. He sang and performed in vaudeville, road shows, and the silent film. He played opposite Mary Astor in *Hope*, the flick which started her on the road to stardom.

Ralph initially entered the fencing world through an accident while making a film in the early 1920s. While starring in *The Man from Glengarry* on location in Canada, he slipped on a wet log and broke his left knee so seriously that, with a cartilage removed, it was unable to withstand any form of a twisting motion.

Seeking warmer climes, "He came to Hollywood on crutches in 1922, where he immediately set about to find an exercise to heal the knee. He found two. One was rowing in a gymnasium shell, and the other was fencing, in which one 'sits down' on a bent left knee with considerable



strain on the knee, but no twist. So fencing won the nod." ("The Man Behind the Swashbuckler," *The Phi Gamma Delta*, Winter, 1977.)

He practiced for hours on end. He not only healed his knee, but he developed his natural athletic talents and mastered the game to such an extent that he went to Amsterdam in 1928 as a member of the U.S. Olympic fencing team. He toured Europe after the Games and entered and won second place in an international epee meet in Ostend, Belgium, and first place in the International Sabre in Dieppe, France.

He returned to Hollywood and added a knowledge of international sword play, its history and customs, to his theatrical experience. He started to choreograph, advise, and act in action films based on swordplay.

Typical of what was to become one of several swashbuckling masterpieces, *Captain Blood* (1935) was the first of the Errol Flynn-Olivia de Havilland films under "master of action" director Michael Curtis, a Warner Brothers production. Flynn plays the part of a 17th century doctor, wrongly enslaved on a Caribbean island, who takes over a Spanish pirate ship to fight the English navy. The film is best known for its excitingly staged duel to the death, brilliantly choreographed by Faulkner, between the doctor and a French buccaneer (played by Basil Rathbone).

Next came *The Prisoner of Zenda* (1937), a rousing romance featuring Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carol, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Ramon Massey, David Niven, directed by John Cromwell and produced by Selznick/United Artists. One review (*Dictionary of 1000 Best Films*, Associated Press, (1971) notes that this was an "ideal adventure film; its tongue in cheek approach and straightforward melodrama converge in a climactic duel between Rasendyll (Colman) and Rupert (Fairbanks). Fairbanks was an excellent swordsman, but Colman had to be heavily doubled." (Doubled by, guess who? In fact, Guess Who had a supporting role in the plot and at one point in the script he was doubling for Colman in a fight with himself as the Other Guy).

The villain Fairbanks tells the hero Colman as they thrust and parry, "Your golden-haired goddess will look well in black. I'll console her for you, kiss away her tears." This

Ralph Faulkner

(continued)

does not daunt Colman, who attacks furiously. Fairbanks beats a hasty retreat and dashes away from the duel as he shouts, "This is getting too hot for me! Au revoir, play actor!"

The same source describes *The Sea Hawk* (1940), a Warner Bros./First National production, as an "exhilarating period adventure with Errol Flynn as a romantic English sea captain fighting for Elizabeth against the crafty Spaniards. It is climaxed by a furious duel between Flynn and spy-villain Henry Daniell."

Tyranny was always opposed and virtue was triumphant. There was a certain style and panache about Faulkner which identified his choreography. One could tell it was Ralph himself acting the role (generally with his back to the camera, but dressed in the garb of one of the leading actors) by the tilt of his head and the superior handling of his blade.

Faulkner has worked on well over one hundred movies, T.V. shows, stage plays, and commercials. In addition to the above films, he has had a hand in *The Three Musketeers* and *The Bandit of Sherwood Forest* with Cornell Wilde, *The Rogues of Sherwood Forest*, with John Derek, *The Court Jester*, with Danny Kaye and Basil Rathbone, *The Sword for Marius*, with James Mason, *Loves of Carmen*, with Glenn Ford, *The Foxes of Harrow*, with Rex Harrison, *The Purple Mask*, with Tony Curtis, to name a few.

In 1929, Faulkner along with his wife Edith Jane, a dancer, choreographer, and theatrical expert with her own outstanding talents (she died in 1975), founded the Falcon Studios, one of southern California's most enduring theatrical schools. Many Falcon dancers and performers found successful careers in Hollywood: Nanette Fabray, Lana Turner, Anita Louise, Mel Torme, Mitzi Gaynor, Vera-Allen, Ken Berry, James Arness, and many others. To this day, Ralph receives requests from budding starlets who "want a quickie lesson in fencing, have never seen a foil, and start filming in two days."

How does he handle such a situation? He says, "I give them eight basic moves." (Quick gestures with the hand of the eight fencing parries). "I tell them to limit their actions to that and, depending on how it goes, to either halve or double the same moves."

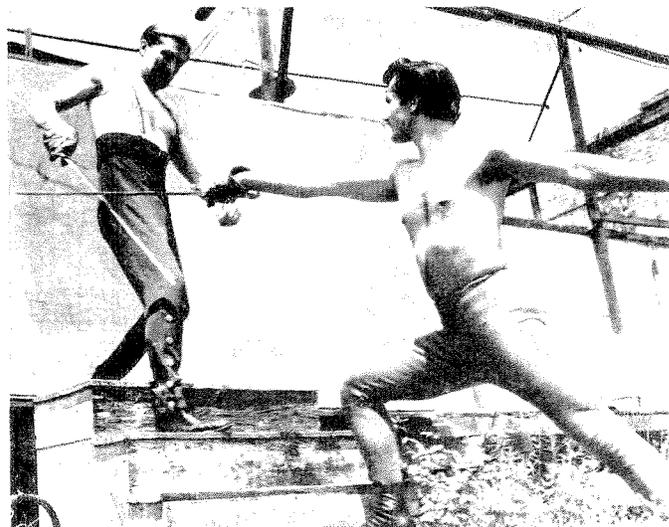
From 1928 to 1936, one finds "R.B. Faulkner" listed as a medalist in the Pacific Coast Championships in one or another weapon, sometimes in all three. After the 1928 Olympics, he competed in 1932 on the U.S. sabre team in the Los Angeles Olympics. Later, he turned professional and started to produce his own competitive fencers, individual and team, sectional, and national champions. Fencers from his salle, Faulkner's Falcons, soon became known nationally.

Under his aegis, Janice Lee York (Romary) started her fencing career, competed nationally on his winning team in 1948, and won her first of seven national individual titles in 1951.

Faulkner's women's foil teams dominated the scene for four consecutive years. Polly Craus (August) was another team member. She was the 1950 U.S. national individual



Columbia hired Ralph Faulkner, one of the world's best swordsmen, to teach fencing to the cast of "The Bandit of Sherwood Forest," technicolor story of Robin Hood's son. Most talented among his pupils was Cornell Wilde, who plays the title role. Wilde, left, and Faulkner are shown crossing swords.



This kind of theatrical sword play is not for amateurs. Under the strict surveillance of master swordsman Ralph Faulkner, John Derek takes a coaching lesson for the Columbia film "Rogues of Sherwood Forest." Every move is carefully controlled and choreographed.

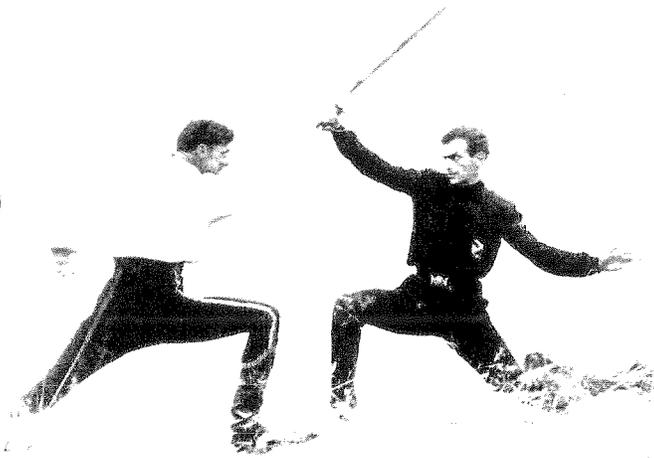
champion and several times a national medalist. An Olympian in 1956 in Helsinki, she now helps "The Boss" manage his salle in Hollywood.

Sewall Shurtz, U.S. national individual champion in epee in 1955, in foil in 1957, silver medalist in individual epee in the 1955 Pan-American Games, U.S. Olympic team member in 1956 in Melbourne, says that he owes more than his fencing success to Ralph Faulkner. "He was a surrogate father to me during the time when I was growing up." Now living in Arizona, Shurtz teaches fencing as a hobby in his own salle and at Arizona State University. One of the many things he learned from his legendary fencing master, one which he tries to pass on to his own students, is when the going gets rough, "Forget what has already happened. It's only the next bout that counts."

(Our main sources for the above article were "The Man Behind the Swashbucklers," *The Phi Gamma Delta*, Winter 1977 issue; *Dictionary of 1000 Best Films*, Associated Press, 1971; and a recent, delightful interview with Ralph Faulkner and Polly Craus August at the Falcon Studio in Hollywood.)



From the 1959 television program "Father Knows Best," Ralph Faulkner with Eleanor Donohue. Photo by Screen Gems, Inc.



Ralph Faulkner and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in "The Prisoner of Zenda." Selznick/United Artists, 1937.



(Left to right) Ronald Colman, William von Bricken and Ralph Faulkner in a scene from "The Prisoner of Zenda."



As professional coach, Faulkner turned out U.S. national fencing champions and Olympians. Photo courtesy of Halberstadt Fencers Club.

Safety In Fencing

by Eric Lahmy

Reprinted with permission from the Olympic Review, August, 1985

Although fencing is one of the safest activities, accidents such as that which occurred last July during the World Championships at Barcelona (ESP) still remain possible.

By studying equipment—masks, clothing and weapons—the International Federation is endeavouring to eliminate the risks.

One of the most constant yet least known preoccupations of the International Fencing Federation has to do with the safety of its players, especially in the long, exacting and unceasing efforts of the "S.E.M.I." Commission, in collaboration with equivalent bodies formed within the different national fencing federations.

While the champions train for battle, sword in hand, their leaders, in close collaboration with official institutions and private bodies, try to fix certain standards, such as:

- the degree of force necessary to pierce the fabrics used in the manufacture of clothing;
- the breaking point of a steel blade.

