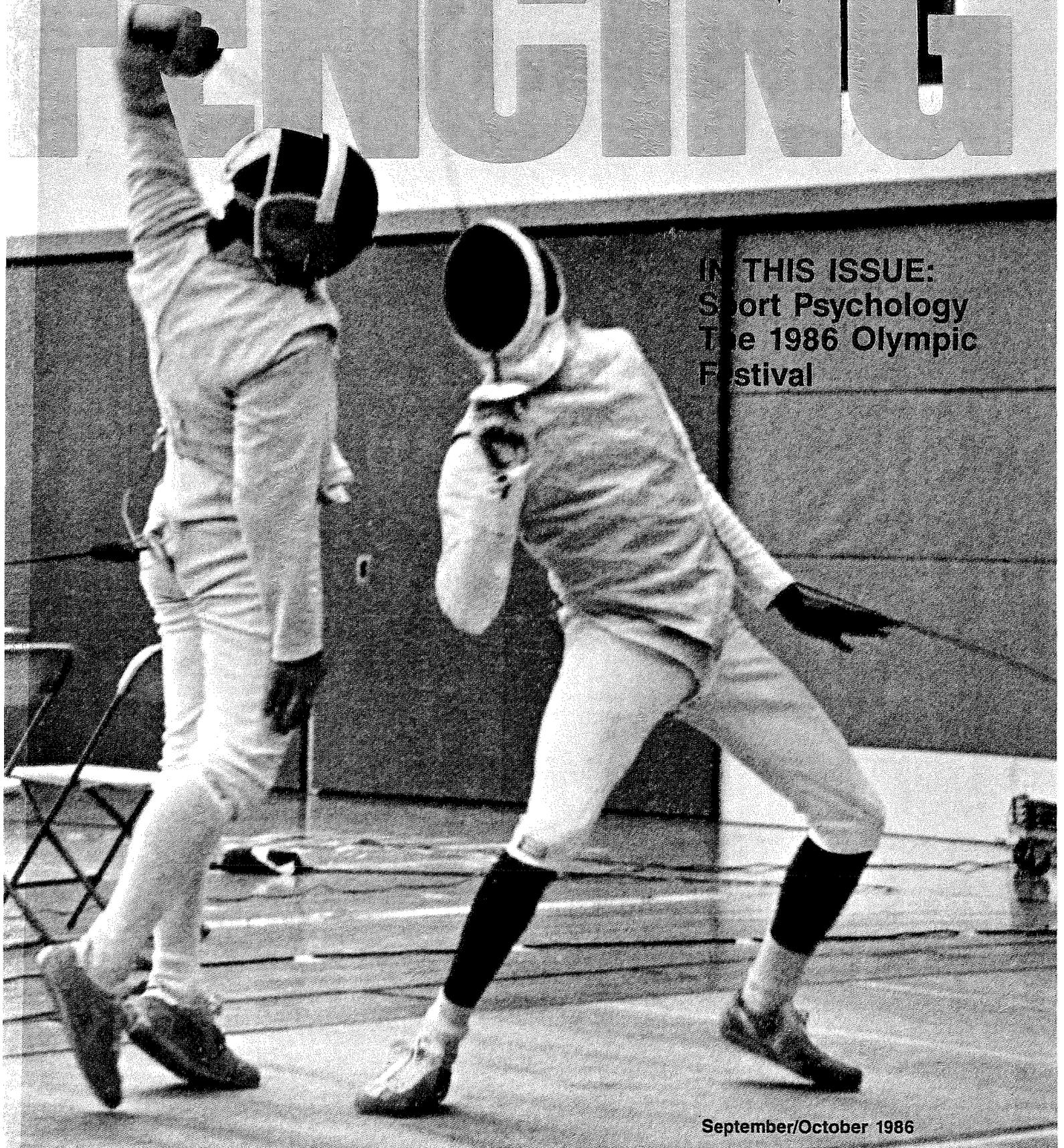


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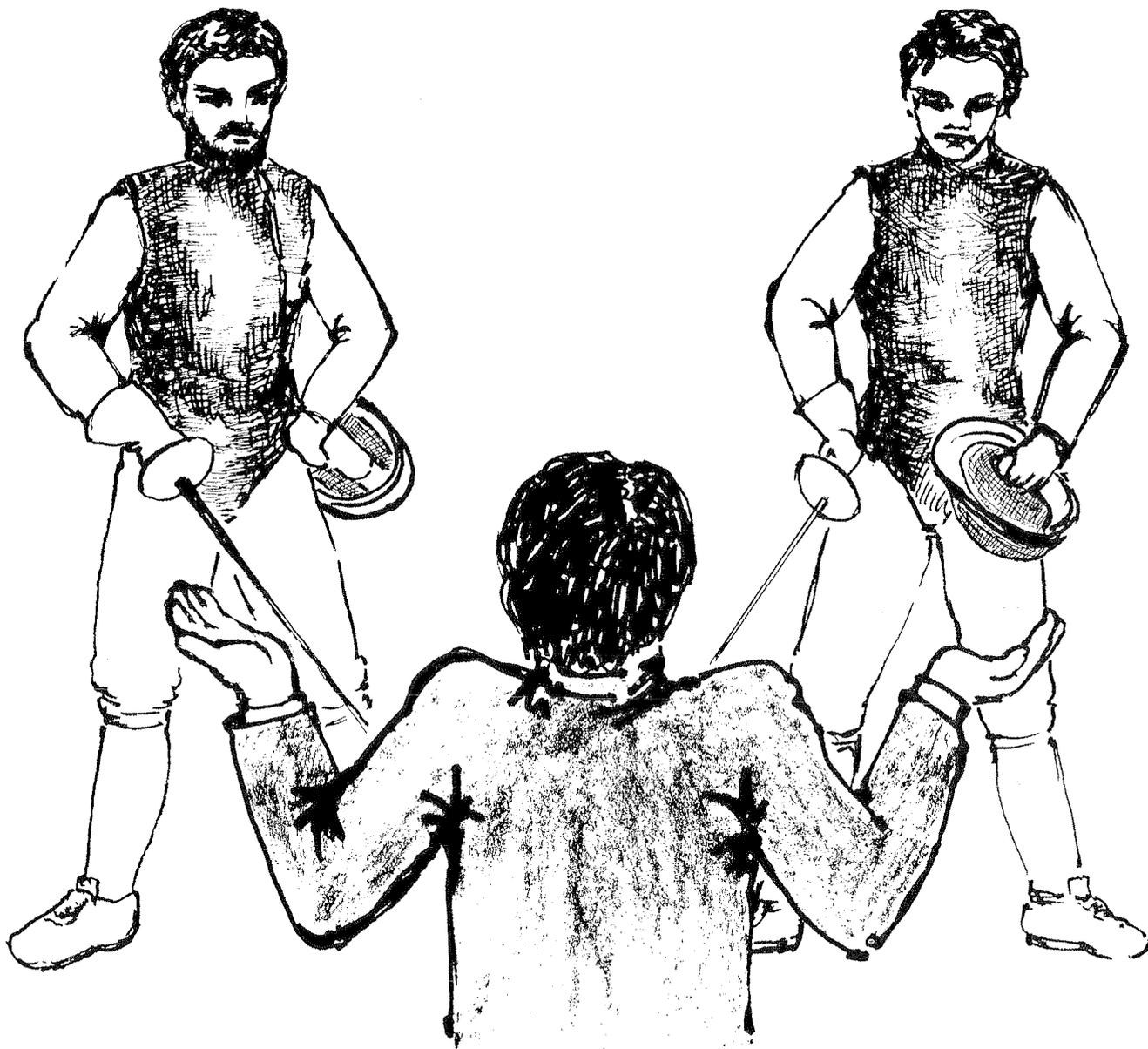
FENCING

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The 1986 Olympic
Festival



September/October 1986

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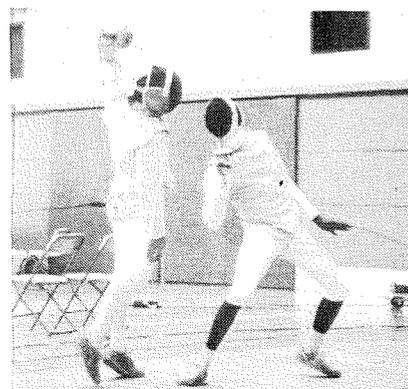
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On The Cover

David Littell vs. Peter Lewison at the Selberg Foil. Photo by Briana Shean.



Editorial

Recently, after the 1986 U.S. Tennis Championships, there was much speculation as to why no indigenous Americans made it to the semi-finals. European trained players are beginning to dominate the game. Some coaches mentioned the high personal cost to the families of young athletes to train and travel about the country to participate in the many tournaments. The publicity hype to "join your local organization" rose. There was talk of appointing a "national coach." Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

With the new fencing season upon us, it looks as though we are on our way, if not toward greater success in gaining international medals, at least in spreading fencing opportunities throughout the country. Some cynics have wondered whether our talk of a broad based "pyramid" is not upside down and more a "funnel" into the elite areas. They may be right in some respects, when it comes to dispensing Olympic monies. Olympic committees, aided and abetted by the sports media, are prone to count the number and quality of their international medals. This is not surprising, for these committees operate on an international level, and medal comparisons are unavoidable.

In spite of this, the USFA seems to be casting an occasional glance at our everyday, freckle-faced youngster. The creation of a Division II National Championship, the imminent appointment of a National Coach to help train teachers of fencing, and the recent attempts to hold more age-grouped "national" competitions are steps in the right direction. However, we are still starting at the top and

working our way downward. It could be many years, at this rate, before the benefits trickle down to reach the local levels where most of the kids are.

If publicity and media exposure are the first steps in creating awareness of our sport, physical education teachers in the schools and colleges are the keys to introducing it to our kids. Every five or six years, we rediscover AAHPER (American Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation) and vow to work with the P.E. teachers throughout the country. Then we come up against the differing state and regional school rules and regulations and we abandon the idea. It seems easier to work on a national level with the private fencing clubs.

Fantastic coaches with charisma and ability (and we could name a few) have so far proved to be the best magnet for developing young fencers. Is there not a way to identify and encourage such coaches, financially and otherwise, to work with the P.E. teachers of their local schools?

Our elite fencers need not be ignored. They are gaining good support for their programs. However, there is a wealth of ability and talent lying dormant throughout the country, waiting for those with the skill and ability to organize them in a more meaningful way. It is not a question of sitting back and waiting for these worthy people to volunteer their services to our great and irresistible sport. We have to seek them out and present them with an activity that makes their participation worth while.

