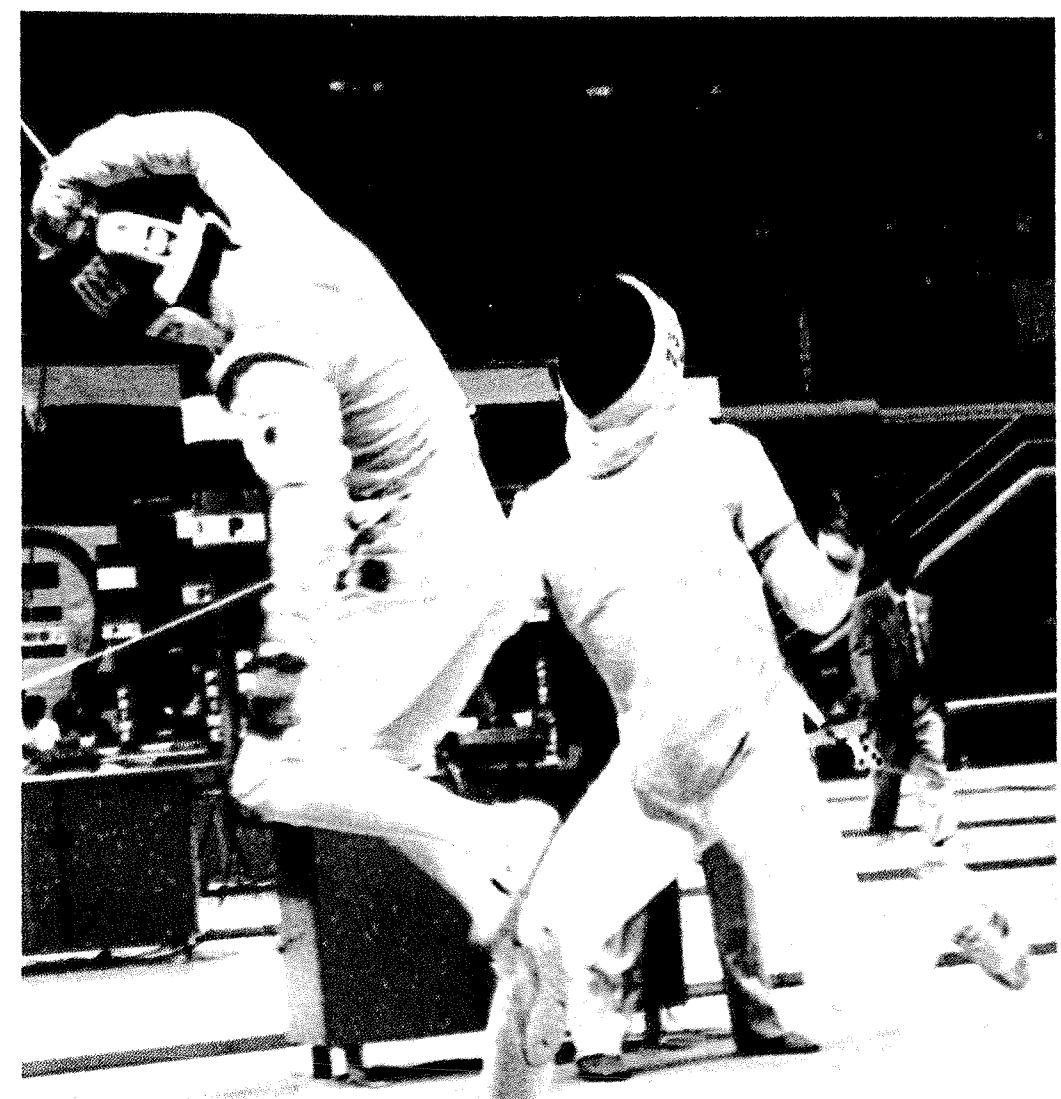


September/October/November 1988

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*The Seoul Olympic Games
Captain's Report*



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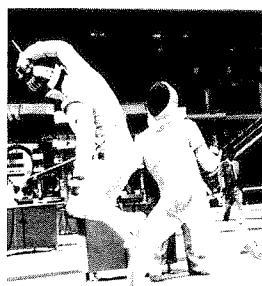
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On The Cover
Peter Lewison fencing Koji Emura
of Japan on the way to a 12th place
finish in the Seoul Olympic Games.

photo by Carl Borak





Victims, Victors and Directors

Victims, victors and directors, an odd trinity – yet one which oft-times makes its presence felt on the fencing scene. A particular occasion comes to mind – one which occurred during the Women's Foil Circuit #2 Event held in Portland last year. One of the fencers, a Northern Californian who consistently achieves good ranking, was fencing in the direct eliminations. The California girl, tall, attractive, and spirited, had a distinctive style in her attack. She would start forward with an advance, and as she lunged would withdraw her arm back and turn her body until her fencing arm and shoulder were behind the unarmed shoulder. After landing, with arm still bent, she thrust and made a hit. Her opponent, seeing an approaching target facing her with full chest and withdrawn arm, thrust into what seemed an opportunity to attack into a preparation.

The director, a well known #1 ranked individual, said "the attack all the way – touch right". The California fencer scored touch after touch against the hapless defender who could not understand why her counterattacks were wrong. Needless to say, she should have abandoned this tactic earlier, but that is not the point. What is the point, is that the California fencer advanced to the next round, her style and tactics validated by the director of that bout. In the next round, the Californian repeatedly made the same attack – advancing while turning the body and pulling the arm back prior to delivering that deadly thrust with more force – and, of course, the same counter-thrust by the other fencer. However, the director of this match is Sharon Everson, also a #1 ranked director. And this director says "there is a preparation from the right, and the left attacks during the preparation. Touch for the left." And this time, the Californian did not, and perhaps could not change her style, and was eliminated after losing (correctly) as many as five touches this same way.

The question to be asked is, why do two #1 ranked directors, having seen the same action, come to such diametrically opposed conclusions? This was not a difficult decision case of "who

made the beat" or "did the thrust land before the parry or was it a continuation after the parry" or "who started first"? All directors can, and occasionally do make errors in interpreting what they have perceived to have been the action just observed. As the FOC Commission has continually stressed, directors are human and are not perfect. Sometimes one is not as sharp as one should be – or there may be a momentary lapse or other disturbance at a crucial moment. That's life. Fortunately, this rarely happens with good directors. What is at issue here is that the actions described in these two bouts were not a matter of "perception". They were clearly observable – the question of the final decision hung solely on the individual director's personal definition of what constituted a correctly executed attack!

I hinted at victors and victims. Which was the victor? And which was the victim? Was the victor the Californian who won the first bout? Or was she a victim of the first director who, by justifying and reinforcing her style, caused her to lose the next bout? There is another victim in this – let us not forget that unfortunate girl who lost that first bout and was eliminated in the direct eliminations. She fenced well, with correct instincts and strategy. In fact, she might even have been doing precisely what her coach had advised, only to be frustrated by a director who felt that one need only march forward to be the attacker. By its combative nature, fencing always has a victor and a vanquished. However, one can lose without shame, knowing that a hard and valiant battle was given. But to lose, and feel the victim, destroys the joy and meaning of sport.

We need as many competent directors as possible to assure that our fencers are judged correctly and uniformly. Directors need be constantly monitored, regardless of level. Observed, not with intent to reduce their rating should an error be made, but to inform and advise them to assure availability of uniform interpretation of actions and proper application of the rules. **Our directors are a precious resource – one which should be preserved and expanded.**

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Fencing At The Seoul Olympics— The Captain's Report

by Carl Borack,
U.S. Team Captain



Stefano Cerioni of Italy, the gold medal winner in the foil individuals, proudly greets the audience. Rolande Boittele, President of the F.I.E., stands in applause at the left.

photo by Carl Borack

The site of the fencing competition was a brand new venue located in Olympic Park across from the Olympic Village that housed the athletes. The circular building was large enough to enable the entire competition to occur in one room, with the fencing strips emanating from a central hub like spokes on a wheel. The finals were also held in this room on a raised platform. The Koreans deserve high marks for an excellent competition site. There were other features of general interest, however, the purpose of this Captain's Report is to present a summary of the fencing results and the competition highlights.

The powerful squad from West Germany dominated the fencing events at the Seoul Olympics. Of the twenty-four medals at stake, seven were captured by the West Germans, including a medals sweep in the Women's Individual Foil Event.

The team from the Soviet Union had a strong resurgence, capturing five medals. They were followed by the Italians with four medals, France and Hungary with three medals each, and Poland and East Germany with one medal each. It is important to note that the countries winning medals fully support their athletes, giving them fiscal incentive to make fencing their priority.