The results of these experiments are recorded in extraordinarily minute detail. Thus, the federal standards which determine the square centimetre resistance of a jacket or plastron fill three pages of tables, and the Masks sub-committee, to take one example amongst many, supervises the application of details, which would never occur to the uninitiated: the thickness of the wire mesh (at least one millimetre) or the width of the links (not more than 2.1mm). In the same way, the profile of the mask, in preformed wire mesh must be designed and stitched by a puncher; and the bib, carved out of a material of proven solidity or Kevlar, to protect the neck region from any intrusion. To these precautions is added an inner protection which must be padded to prevent the mask touching the face.

So much energy expended in such an intense, anxious and punctilious manner might lead one to believe that fencing is a high risk sport! However, nothing could be further from the truth, particularly if one compares fencing to most mechanical combat sports such as motorcycling, car racing, even downhill skiing and of course boxing.

Since the Second World War, more than three hundred boxers have died following bouts in the ring, while it is difficult to find more than four or five fatal accidents, anywhere in the world, which have occurred on a fencing piste.

At least one of these tragedies aroused much comment and caused much ink to be spilt; it occurred at the World Championships in Rome in 1982 and cost Soviet foil champion Vladimir Smirnov his life.

Smirnov was playing the German (FRG), Mathias Behr, for the team title. The two men attacked at the same time, each flinging himself against the other. Then, in an extremely rare occurrence, Behr's blade buckled and broke clean on Smirnov's jacket. The momentum of the two men did the rest.

Two years earlier, another Soviet fencer, Vladimir Lapissky, suffered a serious accident at the Moscow Games. He came out of it with a pierced pectoral muscle and a bad fright. Serious damage is extremely rare. However, in June 1983, a British fencer was fatally injured during a foil assault. Eight months later, yet another foil fencer, a seventeen-year-old German, fell victim to a fatal

blow dealt by his thirteen-year-old opponent, whose weapon broke at an awkward moment, and this despite protective clothing, and the fact that his opponent did not have the strength of a grown man.

The problem is, alas, that while the steels used for the manufacture of different arms (sabre, epee, foil), are of excellent quality, the breaks which occur unexpectedly in mid-assault turn them by a single stroke into murder weapons.

Despite the many checks before each tournament, it is impossible to provide perfect protection.

Now death is not part of the game and is not and ought never to be, a professional risk.

Here lies the paradox; the warmongering origins of fencing are undeniable. Those duels on the field of battle or honour were no joke, and often ended in disaster. But one must be wary of being fooled by appearances into thinking that any of this warlike violence remains today. Not only do the rules of combat provide that "any assault or match must retain a character of courtesy and honour" (Heading I, chapter VI), but they add that "any violent act (fleche ending in a fall or by an impact jostling an opponent) or disorderly play, abnormal movements any action which the President considers dangerous (for example, a running attack with loss of balance, brutally dealt blows), are absolutely forbidden."

Death does not prowl the fencing piste.

There can be no doubt about it that while over the centuries fencing has developed into an art of defense and attack, causing injury and even death, in 1914 when the Marquess of Chasseloup-Laubat and Paul Anspach drew up the rules of the sport, it became a sort of "ballet" in which the "hits" retained a traditional character. Fencing continued to mime murder, certainly, but no more than that. Brutality was simulated, unlike combat sports most of which, whatever one may say, do give themselves license to "destroy" the opponent, admittedly within the framework of strict regulations.

Death, then, does not prowl about the fencing piste. However, the International Federation works hard to avoid the rare but still possible accidents. Joint Commissions, made up of industrialists and technicians, have the task of making inquiries and putting forward solutions. The Chairman of the Safety Committee of the Governing Board of the FIE up until May 1985, the Italian Sydney Romeo, is an engineer. The work of this body is potentially rich in economic spin-offs of varying degree. The work of the Safety Committee, which is based on a precise knowledge of the risks of accident, also has to take account of the need to retain the character of a sport which is very attached to its traditions and little inclined to allow itself to be shaken from the habits of centuries.

What are these risks? There have been criticisms of the so-called "orthopedic" hilts following the fatal accidents which have been recorded in recent years. This hilt, while it enables a better grasp of the pommel, makes the "phrase d'armes" more dangerous, while the French hilt with a

straight or gently curved handle, which has been more or less abandoned, and is less steady in the hand, gives less penetrating power.

The warmly recommended investigation into garments which the blades cannot penetrate appeared all the more urgent since young fencers, for reasons which it seems have more to do with elegance and comfort, are turning towards finer, lighter, better fitting costumes, in preference to the more rigid, resistant clothing favoured by previous generations. But the most earnestly desired reforms have to do with the refereeing of fights.

Laying down the rules for assaults comes back to what appears to be a sort of relaxation, even abandonment of the rules, a resignation in the face of more aggressive methods and behavior. This is what appears more urgent in the eyes of observers.

In 1984, the Executive Committee of the FIE asked presidents of juries to be more strict in the case of close combats and to penalize any physical contact or unorthodox fencing behavior which might endanger an opponent.

Although forbidden by the rules, body contact is in fact too often permitted.

Many fencers have declared themselves dissatisfied with the presidents whose role it is to order the beginning and end of an assault and to remind players of the conventions which govern the combat, the basic rules which define the manner of play. It is the presidents who in the end have allowed imperfect attacking movements and not stepped in to end an action, even a dangerous one, before the electric light which penalizes a hit has appeared on the panel. This is particularly true of foil fencing.

Nevertheless the rules for fencing matches are quite clear. They specify that the attack must be preceded by the full extension of the arm. "The attack, it is written, is the initial offensive action executed by stretching out the arm. Now today a great many hits can be seen to be accorded to blows dealt at close range," note two fencing masters from Los Angeles. Theodore Katzoff and Nikolai Kariagin.

Why is close range incriminated? Because, they add, "it is in these situations of close combat where the blows are dealt with arm bent that control of the combat may be lost and the blade broken because of the force used in the attack."

"For the safety of fencers," continue the two technicians, "we suggest that fights be interrupted each time the players come too close, irregardless of whether or not a light has appeared on the panel. A parry ought not to be authorized when the fencer uses an arm or elbow instead of effecting it with the blade or the guard, when he is not content with pushing or jostling his opponent." Although forbidden by the rules, body contact is in fact too often permitted in foil fencing. This practice is severely criticized by Josef Byrnes, International Secretary of the United States Fencing Association. Byrnes, who is also armorer to the American team, states, "it often happens that the two opponents pass their time on the piste jostling and rushing at each other." This "physical" sword play—"the young ones don't know any other way"—is due in part, in

his view, to the superb fencing photographs which are obtained through the exploitation of the least orthodox movements and situations.

Danger: Broken Blade

In fact, magazines, in preference to technical gestures, choose to publish photographs in which the fencers find themselves in rather unclassical and often quite eccentric positions. "This makes for good photographs and bad examples for training," concludes Mr. Byrnes.

For Mr. Chaba Pallaghy (USA member of the FIE Executive Committee) "The epee is probably the weapon which has remained truest to the original purity and spirit of fencing. I hate to admit it," he goes on, "for I am a sabre fencer myself. But at least in the epee you do not see the exploitation of that style of combat which is akin both to boxing and running. Besides, in the old school, it was said that you were nimble-fingered if you were able to combine the right number of contractions and relaxations of the fingers on the hilt, and you let go your weapon when you had hit. Today, fencers keep their rapiers stretched out in front of them."

Raoul Clery, the influential editor of the French magazine "Escrime" in a remarkable article on the matter, stressed the importance of the rules. As neither the warnings nor the penalties given to fencers have any effect, he hopes that the rules and also the conventions of combat will be reinforced.

The conventions are, he says, particularly important in foil and sabre where the fencer has to carry out the correct attacking movement beginning by stretching his arm out completely, while the opponent may attack after having parried the first attack. In sabre fencing, most of the blows counted are taken by the side of the blade, which is not possible with the foil or epee where only a blow dealt with the point of the blade sets off the electronic signal and marks a "hit".

The danger is thought to be less for the epee than for the foil since the blade is heavier and epee fencers place greater distance between each other. The epee fencer may touch any part of the body, arms and legs included, while the foil fencers must touch the torso.

The object which kills or maims is of course the blade! To be precise, a broken blade. Attempts are being made to manufacture blades which do not break, where no breaking point would cause the blade to split in two, exposing an extremely sharp tip. Stronger, more resistant blades, which therefore break less frequently, have been studied.

Sydney Romeo, Italian President of the FIE's "S.E.M.I." Safety Committee for the last Olympiad, suggested some "alternatives" to current weapons. A Hungarian rapier was experimented with which used a very original exploding safety device. When force was applied beyond a certain point, a detonator actually made the blade shoot out of the hilt and it had to be re-armed. In theory, the snap was immediate. This solution was thought to be very inconvenient and was abandoned.

There have also been experiments with a foil with a fiberglass "heart". A blade, approved for experimental use, was unanimously accepted.

(Continued on next page)

Safety In Fencing

(Continued)

Mask or Motorcycle Helmet?

Researches have been made into testing the solidity and viability of weapons and specific trials have been carried out on blades. But it finally proved impossible to determine the average life of a blade according to its period in use. No one can know when a sword will break or threaten to break. Its solidity may be put to a severe test in a single assault; from one moment to the next, a weapon thought to be viable becomes nothing of the kind.

The mask, which was pierced during the assault by the German Matthias Behr on the unhappy Vladimir Smirnov, has been subjected to very close examination and research. Questions have been raised as to how its solidity, its impenetrability to the most furious blows could be considerably improved.

Despite minutely detailed examinations carried out at each tournament, a single fatal accident sufficed to cast doubt over everything. The mail is subject to corrosion due to heavy facial perspiration during the assault and the blows dealt during assaults.

Transparent plastic masks have been tried out, a sort of motorcycle helmet. But in the view of Mr. Pinelli, French security officer, air does not circulate inside them, condensation forms, and the match ends in a blinding steam bath.



Charles Michaels winning crucial Epee team bout vs. China. World Univ. Games. Photo by John Friedberg.

In addition, the plastic scratches easily and to top it all it does not register the hits very well.

Another innovation thrown in the wastebin. None of these arguments have convinced Pranimir Zivkovic. "The real problem," he says, "is that it is practically impossible to touch any of the fencers' habits. These are very conservative people".