--MTH



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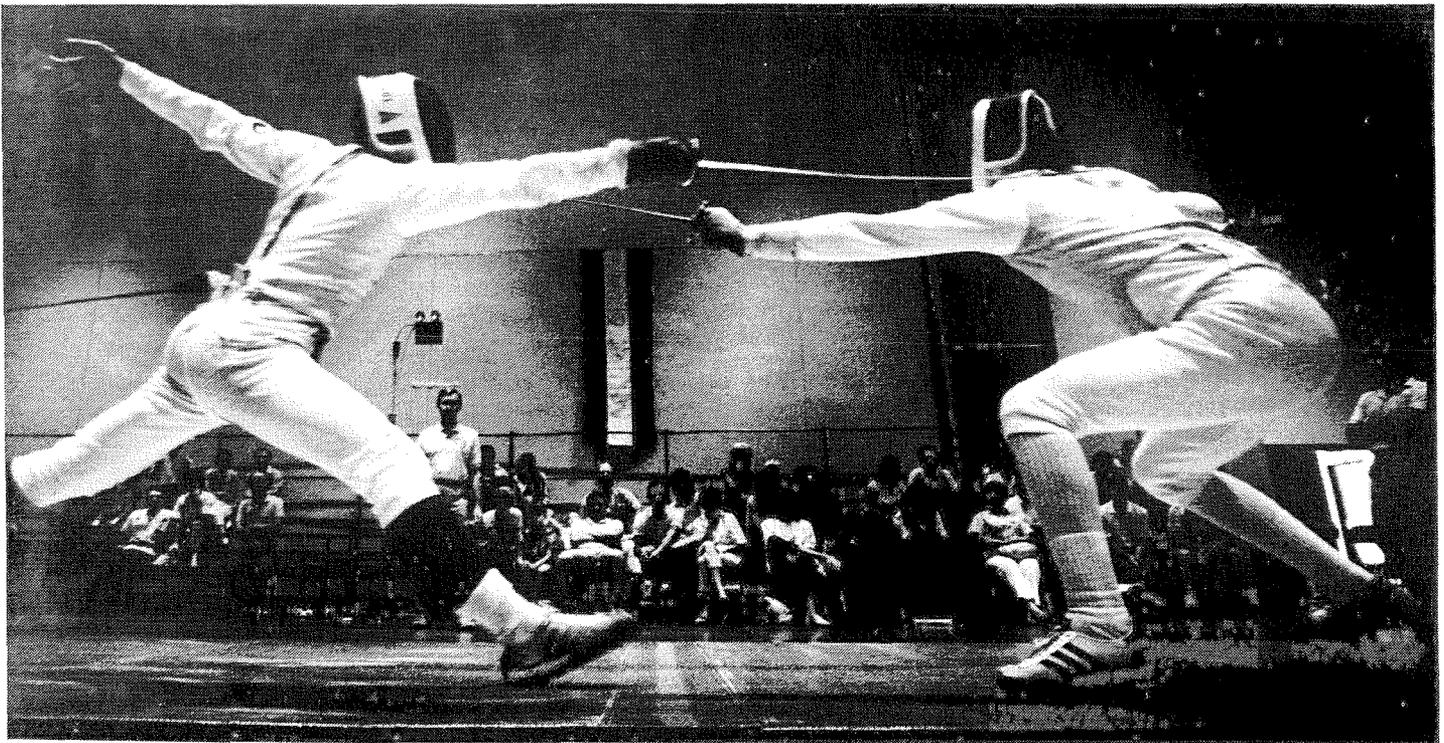
FENCER'S SIGNATURE _____ (Parent's Signature For Under 18).

Calendar

International Calendar 1986-87

For full information on qualifying and applying for these events, contact Samuel Cheris, 1200 Seventeenth Street, #1700 Denver, CO 80202 (303) 628-3300. Applications must be made well in advance.

DATE	EVENT NAME	COUNTRY
Men's Sabre 'A' 13-14 Dec., 1986 23-26 Jan., 1987 7-8 Feb., 1987 28 Feb.-1 Mar., 1987 21-22 Mar., 1987	Challenge 'Debever' Ind/Team 'Elecktromodul' Hannover Gr. Prix Enterprise Press	Nancy, FRA Moscow, URS Budapest, HON Hannover, ALF New York, USA
Men's Foil 'A' 29-30 Nov., 1986 25-26 Jan., 1987 14-15 Feb., 1987 13-14 Mar., 1987 28-29 Mar., 1987	Austrian Internat'l. Challenge 'Martini' 'Coupe Cuba' Challenge 'Rommel' Coppa 'Venezia'	Vienna, AUT Paris, FRA Havanna, CUB Paris, FRA Venice, ITA
Women's Foil 'A' 17-18 Jan., 1987 7-8 Feb., 1987 28 Feb.-1 Mar., 1987 28-29 Mar., 1987	Coupe 'Caola' 'Staufeland' Trofeo 'Scienza' 'ISO'Coupe	Budapest, HON Goppingen, ALF Turin, ITA Leipzig, RDA
Men's Epee 'A' 8-9 Nov., 1986 6-7 Dec., 1986 21-22 Feb., 1987 7-8 Mar., 1987	'Airborne Trophy' 'Tokay Express' Challenge 'Monal' Challenge 'Martini'	Arnhem, HOL Budapest, HON Paris, FRA London, GBR
Women's Epee 16 Nov., 1986 21-22 Feb. 1987 22 Mar., 1987 28-29 Mar., 1987	International Women's Epee International 'Gov. General'	Auch, FRA Coblence, ALF Noyon, FRA Ottawa, CAN



Sport Psychology For Fencers

--by Gerard Shaw, Maitre d'Armes, Santelli-N.Y., M.d'Armes, N.S.I. (Paris);
M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia)

By now we're all aware of the psychological component in sports. Newspaper and magazine articles regularly report on athletes whose "mental edge" was the crucial factor in their competitive success, or the team whose "togetherness" helped them to overcome overwhelming odds to win a contest. The idea of a mental aspect in sport has become a part of our awareness. I'm sure that we've all had the experience at one time or another of reaching our psychological limits — "choking" — before reaching our absolute physical potential. We conclude then that the athletes' "head" or mental state is a factor — some would say **the** factor — in the competitive performance of the athlete. A few quick statistics can illustrate this.

Prior to May 6, 1954, exercise physiologists, sports medicine physicians, researchers, and the general public all considered it impossible to run a mile in less than four minutes. Scientific theory and clinical evidence supported the view that the human body could not do it. One athlete, Roger Bannister, had a different frame of mind. The experts believed it was impossible, and yet on that day in May, Bannister broke the four-minute barrier. And then what happened? He held the record for just 46 days! Barely a year later, three athletes ran under four minutes in the same mile race. Sub-four-minute miles began to occur with such frequency that the conclusion one can draw is this: Once the sub-four became a possibility, runners were no longer bound by an image of themselves as four-plus milers. Suddenly there no limits! The mental "set" of the runners following Bannister's achievement was transformed. Between 1954 and 1983, 423 athletes ran the mile in less than four minutes. After studying running records of the previous 50 years, Dr. Henry Ryder and two other scientists concluded in *Scientific American* in 1976 that barriers were largely psychological rather than physiological. As true now as it was then, the physiological limits to human running speed have not yet been determined at any distance.

In connection with the notion of limits, I find it interesting to note that people can always do what they think is possible, and can't do what they think is impossible. This leads me to two statements that have to do with the difference between successful and unsuccessful athletes: Unsuccessful athletes imagine what they fear might happen. Successful athletes imagine what they want to have happen.

The key word in these important phrases is "imagine". Research has shown that your brain and nervous system react to an imagined experience in the same way they do to a real one. The human nervous system cannot tell the difference between an actual experience and an experience imagined vividly and in precise detail. Every time you learn or experience or imagine something, you create or strengthen a neural pattern. You store these patterns in much the same way as a computer does programs. The problem comes when you "call up" the negative or ineffective

programs instead of the positive ones. In imagining what you fear might happen, you actually set up the errors you were so afraid of committing. When an athlete imagines his best performance, he can recall important information, and in so doing master a powerful tool that successful athletes have been putting to good use. Learning to "call up" positive, useful information takes practice however.

One part of my clinical work involves helping athletes recall all the rich, multi-sensory information of a best performance in minute detail. The athlete's recollection exists on several sensory levels at once. In other words, the "totality" of the remembered experience is actually made up of visual (seeing), auditory (hearing), and kinesthetic (feeling) components that exist both internally and externally. The athlete can be trained to see, to hear, and to feel a previously experienced performance or one that is completely made up. Clinical work with athletes has demonstrated that recalling or constructing astonishing moments of an athletic experience is a powerful means of achieving an athlete's desired outcomes.

Fencers have very specific outcomes. They want to "get back" certain internal states that they associate with high quality performance. How does the sport psychologist utilize the fencer's imagination in a way that will best serve the fencer? One very effective way among many is to connect the feeling state of that best bout to something in the competitive environment: a glove for instance. We've all had the experience at one time of having a particular piece of music evoke a very powerful memory along with a whole feeling state from the past. In this case the music serves as an auditory cue that calls up the memory. A glove can do the same. A glove can be felt, it can be seen, it even has an odor. These strong associations explain "the lucky sock" syndrome and the ritualized routines that many athletes go through prior to their event.

Fencers need to be aware of how they can elicit the very states or "imaginings" they don't want to experience. This is accomplished in a very common way: the use of the word DON'T. The use of the negation is one of the most effective means of getting precisely what you don't want. Don't look at the machine! Don't attack to his low-line. Don't worry! What you're doing is directing your attention to an image that mentally rehearses the error. The brain, in order to understand a "don't" statement, first constructs the positive image. This common psychological trap is very easy to fall into, and very important to remember.

So we can see that "imagining" is a very powerful process that has very powerful effects. As an athlete who has devoted a lot of time, money, and energy to achieve your present level of fencing proficiency, you need to explore the "new frontier" of your mind. In this way you can go beyond your self-imposed psychological limits, and change that image you have of yourself. □

Sports Medicine Update

—by Irwin F. Bernstein

Since 1982, the USFA has conducted Sports Medicine projects under the auspices of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Early pilot programs, under the USOC Sports Medicine Council's Elite Athlete Project, were experimental and, although we did help some of the participants, we could not provide continuity of services.

With the addition of Aladar Kogler, PhD., to our Sports Medicine Cadre, our project changed its course, since Dr. Kogler had sufficient data from his Eastern European experience to enable us to skip some of the experimental stages and to utilize techniques of known effectiveness. In 1984-1985 we concentrated on establishing a Sport Psychological Laboratory at Columbia University, under Dr. Kogler. In addition to purchasing a variety of devices commonly used in bio-feedback and related areas, we custom engineered devices to simulate some of the decision making and reaction requirements specific to fencing. We now have a laboratory that is quite unique, with a wide range of capabilities for fencing and other sports.

Our 1986 program involves providing individual diagnostics and counseling services to our elite senior and junior fencers on a voluntary basis, when they are able to visit the laboratory. A more intense effort was also planned to work with out-of-area athletes during their stay at Columbia University to participate in the training camp prior to the World Championships.

Among the current diagnostic services are: diagnosis of the speed and quality of decision making, diagnosis of

visual memory and volume and stability of attention, diagnosis of with what system the fencer responds to stress, and operative thinking. Once diagnosed, the athletes (and their coaches) are given counseling guidelines for general psychological preparation, psychological preparation for upcoming competition, and the development of some sport specific abilities and skills. Among the methods used are self hypnosis, autogenic training, progressive relaxation, and biofeedback. Each application is voluntary and all data collected for research purposes are not identified as to subject.

Future plans include a joint research project with the West German Fencing Federation, utilizing the diagnostic techniques of the laboratory as well as studying the dynamics of development of physical abilities and fencing specific abilities during a long period, and correlating the results with bouting results monitored at their major fencing center. Long range objectives of this research would include developing techniques for evaluating (and correcting) important deficiencies in established fencers as well as determining methods for screening youngsters to identify potential fencers.

The entire Sports Medicine project is funded by the US Olympic Committee through its Sports Medicine Council. We, in turn, report results to the USOC, make Dr. Kogler available for their coaching and psychology seminars, and plan to accommodate other Olympic sports project groups, as capacity permits. □

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Improving Our International Standing

--by Eleanor Turney, Chair, N. Calif. Division; former Sec. USFA

What should be done to improve the performance of our U.S. fencers in international events? The following thoughts are my contribution to the debate. Explanations of the limited success of U.S. fencers seem to fall into three major categories:

1) *That foreign fencers are simply better athletes than U.S. fencers.* 2) *That U.S. fencers lack experience in Class A international events, and lacking experience, lose.* 3) *That over the years U.S. fencers have become defeatist.* Since our fencers believe the Europeans will win no matter what we do, we do not train as hard as our opposition. As a result, we are defeated by superior conditioning.

The idea that foreign fencers are more talented athletes than U.S. fencers needs more explanation than we have seen to date. In other sports, Americans do not seem to suffer such a disadvantage.