Men's Foil Individuals

The individual event was won by the "Peck's Bad Boy" of

fencing, Stefano Cerioni, of Italy. Cerioni defeated reigning world champion, Matthias Gey in his first bout of the final, 10-8. He then drew five-time World Champion, Alexander Romankov of the Soviet Union, and defeated him 10-5, setting up his match for the gold medal with Udo Wagner of East Germany. Wagner is the first East German to make an Olympic final in fencing. Enroute to the gold medal, Wagner defeated Zsolt Ersak of Hungary (10-5) and Ulrich Schreck of Germany (10-8). In the gold medal bout, Cerioni prevailed with a 10-7 victory over Wagner. Romankov defeated Schreck for the bronze medal, 10-8.

Peter Lewison fenced hard and well, taking 12th place in the individuals. There were a total of 58 entries in this event in which Peter Lewison, David Littell and Michael Marx were entered. Lewison advanced to the next round with a 2V-2D record, Marx moved ahead with a 3V-2D record and Littell also advanced with a 2V-3D score.

Marx went into the third round with a 3V-2D score as did Lewison, with a 2V-3D record. Littell, with only one win, fell by the wayside here. The third round of eight pools of six fencers, four from each advancing into the direct elimination of 32 saw Lewison advance fifth in his pool, with a 2V-3D score, and Marx eliminated with no victories.

Captain's Report—

(continued)

Lewison entered the tableau of 32 ranked 17th, and drew Sypniewski of Poland, whom he defeated 10-6. After a hard fought bout with Zsolt Ersek of Hungary, and losing 10-6, he fought his way up in the repechage defeating Koji Emura of Japan 10-8 and Robert Gatai of Hungary 10-8. In the last bout of the repechage, he drew the tough and hungry Alexander Romankov, a five-time world champion fencer. Romankov easily beat Peter 10-1, and went on to win the bronze medal.

Peter Lewison fenced with maximum effort, fought hard and deserves all our commendation.

Men's Foil Team

Entering this tournament, Italy and Germany were considered the favorites for a gold medal; however, they drew each other in the direct elimination of eight teams with Germany prevailing 9-6. Germany then drew East Germany and defeated them 9-3, setting up a gold medal match with the Soviet Union. The Russians had defeated China (9-5) and Hungary (8-8), winning by 6 touches, thus paving the way for the showdown with Germany, the clear favorite. The Soviet foilists let their blades do the talking as they soundly defeated the Germans 9-5 to win the gold medal. Hungary defeated East Germany 9-5 for the bronze medal.

The U.S. Men's Foil Team did not fare well. The same downward slide experienced at the Pan-American Games continued at Seoul.

The other three teams in our first (and only) pool were West Germany (seeded 3rd), France (seeded sixth) and Sweden (seeded 14th). We fenced France first and lost 9-3, Marx, Lewison and Massialas each having one victory. We then fenced West Germany and lost 9-4, Lewison and Marx each contributing two victories. We then fenced Sweden, hoping for a victory which would advance us to the direct eliminations, however we lost to Sweden 9-2 and were eliminated.

Watching the men's foil team event was difficult for all of us. It is time for dramatic action and changes in our training programs and selection of young candidates for future teams.

Women's Foil Individuals

As previously indicated, West Germany made a clean sweep of the medals in this event. Anja Fichtel led the way with victories over Hongyun Sun of China (8-4), Zsuzanna Janosi of Hungary (8-5), and in the gold medal bout against her teammate, Sabine Bau, defeating her 8-5. Miss Bau defeated Gertrud Stefanek, of Hungary (8-6) and her teammate Zita Funkenhauser (8-3). Ms. Funkenhauser defeated Janosi 8-7 for the bronze medal.



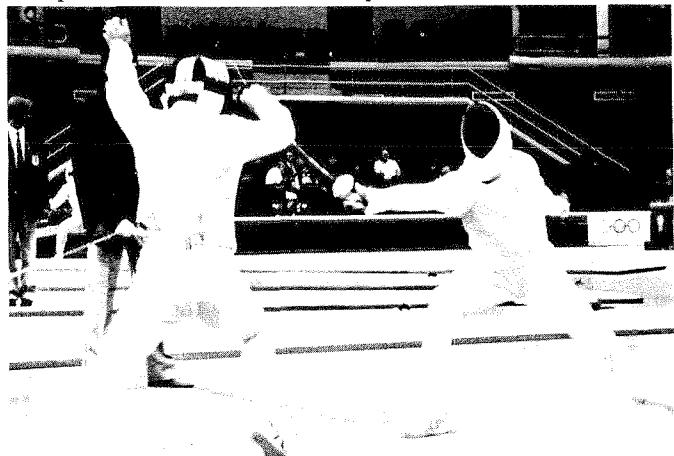
The U.S. Men's Foil Team. Standing, from left to right, are David Littell, Peter Lewison, Gregory Massialas, George Nonomura, and Michael Marx.

photo by Carl Borack

Caitlin Bilodeaux Banos showed her strength from the start, going up from her first pool with a 3V-1D record. Sharon Monplaisir advanced with a 2V-2D score and M.J. O'Neill snuck out with a 1V-3D score.

In the second round, Katie advanced with a 4V-1D show of strength, however both Sharon and M.J. were eliminated. Katie moved from the next round into the direct eliminations with a 3V-2D score and drew Anja Fichtel, and after an 8-1 loss, entered the repechage. Ms. Fichtel, as we know, went on to dominate the event.

In the first repechage bout, Katie drew Kolikowska of Poland, and won 8-6. She then drew Hongyun Sun of China and lost a valiant fight 8-5, placing her in 11th place in the event, the best performance of our team representatives.



Peter Lewison, right, defeats Koji Emura of Japan 10-8 as he fights to advance in the repechage.

photo by Carl Borack

Captain's Report—

(continued)

Nonetheless, 11th place is an excellent result. Katie is a great competitor. I hope that Katie continues to work hard and can reorganize her schedules so that she can train the way we know that she can because she is truly one of our great talents.

Women's Foil Team

Once again, Italy and Germany were favored to fence for the gold and they did. In this final match, the West Germans completed their domination of the women's events by soundly defeating the Italians 9-4. To reach the gold medal bracket Germany defeated France (9-4) and the Soviet Union (9-3). Italy had defeated Korea (9-4) and Hungary (9-3). Hungary defeated the Soviet Union for the bronze medal, 9-2.

The Women's Foil Team sixth place result was an excellent performance. Over the last two years they certainly have delivered maximum team efforts and their results speak for themselves. I truly believe that the women's team would have been in the final four had the officiating been on even terms. Nonetheless, we can all be proud of them.

The exceptional trait of our women's team is that someone always gets "hot" and spearheads the team. When someone is a little down, their teammates pick up the slack. It takes this brand of spirit and drive to generate good results. Our other teams can take a lesson from their fight and determination.

In our first round we drew the #1 seeded team, West Germany, and #8 ranked Great Britain (we were seeded 9th). Knowing that we had to beat the British to advance to the final eight, we came up with a strong 9-6 victory. Katie led the way with four victories. Sharon Monplaisir, who seems to come alive for team events (as she did at the Pan-Am Games), had three victories, and Elaine Cheris had two wins. The British team fenced West Germany and lost 9-1.

The next day, we drew Hungary, the #2 seeded team. Our women were not intimidated and took an early 5-4 lead in bouts. The Hungarian women did not expect this show of strength and were visibly shaken. However, their confidence was quickly restored in the next two successive bouts when they received "gift" calls from the presiding directors (Sissikine and Bonnefoy). Instead of being ahead 7-4, we were behind 6-5; but more importantly, the Hungarian women were no longer panicky, they knew they had more on their side than fencing skills. Naturally, when the members of the Arbitrage Commission responded to our appeals and surveyed the situation, both officials miraculously did a better job. But, the damage was already done and our momentum stifled. The final score was 9-5, with M.J. making two victories, and Elaine, Katie and Sharon one each.

In the match for fifth place we drew China, which had

defeated France 9-6. This very exciting match went to 8-8 with one touch separating us from victory. Elaine led the team with three victories, Sharon and Katie had two wins each and M.J. had one victory. Thus, by one touch, we were sixth.

Saber Individuals

Frenchman Jean Francois Lamour defended his Olympic Championship with a victory over Janus Olech of Poland, 10-4, for the gold medal. In his first bout of the final, Lamour defeated Felix Becker of West Germany, 10-6, drawing his teammate, Phillippe Delrieu, whom he defeated 10-7. Olech had defeated Juergen Nolte of West Germany (10-7) and Giovanni Scalzo of Italy (10-9). Scalzo went on to win the bronze medal by defeating Delrieu, 10-2.

There were only 40 entries in this event. The first round consisted of 6 pools with 5 advancing. Mormando advanced third from his pool with a 3V-3D record and Westbrook advanced fourth with the same record. Lofton, with only one victory was eliminated.