A chest-protector in fiberglass (a stable, non-modifiable substance) has been perfected for women. It should, it is believed, prove a useful substitute for metal or leather. This protective item may be worn under the jacket.

As far as fabrics are concerned, the French, in collaboration with a French manufacturer, and at the request of the French Textile Institute, researched into, and believe they have found, the answer to top level international demands for a material combining comfort and good appearance on the one hand, and safety on the other. A fabric has been found which will not pierce below 50 or 60 kgs of pressure, which has eight layers of different weavings, and which, according to its inventors, will do away with the need for a breastplate.

Thanks to this work, fencing, despite increasing physical contact in the assaults, will remain what it is: a formative sport, which eliminates high risks. Injuries are rare and pardonable. Sometimes an accident does occur. It is not part of the game. And it does not necessarily discourage the person who suffers it from continuing to enjoy and practice fencing. Like Dan de Chainé de Clermont, the Technical Director at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, who remembered in his youth having had his shoulder pierced through during a tournament. "I was concentrating so hard on my assault that I felt nothing," he recalled.

Before adding that in his opinion fencing is not dangerous, "this sport has always considered safety as something of primary importance".

The author wishes to thank the FIE and FFE and in particular Messrs. Pinelli and Revenu for their help and advice.

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The XXIII Olympiad: Volunteerism At Its Best

by Edwin (Buzz) Hurst

For thirty days in July and August of 1984, members of the United States Fencing Association conducted the most prestigious event in the international fencing calendar, the Olympic Games. It is remarkable that these men and women, most of whom had never participated in an international fencing tournament in any capacity, could do the job so well that numerous officials of the FIE, members of national delegations, and most importantly the fencers themselves repeatedly commented that these championships were superior to any they had previously attended.

The original mandate from the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee was that all events would be staffed at least seventy-five percent by Southern Californians. When it was pointed out that we did not have nearly enough fencers in the region to meet that requirement, we were instructed to train local high school students for the jobs! Our insistence that fencers get the positions led to some promethean struggles in the summer of 1983, but Jan Romary, our Fencing Commissioner, finally won grudging approval for our plan: providing that all volunteers from outside Los Angeles arranged for their own housing and transportation. After having won the point, we then held our collective breaths waiting to see if the fencing volunteers would be as good as we said they were going to be.

We were especially apprehensive about attrition. The Montreal fencing venue of 1976 experienced over 50 percent attrition of their fencing workers over the run of the Games (even though many of them were paid). We realized that once the volunteer received his uniform, and perhaps worked at his favorite event, there was nothing to keep him other than his own sense of integrity. We need not have worried: over the two weeks of the competition (four weeks for the Training and Practice volunteers) we experienced less than ten percent attrition, and most of those departures were authorized.

Our early sense of foreboding was not lessened, however, when the FIE Technical Representative arrived in early July and quickly demonstrated that he was not there to help, but to inspect. He clearly indicated his belief that Americans staging a major fencing event were an accident waiting to happen. In fact, during the first round of the first day of competition, he ordered us to fire five Piste staffers (we did not) for such blunders as misspelling a name on the magnetic scoreboard. The two representatives of S.E.M.I. (armory) arrived a few days before the start of the competition and were obviously prepared to institute a reign of terror. How Dan DeChaine and his volunteer technicians were able to turn them into allies and supporters is a story probably worthy of a separate article.

When the FIE representative was informed that we intended to use a different piste crew for each Final (in order

to give the maximum number of people a chance to work an Olympic Final) he was, to put it mildly, incredulous. In fact, several USFA officials reacted with outright horror at the prospect, fearing that we would not HAVE eight top flight piste crews, and thus run the risk of a major embarrassment. In the event, the crews (with one temporary exception) performed flawlessly. Actually, it proved more difficult to select the Final crews from the pool of superior performances than it did to find enough acceptable units.

Through all of this, the volunteers had to keep smiling (if sometimes through gritted teeth) and perform their jobs with the utmost civility and cordiality in the face of some downright loutish behavior on the part of some competitors and cadre members. That they did it beyond anyone's expectations is best exemplified by the metamorphosis which the Romanian team underwent. Their attitude when they arrived for their first practice was, to say the least, grim. We were to find out later that they had been told before leaving for the Games that as the sole Eastern Block representatives, they would be subjected to all the rudeness and harassment we had saved up for the Soviets. Instead, they were so overwhelmed by cordiality (and pin trading) that by the end of the competition they were as loose as any other team there.

Almost as dramatic a change of attitude was apparent on the part of the FIE. They seemed almost as happy as the Romanians by the end of the competition. In comments from them, cadre members, and fencers the same theme kept reoccurring: never had they experienced such cordiality coupled with such competence on the part of support personnel in any major international tournament.

It is one thing to volunteer for a job, it is another to volunteer and then do that job superbly, and still another to perform the job superbly for eleven days in a row. Why the rest of the world (and we, for that matter) so often forget the capacity of Americans to do a job and do it well, when they set their minds to it, is a matter for conjecture, but I think the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics provided a dramatic reminder for everyone.

We had two United States teams at these Games. The performance of our competitive team has already been reported in this magazine. I submit that the performance of our other Olympic team, the volunteers of the XXIII Olympic Fencing Games, is equally worthy of acknowledgment. I suspect that they have set a standard that will be referred to at international championships for years to come.

(Buzz Hurst was one of three department heads in the executive cadre appointed by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to manage the fencing venue. More than two-thirds of the fencing volunteers worked in his department. He is the Head Men's and Women's Fencing Coach at Stanford University.)

Qualification to 1986 National Championships

by Carla-Mae Richards
Executive Director, U.S.F.A.

In the September/October 1985 Issue (Volume 37, No. 1) of **American Fencing** the changes to qualification to the Nationals were published as approved by the Board of Directors at the June meeting. At the September meeting of the Board, several modifications and additions were approved.

For Division I — **ADD** the winner of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including NCAA Championships) designated by USFA Executive Committee.

For Division II — **ADD** The top three (3) finishers of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including NCAA Championships) designated by the USFA Executive Committee.

CHANGE The top four (4) finishers of each Sectional Championships who do not otherwise qualify for Division II. Fencers with a "B" or higher classification are skipped in determining Division II qualifiers from Sectional Championships.

NOTE: Fencers may qualify for both Division I and Division II if they meet the qualification criteria for each.

For all individual events at the U.S. National Championships, one must be a current competitive member of the USFA; and a U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident. A permanent resident is one who has been issued a "Resident Alien" card.

UNDER-19 CHAMPIONSHIPS:

ADD: The top six (6) finishers of certain competitions open to collegiate fencers only (including NCAA Championships) designated by USFA Executive Committee.

CHANGE: The top six (6) finishers of the Host Division's U-19 Championships **who do not otherwise qualify.**

Each Section shall be entitled to a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of eight (8) who do not otherwise qualify determined by the number of "eligible" fencers in the Section's Under-19 Championships as follows:

less than 7 = 3 qualifiers, 7-12 = 4 qualifiers, 13-18 = 5 qualifiers, 19-24 = 6 qualifiers, 25-30 = 7 qualifiers, 31 or more = 8 qualifiers

To determine the number of "Eligible" fencers omit fencers who are **not** members of the Section; or fencers not eligible to fence in the National Tournament.

ALTERNATES

At its February meeting the Board of Directors voted to allow alternates for Division II Championships. Alternates are allowed for the Under-19 Championships.

The number of alternates is equal to the number of qualifiers for each event that is allowed alternates. If alternates have submitted a timely entry, they will be allowed to take the place of qualified fencers from the same Section or Division who have not submitted a timely entry in that event. Alternates whose entry is not accepted will be so notified with their fees refunded.

QUALIFICATION BY APPEAL

In exceptional cases, subject to approval by the USFA Executive Committee, a member of the USFA in good standing may be permitted to qualify by appeal, following the procedures detailed below.

- (1) Appeals may be filed by fencers for a specific event who were qualifiers (by means of competition or appeal) to that same event in the prior season or whose competitive record during the current fencing season indicates a strong possibility that they would have qualified had they been able to compete in the qualifying competition but:
 - (a) were unable to compete in local qualifying events this season, OR
 - (b) did compete and had to withdraw because of a disabling injury or illness.

NOTE: Mere attendance at an out-of-town school during the qualifying event shall not constitute inability to compete.

- (2) All appeals must be made in writing to the USFA Office and **MUST BE RECEIVED AT LEAST 15 days** prior to the deadline for entry to the event for which consideration is being requested.

The appeal must be accompanied by:

- (a) A filing fee of \$25.00, non-refundable, payable to the USFA.
 - (b) A statement of specific details as to the dates, reason for absence, and other pertinent facts. Any medical reasons must be substantiated by written confirmation from a physician.
 - (c) A summary of the fencer's significant competitive results during the past year. Results in previous National Championships and recent North American Circuit events should especially be noted.
 - (d) A self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply to the appeal.
- (3) Appeals will be reviewed based upon the validity of reasons for absence or withdrawal and the probability of the fencer having qualified through competition, based on results achieved in other events.

If a fencer is permitted to enter a National Championship event under this appeal procedure, the entry will in no way affect the number of qualifiers from the Division or Section involved.

NUMBER OF TEAM QUALIFIERS

Each Division will be allowed the following number of teams, based on the number of clubs or schools represented in the qualifying event:

1 - 5 clubs = 2 teams qualify, 6-10 clubs = 3 teams qualify, 11 or more clubs = 4 teams qualify

The three (3) medalist teams of the 1985 Nationals qualify automatically. The Host Division is allowed double the number of qualifiers.

Teams shall represent a recognized U.S. Club and no club may qualify more than one team even though the rules of the qualifying event may permit a club to enter two (2) or more teams.

NEW: For those Divisions unable to provide club representation for team competition in a given weapon, a **Division Composite** may be entered in the National Team Championships Competition.

(Continued on next page)

Qualification—National Championships

(Continued)

Division composite teams must be composed of fencers who are members of the Division and who have competed at least once during the current season in that Division. Members of these composite teams will be selected based on the highest final placement in the following events:

1. PRIMARY selection: Division Championships event in the team weapon.
2. SECONDARY selection: Sectional Championships event in the team weapon.

Schedule for the 1986 National Championships

Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y., June 15-23

Division I

All events start and finish the same day.