The idea that the importance of professional sports in America hurts fencing unduly may be dismissed. Professional sports, by glamorizing their events, probably attract as many talented individuals as they can absorb, but no proof is offered that American professional sports attract a higher percentage of good athletes than soccer and cycling, for example, in Europe. There is no reason to blame professional sports for fencing's problems.

Another reason commonly given is that fencing is not a traditional U.S. sport. This raises two questions. How and why did track, gymnastics, and swimming become traditional U.S. sports while fencing did not? Since the U.S. is bigger than most other countries, why does it not have more talented athletes? I suggest that we proceed on the assumption that U.S. fencers are at least as talented as those elsewhere. We should look for another explanation.

I support the second idea, that U.S. fencers lose because they lack international class A experience. A direct attack on the situation, by sending to Europe the people we want to train, suffers from four problems.

It is expensive, thus only a small minority can be sent over to Europe, for a very short time.

A good competitive fencer is not necessarily particularly verbal and analytical. Yet without analytical ability he will be ill suited to figure out the techniques that enable European fencers to win. Without verbal ability and a willingness to teach others, whatever he learns remains inside him.

Another problem arises because getting beaten over and over again is not a pleasant experience. It would be a temptation for an American in Europe, who is not doing well, to ease up on his training and at least to enjoy Paris, Rome, or Berlin while someone else is willing to foot the bill.

Finally, if a competitor who has gone to Europe merely uses his knowledge later as a trade secret, making it easier to beat his fellow Americans, U.S. fencing as a whole won't profit from sending him to Europe. How many American athletes are anxious to work hard, learn the techniques of European fencing, and teach them to other Americans who may use the newly taught techniques to defeat the teacher? This may be the decisive objection to a single strategy relying on sending competitors to Europe.

The third theory, that Europeans will win, no matter what, may be partly true. However, most of this self fulfilling prophecy effect will go away if a serious attack on the other problems gives a new generation of athletes reason to believe they're different from the guys who were defeated before.

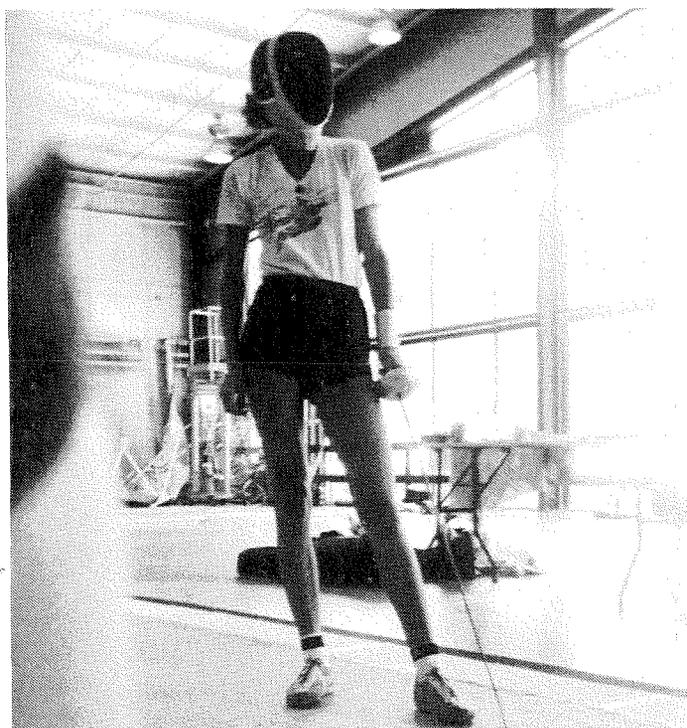
It is my conclusion that the biggest solvable problem facing U.S. international fencers is the second one, i.e., lack of experience. Our verbal and analytical fencers *with an interest in teaching* will have to be exposed to European techniques for an extended period of time. The only group of U.S. fencers who might meet this description are the coaches.

I propose that coaches be sent overseas, provided with videotapes of international fencing meets, and otherwise helped to develop an American method, a synthesis of the best European techniques. Exactly who to send where, or the best method of obtaining video tapes, are technical questions which can be dealt with if the principle is accepted.

I also propose that the USFA explore the feasibility of establishing a permanent training base in Europe. The major reason for this was clearly stated by Roland Boitelle, the FIE president, discussing the development of Chinese fencing in the January, 1985, Olympic Review. He says, 'The Chinese have understood that it is not enough to make foreign trainers come to them. They must also participate in international competitions, to encounter, whenever possible, the Europeans.'

What I envision is a small camp, in a small town, staffed by one or two coaches, and with facilities for eight to ten

(Continued on page 17)



Vincent Bradford at a Women's Epee clinic.

“How Sweet It Is”

--by Carla-Mae Richards, Captain and Chief of Mission,
Pan American Junior Team

The second Pan American Junior (U-20) Championships were held in Mexico City on August 13--17, with five individual events and a 5-weapon team event. The U.S. team were champions in spirit, desire, and ability, amassing 2 gold, 1 silver, and 2 bronze medals.

Thirteen countries participated, with ten teams competing in the first event, the five weapon team. Though we lost our first match against the Canadians in a closely fought battle, it was the only stutter in the day's performance, including the gold medal match against Cuba, which we lost by two touches. The U.S. juniors rose to the challenge against a stronger team, bringing us close to a major upset of the tournament. Everyone fenced their hearts out and, though we placed second, the true championship spirit was obvious in all members of the team.

In the epee individual finals O'Neill and Griffiths each won their first bout, only to meet in their next bouts the Cuban fencers, to whom they lost. They faced each other for third place, with Steve Griffiths defeating James O'Neill. Chris O'Loughlin ran into unexpected problems in the direct elimination against Argentina and Guatemala fencers and placed 13th.

In the men's foil final Murat Yorukoglu and Marc Kent lost their first bouts and placed 5th and 7th respectively. Bill Mindell went through repechage, losing his last bout to Dan Nowosielski of Canada, and placed 12th.

In women's foil excitement rose to fever pitch for the U.S. team when Jane Hall and Jessica Yu went directly to

the finals and Gail Rossman defeated Fabiana Lopez of Mexico in her first repechage bout. She would have won the next bout (against Graciela Pampin of Argentina) had she not been overcome by a stomach virus that hit earlier that day and worsened till it severely interfered with her fencing. Even so, Gail placed 10th. Jane put us all on the edge of our seats in her first bout in the finals against the Cuban fencer, but she finally won it 10/9. Jessica defeated the Guadeloupe fencer 8/6 in the first round of the finals, but then she and Jane met each other in the next bout. Jane won the bout though it was neck and neck till the very end. Jane and Jessica made their presence felt in the bouts for 1st place against Regla Delgado of Cuba and 3rd place against Sairis Hildago of Cuba. They each won, giving the U.S. a gold and a bronze. It was a wonderful moment to see two Americans on the awards podium, the American flags being raised, and the Star Spangled Banner being played.

On the last day both women's epee and men's sabre were held at the same time and we had our work cut out for us keeping tabs on all those strips. The sabre fencers all fenced well, working their way steadily to the finals. In women's epee, Linda Anne Miller, a pentathlete, struggled through the repechage, getting better in each bout and finally winning her way into the final eight. Amee Manges was competing solidly till the final round of her repechage, when Sacha Escanella of Puerto Rico outfenced Amee 8/5.

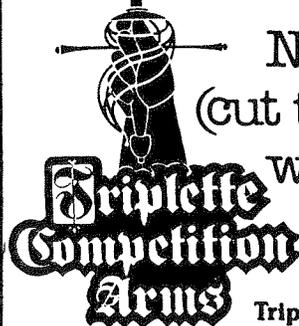
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“How Sweet It Is”

(Continued)

Darlene Pratschler was unable to find the superb game she fenced in the team event and went out on touches in the second round.

Linda had a full head of steam in the finals, winning her first bout against Andrea Chiuchich of Argentina, but the following lengthy delay caught up to her and she lost her next two bouts, placing 4th.

In the sabre finals Peter Ciemens and Chris Reohr met each other and fenced a very close bout, with Reohr edging out Ciemens 10/8. Reohr then fenced the top Cuban, Osmani Laverdeza and came close to the surprise of the day, only to lose 12/11. Bob Cottingham fenced superbly all day, winning all his bouts including the one for the gold, defeating Laverdeza 10/6. Once more the U.S. stood proud with our flag flying high to the tune of our national anthem.

The tournament was a good one and an indication of the strength and talents of our junior fencers. The fencers won the honors, but the entire team effort made it possible. Dave Micahnik and Delmar Calvert, team coaches, worked diligently as advisors and teachers to all the fencers. Ted Li kept all the equipment working even with unusual weights, stick-on control marks that did not stay put, and weapons failing at critical moments. Joe Brodeth, assistant manager, was the most willing, smiling “gofer” that anyone could ask for and kept the team supplied with necessities of water, food to nibble for flagging energy levels, and transportation needs for each day. Russell Wilson, our international official, did his usual magnificent job, gaining respect from all the nations and keeping the team informed of important facets of the competition. Chaba Pallaghy, FIE representative, gave of his experience and knowledge to our team throughout the tournament, and was an essential ingredient to the success of the United States. To all the staff and Chaba Pallaghy we say Thank You for your loving care of the U.S. team. To the athletes, congratulations on a job well done. You have shown the promise of a glorious future for U.S. fencing. We are

proud of each and every member of this 1986 Pan American Junior team.

The success of our team is also attributable to the Mexican Fencing Federation and especially to Pilar Roldan de Giffenig, President, whose tireless efforts ensured an efficient tournament operation. □

Results, 1986 Pan American Junior Championships

Men's Epee

1. C. Pendrozo, Cuba
2. E. Cardenas, Cuba
3. S. Griffiths, USA
4. J. O'Neill, USA
5. P. Denimal, Guadeloupe
6. J. Morejon, Cuba
7. D. Nowosielski, Canada
8. A. Denimal, Guadeloupe
13. C. O'Loughlin, USA

Women's Epee

1. L. Suarez, Cuba
2. L. Flessel, Guadeloupe
3. T. Chappe, Cuba
4. L.A. Miller, USA
5. A. Chiuchich, Argentina
6. T. Esteri, Cuba
7. S. Escanella, Puerto Rico
8. S. Ibanes, Guatemala
11. Ameer Manges, USA
17. D. Pratschler, USA

Men's Foil

1. O. Garcia, Cuba
2. G. Pricolo, Argentina
3. N. Bergeron, Canada
4. H. Garcia, Cuba
5. M. Yorukoglu, USA
6. J.M. Paz, Columbia
7. M. Kent, USA
8. G. Cruz, Mexico
12. W. Mindell, USA

Women's Foil

1. J. Hall, USA
2. R. Delgado, Cuba
3. Jess. Yu, USA
4. S. Hidalgo, Cuba
5. J. Ladoucheur, Canada
6. G. Pampin, Argentina
7. M. Acuna, Cuba
8. M. Hauterville, Guadeloupe
10. G. Rossman

Men's Sabre

1. R. Cottingham, USA
2. O. Laverdeza, Cuba
3. C. Castellanos, Cuba
4. C. Reohr, USA
5. P. Cabezas, Cuba
6. P. Ciemens, USA
7. T. Plourde, Canada
8. N. Gergeron, Canada

5 — Weapon Team

1. Cuba
2. USA
3. Mexico
4. Argentina

Minutes of USFA Annual Membership Meeting

June 18, 1986
Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 AM. Present were 19 members by proxy and 11 in person, including President Lewis Siegel, Executive Vice-President Carl Borack, Vice-President Colleen Olney, Secretary Fred Rhodes, Treasurer William Latzko and Executive Director Carla-Mae Richards.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted.

Oral reports were made by the President, Executive Vice-President, and Treasurer. Those reports were accepted. There were no committee reports made.

In the absence of any contest for National Officers or National Division Chair, the Secretary was directed to cast one vote for the official slate of candidates. The slate was elected.