Mormando and Westbrook advanced from the next round, each with a 2V-2D record. The third round, four pools of six with four advancing saw Westbrook eliminated with only one victory, a victim of what I can only describe as "horrendous" officiating. Steve Mormando, on the other hand, advanced third from his pool and was seeded 13th in the final tableau.

His first bout in the "directs" was against Andrei Alchan of the Soviet Union and he lost 10-1. In the repechage, he drew Dalla Barba of Italy. Although he recovered from the Alchan bout and fenced much better and harder, he lost 10-7, finishing 16th, an excellent result. To put this achievement in proper context, the winner of this year's saber world cup finished 19th. Clearly, Mormando's hard work paid off.

Saber Team

The powerful Soviet team was expected to dominate this event and they reached the gold medal round with a victory



The U.S. Women's Foil Team. Standing, from left to right, are Caitlin (Katie) Bilodeaux, Sharon Monplaisir, Mary Jane O'Neill, Elaine Cheris and Molly Sullivan.

photo by Carl Borack

Captain's Report—

(continued)

over France, 9-7. Their opponent for the gold was Hungary. The Soviets coasted to an early 7-2 lead only to have the "never-say-die" Hungarians fight back courageously with the final scoring ending 8-8. The shocked Soviets ended up on the short end of the touch count losing the gold medal to the Hungarians by three touches. In order to get to the final match, Hungary had defeated Poland, 8-8 (again winning by three touches), and Italy, 9-5. Italy defeated France, also with an 8-8 score. This time the margin was one touch! The closeness of all these teams made the saber team matches particularly emotional and exciting.

Eleven teams were entered and the first round comprised two pools of four and one of three with two teams advancing.

The saber team did not fence at their true potential, and the results were not as hoped for. Our pool consisted of West Germany, Italy and Korea. In the match against Germany, we lost 9-3, Westbrook, Mormando and Lofton each with one victory. We lost to Italy, 9-4 and in this match, Westbrook had two victories and Mormando and Lofton each had one. Our one victory was against Korea, 9-5. Here, Lofton, Mormando and Cottingham each had three wins. With one win, Korea and the U.S. went out leaving Italy and West Germany in the fray for the gold medal.

Epee Individuals

The epee field was the strongest of all fencing events at the Olympics with more nations choosing to compete in this less subjective weapon. Arnd Schmitt of West Germany defeated Phillippe Riboud of France for the gold medal. This hard fought bout was the best of all the individual events with Schmitt prevailing 10-9. Schmitt had defeated Jerri Bergstrom of Sweden (10-7) and Andrei Chouvalov of the Soviet Union (10-9). On the other side of the direct elimination ladder, Riboud had defeated Vladimir Reznitchenko of the Soviet Union (10-9) and the Italian, Sandro Cuomo (10-4). Chouvalov and Cuomo fenced for the bronze medal with Chouvalov prevailing 10-8.

Epee, with 78 entries, was the largest field. The first round consisted of fifteen pools with four advancing. Steve Trevor advanced third from his pool with a 2V-2D record. Rob Stull advanced fourth with one victory. Robert Marx couldn't generate one victory, and was eliminated in the first round.

In the second round, there were 12 pools with four advancing. Steve Trevor advanced #1, undefeated. Rob Stull advanced second with three victories and one defeat.

The third round consisted of eight pools with four advancing to the tableau of 32. Steve Trevor, who had performed spec-



The U.S. Saber Team. Standing, from left to right, are Steve Mormando, Paul Friedberg, Peter Westbrook, Michael Lofton and Robert Cottingham.

photo by Carl Borack

tacularly in the earlier round, was unable to regain his composure after difficult bout with Tichko of the Soviet Union. He might have gone into the direct elimination, in spite of having only one victory, except for a "suspicious" loss by Tichko to Rivas of Colombia. Rob Stull was also eliminated in this round.

Of all the disappointments at the Olympics, I felt worst about Steve Trevor. He had clearly trained the hardest of all our athletes, his game was on the upswing, he had good international results all year including making the finals of a "warm-up" tournament in Sweden one month before the games.

Epee Team

In the last two World Championships, the Soviet and West Germany met for the gold medal in the Epee Team event with each country winning once; thus, they were expected to meet again. It was not to be. Fighting for the gold were France and West Germany. Germany defeated Korea (8-6) and Italy (87), and France defeated Hungary (8-7) and the Soviet Union (9-5) in advancing to the gold medal bout. France's long drive to recapture an event they once dominated ended with a victory over the Germans, 8-3. A bitter-sweet ending for the successful German squad. The Soviet Union defeated Italy for the bronze medal, 8-8, winning by two touches.

Eighteen teams were entered and the first round consisted of six pools of three with two advancing. Our pool included West Germany and Brazil. We defeated Brazil handily, 9-1. Germany then eliminated Brazil, 9-3. Our bout with the West Germans for seeding was lost 9-2, Trevor and Shelley each having one victory.

We subsequently drew Hungary, and lost 9-3, thus winding up in 12th place.

Summary of U.S. Results

Our strongest performances at last year's Pan-Am Games

Captain's Report—

were from the Women's team, and in this year's Olympics they also had the best results with a well-deserved and hard won sixth place. In the environment of a medal winning mentality, sixth place may not seem like much to cheer about; however, it is a terrific result that deserves praise, particularly in the light of the fact that some horrendous officiating cost the medal round.

In other events, Caitlin Bilodeaux Banos took 11th place in the Women's Foil Individuals, Peter Lewison took 12th place in the Men's Foil Individuals, and Steve Mornando took 16th in the Men's Saber Individuals. Given the fact that none of our U.S. fencers ranked high in World Cup points at the end of the 87-88 season, these should be considered excellent performances. Also, as previously stated, our athletes compete against athletes whose livelihoods are determined by their results....Quite a motivating force. The West German women, for instance, will split 120,000 deutschemarks for their individual results. This does not include their normal stipend for being on the team; nor does it include what they will make from commercial endorsements and from their winning the gold medal in the team event.

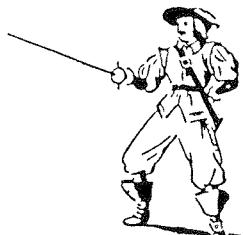
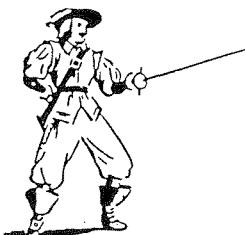
Needless to say, if the stakes were this high for our athletes and if we provided these kinds of fiscal inducements, we, too, could generate the work ethic it takes to succeed at this level.

Of course, no Captain's Report should end without making note of the members of the team cadre which provided all the support and help it possibly could. The cadre on this team worked very well together. The coaches, Dr. Aladar Kogler, Yves Auriol, Csaba Elthes, armorer Dan DeChaine, and Team Manager Sherry Posthumus all combined their talent and worked hard to service this team and provide for their needs. It is a grueling, thankless task that consumes long days and nights and I am grateful to our entire cadre for their dedication and perseverance. The USOC provided us with an excellent trainer, Julie Moyer, who provided our team with excellent care. She is a terrific trainer whose work made a positive difference for our athletes.



The U.S. Epee Team. Standing, from left to right, are Robert Marx, Lee Shelley, Stephen Trevor, Robert Stull and John Moreau.

photo by Carl Borack





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Why do we fence? Why do we want to see the youth of America get hooked on fencing in the coming decade the way they have attached themselves to other sports in the past? I especially look at the team sports that seem to be our major competition, especially at the elementary, high school and college levels. What does fencing offer that they do not?

First, fencing is a sport that permits the short, the tall, the stout, the thin, the quick and the deliberate not only to participate, but to excel. Second, it is a sport that permits them to excel for a great many more years than do most other sports. We can point to fencers like Norman C. Armitage, Janice York Romary, and Albert Axelrod, who have been seven, six, and five time Olympians, respectively. Third, as in all individual sports, no one has to sit on the bench, playing only when the actual result of the game has already been decided or standing around while the ball is monopolized by the "stars". Fourth, fencing is a combination of physical and mental capability. It uses fluid intelligence; it requires the individual to think on his feet.