Sunday, June 15: 8 a.m., Men's Foil
Tuesday, June 17: 8 a.m., Men's Sabre
Thursday, June 19: 8 a.m., Women's Foil
Saturday, June 21: 8 a.m., Men's Epee
Monday, June 23: 8 a.m., Women's Epee

Division II

Sunday, June 15: 2 p.m. on, Men's Sabre (prelim.)
Monday, June 16: 8 a.m. on, Women's Epee (prelim.)
2 p.m. thru finals, Men's Sabre
Tuesday, June 17: 8 a.m. thru finals, Women's Epee
2 p.m. on, Men's Foil (prelim.)
Wednesday, June 18: 2 p.m. thru finals, Men's Foil
Thursday, June 19: 2 p.m. on, Men's Epee (prelim.)
Friday, June 20: 2 p.m. thru finals, Men's Epee
Saturday, June 21: 2 p.m. on, Women's Foil (prelim.)

For Division composite teams, the names of the members of the team **MUST BE** listed in the team entry form for the National Team Championships event.

TEAM EVENTS

Automatic Team Qualifiers for 1986:

WF: Tanner City FC	MF: Salle Auriol
NY Fencers Club	NY Fencers Club
Salle Santelli, NJ	Salle Csiszar
ME: Salle Santelli, NJ	MS: NY Fencers Club
NY Athletic Club	NY Athletic Club
NY Fencers Club	The Fencing Center (C.CA)

Sunday, June 22: 2 p.m. thru finals, Women's Foil Team

All events start and finish the same day

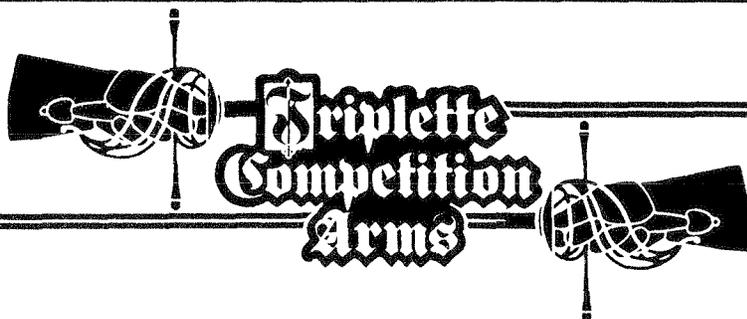
Monday, June 16: 8 a.m., Men's Foil Team
Wednesday, June 18: 8 a.m., Men's Sabre Team
Friday, June 20: 8 a.m., Women's Foil Team
Sunday, June 22: 8 a.m., Men's Epee Team

Under - 19

All events are fenced to completion on the same day

Sunday, June 15: 2 p.m. Women's Epee
Wednesday, June 18: 8 a.m., Women's Foil
Thursday, June 19: 8 a.m., Men's Sabre
Friday, June 20: 8 a.m., Men's Foil
Monday, June 23: 8 a.m., Men's Epee

Subject to Board approval, the Annual Membership Meeting and a Special Board of Directors Meeting will be held on Saturday, June 14th.



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1986 USFA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS INFORMATION

- DATE:** June 15-23, 1986. Nationals start on **Sunday** this year, not on Saturday!
- LOCATION:** Manhattan College, Manhattan College Parkway, West 242nd Street, Riverdale, New York. From New York City the last stop of the IRT #1. Subway is 4 blocks from the College — 242nd Street and Van Cortlandt. By car College is 6 blocks from Van Cortlandt exit of the New York Thruway. Plenty of parking available at the College.
- LODGING:** There is limited inexpensive dormitory housing at Manhattan College. Several hotels and motels are within easy reach. Food service is available at the site with local restaurants nearby. Detailed information will be supplied with confirmation materials and sent to Division Chairs and Secretaries.
- SCHEDULE:** See page 13.
- WEAPONS CHECK:** Schedule of Weapons Check will be included in confirmation materials. Each competitor may submit a maximum of 4 weapons, 2 masks, 2 body cords, and 2 metallic vests. All masks will be tested with new punch criteria of 12 kg and for Women's Epee only the French handle is permitted. Equipment vendors will be at the site for purchase and repair of personal equipment.
- ELIGIBILITY:** The 1986 National Championships are open to competitive members in good standing of the United States Fencing Association who have qualified in accordance with the rules of the USFA (see Operations Manual, October 1985). All fencers in the qualifying rounds must be U.S. Citizens or Permanent Residents. All Permanent Residents entering this competition must submit a notarized statement with their entry certifying their 'Green Card' number and date of issue or they will not be permitted to participate.
- COMPETITION PROCEDURES:** Division I Events will be preliminary rounds to Direct Elimination with repechage to a final of 8 by direct elimination. Division II Events will use the new "Brazilian" method: two rounds of pools with **no one** eliminated followed by direct elimination without repechage to first place.
- AGE REQUIREMENTS:** For the Under-19 Events, all fencers in the qualifying rounds must be Under-19 as of January 1, 1986. Persons turning 19 on January 1, 1986 are ineligible. For Women's Epee and Under-19 Women's Epee, fencers must be 15 years of age or older at the time of the qualifying event.
- CERTIFICATION:** **Division & Section Officers:** immediately upon completion of the Qualifying Events, please submit the Complete Results (Qualifying Report - forms provided by the National Office) to: Anne Whiting, 1986 Nationals, USFA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909. These forms must be submitted no later than May 15, 1986. No entries will be accepted until these reports are received and the memberships of all participants have been certified.
- REGISTRATION:** Fencers must check-in with Registration for each event in which they are participating no later than 12 hours before their scheduled event. Registration will begin on Saturday, June 14 at 1:00 p.m. and continue throughout the tournament. Complete details will be included with confirmations.
- DOPING CONTROL:** Competitors will be subject to doping control according to procedures established by the USOC and USFA. Any questions regarding medications can be directed to Dr. Marius Valsamis, Chairman of the USFA Medical Commission (718/636-8989) or the USOC Drug Hotline (800/233-0393). **BEWARE:** there are some over-the-counter medications that contain banned substances.
- TO ENTER:** Complete the Entry Form (both sides) on the opposing page and send it with registration and entry fees to: Anne Whiting, 1986 Nationals, USFA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909. Enclose a self-addressed stamped business (long) envelope for confirmation materials. **\$1.00 CHARGE FOR THOSE FAILING TO ENCLOSE RETURN BUSINESS ENVELOPE!**
- ENTRY DEADLINE:** Entries must be **received** in the National Office by May 23, 1986. Entries received after that date will be returned. Withdrawals must be received in the National Office by May 30, 1986 to receive a refund. Only entry fees will be refunded; registration fees are not refundable.
- FEES:** See the Entry Form for fees. Make checks payable to: USFA
- MEETINGS:** Board of Directors, June 14, 1986 at 2:00 p.m. (Tentative date and time)
Annual Membership Meeting, June 14, 1986 at Noon (Tentative date and time)
- FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** Contact either Dr. Marius Valsamis at 212/688-9800 x 400 (day) or 718/636-8989 (evening) or George Masin at 212/883-3382 (day) or 212/581-7046 (evening).
- NOTE:** Competitors may enter all events for which they have qualified; however, in case of two or more events running concurrently, the fencer bears the burden of choosing one or the other or fencing bouts in each event in rapid order when called.

1986 USFA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

June 15-23, 1986

NATIONALS START ON SUNDAY THIS YEAR, NOT ON SATURDAY!

Complete both sides of Entry Form!

NAME: _____ PHONE # _____ / _____
Please Print Day Evening

MAILING ADDRESS: _____ DIVISION: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

CLUB: _____ SCHOOL: _____ USFA AFFILIATION: _____

CITIZENSHIP: US Citizen Permanent Resident (attach notarized statement certifying you hold a green card with date of issue and number or entry will be rejected.)

CLASSIFICATION: Foil _____ Epee _____ Sabre _____ (A, B, C, D, E, or U)

1. Registration Fee: \$20 per person; **not refundable!** (includes those entered only in Team Event) \$ _____

2. Indicate with check mark the events you are entering and your place in the qualifying event or other manner by which you are a qualifier. Entry Fees are indicated by each event.

<u>DIVISION I EVENTS</u>	<u>DIV. QUALIFYING POSITION</u>	<u>SEC. QUALIFYING POSITION</u>	<u>OTHER QUALIFYING MEANS</u>	\$
Men's Foil \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Foil \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Epee \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Epee \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Sabre *\$30 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
<u>DIVISION II EVENTS</u>				
Men's Foil \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Foil \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Epee \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Epee \$20 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Sabre *\$30 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
<u>UNDER-19 EVENTS</u> BIRTHDATE: _____				
Men's Foil \$15 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Foil \$15 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Epee \$15 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Epee \$15 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Sabre *\$25 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
<u>TEAM EVENTS (indicate Name of Team)</u>				
Men's Foil \$50 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Women's Foil \$50 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Epee \$50 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
Men's Sabre \$50 _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____

*\$10 Refundable if you remain to assist one round after being eliminated. **TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$** _____
(Payable to USFA)

Please **do not** send cash! Mail to Anne Whiting, 1986 Nationals, USFA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909. Include a self-addressed and stamped business (long) envelope with your entry for confirmation materials. **\$1.00 CHARGE FOR THOSE FAILING TO ENCLOSE RETURN BUSINESS ENVELOPE! ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 23, 1986**

Entries must be received in the USFA Office on or before May 23, 1986. Entries arriving after May 23 will be returned.

1986 USFA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS ENTRY FORM (continued)

PLEASE READ AND SIGN BOTH STATEMENTS BELOW:

WAIVER OF LIABILITY: Upon entering these events under the auspices of the USFA, I agree to abide by the rules of the USFA, as currently published. I am a U.S. Citizen or a Permanent Resident. I enter these competitions at my own risk and release the USFA and their sponsors, officials and Manhattan College from any liability. The undersigned certifies that the individual's birthdate (for Under-19 Events) is as stated on the Entry Form and the individual is a current member of the USFA for the 1985-86 season.