The proposed changes in the By-Laws were discussed and voted upon. The votes were as follows:

By-Laws Change -1: 24 for, 1 against

By-Laws Change -2: 26 for

By-Laws Change -3: 25 for

By-Laws Change -4: 25 for, 1 against

By-Laws Change -5: 17 for, 7 against, 5 abstain

There was no new business brought before the membership. The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 Noon.

Respectfully submitted,
Fred G. Rhodes, D.D.S.
Secretary

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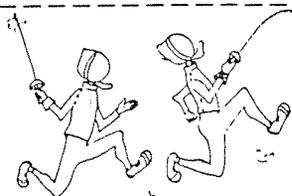
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The 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival

--by Carla-Mae Richards

Who says fencing isn't a spectator sport? "Not I," says the city of Houston. On Monday night, July 28th, America's fencers thought Rod Serling had transported the fencing room into another dimension as the individual finalists in four events were introduced to a capacity crowd of 800 cheering Houstonians. Even more shocking was the sign posted at the entrance of the building, "SOLD OUT"! The real "talk of the town" was that there were so many people trying to buy non-existent tickets that scalpers were selling tickets for more than double the price. The success of fencing at this Olympic Festival made headlines in papers throughout the country, including the Los Angeles Times, and ESPN, two nights later, telecast a special on fencing with the sportscasters reporting on the true success of this Festival, demonstrated by scalpers and an overflowing crowd at fencing.

How was this possible? No gimmicks, just a lot of work in the year leading to the Festival. The local fencers, led by August Skopik and Mike Kowalski, gave demonstrations all over the city. The local organizing committee headed by Jack Kelly believed all the sports at the Festival were important and made sure publicity and organization was provided throughout the year. ESPN did a feature on fencing with David Wells at the Olympic Training Center that

Saturday night. It is true there was no live telecast by ESPN of our sport, but the two specials in five days were as important as any live showing.

The USFA was faced with its most unusual problems with such an overflowing crowd—where do we put them all when the stands fill up and how do we keep them interested for more than three hours? These challenges were a delightful change and the genius of Mr. Bout Chair, Irwin Bernstein, faced the problem head-on and solved it magnificently. The fencing was continuous with overlapping events, giving the audience no chance to leave. An announcer was at the microphone throughout explaining the unfolding scenes and giving tips to the audience, and best of all, the fencers rose to the occasion, not only fencing well but putting on their best behavior. The directors showed their fine abilities, controlling the bouts and keeping them moving along. New talents were discovered in the field of sports-casting—Gay D'Asaro, of Ashland, Oregon, and Bill Goering, of Detroit, Michigan. Tim Glass, Al Peters, and August Skopik of Houston and Sam Cheris of Denver, wandered through our audiences all weekend, showing weapons, answering questions and explaining the finer points of the sport. A number of our officials pitched in as announcers to relieve the

(Continued on page 21)



The Brazilian Competition Method

--by George Masin

What Is the Brazilian System? The Brazilian system is a new format for competitions which has been approved by the FIE. A competition run by the Brazilian system is organized into two rounds of pools in which no fencer is eliminated. At the end of the second round, the fencers are seeded into a direct elimination tableau with no repechage. Thus, every fencer will fence in two rounds of pools and in at least one direct elimination bout. This article describes the general concepts. A more detailed explanation is available from the National Office and will be published in a future issue of AMERICAN FENCING.

When Should the Brazilian System Be Used? The Brazilian System is best used in competitions where it is desirable to give all of the competitors as much competition as possible and where it does not matter if luck plays a larger than normal role. There is no repechage in the direct elimination and no reseeding no matter what upsets occur. It is best suited to competitions for developing fencers. It should not be used in qualifying competitions to the National Championships (even Junior or Division II) or for Divisional or Sectional Championships. It is also not suited to competitions with a small number of entries (say less than 17). Since the Brazilian System is still experimental, it is important that the fencers be made aware of the format of this type of competition.

First Round The fencers are seeded into the first round based on the usual criteria for seeding the first round of a competition. Fencers with the same team affiliation or from the same division should always be separated into different pools as much as possible. Every fencer qualifies from the first round to the second round.

Second Round The number of pools in the second round need not be the same as the number of pools in the first round. This determination is based on the number of strips and directors available. The fencers are seeded into the second round based on their indicators from the first round. Fencers with the same team affiliation or from the same division should be separated into different pools as much as possible by moving the lower seeded fencer as many places downward as is necessary to resolve the conflict. Every fencer qualifies from the second round to the direct elimination.

Setting Up the Direct Elimination A Tableau of 32 is used if there are 17-32 fencers in the direct elimination, a tableau of 64 if 33-64 fencers, or a tableau of 128 if 65-128 fencers. The fencers are seeded into the tableau based on their combined indicators from the first two rounds. Note, though, that the pools in the first two rounds may be of different sizes. Thus it is possible that some fencers could have fenced fewer bouts than some other fencers. "C'est la vie." Fencers are seeded into the tableau strictly according to their indicators, no allowances are made for fencers who are teammates or from the same division unless an exact tie in all indicators occurs. If the number of fencers competing is not exactly equal to the size of the first tableau, some fencers will be paired against a blank line in that tableau. These fencers receive a bye to the next tableau.

Running the Direct Elimination The bouts should be called from the first tableau first, from top to bottom. When the last bout from this tableau has been called, begin calling the bouts from the next tableau, from top to bottom, and so forth. Since there is no repechage, the format of all the direct elimination bouts is the same as that for a regular direct elimination "finals," i.e., win by two touches up to a maximum of twelve touches for men or ten touches for women. Once the tableau has been established, no reseeding is done at any time for any reason, regardless of upsets, withdrawals, no-shows, etc. This is even true for the fencers who make the finals. No reseeding of the finalists is done. The first four bouts in the finals can be fenced either concurrently or sequentially, depending on the availability of strips and directors, time of day, etc. The next two bouts can also be fenced either concurrently or sequentially. The losers of these two bouts should then fence off for third place. This is the only time in the Brazilian System when the loser of a direct elimination bout gets to fence again. After the bout for third place, the bout for first place should be held. □

World Cadet Championships

The FIE has initiated a World Cadet Championships starting in 1987. There are seven Continental Cadet Championships, at which three fencers will qualify in each of the four weapons to the World Cadet Championships. The North American Continental area includes: U.S., Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Virgin Islands, Guatemala, El Salvador, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. Three fencers in each weapon from each country (citizens of that country) can compete in the Continental Championships. The World Cadet Championships will be held April 3-5, 1987 in Israel. The United States will host the North American Continental Cadet Championships probably the end of February, early March. Exact dates, schedule, and location will be sent to each Division Secretary in September.

The age criteria for participants in both the Continental and World Cadet Championships are: fencers must be at least 14 years old and less than 17 years old on January 1, 1987. As a result of the age categories that the FIE has adopted the Board of Directors will be asked, at its September meeting, to formally change the Under-16 Championships (in February) to an Under-17 Championships—for the four weapons.

Divisions are requested to make note of this possible change in age requirement in their Division schedules.

Bulletin Board

Tenth Annual Giorgio Santelli Open

The 10th annual Giorgio Santelli Open will be hosted in the spacious facilities of the SUNY-Brockport campus, a few miles west of Rochester, N.Y. Last year's competition was enhanced by the participation of several members of the 1984 Olympic Team in men's and women's foil, epee, and sabre. A year after the death of Maestro Santelli, this competition continues to be a tribute to the ongoing legacy which he left to American and international fencing.

Fees: \$5 registration fee, \$10 per weapon entry fee. Entries must be received by Wednesday, 29 October.

Check in: One hour prior to event.

Schedule:

Saturday, 8 Nov.	Sunday, 9 Nov.
9:00 a.m. Women's Foil	9:00 a.m. Men's Foil
10:30 a.m. Men's Epee	10:30 a.m. Sabre
12:00 noon U-19 Men's Foil	12:00 noon U-19 Women's Foil

Contact: Nat Goodhartz, 34 E. Wautoma Beach Rd., Hilton, N.Y. 14468 (716) 392-3598 (h); 395-5342 (o).

Sabre Newsletter for Women

I am beginning a free newsletter for supporters of women's sabre. It is available to any fencer who is interested in supporting women's sabre as a national and international event, and will cover news of competitions, sports psychology, profiles of women sabre fencers, and discussions of what we can do politically to see this sport recognized by the national body.

Anyone interested in receiving the newsletter and/or contributing material should send their name and address to Monica DeVine, 1542 East Wilson, Glendale, California 91206.

Help the Philippines

Last month I went to the Philippines, where I met the Secretary-General of Fencing, Francisco Dayrit. He asked me to do what I can to find a used fencing strip to send back to the Philippines. The Philippine Amateur Fencers Association is looking for a used and inexpensive metallic strip. Please contact Nick Jamilla, Box 2724, Washington, D.C. 20057.

Coaches' Clinic at Johns Hopkins

The USFA and the USCFA recently co-sponsored a clinic at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Held on three different weekends and well presented by Ron Miller, the clinic was designed to introduce coaches (and masters) to the new national staff training progression for teaching beginners. Emphasis was on finding the center of balance, moving while balanced, and the best way to obtain these results. Completing the clinic were Jack Hesperheide (York F.C.), Tom Dann (West Shore F.C.), Ray Finkleman (Chevy Chase F.C.), Ramon Matthews, Bernie Udel (Johns Hopkins U.), John Clement, Greg Harrell,

Mike Kasun, Dick Oles, John Pittelli, and Robbie Smith (S. Palasz). Several other coaches took part in (but did not complete) the clinic.

Rules Clarification

From the Fencing Officials' Report to the Board of Directors, June 14, 1986:

Acceptability of Certain Types of Handles:

The article in question is 25/6 (in both the USFA and the FIE Rules Books). This rule makes grips such as the "Guardere" and "Dos Santos" contrary to the rules (and they have been for at least six years) since they can be held in more than one position.

Article 25 also prohibits the use of anything (i.e.: wrist strap—either used at the wrist or across the palm—a "finger martingale", etc.) to be used with a French handle that does not "determine and fix one position only for the hand on the hilt".

The rationale for these rules is that if a fencer desires the possibility of extra reach by having a weapon (French handle) that can be held by or near the end, that fencer may not have anything that will assist in allowing a strong grip (prongs, wriststrap, leather loops, etc.) on the handle. If the fencer wants the strength of the "pistol" grips, the fencer may use a weapon that can be held only in one position, that one position **must be near** the guard. The fencer has to decide what is wanted: the strength of the pistol grip or the possible reach of the French.

Equipment: There is **NO** requirement by the USFA for: maraging blades, kevlar uniform or underarm, FIE masks, or strap across back of mask. These equipment rules apply **ONLY** to World Cup events and World Championships—nowhere else!

Accreditation of Officials: There is now available a director's exam for Division ratings of 6 & 7. There is also a new study guide for the written director's exam. Write to the USFA office for copies. Do you want a clinic to improve directing in your Division? Talk to your Division officers to have them contact the FOC—George Kolombatovich or Dr Ralph Zimmerman.

From Our National Office

The U-16 International Foil tournament scheduled for Mexico City in September has been postponed indefinitely. The USFA has agreed to host the World Kadet Qualifying Tournament in late February. Site and actual dates will be determined shortly. World Cup 'A' Men's Foil in Cuba in February will include a team event. Countries expected to participate are USSR, Poland, Canada, Hungary, Italy, and France.



Cases In Point

--by William Shipman
from "The Swordmaster"

I. SITUATION: Ron and George are fencing a foil bout, which proceeds for several minutes with no reason for the President to call "Halt." Then Ron scores two quick touches. Immediately after the second touch the timekeeper advises the President that the clock has malfunctioned. The timekeeper has no idea when the malfunction occurred and has no idea how much time remains in the bout.

George asks that the bout be recommenced from the beginning, since he may be disadvantaged.

QUESTION: Should George's request be granted, and, if not, what is the correct procedure to follow?