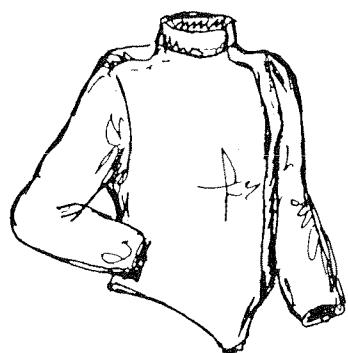
What does all of this add up to? It adds up to a sport which teaches its participants to use their mental and physical attributes, however gifted or ordinary they may be, to strive toward excellence. It is a sport in which the individual desire to excel, combined with hard work and a coach capable not only of teaching the sound basic elements of fencing but also innovatively adapting the techniques to the individual strengths of the fencer, can produce a champion. Fencing also

permits the player to participate at any competition level he wishes – recreational, local, national or international – and still reap the rewards. The rewards may be general good health, learning how to deal with stress, increased concentration, or an Olympic gold medal. We need to tell the story of our sport, its glorious past and its more glorious future to our neighbors, our students and our co-workers. We need to start 6-year-olds and we need to start 60-year-olds. We can promise them all the opportunity to participate at their desired level. We can promise them that they will not be cut because of team size; our local divisions would be happy to greet them and that their playing time will be solely dependent upon their desires and their level of training. They won't be told that they're too young or too old – but we will provide competitions that relate to their age. We also can show them a sport which has very few injuries and which provides a great deal of fun and excitement.

It is time for all of us to answer the questions posed in the first paragraph and if you come out with answers similar to mine, then let's stop keeping fencing a secret and start adding members to our clubs and our federation. Let's set a goal for this year – 10,000 USFA members (an increase of less than 2,000) by the time we meet at the Nationals in Orlando to fence as individuals, on teams, in open competition, in division II competition, in under-19 events and in over-60 events. Join the effort, please.

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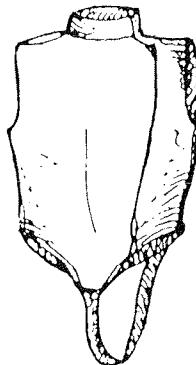


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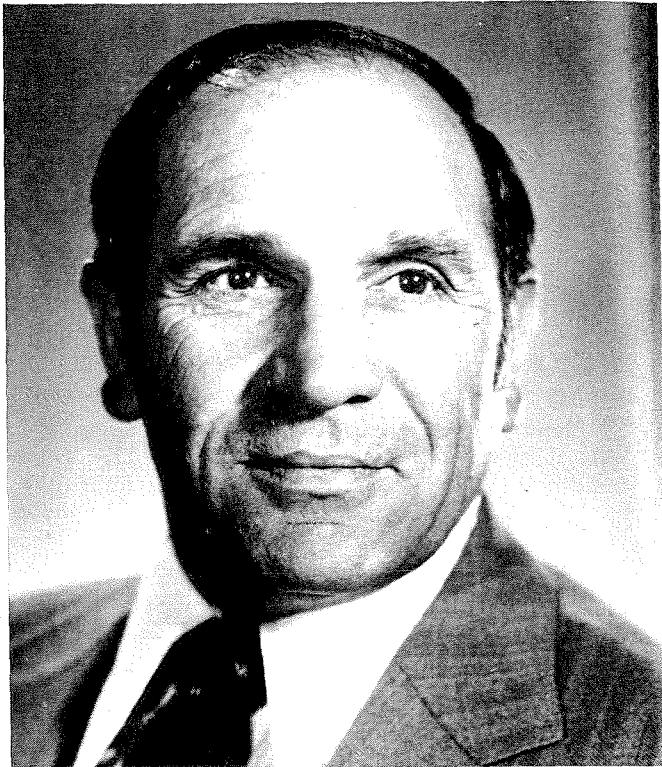
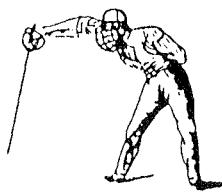
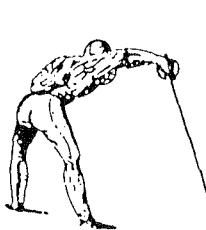
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Jean Jacques Gillet and Lajos Csiszar Honored

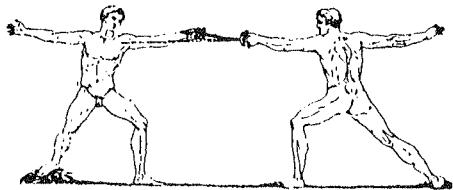
Two of our most distinguished fencing masters were honored recently in two separate ceremonies:

JEAN JACQUES GILLET, coach of Cornell University since 1969, was hailed on the occasion of his retirement with a testimonial dinner on April 23, at La Tourelle Restaurant in Ithaca, NY. The many and varied interests of our 1976 U.S. Olympic coach, who is also a gliding enthusiast, were represented by the 160 guests in attendance. Presentations to him included a wine rack (from the Cornell athletic department), and a Steuben crystal decanter, computer equipment, and air tickets to Europe (from his other friends). Those speaking most eloquently included Peggy Walbridge, Cornell's former NIWFA champion, Mark Belcher, Al Peredo, and Ralph Goldstein. Masters of Ceremony were Barlow Weeks; the principal organizers were Peggy Walbridge and Puck Wullenweber. Maestro Gillet expects to remain in Ithaca, and was recently re-elected to a second term as president of the U.S. Fencing Coaches Association.



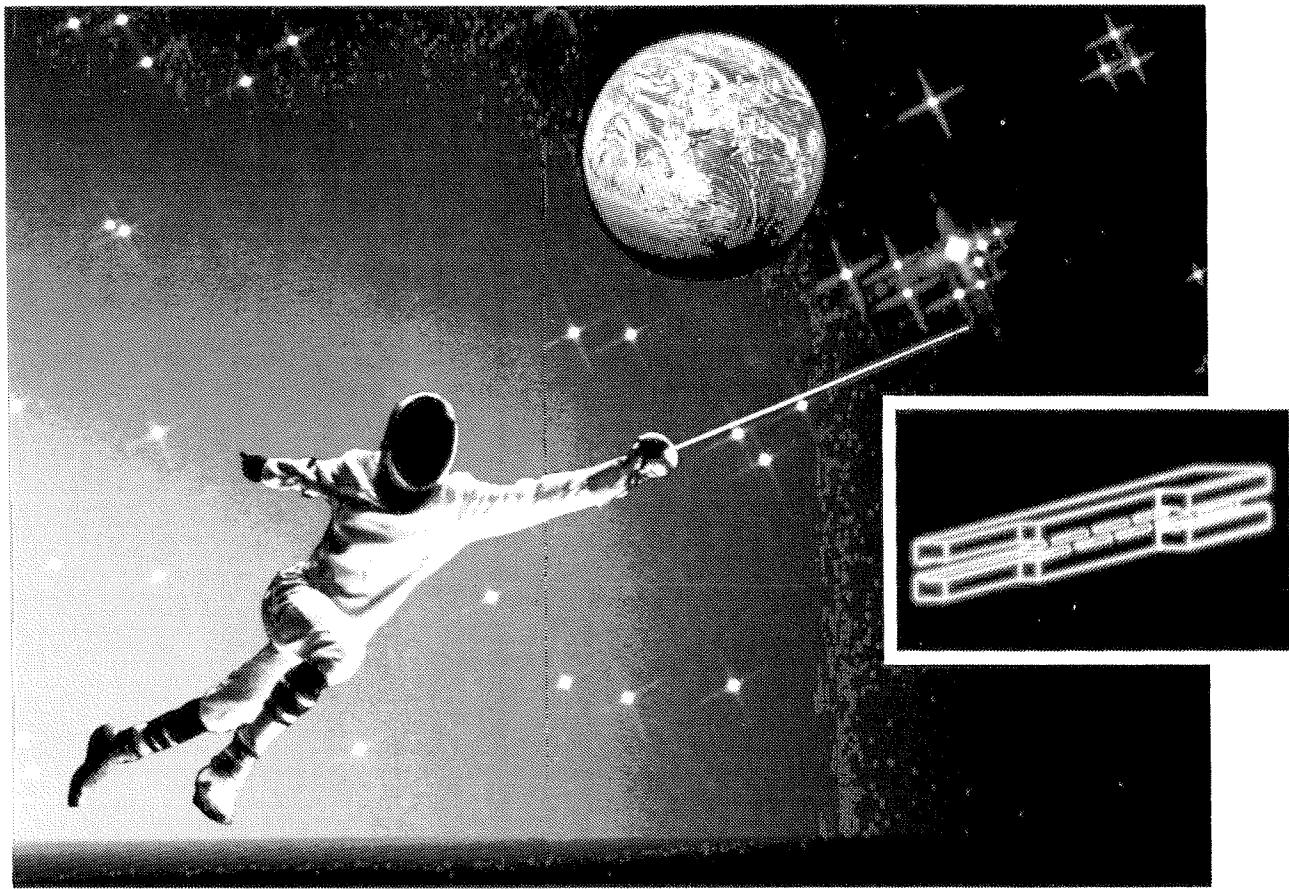
JEAN JACQUES GILLET
President
U.S. Fencing Coaches Association

LAJOS S. CSISZAR, coach of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 to 1976, and the U.S. Olympic coach of 1956, was tendered a cocktail reception on May 21 on the Penn campus by the university, his salle, and the Philadelphia Division. The dual celebration observed was his 85th birthday and the 40th anniversary of his coaching debut in the U.S. Maestro Csiszar was coach of the NCAA championship teams of 1953 and 1969; the IFA championships team of 1967; and numerous AFLA national team and individual champions. The 125 assembled guests presented him with a video cassette recorder. Anecdotes illuminating one of the most colorful careers in American fencing history were delivered by Dr. Paul Makler, former president of the AFLA and the Maestro's first Olympian. Frank Bartone, Robert Parmacek, Dick Dyer, many others joined in the praise of their maestro. A Festschrift was presented to the maestro, and the occasion was videotaped. The principal organizers were John Kalohn and Dr. and Mrs. Todd Makler.