Parent/Guardian Signature (Under 18)

Fencer's Signature

DRUG AND DOPING CONTROL: I understand that drug-testing may be conducted on a **formal** basis for athletes who are registered for this competition and that the detection of use of banned drugs would make me subject to suspension by the United States Fencing Association and the USOC for at least six months. By registering for this competition, I am consenting to be subject to a drug test if selected and its penalties if declared positive for a banned substance. If selected, I am aware that failure to comply with the drug test will be cause for the same penalties for those who are positive for a banned substance. I know that I may call Dr. Marius Valsamis, Chairman of the USFA Medical Commission(718/636-8989) or the USOC Drug Hotline (800/233-0393) for any questions about medications and banned substances or practices.

Fencer's Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

(Athletes of minority age): I have explained to my son/daughter the aforementioned stipulated conditions and their ramifications and I further consent to his/her registration for this USFA competition under the above-stipulated conditions.

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

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Proxy For Annual Membership Meeting Solicited in Behalf of National Officers

The undersigned hereby appoints Carl Borack, George Masin, Colleen Olney, 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 June 14th, 1986 at the site of the National Fencing Championships.

**IN ORDER TO BE VOTED ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS THIS PROXY MUST BE MARKED EITHER
"FOR" OR "AGAINST" SUCH AMENDMENTS.**

1. **ARTICLE III:** Change fiscal year to begin Nov. 1 and end Oct. 31 following.

_____ FOR CHANGE _____ AGAINST CHANGE

2. **ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1 (b):** Change from two types Club memberships to only one "CLUB" membership category, Modify criteria for club membership.

_____ FOR CHANGE _____ AGAINST CHANGE

3. **ARTICLE V, SECTION 1:** Delete "Basic" & "Insured" club membership categories and Add "Club" membership category with annual fee of \$30.

_____ FOR CHANGE _____ AGAINST CHANGE

4. **ARTICLE VI:** Add new Section 7 to extend NEW memberships paid between April 1 and July 31 through the next membership year. Renumber current Sections 7 & 8 to 8 & 9 respectively.

_____ FOR CHANGE _____ AGAINST CHANGE

5. **ARTICLE XVI:** Revise procedures to amend Bylaws such that notice to membership is given 45 days instead of 90 days prior to membership meeting and such that the Board can enact changes to Bylaws subject to membership approval.

_____ FOR CHANGE _____ AGAINST CHANGE

6. This proxy shall be voted as directed with respect to the above amendments and at the discretion of the above named parties on all other matters or business which comes before the meeting.

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:

Dr. Fred Rhodes, USFA Secretary, 458 West Briar Place, Chicago, IL 60657

NOTE: A copy of the USFA Bylaws is available upon request.

Sectional Championships

The following sections have sent us the dates of their sectional championships. Contact your sectional or divisional chairperson for further information.

Great Lakes: Seniors & Juniors. April 26-27. Ohio State University at Columbus, OH. (Frank Nagorney, 216-464-6545)

N. Atlantic: Juniors: April 26-27. Vassar College,

Poughkeepsie, NY. Seniors: May 10-11, SUNY-Stoneybrook. (Burton Moore, 203-227-0350)

Pacific Coast: Juniors: April 26-27. Central Calif. Seniors: May 10-11, Central Calif. (Scott Knies, 408-298-8230)

Pacific NW: Juniors & Seniors: 24-26 May. (Mike Purcell, 509-946-7125; 373-3240)

Southeast: Juniors & Seniors: May 10-11. Florida Atlantic U., Boca Raton, FL. (Cathy Abramson, 404-587-3850)

Mid-Atlantic: Juniors: April 26-27, Seniors: May 3-4 (Patricia Anderson, 215-876-8562)

Proposed Changes to the USFA Bylaws

The following changes to the USFA Bylaws are submitted to the membership for vote at the annual membership meeting to be held June 14th, 1986, at Manhattan College.

ARTICLE III: Change to "The fiscal year of the Corporation shall commence on **November 1** and end on **October 31** following." (Change of fiscal year to improve fiscal management, does not affect membership year.)

ARTICLE IV, Section 1 (b): Change to read as follows, "**Club Membership shall be open to any organization which (i) actively promotes or offers instruction in or provides facilities for engaging in the sport of fencing, (ii) has met its obligation with respect to the payment of dues for the current fiscal year as specified in these By-Laws. Any organization or group meeting the Club Membership requirements shall, upon payment of the appropriate Club Membership fee, submit a list of its individual members to the USFA. The USFA shall notify the organization or group that its Club membership has been approved.**" DELETE remaining paragraphs in (b).

(Replaces two types of club memberships with just one; liability insurance coverage will have a separate fee approved by the Board.)

ARTICLE V, SECTION 1: Replace "Basic" and "Insured Club" with one category for "Club" membership with a fee of \$30.

(Establishes one club membership category and its annual dues.)

ARTICLE V: Add New Sect. 7, renumber 7 & 8 and 9 & 8. ADD: "A new member whose dues are paid between April 1 and July 31 shall be entitled to membership through the next membership year."

(Encourages "NEW" USFA memberships in the Spring months.)

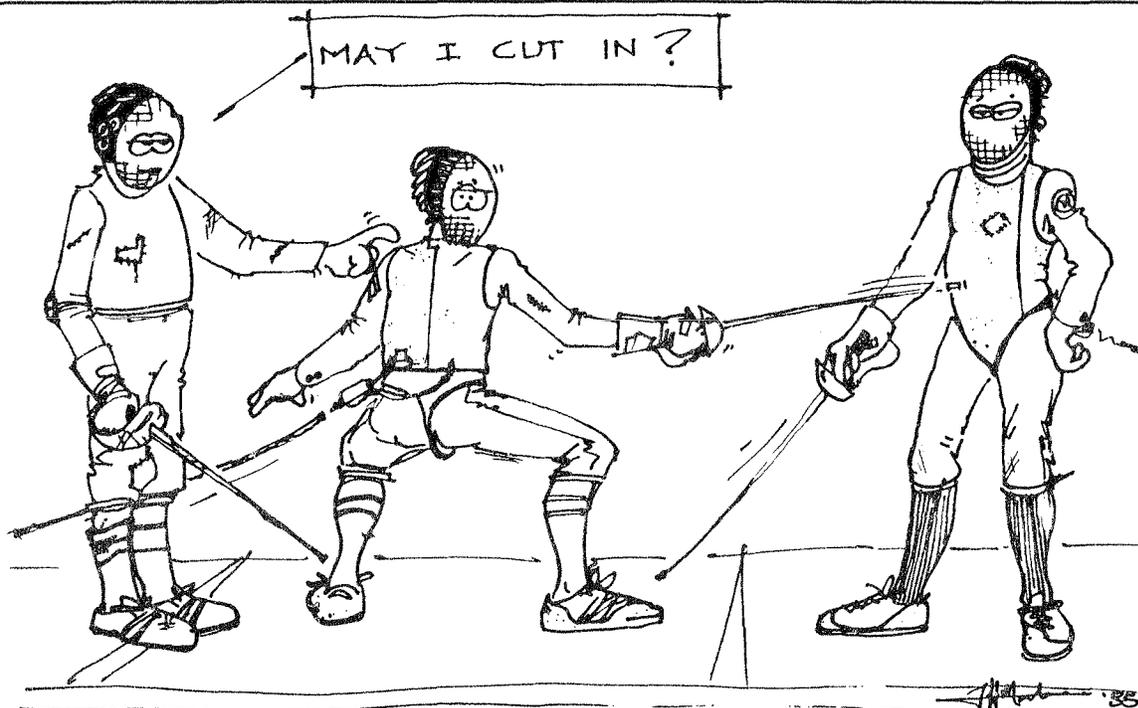
ARTICLE XVI: Change in the third sentence - 45 days instead of 90 days.

ADD following paragraph: "The Board may adopt, repeal, or amend any Bylaws, provided however that such adoption, repeal, or amendment must be approved at the next Annual meeting or Special meeting of members that is held at least 60 days after such adoption, repeal, or amendment, or it shall be automatically revoked."

(This provision would allow the Board of act for the membership prior to a membership meeting in modifying the Bylaws during the year. Current structure is cumbersome to change the Bylaws.)

These changes, if approved by the membership, would take effect on August 1, 1986.

(Fill out form on opposite page and mail in.)



Junior Notes

A Rising Star That Thinks

by Scott Knies

The name Chris O'Loughlin didn't register with many people before the 1985 National Fencing Championships. So it came as quite a surprise to find the 17-year old from Los Angeles in the senior epee finals at Cleveland.

He reached the final round by winning two straight bouts in direct elimination. By that point, the lanky red-head had demonstrated a calculated fencing style that belied his lack of experience.

The kid was serious. Throughout the competition he stayed within himself and defeated several of the elder statesmen U.S. epeeist—at their own game.

"You have to prepare yourself mentally for that level," O'Loughlin said. "I felt myself thinking strategically on the strip while trying to be more patient and relaxed."

He quickly added: "You can't beat those guys without patience."

Once in the finals, O'Loughlin wasn't going to sneak up on anybody. He lost his bout and finished sixth. Yet despite his inexperience, he felt his performance in the finals could have been better.

"I didn't rise to the occasion in a special way," he explained. "I didn't think enough about my bout and really psyche up for it. The finals were more of a fight than I expected."

The self analysis was not finished. O'Loughlin had learned a valuable lesson and did not want to forget it.

"I was satisfied in just making the finals. I didn't want to win the tournament."

* * *

The blossoming of O'Loughlin's brief fencing career occurred sometime after he was eliminated in the third round at the 1985 Junior Olympics. He was depressed with himself and the sport but decided this was a sign to work harder.

He began a regimen of mind training that he learned from a actor through his first coach in Los Angeles, Ted Katzoff.

"The goal of my training was simply consistent mental preparation," O'Loughlin said. "I practiced relaxing my body and concentrating at the same time."

To augment his mental exercises O'Loughlin would take three half-hour individual lessons a week from Abdelmonen Salem, run four miles every other day, and bout at half-speed in the salle.

He went to the remaining epee circuits and felt his game growing stronger. Before the 1985 Nationals, O'Loughlin, who looks as Irish as his name, had finished no better than fifth in the U-16 JOs. Suddenly, he "had started to think a lot more," and his results improved accordingly.

Is the cerebral element of fencing as important as the physical?

"Epee is more demanding of the mind and body," said O'Loughlin, who maintains the two are inseparable. "The



—Photo by Hal Wells

bouts go a lot longer and you need more concentration to survive traps and avoid habits that will get picked up by smarter fencers."