RULING: The President has the responsibility to estimate the time remaining in the bout, and it will continue from that point in time.

The bout may not be recommenced from the beginning; in this case George will be trailing 2-0 when the bout restarts. (Rule 46).

II. SITUATION: Ed and Bill are fencing a long and hard fought epee bout, in which there have been several delays for equipment repair. With the score 4-3 in Ed's favor, the timekeeper calls 'Halt,' and indicates the bout is over. Six minutes of fencing time have elapsed.

Bill objects, saying that the minute warning was never given and he did not know that the bout was nearly over. Ed says he clearly heard the timekeeper announce the minute warning just after the last touch was scored. The President agrees with Bill,

saying he was not aware of the minute warning and did not announce it. The Director rules another minute must be fenced. Ed protests, saying six minutes have elapsed and the bout should be over.

QUESTION: What is the ruling?

RULING: Rule 46 clearly states that the President must announce the minute warning. The timekeeper merely advises the President that approximately one minute remains. Since the warning was not given, one more minute of fencing time is added to the bout. This latter ruling is not clearly stated in the rulebook, but is an accepted FIE interpretation.

III. SITUATION: At the beginning of a foil bout between Tony and Alex, Alex receives a warning for having a tear in his glove. The bout then proceeds until the score is 4-4, and six minutes of fencing time have expired. Alex then breaks his weapon during an action. The replacement weapon does not pass the weight test, and the Director assesses a negative touch. This makes the score Alex 3, Tony 4. The Director then awards the bout to Tony. Alex protests, saying that the rules state a bout cannot be lost by the assessment of a negative touch: that the winner must score five touches.

QUESTION: What is the ruling?

RULING: The Director is correct. While it is not clearly stated in the rules, the FIE has ruled that a negative touch will cause the loss of a bout after fencing time has expired. In this case, the final score would be Tony 5, Alex 4. Both the torn glove and improper weapon are violations of the proper equipment regulations—Minor Bout Warning 1.□

Carla-Mae Richards Says:

Membership renewal time is here again for **individuals** and **clubs**. The USFA has one Club Membership category, with dues of \$30. A Club Member can apply for \$1,000,000 liability coverage under the USFA Insurance policy for only \$65. Under this coverage, clubs and divisions can receive third party certificates (at \$10 per request) for their fencing sites for regular practice, competition, or demonstrations. Stay in business, write to the USFA office today, and join the ranks of the protected!

The benefits of club membership include receiving the magazine, the squad and national newsletters, advance notice of merchandising tools to raise money, brochures for your spectators, and, most importantly, the ability to answer questions your club fencers hound you with—entry

for circuit events, National events, international tournaments, other places to fence in the country, equipment rules, etc. Your club is not just a place to practice during the week, but the local hub about the sport throughout the year. Don't delay, write for the club membership and insurance details.

Whether you fence for recreation or aspire to become a nationally ranked fencer, now is the time to join the USFA. Our organization is supporting junior and senior teams to many international events, expanding the National Championships to all levels, operating a National Coaches camp and junior camp every summer, supports a bi-monthly quality magazine and the local administrators to improve competitions and visibility of the sport. Considering the cost in today's world, \$20 a year is the "Best Buy" in town!□

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United States Fencing Association

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PRIMARY CLUB _____ STUDENT'S SECONDARY CLUB _____
AFFILIATION _____ CLUB _____

BIRTHDATE _____ U.S. Citizen Y N*
MONTH DAY YEAR Perm. Res. Y N*

*EXPLAIN STATUS ON SEPARATE LETTER WITH APPLICATION
CLASSIFICATION Sabre _____ Epee _____ Foil _____

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Class of Membership

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One Year Three Years
*(20 yrs. and over as of Jan. 1st)
3. ASSOCIATE (Non-competitive)
Regular \$10.00 \$25.00
Sponsor \$25.00 \$65.00
Patron \$100.00 \$250.00
or more
4. JUNIOR \$10.00 \$25.00
*(Under 20 yrs. as of Jan. 1st)
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Regular \$100.00 \$250.00
Sponsor \$500.00 \$1250.00
Patron \$1000.00 \$2500.00
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TOTAL \$ _____

*In the current season.
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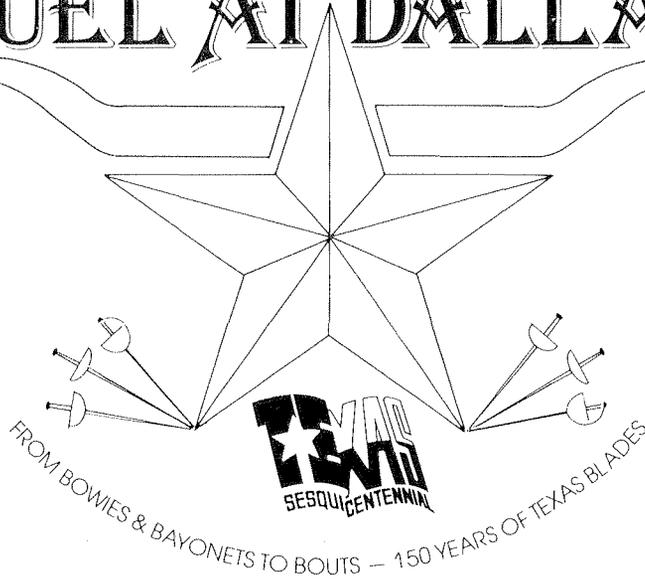
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Charles Williams
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* November 1 and 2, 1986

U-14 Boys - 8 a.m.	Sat. Nov. 1st	U-14 Girls - 10 a.m.	Sat. Nov. 1st
U-12 Boys - 1 p.m.	Sat. Nov. 1st	U-12 Girls - 3 p.m.	Sat. Nov. 1st
U-10 Boys - 8 a.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd	U-10 Girls - 10 a.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd

**ages as of 1/1/86*

Finals (Direct Elimination - Final of 4)

U-14 Boys - 1 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd	U-14 Girls - 1:30 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd
U-12 Boys - 2 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd	U-12 Girls - 2:30 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd
U-10 Boys - 3 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd	U-10 Girls - 3:30 p.m.	Sun. Nov. 2nd

Awards Ceremony — 4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Sunday, November 2nd

Accommodations: Clarion Hotel — Denver Airport 303-321-3333 or 1-800-362-6000. 2 persons: \$48/nite — 3 persons: \$56/nite; — 4 persons: \$56/nite (\$14 per person).

Free shuttle from Airport to hotel and return. Hotel is less than 5 minutes from airport.

Weapons Check: Masks, lame, and foil check from 7 to 10 p.m. Friday, Oct., 31st at the hotel.

Airfares: The Denver Airport boasts some of the lowest advanced reservation rates in the country. If you need assistance, call Kate at *Travel By Dana* 1-800-348-4743

Entry Form for The Clarion Cup

Registration fee: \$10
Event fee: \$10:00 per event

_____ U-14 Boys	_____ U-14 Girls
_____ U-12 Boys	_____ U-12 Girls
_____ U-10 Boys	_____ U-10 Girls

_____ Last Name	_____ First Name	_____ Birthdate	_____ Division
_____ Club	_____ Coach's Name	_____ Yrs. Fencing	_____ USFA #

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Entry must be received by Oct. 27, 1986

Waiver of Liability: "Upon entering this event under the auspices of the USFA, I agree to abide by the rules of the USFA, as currently published. I enter this event at my own risk and release the USFA and sponsors of this event and officials from any liability. The undersigns certifies that the individual for whom this entry is submitted is a member in good standing with current membership dues fully paid to the USFA or to another fencing federation."

(signed) Parent or Guardian

Fencer

Medical Problem: Please indicate any significant or special problems that you have (e.g., Diabetes, Asthma, etc.) that the organizers should be aware of.

Mail this entry form to: Elaine Cheris

Cheyenne Fencing Society 5709 East Colfax Avenue Denver, Colorado 80220

Technical Talks

This question arises now and again, and even though I have touched on aspects of it in the past, maybe it's time for another go. The degree of offset permitted in your epee guard is the topic. It's not necessary to mention the topic for foil, since none is permitted. In epee, though, the term is used, sloppily, for two rather different things. If, as with a foil, the blade went through the dead center of the guard, everybody in epee would be very unhappy, because the back of the hand would be given extra exposure. Therefore epee blades never go dead through the center of the guard. There is a limit on how far off center they can be, of course (Article 310). Years ago, when unshaped, nearly hemispherical, epee guards were the rule, boring the opening for the tang off-center automatically threw the guard at a sharp angle to the blade and thus gave extra coverage to the back of the hand. That's good, you say, I like that. Yes, wouldn't we all; but it's a no-no, unless you have a very shallow guard (see below). In those days it was necessary to add a piece of metal, a peculiarly-curved wedge-shaped extension out in front of the guard, to straighten things out. That's the "renfort" mentioned in the (French) text of the rules, or reinforcing plate, as we call it.

Then somebody hit on the happy thought of doing an all-in-one: why not whack the living daylights out of the guard in a big press and build-in the offset compensation, so that the big separate reinforcement out in front would no longer be needed? And, lo and behold, that's what just about everybody does nowadays. The old separable "renfort" has been reduced to that sixteenth of an inch or so of flat plate, usually steel, riveted in front of the soft aluminum to keep the tang from wearing the guard away too fast. And that's the historical reason, boys and girls, why that riveted little plate out in front is **not** part of the guard for purposes of measurement. The guard is the main curved metal piece; whereas that little plate is officially a part of your blade, believe it or not, and you had better believe it when facing an FIE inspector.

Thus one meaning of "offset" is where the blade goes through the guard. Perhaps it is more properly called "eccentricity" in this case, but it was impropriety that got me going on this subject. Since just about all guards for epees made nowadays are factory-designed out at the maximum limit for this offset/eccentricity, there isn't much to worry about here. Unless some fencing manufacturer were to let his machine settings drift off adjustment, they all come out as alike as peas in the pod.

The other dimension that is sometimes called "offset" can create problems, however, and it seems that some people have more trouble in understanding it. I much prefer to call this second specification "cant-back" to avoid confusion. Remember that old-fashioned guard we mentioned above that would lean back and cover the back of the hand, until straightened with the "renfort"? Some of those old guards were deliberately made a bit shallow (within the rules, of course; the permitted range is from 3 to 5.5 centimeters). That's the front to rear dimension, of course. When you have that sort of shallower guard, you can let it angle back, quite legally, up to a point, which is hard to judge, unless

you have an official inspection frame handy. (See an older edition of the rule book for the "gabarit"—it too was omitted from the British edition of the rule book that we are using). However, once the manufacturers began stamping out offset guards they pretty much all decided to make them at the maximum permitted depth (5.5 cm) or nearly (see Article 310). Once the guard is at maximum depth, it must be mounted at a strict right angle to the blade. The drawing on page 47 of the rule book actually can be a bit misleading, unless you know this bit of history, because what it shows is a less-than-maximum-depth guard at its allowed maximum cant-back. Is that all clear?

If you could find an epee guard with a minimum overall depth (3 cm!), you could then play games and put a cant-back on it that will even look like the diagram in the rule book. But be careful, don't go too far; and it is hard to measure. □

Improving Our International Standing

(Continued from page 8)

fencers to train. This would make it possible for our international fencers to train in Europe before matches, attend a greater selection of A and B tournaments, and offer a retreat where fencers could analyze their matches with a view to determining necessary changes in their game.

This base could support more extensive development and training of junior fencers in Europe. If top U.S. junior fencers had a chance to spend some time in Europe, enter some European B events, and get to know the tricks and tactics of their European counterparts, they would develop more quickly to a world class level. As it now stands, many U.S. international fencers are first exposed to European fencing methods and tactics when they enter a big European A tournament or a World Championship as a member of the U.S. Championship team. Common sense suggests that it would be wise to learn about the competition before fencing an important match against them.