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Head Fencing Coach
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Let's Change the White Light Rules!

by Charles Simonian

As we all know, foil fencing is a difficult sport for a non-fencer to understand. Two reasons for this are the speed of the movements and the complexity of the rules. But rules changes take time because fencers are rather conservative folk. On the one hand, fencing took a technological leap ahead of the other sports when the electrical scoring was introduced in the thirties. But look how long it took to abandon the concept of a touch being scored *against* the person who was hit. Now, at last, we have adopted the logical system in which the bout winner has the most points.

It is time to consider another change which should make fencing more logical and more interesting. Have you ever tried to explain to a non-fencer that in foil an off-target touch made with priority stops the bout and no subsequent touches made in the phrase can be counted? Here are two common situations which make little sense: (1.) An attack is made with priority and hits on the leg. The opponent immediately counter-attacks and with a valid hit, but it won't count. *The attacker's inaccuracy actually protected him.* (2.) The attacker originally hit off-target and immediately remises or redoubles on target without being hit himself. *The second action and valid hit will not count even though the defender did not land a touch anywhere at any time in that phrase.*

In other sports, low blows or bad serves do not protect the perpetrator; rather, they are penalized. I am not suggesting that an off-target should be penalized, but I do believe that such hits should not protect a fencer from being hit, nor should it prevent an immediate subsequent touch by either fencer.

Present foil tactics dictate that, whether attacking or riposting, aim for the valid target, but be sure to hit some-

thing. Our rules favor the fencer with priority beyond just giving right-of-way. One of four things can happen: a valid hit, an off-target hit, a miss, or a parry. In the first two cases, the bout stops and no other hits can be considered. In event of a miss, a redoublement is still possible before a counter-attack, and if it hits off-target, the bout stops. Finally, if the attack is parried, the odds still favor the attacker because the riposte might miss, hit off target, be parried, or score. The white light plays too large a role in the bout.

But the white light does serve a useful purpose and should be retained while the rules regarding it are slightly modified. I have two proposals to offer: (1.) When an attack terminates with both white and colored lights showing essentially simultaneous for the attacker, allow the valid hit *if* there was no valid light showing for the defender as a result of a correctly made parry and riposte. (2.) If the original attack hits off-target and is followed immediately by a valid hit by either fencer, allow the hit.

The proposed changes would apply to ripostes as well. Off-target hits will still require that the bout be stopped to re-set the scoring box for each phrase whether or not a colored light came on, leaving all other current rules unaffected.

Adoption of these changes might also make metallic strips unnecessary in foil because most floor touches would result from wide parries and would not prevent an immediate valid hit from being allowed.

The present rules regarding the white light tend to slow down the sport and make it less interesting to spectators. It would cost nothing to conduct a few experimental foil meets to test these proposals.

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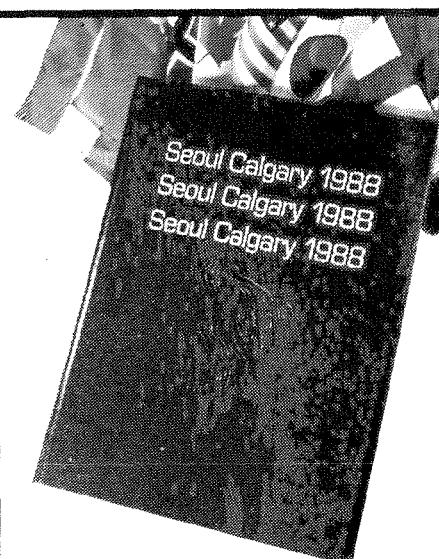
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I obviously read Coach Aladar Kogler's "rebuttal" to my previous article in *American Fencing* with considerable interest. In submitting this article, I had hoped it would stimulate a public discussion, and I felt that the best way to accomplish that was to present an entire plan as a basis around which a debate could be structured. In any case, I certainly seem to have stimulated Dr. Kogler. Unfortunately, beyond the characteristically distasteful and irrelevant personal tone of his reply, I have had great difficulty determining what it was in my proposal that he objects to. He may have felt that I meant to insult New York City, which certainly was not my intention.

The central point of my proposal was that (philosophy notwithstanding) it is simply not feasible to establish a national fencing center in this country. In paragraph 7 of Dr. Kogler's philippic he states that "We cannot establish sports schools, nor do we have the money for concentrating the fencers in training centers". Since we apparently agree on this point, I assume our difficulty must lie elsewhere.

I suggested a plan by which we could approach the "center" concept by at least periodically concentrating our best fencers and best coaches. Coach Kogler seems to disagree, although I am still unable to understand why. He constantly refers to violations of some mysterious international standards of training. As I hold a legitimate and verifiable Master's Degree in Physical Education, I am relatively conversant with international standards of training for fencing as well as a number of other sports. I can assure the readership, if not Dr. Kogler, that nothing in my plan violates any international standards of athletic preparation (most of which are developed by sports medicine specialists right here in the United States). That my plan does not comport with the *ideal* level of training I thought I made clear in my arti-

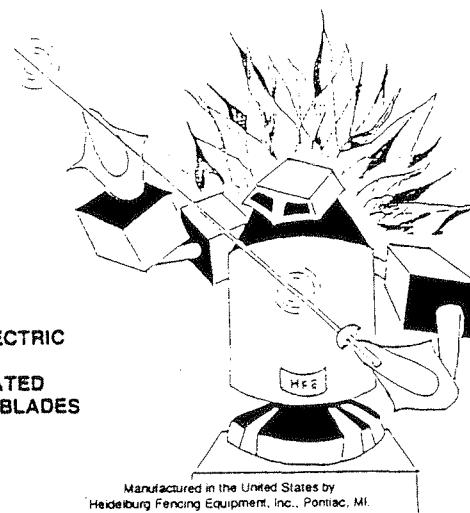
cle. I certainly did not intend to give the impression that four days a week was an *optimum* figure, rather that it was an absolute minimum: a *minimum* which I do not believe is being achieved by many of our top fencers at the present time. Perhaps he inferred from my suggestion that coaches at training weekends refrain from giving individual lessons that I was denigrating the role of lessons in individual training. Nothing could be further from the truth. I do believe, however, (and I think most coaches would agree), that there is little value in giving two lessons to a fencer on one weekend every six weeks. Lessons must be given regularly and often so that the coach is able to establish progressions and address, over time, specific areas of weakness (to say nothing of assisting in maintaining the physical condition of the fencer).

Under the construct of a training weekend, therefore, I believe a good coach can be of more value by observing the fencer and thus having the opportunity to provide insights and observations to the athlete that he can take back home to incorporate into his regular training. If, on the other hand, the coaching staff is earnestly trying to "crank out" lessons to every fencer on site, it is difficult to see how they would have much time to observe anything other than the fencer immediately in front of them. In any case, my plan might be an answer, or it might be part of an answer, or it might be no answer at all. However, let us, as an Association, at least start discussing some possible solutions: we have had experts continually restate the problem for us for at least thirty years. If such a discussion can continue, though, one would hope that in the future it will be conducted at a level more characteristic of debate between civil, and reasonable, men and women.

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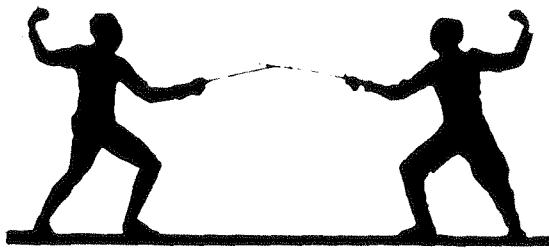
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Ethics in Fencing

by Ralph Goldstein



Extracted from a "Seminar on Ethics" given at the fencing camp at the University of Pennsylvania on July 19, 1988.

When Fencing Master Micahnik phoned and asked me to talk about "Ethics" at the seminar, my first reaction was to decline politely. Of course. I was flattered, but the 98° heat and unbearable humidity were not conducive to a drive of 125 miles to Philadelphia, a discussion for two hours, and then a return home through forecast thunder storms. Dave, however, is a good salesman. He knew that I felt it was time we stressed ethics in our sport. He assured me of a good swim in the university's pool and a good dinner before facing the seminar. So I gave in, and wondered how I'd manage it. At the risk of boring the group, I started with definitions.