O'Loughlin placed second in the 1985 U-19 epee. The next day he was a finalist in the senior event. His confidence was boosted even higher when his remarkable Nationals earned him places on the U.S. Junior Pan American and National Sports Festival Teams. His meteoric rise to the top of the junior rankings demonstrates just how accessible national and international teams can be for U.S. junior fencers. Whereas young swimmers in America must compete against thousands to earn a national ranking; junior fencers count their nationwide opponents in the hundreds. The dream of instant success—one good day, one good tournament—can still be realized for young fencers in this country.

* * *

The sudden success has not gone to O'Loughlin's head. He says he isn't ready for the rigors of European and international competition—not yet anyway. "I have to prove to myself and everyone else it (National finalist) wasn't a fluke."

He took one step in that direction at the National Sports Festival, placing seventh and being the only junior, again, to gain the epee finals.

His immediate goals in fencing are to make the Junior World Team the next two years and to pick up more experience in the North American circuit. "It's a good time for me to make a move." O'Loughlin relocated east last fall to begin college studies at the University of Pennsylvania. His major is of yet undeclared. And yes, he was accepted at U of P before the 1985 Nationals.

(Continued on next page)

Technical Talks

by Joe Byrnes

What's a "legal handle"? I'm glad you asked, since we've had some questions in recent months. The FIE regulations, as usual, appear to give with one hand, and take back with the other. The crux of the matter lies in Article 25, sub-paragraph 6, of the Rule Book, and its interpretation. A plain French handle is obviously OK in almost all circumstances. One possible mistake you could make with one would be to elongate the whole thing by stuffing washers between the handle and tang to the maximum possible, so that the pommel will just screw on for a turn or two. (Don't laugh, I've seen it done). What would happen then is that the overall length of your weapon might, in fact probably would, exceed the limits. See Articles 24, 25, 206f, 307ff, and 404ff, plus the drawing for epee on page 47 of the current rule book. (The foil and sabre drawings were omitted, presumably by accident, in the British edition that we use.) An Italian handle (although these are rarely found these days; not too many people use them, even the nationalistic Italian national team) is also OK, by ancient definition.

The fun starts with everything else: the pistol grips, as they tend to be called, or the "orthopaedic" grips, as purists still would have it. Look at that Article 25/6 again. What it means is that once you add anything—**anything**—to a handle the result **must** be to **fix one and one only** position for the hand, and in that one position the tip of the thumb must not be farther back than 2 centimeters from the inside of the guard (the metal, not the thumb pad).

The problem arises with handles that can be conveniently gripped in more than one way—even though their makers doubtless had an idea that the first and most obvious grip is what they mean and what most people will almost always take. However, if the possibility exists of more than one hand position around the additions, that handle is a no-no.

The most obvious case is that of the so-called "Spanish type" or "offset Spanish" or "new Spanish" or "Dos Santos," or however it is being described these days. Essentially a simple one-prong-up, one-prong-down arrangement, its very simplicity is its downfall under the rules. Most orthopaedic handles escape the ban by being sufficiently contorted that you really can't get your hand on to them in more than one way, and still expect to wield the weapon without losing: (1) all sorts of skin, and (2) the weapon itself.

The various forms of the "Spanish" handle, however, allow for three positions: (1) the grip the designer clearly intended, in which both prongs are gripped and the tip of the thumb is where the rule says it should be, as well as two other positions, progressively back toward the pommel: (2) one behind one prong and (3) another behind both prongs. The "Dos Santos" version of this handle was specifically outlawed by name over ten years ago by the late head of the FIE Technical Commission, M. Debeur, when he saw them at the pre-Olympic exercises in Montreal. For a while all versions of the general pattern became scarce. Recently, however, somebody in Europe must have found an old mold or something, and, without checking the rules, started producing them again, since ver-

sions of the type, in cast metal and elegantly dipped in plastic insulation, have been showing up, mostly on foils.

However, plastic or metal, it's still a no-no; sorry about that. The latest word is that the Gardere handle has finally been similarly shot down. My recollection is that the latter was not that popular, anyway. Given the sentiment in some circles to eliminate all the orthopaedic grips, on safety grounds, all this may look quaint in a few years, when we're all using basic French handles (or maybe Italian? What's that you say?).

Other crazy possibilities always exist with handles. After all, the rules do say: "All types of hilts are allowed, provided..." But watch out for that "provided" part. Handles do seem to be one place where some people like to express their individuality. I remember years ago having to break gently the sad truth to the proud proprietor of an exotic foil handle (his own invention). It wouldn't do on two grounds. He had attached, at the rear of his pistol grip, a large, nearly vertical, bar of iron, behind the hand, alongside the wrist; he liked all that weight back there, he said. The problems were: (1) the handle was now too big to go through the 12 centimeter inspection cylinder, and (2) the overall weight of the foil was far over 500 grams. He hadn't looked at the rules, that's for sure.

A Rising Star

(Continued)

O'Loughlin started fencing when he was 11-years old and stayed with foil for four years. The reasons he switched to epee highlight the major theoretical and practical differences between the two thrusting weapons.

"Epee is a definite thing," he said. "There is no question in anyone's mind because the scoring lights are either on or off. Epee is also more realistic because it's more of a fight. You have to get the blade in epee, where foil is more grace and show. In foil you can do a representative parry. In epee, you have to parry."

The prime advantage of fencing epee, according to O'Loughlin, is that the epeeist gets to avoid the politics of directing and judging.

"You can't say to yourself 'I didn't get the call,' " he explained. "Because of this, more things happen. There are more upsets on a large scale and results change around more in epee. And, unlike foil and sabre, the benefit of the doubt isn't given to the name fencers. Knowing a fencer's style doesn't always help in epee."

O'Loughlin added one more remise. "I didn't like foil because the directors are scared to direct the way they teach. They teach attacks with the arm out and award attacks (as directors) with the arm back."

For now, O'Loughlin is busy with freshman college courses and fencing practice, but he still makes time for his special training. It's as easy for him as lying on the bed with his eyes closed, picturing his epee tip hitting his coach's arm again, and again. He and the coach are smiling.

Officers' Corner

by Lewis Siegel and Carl Borack

We'd like to call our members attention to the efforts of Edgar House. He has been an instrumental member of our Executive Committee, and our quality representative to the Athlete's Advisory Council of the U.S. Olympic Committee. He also happens to be one of our nation's top saber fencers. Edgar recently tackled the chore of finding a sponsor for our **N.Y. International Saber**, so the burden of funding this premier world cup event would not fall entirely on the USFA. We are pleased to announce that Edgar was successful in his quest and has brought us a New York company, ENTERPRISE PRESS, to sponsor the **N.Y. International**. This represents an enormous opportunity for the USFA to put on a show in the nation's media center. If we are successful in generating enthusiasm and publicity for this event, ENTERPRISE PRESS has agreed to sponsor again next year. We urge fencers in all weapons in the areas adjacent to New York to support this world class event. The MATCH OF NATIONS will be held on Friday, March 21st. The individual finals will be held on Sunday, March 23rd. Time and location will be announced. We are very grateful to Edgar House for his efforts. The USFA is lucky to have him.

On another note, it has been brought to our attention that many members of the USFA would like to financially assist specific programs as opposed to placing money in a general pool. The following are some of the programs and/or concepts that need funding for which you can earmark your tax deductible donation to the USFA:

- * **National Team** travel to international tournaments and training trips.
- * **National Team** travel to World Championships.
- * **Junior Fencers** funding to European tournaments and training trips.
- * **Junior Fencers** funding to World Junior Championships.
- * **Junior Pan Am Team.**
- * **National Coaches Clinic.**
- * Programs to improve the quality of teaching fencing in the U.S.
- * Funding of a National Coach or Coaches.
- * Funding of promotional materials, brochures, sponsorship kits.
- * Funding of an original film on fencing.
- * Funding for officiating clinics.
- * Funding of a public relations firm for the USFA.

If you have a preference for weapon and/or sex, you could earmark your donation for the **Men's Epee Team, Women's Epee Team, Women's Foil Team, Men's Foil Team, Men's Saber Team.**

Some members have asked what fencing can offer to a corporate sponsor. The following is the text of one of our "corporate pitch" letters:

"As you know, sports marketing can be an effective tool for advertising, promotion, and corporate identification. Whether your marketing objectives focus on strategic positioning or grass-roots involvement, I'd like to introduce you to a fresh sport and an exceptional marketing opportunity. Fencing.

The United States Fencing Team offers some substantial and cost-effective opportunities for prospective commercial sponsors. Aggressively on the move, this original Olympic sport features American fencers who are successfully competing against the best. They are sure to garner world-wide media attention on the road to Seoul in '88.

Consider what fencing has to offer:

Exceptional visual imagery. Fencing emphasizes clean lines, boldness, speed, and finesse. The resulting clash of steel occurs with blinding speed; no other sport offers such elegant tradition blended with courage, intelligence, and fresh new faces.

Swashbuckling tradition. Born of combat, this original Olympic sport is enjoying unprecedented world-wide popularity. Both as a sport and as entertainment, swordplay has captured the imagination of spectators and theatrical audiences around the world.

Ethnic diversity. Despite fencing's origins as "The Sport of Kings," America's new crop of stars represent a diverse ethnic and demographic blend. This group is comprised of highly promotable individuals for specific markets.

International exposure. U.S. fencers will compete internationally at the XXIV Olympiad in Seoul, the Pan American Games at Indianapolis in 1987, the World Championships, the World Junior Championships, the World University Games, and the Pan American Junior Championships, in addition to a host of European "World Cup" events.

Special events. The Cunard Grand Masters Tournament, conducted aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2 during a transatlantic crossing, is now in its second year. And a special U.S./China tour, featuring Olympic teams from both countries, is scheduled for four U.S. cities in the fall of 1986.

A sport for all ages. Unlike most other individual Olympic sports, fencing appeals to and draws participants from pre-teens to active retirees. Fencers represent one of the most upscale, highly educated groups of amateur athletes in America.

Involvement in top ADI markets. The United States Fencing Association (USFA) sanctions more than 1,200 events annually, including the U.S. National and Junior National Championships, collegiate and high school championships, and a series of "National Team" qualifying events. More than 650 fencing clubs are active across the country, offering excellent local promotional opportunities for dealer and distributor involvement. Tournaments are held year-round in large and small markets, including such top ADI's as New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Atlanta.