A U.S. fencing camp could also help Americans who train overseas on their own money. It could provide fellow Americans to talk to and fence against and provide a place to compare methods.

A training camp could be the gathering spot for American fencers and coaches who individually lack knowledge of the European fencing scene. As it now stands, fencers who go over to France to train come back believing in the I.N.S. method, those who go to Italy believe in Italian methods, to West Germany in German methods, etc. We have fencers who are convinced that the French, Italian, or German method is better, and who are familiar with the advantages of these methods. Since what we want is an American method with the best features of each, it seems wise to combine the experiences of Americans who train in different countries. □

To the Editor

Which Way Is Up?

Recently I was reading an editorial in "Bicycle Guide." This article concerned the growth of the sport and the direction that sport should take. What made the article important was that it was written 13 years ago. This reprint is proof that our current controversy is not new. The gist of the editorial and comment was that 13 years ago the Amateur Bicycle League (now known as the U.S. Cycle Federation) was almost torn apart. The administrators apparently had a lack of concern for the majority of the racers, or rather they were obsessed with Olympic success.

The outcome of that schism was that the Olympic caliber riders got the majority of the fiscal support while the local organizations went without. The harvest of this investment was not what the USCF was expecting. There was a spasm of success, then utter failure. With the ever downward spiral of cycling, those that supported the program for local funding gained control and, to make a long analogy short, turned the program around. Americans are now considered among the best riders in the world. This strength is such that the juniors are so strong that they have potential for world dominance.

Why the big turn around? First, the politics of local support is not designed to produce Olympic medals immediately, but it produces the results that the East Germans are enjoying. Second, the idea of sport for the masses brings in those people who have the talent but lack opportunity. The East Germans have made this a national goal. In the early 60's they launched a program that was designed to get every single child into at least one sport. The result is that the East Germans have become a force that is currently considered the fourth strongest Olympic team in the world. This from a country roughly the size of Oregon. They showed that the larger the base of support, the higher the top of the pyramid.

What should we as fencers glean from this? To quote the original author of that 13 year old editorial, "It's not the slower racing that has a stagnating effect on the sport. What does cause stagnation is the lack of opportunity." A lesson for us all can be found in this earlier sports struggle.

—K.E. Cunningham, Chairman, Kentucky Division

A Brief Escapade

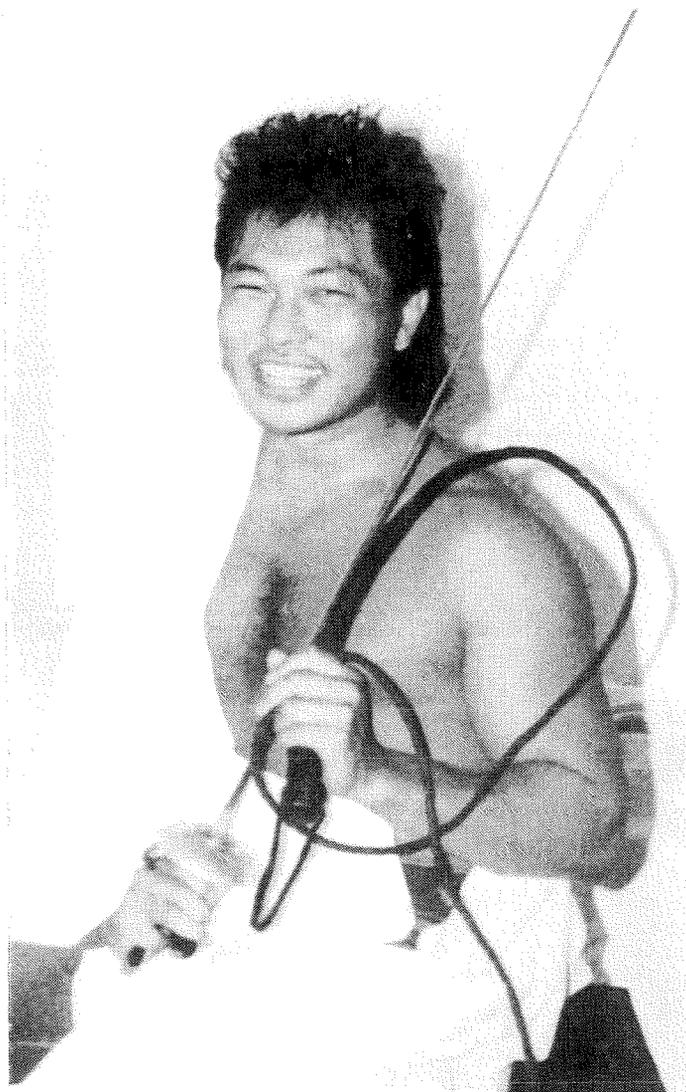
On February 16, 1986 at a fencing meet in Louisville, Kentucky, I was unlucky enough to have all my clothes, money, and most of my fencing gear stolen from right under my nose in the shower room. I gave chase but, due to my lack of clothes and eye glasses, I was forced to give up the chase. When I returned to the main gymnasium and told the fencers what had happened, the majority there, both men and women, took up the chase. The fencers that remained called the police and an E.M.T. (my right hand was injured in the chase) and they loaned me some clothing. Some of the fencers saw the thief earlier and were able to give a better description of him to the police than I had. Unfortunately, the thief escaped.

I don't know the names of all the fencers involved, but

at this time I would like to apologize to any of them embarrassed by my appearance and language at the time, and to thank them with all my heart for the help that they gave me. In my opinion, these fine people stand as a shining example of the quality of people that our sport fosters.

—John A. Yarger, Evansville, Indiana

Prepared for Some Tough Bouts



At this year's Nationals, George Nonomura was bemoaning the fact that he needed a haircut before going to Sofia for the World Championships. My teammate, Jacqueline Dolin, a professional stylist, obliged on our last night in town. We were all so intrigued with the results that another teammate, Mary Frye, captured the moment for posterity. Doesn't this look like a man ready to take on the best Europe has to offer? Please note that he is wearing the regulation FIE white sheet.

—Ann McB. Ezzell, Birmingham, Michigan

(Continued on page 23)

Officers' Corner

--by Lewis Siegel and Carl Borack

The 1986 - 1987 fencing season has started. If you haven't renewed your membership yet, do it now. Also, check with your club to make sure that it is a club member of the USFA and is covered by the liability insurance policy provided by the USFA and the United States Olympic Committee. The insurance coverage offered to fencing clubs is one of the greatest bargains in the United States and extremely important in this litigious age.

Last season was an excellent one for the USFA:

- Our membership increased to almost 8,000.
- The Division II Nationals proved to be an enormous success and it is likely that the Board of Directors will accept this event as a regular part of our National Championships.
- The Junior Olympic Fencing Championships drew a record number of entries.
- American Fencing's new format drew rave reviews.
- Enterprise Press sponsored the Sabre World Cup "A" event in New York and has agreed to sponsor the event again this year. The Enterprise Press New York International was the first electric sabre event in the Western Hemisphere and drew over 1,000 spectators for an exciting final.
- At the Olympic Sports Festival in Houston the fencing event was sold out — and — scalpers were selling tickets outside the venue for twice their scheduled price. Special thanks to all of the people in Houston who made the Olympic Sports Festival a great and successful event.
- Wilkinson Sword Blade has started to sponsor fencing and will provide the funds to publish a new fencing brochure.
- Our epee team kept showing great results: Holt Farley finished 6th at the World Cup in Legnano; Lee Shelley

finished 9th at the World Cup in London; and Robert Marx made the tableau of every World Cup that he entered.

— Our World Championship Team placed 9 fencers in the third round (top 48) of the World Championships (3 epee, 3 men's foil, 2 women's foil, and 1 sabre). This is the first time we have placed so many so high in all weapons.

This season promises to be even better with important fencing events all around the United States. For the first time, the Board of Directors will hold its annual meeting at our national office at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs. The Junior Olympic Championships will be held in Phoenix, Arizona. North American Circuit events are scheduled for Chicago, Colorado Springs, Orlando, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cleveland, San Antonio, Los Angeles, New Jersey and New York. The United States Olympic Sports Festival will be held in North Carolina. Finally, next August, the 1987 Pan American Games will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana.

On an international level, the FIE has recognized that fencing has to be publicized throughout the world. Toward that end, the FIE has started a series of fencing events for the top eight fencers in the world in each weapon. The sponsors of these events are providing prize money 240,000 french francs (approximately \$35,000) to the federations of the fencers involved. The first of these "Masters" events was held in Paris in May and featured men's foil. The women's foil event will be held in Italy and the epee event will be held in Germany. The United States will host the sabre event. More details on the date and place will follow soon.

On behalf of all of the officers of the USFA we welcome you to the new fencing season and hope that you have both success and fun.

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The 15th Central American and Caribbean Games

--by Chaba Pallaghy

The competition started in Havannah, Cuba, due to the fact that the Dominican Republic was unable to organize at the site of the 'games in Santiago. The participants were Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, and the Netherlands Antilles. The competition started on time and it was well organized by the experienced Cubans. The excellent site was the Palace of Sports, seating 15,000 spectators and having all the necessary amenities including air conditioning. This was of great importance in the hot and humid weather of June and July.

Results: Women's Foil: 1) L. Lozano, Mexico; 2) H. Rodriguez, Cuba; 3) C. Estrada, Cuba. Lozano fenced superbly and clearly was the best fencer. She will be a serious favorite for the Pan American gold medal at Indianapolis.

Ladies' Foil Team: 1) Cuba; 2) Mexico; 3) Venezuela

Men's Foil: 1) E. Favier, Cuba; 2) G. Betancourt, Cuba; 3) M. Requena, Venezuela.

Men's Foil Team: 1) Cuba; 2) Venezuela; 3) Puerto Rico.

Cuba was superior in the team event and the result was never in question. Puerto Rico's victory over Mexico was a surprise.

Sabre: 1) J. Ortiz, Cuba; 2) J.L. Trejo, Cuba; 3) I. Sanchez, Venezuela. No surprises here.

Sabre Team: 1) Cuba; 2) Venezuela; 3) Mexico

Ladies Epee: 1) D. Sanchez, Cuba; 2) A. Martinez, Mexico; 3) L. Suarez, Cuba.

The Cuban won 10:9 at the expiration of time. Cuban dominance was not strong in this weapon.

Ladies' Epee Team: 1) Cuba; 2) Mexico; 3) Puerto Rico.

Mexico was leading 5:1 with one double defeat, thereafter Cuba rolled with 6 victories. A marvelous achievement, however, except for the Cubans superior desire to win, Mexico was the team to beat.

Men's Epee: 1) H. Rivas, Columbia; 2) W. Loyola, Cuba; 3) L. Castro, Cuba.

Rivas is training in Paris and fenced well. Loyola came off a loosely fought bout against his teammate Castro and did not produce his best.

Men's Epee Team: 1) Cuba; 2) Mexico; 3) Venezuela.

Again there was no contest, the Cubans were superior. Mexico was a surprise against Columbia, then in turn Venezuela won the bronze against the Columbians to whom they lost in the pool.

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Great Lakes Sectional Championships

April 26 & 27, Columbus, Ohio
by Chaba Pallaghy, Chairman,
National Division

The first championship of the newly formed section resulting from the division of the previous MidWest Section featured a full compliment of events. (See results below.) It went off well, organized under the capable direction of Frank Nagorney, Section and Bout Committee Chairman.

I was particularly pleased with the fencing of two juniors. Deanne Dobesch of Ohio State and Milwaukee took third in the Senior Ladies Foil event and won the Under 19. Melanie Jones, a cute 16 year old from Cleveland, tutored by her father, took second in the Senior and Junior events as well. Both of these young ladies showed a lot of promise, and if they continue to work diligently, their results will bring many pleasures, domestic and international, to their fans in American fencing.