In the Unabridged Edition of the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, I find the following under Ethics:

1. A system of moral principles.
2. The rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions.
3. The branch of human philosophy dealing with values relative to human conduct with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions.

And under Ethical, I find the following synonyms: 1. Moral; 2. Honest; 3. Honorable. From these, we may assume the antonyms: 1. Immoral; 2. Dishonest; 3. Dishonorable.

If the sport of fencing is to be ethical, it must be moral, honest and honorable, not the opposite. We have all heard these statements; "All's fair in love and war"; "Winning is the most important thing"; and "Winning is the only thing."

Well, I take exception to all three. Fencing is neither "love" nor "war"; it is a sport. And the same dictionary defines "sport" as:

1. An athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess, often of a competitive nature.
2. Diversion, recreation, pleasant pastime.
3. A person who behaves in a sportsmanlike, fair or admirable manner.

The dictionary further defines "sportsman" as "one who engages in sports, one who exhibits qualities especially esteemed in those who engage in sports, such as *fairness, courtesy, good temper, etc.*" (italics mine.)

These esteemed qualities cannot apply if winning is the most important or only thing.

In his excellent book **The Art of Fencing**, Jules Campos writes that the fencing lesson "must be a pleasure as well as an effort because fencing is an art as well as a sport. . . . It is the acquisition of a knowledge of a combat skill that involves technique, psychology, strategy, ruse and the vigor of battle. It calls simultaneously for physical strength and intellectual agility, not to mention also the *chivalresque* romanticism." (italics mine.)

To me, "chivalresque", like "ethical" and "sportsmanlike", includes fairness, courtesy, good manners, and respect for the opponent, the officials and the Rules.

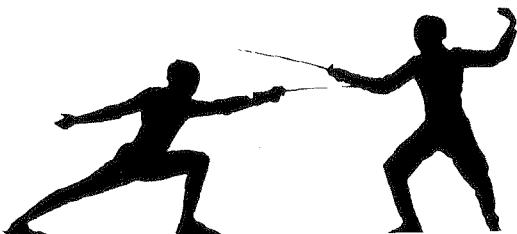
In too many fencers, these sportsmanly, ethical attributes are missing. They fence to win at all costs. I place the blame for this unethical, unsportsmanlike attitude on many fencing coaches. I submit that coaches must instill in their students, in addition to the desire to win, superior technique, knowledge of the rules, and a code of ethical behavior above reproach. We cannot overemphasize the importance of respect and courtesy to one's opponent and the officials.

The current **Fencing Rules**, required knowledge for all fencers, coaches, and officials, has many of its 285 pages devoted to penalties and the reasons for them. The most drastic penalties apply to "Unethical Conduct" and "Unsportmanlike Behavior". These require **immediate** expulsion! Clearly, if the rules are strictly applied, a fencer cannot win without ethical, sportsmanlike conduct. Coaches, take note!

So much for the coaches. What about the officials? They, too, must be ethical in carrying out their responsibilities. They must be capable, fair, and honest. We have strict rules about this and should see to it that they are applied without restraint. This applies not only to jury presidents and bout committees, but also to assesseurs in saber, as well as hand and floor judges in foil and epee. The President (Director) must be alert to any partiality or inattention on the part of these assistants, and should immediately replace any official who does not adhere to the standards of impartial, attentive, and honest judging.

The Director must also guard against unethical, dishonest fencing. We know that there are instances, rarely, in this country, of "deals" between fencers. When one fencer has clearly qualified to the next round, an offer is made to his next strong opponent to drop the bout with the understanding that the latter will return the favor in the next round. This is deplorable. It is no satisfaction to win dishonestly. More importantly, it is unethical and wrong. The Director must not permit such unethical fencing tactics.

Fencing is an art and a sport. It should be fun. If we can insure that all participants involved — the fencers, the coaches, and the officials — comport themselves ethically, our sport will resume the high level of proper combat deportment it used to enjoy many years ago. Fine fencing requires the ethical cooperation of us all.



On Teaching Fencing

by Theodore Katzoff
Fencing Master, Salle Gascon

Time and again, I ask myself the question, "Why fencing? Why am I involved? Why am I a teacher?" Answers to these and other questions seem to be a matter of attitudes, philosophy and goals.

I can only speak for myself, not so much in defense, but in trying to understand. I really enjoy teaching. To help someone grow and learn through the medium of fencing, I regard as worthwhile. My goal is not an overt attempt to "create champions"; that is the result of many small steps and short-term goals. I wish to teach well, and help the fencing student find his or her own goals while having fun in an enjoyable, and memorable experience.

From this process have come several outstanding fencers. No promises were made; no extra pressure to produce was imposed on them. They learned; they grew; and they came to their level by a natural process. They also remained emotionally healthy people — their opponents were their friends, not their enemies. They fought with power, not with cruelty. And they were taught to keep argumentation to a minimum and to respect officials.

"Winning at all costs" is not a proper attitude. Bad sportsmanship and negative behavior is not proper for a fencer or a coach. It will always reflect badly on all of us. For a fencing club or a coach to foster an "us-against-them" feeling is unhealthy for the individual and for the sport in general, for it leads to isolation, the fostering of prejudice, and eventually

to hatred. That is not sport! Fencers should be taught to respect each other and their instructors; and this loyalty must be earned, not coerced.

Communication between coaches and local Executive Committees is very important. What we feel needs to be done to further the development of fencing and fencers, should be expressed to the divisions and to the USFA, which should seriously consider our requests and recommendations — but that is where the line must be drawn. Fencers, and not coaches, should run the divisions. Our role (— we are not disinterested!) is to lead the way, so that new as well as veteran fencers learn proper values by example. As teachers of sport, we should also teach our pupils to be good people: humane, generous, respectful, honorable, — not "win-at-all-costs" fencing machines. I feel that the fencer who allows this to happen gives up his individuality, and this will limit him to the extreme in his development. A coach who does this is doing a disservice to his student, to fencing, and changing the nature of our sport.

Being a teacher brings an awesome responsibility. As a coach, I will try to understand and live up to this responsibility. The benefits of this will be increased participation by new people, and the return to the sport of veterans bringing their own joy and willingness to help others. The fencing community can grow.

Idealistic? Maybe so. I hope never to lose this idealism. It has always been my motivation.



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IN MEMORIAM

ELEANOR TURNY (1922-1988)

U.S. fencing lost one of its most staunch supporters when Eleanor Endorf Turney passed away on July 29, 1988. She was 66 years old and succumbed after a long and courageous bout against cancer.

Born and raised in Nebraska, Eleanor, or Endy as her friends called her, first picked up the foil in Berkely. Along with Tommy Angell, Pat Barkdull and Fran Carter, under the tutelage of Frederica Bernard the class learned the rudiments of fencing and even the entire Grand Salute. The tall left-hander kept on fencing for the rest of her life.

She was not only a dangerous adversary on the strip, but, early on, she concerned herself with the nuts and bolts of our organization and the politics of administration. She served as National Secretary to the U.S.F.A. from 1976-1984. Subsequent to that she was Chairman, then Secretary to the Pacific Coast Section, then Chairman of the Northern California Division. Her persistent record keeping and sometimes far-out ideas occasionally drove some of us wild, but through it all we maintained a firm friendship and more often we blessed her for producing vital historic documents at crucial times and often after arduous research through old files. She was a pioneer in introducing and establishing computerized records for the national secretary's office.

Her husband, Arthur, who died in 1986, was a Chief Warrant Officer in the U.S. Navy and an electronics engineer. He was one of the best of armourers and from him Eleanor learned to become an expert. She was a familiar figure, toiling away behind the armourer's bench at national and international meets, lending a sympathetic ear to tales of the malfunctioning of personal equipment.

Some years ago we were, as usual, searching for a place to hold the Helene Mayer Women's Foil competition. Eleanor suggested the outdoor rotunda of Maybeck's old Pan American Exposition Building in San Francisco. I was appalled at the idea, but she promised to transport, set up, and maintain the necessary equipment if I would do the rest.

Everyone who took part in that remembers it well. Small craft warnings and then gale winds prevailed under a brilliant sunshine. Photographers abounded. An unoccupied rubber strip blew away and wrapped itself around Maxine Mitchell, who stood firm as a figure on the prow of a ship. When the winds started to move the well-functioning machines around, Eleanor and I thought it best to adjourn for the finals to the nearby Letterman Gymnasium, thanks to the kindness of Dr. Bill O'Brien.