Fencing has become a highly promotable vehicle. Now that our American teams are on the rise and the USFA has become more promotion-oriented, we will design programs to maximize your corporate investment."

The closing of each letter contains a paragraph that "ties" fencing to the corporate sponsor and positions a follow-up mechanism. We hope this information answers your questions and aids you in positioning our sport to those around you.

Happy fencing

Bulletin Board

Name Change

The National Sports Festival will henceforth be known as the U.S. Olympic Festival and will be held in Houston, Texas this year from July 25 through August 3.

Outstanding Athletes

Named **Fencing Athletes of the Year 1985** by the USFA are Michael Marx and Caitlin Bilodeaux. Mike was cited "not just for his outstanding record at the World University Games, but also as an athlete representing the finest qualities for a successful team: hard working, supportive of all his teammates, and willing to help his team towards success regardless of the need."

Picked as "one of the younger, but rising" athletes, the USFA mentions that Caity has won the Under 20 national title four times and, in the last two years, has advanced to the top echelons of the senior women's division. "She is on the forefront of a most promising career."

Our two outstanding fencers are featured with other athletes in the December issue of *The Olympian*.

Robert Cottingham is the first American to reach the finals of a World Junior Cup event. He placed 6th in Dornagen, West Germany, on December 1st. Our congratulations to Bob!

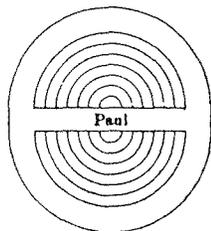
Fencing Laboratory at Columbia

The USFA has conducted experimental Sports Medicine projects under the auspices of the U.S. Olympic Committee since 1982. Irwin Bernstein, project coordinator, announces the establishment of a Sport Psychological Laboratory at Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Aladar Kogler. Coaches are invited to volunteer their participation in the various activities and diagnostic services which are offered on an appointment basis, subject to availability to visit the Laboratory at Columbia. For further information, write Dr. Aladar Kogler, 373 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Junior Summer Camp

The Mid-Atlantic Section will hold a Junior Summer Fencing Camp this summer in the Haverford, Pennsylvania area. For further information, contact Mr. John Kalohn, Camp Director, Physical Education Dept., Bryn Mawr College, Schwartz Gymnasium, Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010.

(Continued on page 23)



LEON PAUL TOP CHOICE

WITH SOME OF THE FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE TO FENCING FROM THE SUCCESSFUL LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS, THE U.S.F.A. DECIDED TO PURCHASE SCORING EQUIPMENT FOR VARIOUS DIVISIONS TO USE IN CIRCUIT EVENTS.

LOOKING AROUND AT THE VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS, THEY SETTLED ON THE MACHINES, REELS, AND AUXILIARY LAMPS MANUFACTURED BY LEON PAUL OF ENGLAND. LONG RECOGNIZED AS A MAJOR MANUFACTURER, PAUL IS OWNED AND STAFFED BY FENCERS, AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION AND RELIABLE EQUIPMENT AT TRULY ECONOMICAL PRICES.

OUR LATEST MICRO-PROCESSOR, FIE APPROVED IN 1982, IS THE INDUSTRY STANDARD FOR

EUROPE. IT EMPLOYS U.S. TECHNOLOGY IN ITS DESIGN AND COMPONENTS. THE DIGITAL SCORER AND HIT REPEATER IS A MODULAR UNIT THAT SETS UP AS A SINGLE UNIT FOR CLUB OR SALLE USE, BUT CAN BE EXPANDED TO FULL FIE CONFIGURATION SUITABLE FOR COMPETITIONS OF ANY SIZE.

THE EQUIPMENT WILL BE AVAILABLE BY THE END OF THE YEAR AND IS SUPPLIED WITH FULL BACKING AND SERVICE GUARANTEES THROUGH OUR U.S. AGENTS, MESSRS. GEORGE SANTELLI, INC., OF ENGLEWOOD, N.J. WHO CARRY A FULL RANGE OF OUR SCORING EQUIPMENT AND MANY OF OUR OTHER FINE PRODUCTS.

LEON PAUL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD. IS PROUD TO HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO SUPPLY THE U.S.F.A. AND ITS MEMBERS.



Bulletin Board

(Continued)

Photo Contest Coming Up

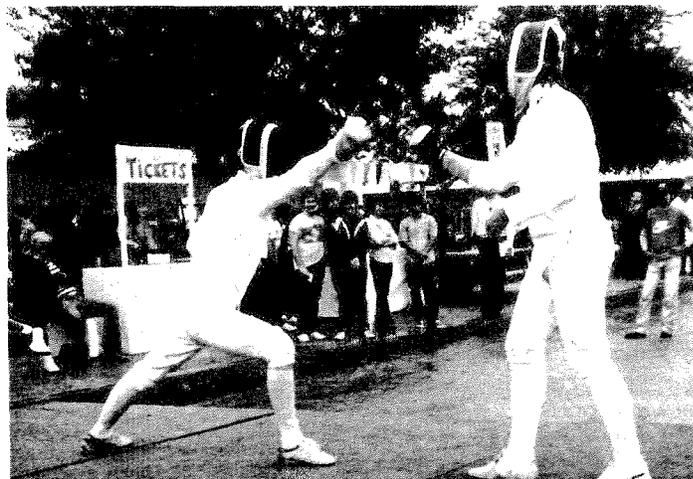
All photos received from the date of this issue until August 1st, 1986 will be considered as entries in AMERICAN FENCING's black & white PHOTO CONTEST. First prize of \$50 will be awarded in each of two categories: action and portrait. All entries will be considered the property of American Fencing and must have clearly marked on the back a complete caption and the name and address of the entrant. Send your good photos to our editorial office: AF Photo Contest, 2201 Bywood Drive, Oakland, CA 94602.

Notes From Our National Office

Any persons, new to the USFA, who join in April or later, will have their membership extended through July 31, 1987. Divisions and clubs can now promote membership in the USFA during the Spring months with this added benefit.

In this day and age of liability suits and the general court atmosphere, any club not covered by some liability insurance operates under an unnecessary risk. The USFA,

through its club membership program, offers liability insurance coverage. Write to the USFA Office for information on this program.



George Nelson and Chuck Michaels demonstrate fencing for the East Central High School Renaissance Fair in San Antonio, Nov. 1985. Photo by Jackie Christenson.

FENCING COACH 5 years experience; references; \$6.41/hour for 30 hour week; SEND RESUME: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, 500 C. Street, N.W. Room 324, Washington, D.C. 20001 and note JOB ORDER NUMBER 3877.

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Results

North American Circuit #2

Cleveland Men's Foil

December 14, 1985 (73 entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. B. Giasson, Canada | 13. J. Bukantz, NYFC |
| 2. P. Lewison, NYFC | 14. E. Rosenburg, NYFC |
| 3. M. Marx, Auriol | 15. M. Masters, FAM |
| 4. E. Wright, Unatt. | 16. M. Yorukoglu, Atla. |
| 5. L. Rocheleau, Canada | 17. W. Wheeler, Alcaz. |
| 6. G. Nonomura, Mori | 18. D. Littell, Csis. |
| 7. M. Kent, Fairf. CF | 19. J. Biebel, GLFA |
| 8. G. Massialas, TFC | 20. N. Bergeron, Canada |
| 9. D. Valsamis, Unatt. | 21. P. Mathis, NYFC |
| 10. D. Blayney Lettm | 22. P. Lafleur, Canada |
| 11. P. Gerard, Auriol | 23. J. Heilpern, FAM |
| 12. M. Chatel, Canada | 24. B. Landry, Canada |

Cleveland Women's Foil

December 14, 1985 (78 entries)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. M. Phillion, Canada | 13. S. Monplaisir, NYFC |
| 2. M. Miller, Mori | 14. M. Verhave, NYFC |
| 3. C. Bilodeau, Unatt. | 15. P. Gagnon, Canada |
| 4. J. Angelakis, TCFC | 16. J. Hall, TCFC |
| 5. Jess. Yu, Unatt. | 17. D. Stone, SSNJ |
| 6. L. Piazza, NYFC | 18. G. Rossman, Unatt. |
| 7. MJ. O'Neill, Unatt. | 19. I. Ducharme, Canada |
| 8. J. Poirier, Canada | 20. DA. Dobesh, GLFA |
| 9. T. Tremblay, Canada | 21. MH. Cormier, Canada |
| 10. S. Steiner, Canada | 22. D. Tavares, SSNJ |
| 11. C. Pillon, Canada | 23. S. Marx, Auriol |
| 12. C. McClellan, TCFC | 24. T. Covington, Bard. |

Santelli Men's Sabre

Elizabeth, N.J., December 8, 1985 (64 entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. M. Lofton, Unatt. | 13. B. Keane, Unatt. |
| 2. JM. Banos, Canada | 14. V. Ferretti, Canada |
| 3. P. Westbrook, NYFC | 15. J. Friedberg, NYAC |
| 4. JP. Banos, Canada | 16. U. Parrilla, P. Rico |
| 5. R. Cottingham, Unatt. | 17. J. Glucksman, NYFC |
| 6. G. Rodriguez, NYFC | 18. S. Mormando, NYFC |
| 7. D. Anthony, NYFC | 19. D. Powell, Unatt. |
| 8. G. Gonzales-R., NYAC | 20. M. Sullivan, NYAC |
| 9. P. Friedberg, NYAC | 21. B. Deschenes, Canada |
| 10. T. Plourde, Canada | 22. C. Owen, Unatt. |
| 11. E. House, NYAC | 23. G. Bartos, NYAC |
| 12. W. Balk, Canada | 24. J. Tishman, SSNJ |

Cleveland Women's Epee

December 14, 1985 (34 entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. J. Littmann, ColFC | 13. J. O'Donnell, BosFC |
| 2. C. McClellan, TCFC | 14. J. Lartigue, FAM |
| 3. E. Erdos, Lettm. | 15. H. Powell, OlympFC |
| 4. D. Stone, SSNJ | 16. N. Stopyra, BCAF |
| 5. LA. Miller, Unatt. | 17. M. Szabunia, Csis. |
| 6. K. Lewis, Csiszar | 18. J. Foster, SSNY |
| 7. A. Klinger, Auriol | 19. H. Whitefield, TCFC |
| 8. K. Loscalzo, NYFC | 20. J. Gilbert, Unatt. |
| 9. TA. Malmstrom, NCol. | 21. C. Morris, St. LFC |
| 10. K. Thompson, Veysey | 22. AM. Ezzell, FAM |
| 11. J. Fowler, USMPA | 23. C. Carter, DCFC |
| 12. A. Reid, Unatt. | 24. S. Chaplinsky, BCAF |