It requires special notice to mention the very good quality of sabre fencing which was produced at this sectional. The participation of Bill Goering has a tendency to raise the level of fencing. The variety and color of his actions have a stimulating effect on the other fencers. However, I would like to commend in particular two youngsters who finished first and second, each defeating more experienced seniors. Dave Kraushar of Ohio State defeated Bill Goering in a closely contested bout 12:11 to get into the final. He demonstrated exceptional skills. Peter Ciemens, a 17 year old high school student from Cleveland, impressed me with his mature strip presence in defeating Joe Fazekas, a fencer of considerable experience and technical capability.

Special compliments should go to Professor Charlotte

Remenyik, head coach of Ohio State, who took Dave Kraushar, a youngster who never held a weapon in his hand before three years ago, and developed him into a sectional champion. So much more is the credit deserved, if one considers that she achieved this feat in THE WEAPON, which is the staunchest exponent of male chauvinism! Quite an accomplishment for a lady!

All events were fenced with the employment of the "Brazilian" system. The method seemed to be well accepted by the competitors, since it gave everyone an opportunity to fence through two rounds of pools, and at least one bout of direct elimination. The competition also ran smoothly and faster, saving the time needed for reseeding at the various levels of repechage.

Throughout the entire sabre direct elimination, there was not one occasion when a coin had to be tossed to determine the right-of-way, and indeed throughout that phase of the competition, there were only four double actions, well scattered in different bouts. The level of fencing gradually improved, with the fencers gaining more and more confidence in the officiating, which resulted in some very nice actions for which sabre fencing was known in times gone by. It was a pleasure to watch well prepared actions, the mental chess game in which the fencers engaged themselves, one proceeding to out-think the other, scoring generally clean touches. The competition was almost entirely devoid of complaints, and the fencers seemed to be satisfied with their results. Certainly a pleasant variation from the ordinary!□

The 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival

(Continued from page 11)

workhorses and there was hardly a moment when we weren't addressing the public, making them feel important to our show. The true meaning of the Festival was exemplified for the three days we were on stage at St. Thomas University—to showcase a relatively unknown sport that is part of the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement itself.

And who says we can't have a sponsor? The Houston organizers proved the concept by finding a corporate sponsor for each sport. Arthur Andersen, one of the largest accounting firms in the United States, stepped forth as our sponsor at the Festival, taking the whole delegation to dinner at Ninfa's, a famous Mexican restaurant in Houston, and then on to "Photons", the newest electronic game in town. And it didn't stop there—a number of the company staff came to discover the sport they so willingly sponsored and enjoyed it so much they kept on coming back.

In the background a large number of people made sure our athletes were prepared and our show was a success: the managers—Gerrie Baumgart, driven to the edge to ensure we all received the proper uniforms in the right sizes; Sherry Posthumus, responsible for housing—everyone had a

bed and linen, and athletes knew when and where they had to be; Colleen Olney, getting box lunches for athletes and officials, and the ceaseless supplies of towels and other necessities to let fencers concentrate on the Festival itself; and Anne Whiting—the thankless task of moving 117 people to Houston from anywhere in the country, even the last minute substitutes of officials; the armorers—Joe Byrnes and Eleanor Turney, hardly seen, as they made sure all the equipment was working all the time and Eleanor pulling double duty as armorer for the Pentathlon; Irwin Bernstein and Nancy Anderson, the bout committee team that made the three days work by the clock and guaranteed we had evenings for R & R, and the officials led by George Kolombatovich and Ralph Zimmerman, without which we wouldn't have a competition. The upcoming National level officials worked well with our top officials, and we give them all highest grades. The staff worked well as a team and the athletes responded in kind by fencing well. Congratulations and thanks to everyone in our delegation and to all the Houston fencers who showed the payoff of their diligence and efforts throughout the year in this final week of fencing in Houston.

Our special thanks to the Houston Organizing Committee, especially Jack Kelly and Greg Harney, to whom no request or problem was trivial, and from whom we received full support and encouragement. Thank you, Arthur Andersen, for adopting our sport and broadening our vistas of the in-

(Continued on next page)

First World Masters Tournament

--by Chaba Pallaghy

The first masters tournament, with the participation of the top 8 point holders in the World Cup foil event, was held May 23, 1986, in the Zenith Sports Center in Paris. The competition was sponsored by ICL, a British computer corporation, and the International Fencing Federation. The event took place on the opening of the first session of the 1986 Congress. Accordingly, all Congress members and dignitaries of the IFF were present.

President Roland Boitelle opened the competition with a speech on the success of the first masters and encouraging other countries to promote it in different weapons. Monetary awards were 100,000ff to the federation of the winner, 50,000 to the second, 30,000 to the third, 20,000 to the fourth, and 10,000 each for fifth through eighth.

The participants were #1 Frederico Cervi of Italy, #2 Andrea Borella of Italy, #3 Patrick Omnes of France, #4 Mauro Numa of Italy, #5 Andrea Cipressa of Italy, #6 Matthias Gey of West Germany, #7 Zsolt Ersek of Hungary, and #8 Guillermo Betancourt of Cuba.

The first encounter, between Cervi and Betancourt, started with the fencers feeling out one another. Until 4:4 they fenced evenly, with Betancourt showing the nicer form. Unfortunately, at that score the director reversed a touch and did not award one in favor of the Cuban. This must have unnerved the young Cuban fencer because he made two quick attacks without preparation which resulted in easy touches against him. Finally Cervi prevailed with a score of 10:6.

The next bout was between Cipressa and Numa, two Italians. Cipressa wound up the winner with a score of 10:8, but the level of fencing and the combat were not ac-

curately represented by the score.

The third bout, between Omnes of France and Gey of West Germany, was a true battle and both fenced well. Gey finally prevailed, 10:7.

The last bout was between Ersek of Hungary and Borella of Italy. Ersek's style is beautiful and he is a very young fencer. Borella is also quite accomplished. The lead changed hands several times until the end of the bout, when Ersek gained the upper hand by the score of 11:9.

In the first semifinal bout, Cervi prevailed over Cipressa by the score of 10:6. It was obvious that Cipressa did not offer his best in opposing his countryman.

In the other semifinal bout, Ersek was leading by 7:4 against Gey, then inexplicably let him off the hook. Credit should be given to Gey who, while trailing, gave some brilliant touches. He finally won 10:8.

The third place bout was fenced between Cipressa and Ersek, who apparently lost his desire to fight and Cipressa won easily at 10:6.

The final bout between Cervi and Gey was exceptional. Gey dominated throughout. Clearly, he was the better fencer, carrying away the victory by the superior score of 10:4.

All in all, the first masters competition was a success, and it is hoped that it will continue as an annual event, giving the opportunity to decide in a man to man combat who is the true master.

It was announced at the tournament that West Germany will organize the Epee Masters, Italy the Ladies Masters (*sic*), and the United States the Sabre Masters. □

The 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival

(Continued)

terest of the American public for fencing.

To next year's Festival in North Carolina, we toss the gauntlet—"Can you top this"? We certainly hope so and know the challenge will be met. □

RESULTS

Gold Medal Teams:

Epee—East Team—T. Hensley, J. Normile, D. Wells, L. Siegel, C. Young. (Coaches: Micahnik & Calvert)

Women's Foil—South Team—E. Cheris, Jen. Yu, L. Clark, T.L. Moy, D. Pratschler. (Coaches: D'Asaro & Reith)

Sabre—South Team—P. Reilly, S. Mormando, C. Owen, M. D'Asaro II, D. Cox. (Coaches: D'Asaro & Reith)

Men's Foil—East Team—M. Yorukoglu, M. Kent, E. Wright, P. Bennett, M. Yu. (Coaches: Micahnik & Calvert)

Individual Results: (*85-86 Junior Fencers)

EPEE

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. *M. Phillips, MN | 5. D. Wells, CO |
| 2. *K. Hunter, OH | 6. *J. Normile, OH |
| 3. C. Schneider, MI | 7. T. Glass, TX |
| 4. L. Siegel, NY | 8. *C. O'Loughlin, CA |

SABRE

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. P. Westbrook, NY | 5. M. D'Asaro, NJ |
| 2. S. Mormando, NJ | 6. E. House, NY |
| 3. M. Lofton, NY | 7. J. Friedberg, NY |
| 4. P. Reilly, NJ | 8. *C. Reohr, PA |

MEN'S FOIL

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. *W. Wheeler, OH | 5. P. Mathis, NJ |
| 2. A. Feldman, PA | 6. P. Bennett, NY |
| 3. *I. Schenck, NJ | 7. E. Wright, NY |
| 4. J. Shamash, CA | 8. D. Comas, CT |

WOMEN'S FOIL

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. E. Cheris, CO | 5. J. Angelakis, MA |
| 2. D. Stone, NY | 6. *J. Hall, MA |
| 3. J. Yu, CA | 7. M. Szabunia, PA |
| 4. L. Clark, CA | 8. M. Verhave, NY |

NOTE: Peter Westbrook did not compete in the World Championships due to tendonitis of the elbow but provided an added attraction for fencing at the Festival as a bronze medalist at the 1984 Olympics. Not only did he show true championship spirit in taking the gold medal despite the residual effects of his injury but turned on the media with his charm, patience, and willingness to respond to all the media requests.

To The Editor

(Continued from page 18)

For A Younger Junior Program

I won the mixed Under-10 in the Minnesota Open held during the '86 Junior Olympics in St. Paul last February. I am answering the article "Do We Really Need a JO Program?" by Michael D'Asaro in the AMERICAN FENCING issue of May/June 1986.

As this summer grew nearer, I began to think about a fencing camp to suit me. My father called different camps on the East Coast. Both camps said they would only accept fencers from 13 to 17 years of age. I am only ten years old, so I did not qualify. I believe that if we want good junior fencers, some camp should accept younger fencers. In this way we could teach and improve younger fencers and have a better USA junior fencing program. We need a junior fencing program for fencers my age!

—Alison Calabia, Washington, D. C.

As for the masks, we'll take full credit. Anyone who reads our publication, THE SENTINEL, will soon learn of or already knows our problem regarding FIE approval. The donation of the masks could be appraised as a totally magnanimous gesture, but it's debatable.

When asked by the billing clerk how much we should charge for them, I replied, "How about \$1,000—each?" standing in the rubble of sample Kevlar bibs, Federal Express bills, and empty Rolaid packets. The clerk blanched. "Well, then, how about nothing?" I said.

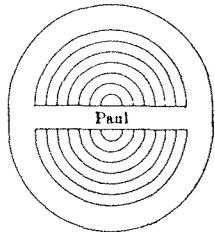
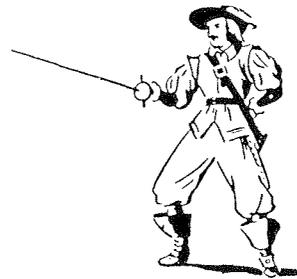
That made a great deal more sense. So it was nothing. But our Juniors used masks that were not only FIE approved, but also made entirely in the USA. Bruce Springsteen would have been proud. So were we.

---Betty Santelli, Englewood, N.J.

American Fencers Supply, France-Lames, Please Stand Up

Thank you for printing the letters entitled "Santelli Company Gives Support" (to the U.S. Jr. Team). More properly stated, however, it should have read: "American Fencers Supply, France-Lames, and Santelli Give Support."