That is only one of the odd-ball situations that Eleanor got us into. Looking back on it, I wouldn't have missed it for the world. I shall certainly miss Eleanor.

She is survived by two sons, Arthur, Jr., and Raymond.
Mary T. Huddleson

ELEANOR TURNY (1922-1988)

Eleanor loved fencing. At every competition, you would see her helping the technicians, talking to everyone, fencers or non-fencers, champions or beginners, and in between she spent



ELEANOR TURNY
(1922-1988)

Eleanor thought about fencing almost constantly. She thought about the problems and the solutions and the people and the money. She probably knew more about the fencing world than the rest of us put together. Some of you knew her. Everyone will remember her endless services to the USFA as division chairperson, Pacific Coast Chairperson, and as the national secretary for eight years. Some of us remember her not only for her services to the USFA but as a true friend. She used to borrow my weapons because she never had time to fix her own. She used to telephone me with all the news. She used to share a beer and her thoughts.

She was my friend and I miss her.

Emily B. Johnson

ALEX SOLOMON (1903-1988)

Alex Solomon, American fencing's pre-eminent historian for many years, died on July 15. He was 85.

Alex began fencing while a student at Yale University when that team was the strongest in collegiate fencing under coach Robert Grasson. In 1925, he was a member of the Yale team that won the IFA saber championship. A native of St. Louis, Alex returned there after graduating in 1927, and founded the St. Louis Division of the AFLA in 1930, and the Mid-West Section in 1934. Alex won the sectional saber championships during this period. He was one of the creators of the "A-B-C" scoring system for intercollegiate fencing (which simultaneously plotted team and individual progress in an abbreviated, but equitable manner) which was first utilized at the 1933 IFA Championships and has been the model for tournaments since.

IN MEMORIAM



ALEX SOLOMON
(1903-1988)

ships from becoming a casualty of the war, by arranging, on short notice, to hold the championships at Washington University in St. Louis.

While in St. Louis, Alex acted as sponsor for Dr. Tibor Nyilas, who emigrated from Hungary to St. Louis and later to New York to become the leading sabreur of American fencing's Golden Age. Alex moved to New York during Word War II, where he joined the New York Fencers club and began the work that would make him the Herodotus of our sport. He personally supervised the installation of the accumulation of artwork that was the archives of the Fencers Club, and began the popular series of articles for *American Fencing* magazine that ran for more than 30 years.

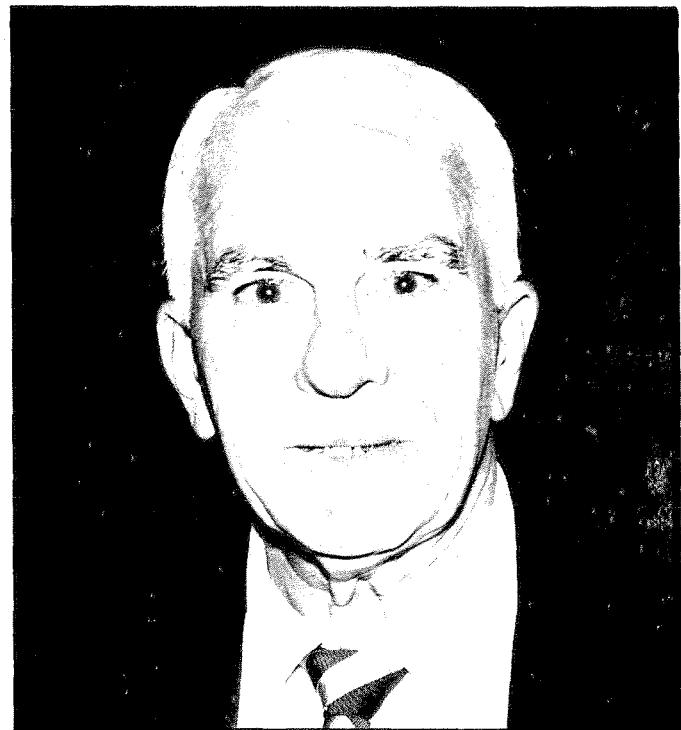
His oeuvre covered a wide range of material on our sport's history and diversity: profiles of our national champions and Olympians, histories of our intercollegiate championships, the progress of women's fencing, a lament for the passing of foil's counter-riposte, the astounding rate of success of left-handed fencers (he was one himself), the stability of marriages between fencers (particularly when both partners were national champions), the sentimentality of veteran's (over-60) tournaments, and the variety and completeness of Dr. Nyilas' topical stamp collection. Richard Gradkowski, former assistant editor of *American Fencing* magazine, well remembers the special attention paid to Alex's manuscripts, presented in his flowing Spencerian hand; Herodotus couldn't type.

In 1973, Alex began the library and archives of the AFLA, by carefully soliciting books, prints, and ephemera from around the country. He was named Librarian and Archivist of the

AFLA is kept at the New York Fencers Club and is currently in their care. Fencing was not Alex's only enthusiasm. He was an ardent spokesman for the virtues of his native city, which he considered the quintessence of American urban life. An article he published on St. Louis was reprinted as a monograph by the city's Chamber of Commerce. Alex spent his business career in sales: first, in the men's hat concern of his family's; later, in the sale of embroidery and trimmings to the garment trade. During the 1930's, In St. Louis, Alex incurred the enmity of local industry through his union-organizing activities, as well as his later work in organizing anti-nazi radio broadcasts before our entry into the war.

He is survived by his wife of 28 years, Matthilde Camacho, an editor with *Newsweek* magazine; and a sister, Freda Priwer.

Jeffrey Tishman



CLIFF KIRMSS
(1916-1988)

CLIFF KIRMSS
(1916-1988)

Cliff Kirmss, coach of Steven's Institute of Technology from 1954 to 1979, died on July 8 after a long illness. He was 72.

Cliff began fencing at Brooklyn's Alexander Hamilton H.S. After graduating in 1932, he helped establish the Mercado Fencing Club in that borough. This club included: Irving DeKoff, later coach of Columbia; Joseph Velarde, later coach of NYU, Army, and Columbia; Ed Nober, IFA and NCAA foil champion at Brooklyn College; and Morris Goodman, high school coach and New York City's Public School Athletic League administrator. The club operated until 1955.

Before and after World War II, Cliff coached concurrently

IN MEMORIAM

for Boys. Among his most successful pupils at the former was the future Olympian and national saber champion, Michael Dasaro.

When the coaching position at Steven's Tech became available in 1954, Cliff was urged to apply by Hugo M. Castello, the coach of NYU. Cliff remained at Steven's for a quarter of a century, and during his tenure the school won the Middle Atlantic Conference fencing title five times. Cliff was a familiar figure in the Hoboken community, and a popular raconteur at the team's favorite hangout for many years, the Hoboken Clam Broth House.

Cliff was active in administrative work for the USFCA and served on several committees, including the NCAA bout committees. He arranged for Steven's to regularly host New Jersey Division USFA events and sponsored Olympic Training Camps on several occasions in the 1960's. In 1973, he was part of the U.S. coaching cadre at the World University Games in Moscow, which he called the biggest thrill of his life.

Cliff spent 41 years with the New York City Housing Authority, rising to Budget Officer. After retiring to the Tampa, Florida area in 1979, he continued to teach fencing at the New Port Richey Recreation Center, until prevented by poor health. He is survived by his wife, Martha, of Port Richey, Florida; a son, Arthur, of Richmond Hill, N.Y.; and a daughter, Martha Daniels, of Denver, Colorado.

Jeffrey Tishman



FRED LINKMEYER
(1910-1988)

FRED LINKMEYER
1910-1988

Fred Linkmeyer, former national medalist in epee and a long-time administrator of fencing on the West Coast, died on April 18. He was 78.

A strong competitor in all weapons, Fred concentrated on epee. Although of only average height, he cultivated a devastatingly successful counterattack to the wrist and toe. These two strokes became so closely associated with him that for many years the Southern California Division sponsored a "hoof and hand" epee event in his honor in which the only valid target were Fred's specialties.

Fred began his fencing at the University of Southern California, where he was Pacific Coast intercollegiate epee champion in 1931 and 1932. In 1931, he won the first of the eight Pacific Coast sectional titles he would win, the last coming in 1959. Along the way, as the duration of epee bouts passed from one hit to two, then three, then five, Fred won the title at least once at each distance. Although he was never national champion, Fred was second in the 1942 AFLA nationals, and third in 1938 and 1945. A lifelong member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, he participated in 29 national championships.

In the 1942 nationals, the epee event was reduced to bouts of one hit — against the protests of many experienced competitors — in an effort to save wear and tear on epee blades, already in short supply because of the war. In the first round, Fred failed to hit his stride, won an insufficient number of bouts to qualify, and was eliminated. As he was packing to leave, he walked Leo Nunes, and expressed an interest in fencing, although the first round was partially concluded. A bout committee conference was hurriedly called, and the decision reached to re-open the round.