Cleveland Men's Epee

December 15, 1985 (79 entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. JM. Chouinard, Canada | 13. G. Masin, NYAC |
| 2. L. Shelley, SSNJ | 14. J. Cradyn, Canada |
| 3. R. Marx, Auriol | 15. G. Thoreson, Unatt. |
| 4. C. O'Loughlin, Unatt. | 16. S. Mahmoud, Bard. |
| 5. C. Schneider, FAM | 17. M. Burley, USMPA |
| 6. H. Farley, NYAC | 18. S. Griffiths, SSNJ |

7. D. Nowos
8. I. Bramall
9. J. O'Neill
10. L. Siegel
11. C. Young
12. D. Wells

North

Michel Alaux

New York City

1. M. Marx,
2. G. Massial
3. B. Giasson
4. P. Lewison
5. D. Blayney
6. D. Comas
7. D. Littell,
8. E. Kaihats
9. J. Bukantz
10. P. Gerard
11. G. Nonom
12. L. Rochele

Michel Alaux

New York City

1. Jess. Yu,
2. J. Poirier,
3. J. Angelak
4. L. Piazza,
5. S. Monplai
6. I. Ducharm
7. MJ. O'Neil
8. M. Phillio
9. L. Clark,
10. D. Stone,
11. MH. Corm
12. M. Szabun

Men's Sabre

Chapel Hill, N

1. JP. Banos,
2. P. Westbro
3. J. Glucksn
4. G. Gonzale
5. S. Morman
6. P. Reilly,
7. D. Anthon
8. J. Friedber
9. M. D'Asan
10. B. Keane,
11. R. Cotting
12. W. Goerin

13. E. Excal.
14. J. Angler, PlanFC
15. Yarrison, TCFC
16. J. Phillips, Unatt.
17. Amar, Unatt.
18. Tommings, SSNJ

Circuit #3

1. Wright, Unatt.
2. Wheeler, Alcaz.
3. Landry, Canada
4. Piano, —
5. Bennett, NYFC
6. Angers, Canada
7. Kovacs, Unatt.
8. Mathis, NYFC
9. Neu, Stanf.
10. Posimon, Can.
11. Angler, NYAC
12. Bindel, Colum.

13. Bilodeau, Unatt.
14. Yu, Unatt.
15. Bombs, Unatt.
16. Hill, Unatt.
17. Sullivan, Unatt.
18. Tremblay, Canada
19. McClellan, TCFC
20. Verhave, NYFC
21. Amel, Canada
22. Hayes, Unatt.
23. Bourdages, Can.
24. Lamball—C., Unatt.

25. Friedberg, NYAC
26. Powell, Unatt.
27. Rodriguez, NYFC
28. House, NYAC
29. Balk, Canada
30. ng, DCFC
31. en, Alcaz.
32. wosieszki, Can.
33. Woo, UNC
34. akus, RichmFC
35. Bohr, Unatt.
36. Keane, Atlanta

(Continued)



Omnes (L) vs.



by John Friedberg.

Results

(Continued)

Centennial Women's Epee

Colorado Springs, CO., January 12, 1986 (38 entries)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. D. Stone, SSNJ | 13. L. Norwood, USMPA |
| 2. J. Littman, CSCFC | 14. S. Still, PlantFC |
| 3. M. Adrian, GLFA | 15. K. Loscalzo, NYFC |
| 4. K. Dunlop, USMPA | 16. J. Fowler, USMPA |
| 5. W. Norman, England | 17. K. Thompson, Veysey |
| 6. Y. Martinez, Mexico | 18. C. McClellan, TCFC |
| 7. K. Lewis, Csis. | 19. M. Holly, Bardakh |
| 8. E. Erdos, Lettm. | 20. TA. Malstrom, NCoFC |
| 9. A. Klinger, Auriol | 21. LA. Miller, Unatt. |
| 10. P. Roldan, Mexico. | 22. L. Rotunni, Bor'cho |
| 11. J. Gilbert, Unatt. | 23.(T) C. Morris, StLF |
| 12. A. Martinez, Mexico | 23.(T) L. Rudeen, Unatt. |

Centennial Men's Epee

Colorado Springs, CO., January 12, 1986 (99 entries)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. L. Shelley, SSNJ | 13. A. Cote, Canada |
| 2. R. Marx, Auriol | 14. R. Depommier, Can. |
| 3. S. Mahmoud, Bard. | 15. G. Masin, NYAC |
| 4. AM. Salem, Gascon | 16. A. Ordaz, Mexico |
| 5. JM. Chouinard, Canada | 17. I. Bramall, Can. |
| 6. S. Trevor, Unatt. | 18. T. Gillham, Mad. |
| 7. C. Plasse, Canada | 19. N. Fekete, Can. |
| 8. C. Schneider, FAM | 20. R. Vidor, Lettm. |
| 9. R. Stull, Cinco | 21. A. Messing, Bard. |
| 10. M. Dessureault, Can. | 22. C. Melcher, Unatt. |
| 11. H. Farley, NYAC | 23. C. Michaels, Unatt. |
| 12. R. Bakonyi, Canada | 24. J. O'Neill, Unatt. |

Coupe CAOLA, Women's Foil

Budapest, 19 January, 1986

1. Meygret, FRA
2. Weber, ALF
3. E. Kovacs, HON

Challenge Martini, Men's Foil

Paris, 26 January, 1986

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Omnes, FRA | 5. Cipressa, ITA |
| 2. Numa, ITA | 6. Scuri, ITA |
| 3. Cervi, ITA | 7. Borella, ITA |
| 4. Rossi, ITA | 8. Dal Zotto, ITA |

Seven finalists from the same country! Omnes defeated Borella 10-4, Rossi 10-1, Numa 10-3.

1985 Kadar Open

Case Western Reserve University, December 14, 1985

Men's Sabre

1. B. Moskalik, Ohio St.
 2. T. Ignagni, Kadar
 3. D. Morilak, Case WRU
- Sportsm. award: D. Halasz

Men's Epee

1. J. Birkel, Kadar
 2. D. Halasz, Kadar
 3. S. Chan, Case WRU
- Sportsm award: S. Hanf

Women's Sabre

1. L. Lenhoff, Kadar
 2. L. Burdick, W. Mich.
 3. J. Cibula, CaseWRU
- Sportsm. award: L. Burdick

Women's Epee

1. A. Ezzell, FAM
 2. L. Lenhof, Kadar
 3. J. Cibula, CaseWRU
- Sportsm. award: L. Lenhof

Kansas City Open

Kansas City, Mo., January 18 & 19, 1986

Men's Foil

1. R. Cunningham, KCFC
2. M. Prilutsky, UMKC
3. J. Taracido, KCFC

Women's Foil

1. J. Thompson, ST. L.
2. S. Mitchell, HickmFC
3. K. Shull, KCMetro

Men's Epee

1. D. Varney, ManhFC
2. R. Cunningham, KCFC
3. R. Haynes, ManhFC

Third Annual USFA Collegiate Open

Chapel Hill, N.C., January 10-11, 1986

The meet used the Brazilian method in the individual events, where no one was eliminated in the first two rounds of pools. Everyone was then seeded into an elimination table with no repechage direct to the championship. Weapon teams were then seeded from the individual results. The lower seeds fenced to get into a tableau of eight and then all eight places were fenced out. Overall the format worked well and provided plenty of fencing for all. Special thanks are due to Coach Ron Miller and his UNC team, hosts of the event.

Women's Foil (55 entries)

1. M. Sullivan, ND
2. C. Bilodeaux, Colum.
3. J. Hall, U Penn.
4. C. Hovanyi, OSU
5. G. Rossman, U Penn.
6. J. Picard, PSU
7. MJ. O'Neill, UPenn.
8. D. Dobesh, OSU
9. J. Humes, ND
10. D. Pratschler, Col.

Men's Foil (45 entries)

1. S. Sabarwahl, OSU
2. Y. Kovacs, ND
3. A. Feldman, PannSt.
4. W. Mindel, Col.
5. J. Madrid, Col.
6. A. Goldberg, JnsH.
7. M. VDVeldon, ND
8. S. Jashinski, UNC
9. R. Ziade, NCSU
10. M. Griffin, UPenn.

Team Sabre

1. Columbia
2. Notre Dame
3. U. of Penn.
4. Penn State
5. UNC
6. OSU
7. John's Hopkins
8. NCSU
9. MIT
10. Duke

Team Men's Foil

1. Notre Dame
2. Columbia
3. Penn State
4. U. of Penn.
5. UNC
6. OSU
7. MIT
8. NCSU
9. John's Hopkins
10. Duke
11. Wofford

Men's Sabre (43 entries)

1. B. Keane, PennSt.
2. M. D'Asaro
3. D. Powell, UPenn.
4. K. Stoutermeyer, ND
5. J. Edwards, ND
6. D. Johnson, ND
7. T. Consoli, ND
8. C. Roehr, Colum.
9. C. Owen, U Penn.
10. R. Magliore, CCNY

Men's Epee (44 entries)

1. C. Scherpe, ND
2. M. Gostigian, ND
3. J. Orvos, PennSt.
4. G. Lewis, Duke
5. D. Kapper, Duke
6. S. Echols, UNC
7. W. Mindel, Col.
8. R. Badour, Ohio St.
9. J. Deutsch, UPenn.
10. R. Newman, Col.

Team Epee

1. Penn State
2. NCSU
3. UNC
4. Notre Dame
5. U. of Penn.
6. Columbia
7. John's Hopkins
8. Duke
9. MIT
10. Northwestern
11. Ohio State

Team Women's Foil

1. U. of Penn.
2. Temple
3. Columbia
4. Notre Dame
5. Penn State
6. Ohio State
7. UNC
8. MIT
9. Duke
10. NCSU
11. St. Mary's



Luigi Barbasetti

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