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Results

1986 World Championships

Sabre, 79 entries, 23 nations

1. S. Mindirgassov, USSR
2. I. Bujdoso, HON
3. V. Etropolski, BUL
4. JF. Lamour, FRA
5. L. Csongradi, HON
6. J. Nolte, W. Ger.
7. N. Marintchechki, BUL
8. A. Alchan, USSR
38. J. Glucksman, USA
47. P. Friedberg, USA
58. R. Cottingham, USA
60. G. Gonzalez-R., USA

Epee, 133 entries, 34 nations

1. Ph. Riboud, FRA
2. M. Bodoczi, ROM
3. O. Lenglet, FRA
4. A. Mosaev, USSR
5. M. Rondazzo, ITA
6. C. Lazaro, CUB
7. JM. Chouinard, CAN
8. J. Bergstrom, SWE
37. R. Marx, USA
42. H. Farley, USA
46. S. Trevor, USA
53. L. Shelley, USA
101. C. Michaels, USA

Men's Foil, 136 entries, 32 nations

1. A. Borella, ITA
 2. T. DIAZ, CUB
 3. M. Numa, ITA
 4. Z. Ersek, HON
 5. U. Wagner, E. Ger.
 6. A. Cipressa, ITA
 7. *
 8. T. Weidner, W. Ger.
 35. M. Marx, USA
 48. P. Lewison, USA
 47. G. Nonomura, USA
 81. G. Massialas, USA
 88. E. Kaihatsu, USA
- *Ceroni, ITA, expelled

Women's Foil, 103 entries, 25 nations

1. A. Fichtel, W. Ger.
2. S. Bau, W. Ger.
3. O. Vochtchakina, USSR
4. S. Bischoff, W. Ger.
5. S. Rieper, E. Ger.
6. J. Krolikowska, POL
7. V. Sidorova, USSR
8. M. Zalaffi, ITA
36. S. Monplaisir, USA

41. C. Bilodeaux, USA
60. Jess. Yu, USA
67. MJ. O'Neill, USA
91. M. Miller, USA

Women's Foil Team, (20)

1. USSR
2. Italy
3. W. Germany
10. USA

Men's Foil Team, (26)

1. Italy
2. W. Germany
3. E. Germany
11. USA

Sabre Team, (15)

1. USSR
2. Poland
3. Bulgaria

Epee Team, (25)

1. W. Germany
2. USSR
3. Italy
13. USA



Rochlien (Canada) vs. Ed Wright. Photo by Gordon Clark.

Sectional Championships

1986 Pacific Coast Championships

May 10-11, 1986, Los Gatos, Calif.

Women's Epee

1. K. Krusen, Halbers.
2. L. Erdos, LAMC
3. J. Gilbert, Halbers.
4. V. Nestrick,
5. C. Runyon, Unatt.
6. YL. Wu, UC Berk.

2. F. Fox, Mori
3. S. Mendoza, TFC
4. B. Pena, Coutur.
5. C. Morales, LAMC
6. M. Robbins, Mori

Men's Sabre

1. G. Zilbersteyn, Grenad.
2. I. Pleskin, TFC
3. B. Reed, TFC
4. R. Martinez, TFC
5. J. Hayes, TFC
6. M. Benedek

Women's Foil

1. Jen. Yu, TFC
2. R. Reux, Mori
3. A. Dracott, LAMC
4. K. Krusen, Halbers.
5. L. Clark, Halbers.
6. H. Taylor, Unatt.

Women's Sabre

1. S. Ganchev, Grenad.
2. K. Mikelsavage, Grenad.
3. C. Wallace, CFS
4. L. Boucher, Gascon
5. CC. Reynolds, Coutur.
6. M. Devine, Grenadier

Men's Foil

1. D. Blayne, LAMC

Southeast Section Championships

May 10 & 11, 1986

Men's Foil

1. G. Kogler, G. Coast
2. D. Franko, AtlantaFC
3. M. Ellingson, AtlantaFC
4. D. Goodman, Central
5. M. Yorukoglu, AtlantaFC
6. D. Nichols, Virginia

Women's Epee

1. C. Pendleton-P., G. Coast
2. J. Littmann, ColumbiaFC
3. V. Georgene, G. Coast
4. S. Cheryl, Central
5. S. Still, G. Coast
6. N. Batts, G. Coast

Women's Foil

1. J. Littmann, ColumbiaFC
2. K. Campbell, AtlantaFC
3. C. Pendleton-P., G. Coast
4. L. Clarke, Virginia
5. D. Burke, Va.
6. J. Brooks, Va.

Men's Sabre

1. J. McFarland, Gateway
2. R. Volkman, AtlantaFC
3. D. Franco, AtlantaFC
4. L. Murphy, G. Coast
5. A. Reibman, N. Carolina
6. J. Campoli, Central

Men's Epee

1. G. Kogler, G. Coast
2. M. Forrest, G. Coast
3. C. Coats, Citadel
4. D. Brett-M., G. Coast
5. S. Leung, Central
6. G. Von Seggern, Central

Women's Sabre

1. J. Littmann, Piedmont
2. J. Roberts, G. Coast
3. K. Forrest, G. Coast
4. A. Reibman, N. Carolina
5. C. Serafini, Central
6. M. Deeney, Central

Great Lakes Sectional Championships

April 26 & 27, 1986

Men's Foil

1. J. Zelkowski
2. J. Heilpern
3. R. Tripp

4. D. Holeman
5. G. Funai
6. R. Pettit

Women's Foil

1. J. Dolin
2. M. Jones
3. D. Dobesh
4. J. Lartigue
5. E. Seitz
6. L. Hall

Women's Epee

1. J. Lartigue
2. C. Simpson
3. A. Ezzell
4. S. Steele
5. D. Weissman
6. P. Cowan

Men's Epee

1. C. Schneider
2. K. Hunter
3. T. Fay
4. C. Young
5. J. Hough
6. R. Mellen

Men's Sabre

1. D. Kraushar
2. P. Ciemens
3. W. Goering
4. J. Fazekas
5. J. Martin
6. R. Pettit

Rocky Mountain Championships

May 10 & 11, 1986

Men's Foil

1. A. Warzecha
2. J. Taracido
3. T. Lutton
4. R. Cunningham
5. D. Moss
6. M. Pricutski

Men's Sabre

4. J. Johnson
5. W. Oliver
6. D. Wells

Women's Epee

1. T. Malmstrom
2. L. Rupeen
3. S. Borgos
4. L. Grimes
5. L. Jordan
6. K. Shull

Women's Foil

1. A. Matuszewski
2. T. Malmstrom
3. M. Matuszewski
4. J. Roth
5. S. Woodruff
6. S. Borgos

Men's Sabre

1. S. Renshaw
2. C. Beatty
3. D. Fleming
4. D. Koons
5. P. Kelly
6. M. Allen

Men's Epee

1. D. Varney
2. D. Alperstein
3. R. Venberg

Pacific N.W. Section Championships

May 25, 1986

Men's Foil

1. N. Campbell
2. C. Green
3. E. McDonald
4. H. Zuker
5. M. Schwartz
6. B. Deazley

Men's Epee

1. J. Varney
2. E. Patton
3. E. McDonald

Women's Epee

1. B. Turpin

Women's Foil

1. L. Maskell
2. B. Turpin
3. A. Klinger

Men's Sabre

1. K. Holt

North Atlantic Section Championships

10-11 May, 1986

Men's Foil (40)

1. M. O'Donnell
2. M. Bloomer
3. D. Comas
4. R. Boyer
5. N. Cohen
6. R. Spinella
7. A. Weber
8. H. Kravet

Women's Foil (40)

1. C. McClellan
2. R. Samet
3. M. Verhave
4. P. Charles
5. J. O'Donnell
6. M. Merola

(Continued)

Results

(Continued)

7. M. Annavedder
8. J. Kaufer

Men's Foil (38)

1. C. Zebuth
2. B. Lee
3. L. Saubermann
4. R. Spinella
5. B. Milligan
6. P. Thompson
7. BJ. Lerew
8. J. Amoroso

Women's Epee (14)

1. C. McClellan
2. M. Annavedder

3. K. Antaya
4. P. Charles
5. H. Whitefield
6. E. Baumgartner
7. J. O'Donnell
8. J. O'Dea

Men's Sabre (22)

1. P. Brand
2. A. Prochniak
3. H. Mones
4. A. Brand
5. C. Schlick
6. F. Eaton
7. E. Schilling
8. R. Mituniewicz

7. B. Edgington
8. K. Swick

Women's Epee (19)

1. K. Lewis
2. D. Stone

3. N. Murray
4. S. Selig
5. M. Kosch
6. R. Noe
7. M. Szabunia
8. C. Gertz

Southwest Section Championships

May 17-18, 1986

Men's Foil (36)

1. H. Curtis
2. A. Skopic
3. P. Marcus
4. K. Hunker
5. W. Stanley
6. G. Nelson
7. P. Degenger
8. D. Sirkbia

3. F. Hudson
4. M. Connor
5. A. Skopic
6. S. Rotiewicz
7. M. Hall
8. W. Stanley

Women's Epee (6)

1. V. Bradford
2. LA. Skomski
3. L. Askins

Women's Foil (19)

1. K. Kowalski
2. N. Munson
3. M. Middlebrook
4. R. Vasquez
5. N. Sumpter
6. K. Haynes
7. N. Miller
8. A. Neuhardt

Men's Sabre (14)

1. S. Clark
2. D. Clark
3. D. Sinkola
4. D. Devine
5. P. Degenauer
6. G. Sarosi
7. B. Rosier
8. J. Liston

Men's Epee (23)

1. C. Michaels
2. T. Glass

Midwest Section Championships

May 3-4, 1986

Men's Foil (27)

1. J. Burg
2. J. Carpenter
3. E. Tobias
4. A. Phillips
5. G. Jones
6. G. Hayenga
7. W. Bischoff
8. M. Czarnik

Men's Epee (17)

1. T. Gillham
2. T. Hensley
3. S. Amich
4. M. Glennon
5. J. Carpenter
6. T. Johnson
7. G. Tobias
8. M. Czarnik

Women's Foil (16)

1. I. Hamori
2. N. Birnbaum
3. M. Adrian
4. K. Furu
5. M. Gillham
6. A. Manges
7. C. Hall
8. J. Loomis

Men's Sabre (13)

1. B. Renk
2. B. Williamson
3. P. Powichrowski
4. T. Gillham
5. L. Warshaw
6. B. Burget
7. S. Degg
8. P. Morrison

Oregon State Games

Portland, Oregon, July 26, 1986

Men's Foil

1. M. Schwartz
2. D. Holeman
3. J. Hill
4. J. Tamura
5. C. Chock

Women's Foil

1. A. Klingler
2. B. Turpin
3. J. Spencer
4. K. House

Metropolitan Division Championships

8 May, 1986

Men's Foil (25)

1. T. Pryor
2. P. Bennett
3. I. Madrid
4. R. Pavlovich
5. R. Newman
6. C. Rosenberg
7. H. Settles
8. J. Corda

7. S. Kass
8. J. Stevens

Men's Sabre (14)

1. G. Rodriguez
2. R. Blum
3. R. Megloir
4. W. Yung
5. J. Leffert
6. J. Maggio
7. D. Larkin
8. H. Legatt

Women's Epee (6)

1. K. Loscalzo
2. S. Moriates
3. M. Holly

Men's Epee (22)

1. G. Masin
2. J. Normile
3. D. Shepperd
4. R. Alexander
5. D. Williams
6. L. Newman
7. G. Bradley
8. B. Jugan

Women's Foil (14)

1. L. Valsamis
2. S. Hollander
3. W. Friedman
4. N. Latham
5. B. Edina
6. W. Louie

Mid-Atlantic Section Championships

May 4, 1986

Women's Foil (41)

1. D. Stone
2. R. Hayes
3. V. Morrison
4. S. Greene
5. I. Hayes
6. M. Bosco
7. D. Cinotti
8. D. Theriault

Men's Epee (34)

1. D. Richards
2. J. Urban
3. S. Bozek
4. J. Flint
5. M. Hecht
6. C. Liacouras
7. S. Griffiths
8. K. Swick

Men's Sabre (25)

1. J. Tishman
2. E. Kaihatsu
3. V. Fowlkes
4. C. Bruce
5. D. Richards
6. Stephenheck
7. D. Ling
8. H. Spector

Men's Foil (41)

1. J. Flint
2. J. Savitt
3. D. Driskill
4. S. Gross
5. J. Powers
6. T. Iwasawa