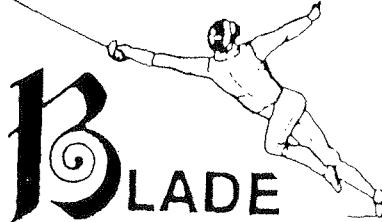
and defeated Nunes, and in the resulting reclassification of the pool, advanced into the next round. This second chance carried him through the competition into the final, where he finished second to Henrique Santos for his best result ever — after being eliminated in the first round. Fred leaves a distinguished record of contribution to the administration of fencing at the divisional, sectional, and national level. He was a member of the AFLA national board for almost fifty years. He was Southern California Division chairman and Pacific Coast Section chairman on numerous occasions, stepping in whenever fencing in his region was foundering or threatened. His every tenure of office had a restorative effect.

Fred was the organizer of the national championships of 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, and 1967, and it was the success of these championships that led the league to begin moving the nationals around the U.S. instead of always holding them in New York City. In addition to his leadership, Fred invariably provided the cash necessary to cover any shortfalls produced by these competitions. Not even his closest friends were aware of the extent of his support of these events, for Fred preferred to practice silent charity.

Fred made his living through management of his investments in real estate and construction. He was also founder of the Southern California Fencers Supply Co., one of the oldest on the West Coast, currently operated by his son, Dan. During the mid-1960s, a salle attached to the company was very successful in introducing fencing to large numbers of newcomers.

Beside his son, Dan, Linkmeyer is survived by a stepson, Randy Linkmeyer, and a grandson.

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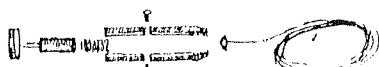
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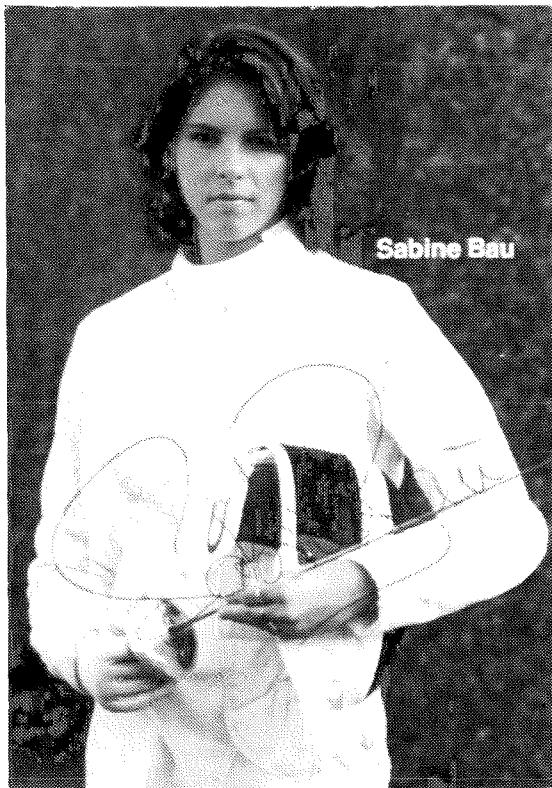


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USFA - PENALTY REFERENCE CHART

Fencing Officials Commission – October 15, 1988

M & MS:	Warning for the Bout	T:	Immediate Penalty Touch		
P:	Warning for the Pool, entire Direct Elimination, Final, Team Match				
K 1:	MINOR (SIMPLE) Warning	6:	Touch For Opponent		
E 2:	SEVERE Warning	7:	Exclude from the Competition		
Y 3:	SPECIAL Warning	8:	Exclude from the Tournament		
	4: Annul Touch Scored	9:	Expulsion from Venue		
	5: Negative Touch (Cf. 635/1)	10:	Confiscate Equipment		
CODE OFFENSE		1st	2nd	3rd	+ARTICLE
MINOR (SIMPLE) WARNING:					
M-1	Non-conforming Material (non-regulation equipment, no plastron [under-arm], defective lame, one weapon only)	1 + 10	5 + 10	5 + 10	639
M-2	Covering Target (F)	1	5	5	640
M-3	Holding Electrical Equipment	1	5	5	641c
M-4	Point of Weapon on Strip (F,E)	1	5	5	641d
M-5	Incidental Corps a corps (F,S)	1	5	5	642
M-6*	Turning Back	1 + 4	4 + 5	4 + 5	643
M-7*	Placing Shoulder of Non-weapon Arm Forward of Shoulder of Weapon Arm (F)	1 + 4	4 + 5	4 + 5	643
M-8	Raising Mask Before President's Decision	1	5	5	644h
M-9	Unjustified Appeal	1	5	5	644g
* M-6 & M-7 cumulative for each of the two faults					
SEVERE WARNING (Cumulative for each of the six faults):					
MS-1	Using Unarmed Hand	2 + 4	4 + 6	4 + 6	645/1
MS-2	Corps a corps to Avoid Touch or With Jostling	2 + 4	4 + 6	4 + 6	645/2
MS-3	Weapon on Lame (Grounding)	2 + 4	4 + 6	4 + 6	645/3
MS-4	Abnormal Actions (Fleche Which Jostles, Disorderly Fencing, Any Fall, Abnormal Movement, Brutal Hit, Touch Made While Falling)	2 + 4	4 + 6	4 + 6	645/4
MS-5	Crossing Side of Strip to Avoid Touch	2	6	6	645/5
MS-6	Voluntary Touch on Other Than Target (F,E)	2	6	6	645/6
SPECIAL WARNING:					
P-1∞	Absence of Inspection Marks	3 + 4 + 10	6 + 10	7 + 10	646/2
P-2	Leaving Strip Without Permission	3	6	7	646/3
P-3	Delaying Bout	3	6	7	646/4
P-4	Not Present to Fence	3	6	7	646/5
P-5	Disobedience	3	6	7	646/6
P-6	Dishonest Fencing	3 + 4	7		647/1
P-7	Favoring Opponent	3	7		647/2
P-8	Collusion With Opponent	3	7		647/3
P-9	Brutal Corps a corps	3 + 4	7		647/4
SPECIAL WARNING OR IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:					
P-10	Vindictive Act, Brutal Hit	3 or 7	7		649/1
P-11	Disrupting Order	3 or 7	7		649/2
IMMEDIATE PENALTY TOUCH:					
T-1∞#	Equipment With Falsified Inspection Marks	4 + 6 + 10	8 + 10		648/1
T-2∞#	Possibly Deliberate Irregularities in Equip.	4 + 6 + 10	8 + 10		648/2
T-3#	Unjustified Claim of Injury	6	7		648/3
T-4	Voluntary Touch on Other Than Target (F,E) During the Last Minute	6	6	6	648/4
IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION:					
Doping		7 or 8			650/1
Not Present at Start of Pool (Ind or Team) (2 X 1 Minute Calls)		7			650/2
Unsportsmanlike Behavior		7 or 8			650/3
Fraud in Equipment (Irregular in Obvious Attempt to Cheat – Consult Experts) #		8 + 10			650/4
WARNING OR IMMEDIATE EXPULSION:					
Any Person Disturbing Order		Warning or 9			651

∞ Annul the last touch scored, even if fencing has recommenced

Award neither warning nor penalty without advice of med./tech. expert

IMPORTANT: THIS CHART IS FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY!

Read the applicable articles of the rules for a more complete understanding of offenses, their penalties and the competent juridical authority. USFA Fencing Officials Commission – October 1988

Explanations of the New Rules

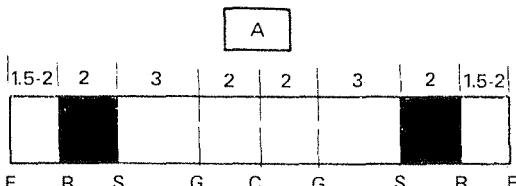
Fencing Officials Commission – October 15, 1988

This is a summary of the recent FIE rules changes which most directly affect fencers and officials.

STRIP DIMENSIONS

(Articles 15,37-43,203,302,303,402,403,637)

THE REGULATION STRIP



A = Table for Electrical Apparatus

C = Center Line

E = End of Strip Extensions

G = On Guard Lines

R = Rear Limit of Strip

S = Start of 2 meter Signal Area

For electrical weapons, the metallic strip must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the strip including the extensions.

Note: All dimensions are given in meters.

The length of the field of play for all weapons is now 14 meters, and directors will no longer warn fencers who are approaching the rear limits of the strip. Anyone crossing his own rear limit line with both feet will incur the immediate penalty of a touch for his opponent.

Fencing strips should now be marked in the following manner:

- one center line
- two on guard lines, two meters from the center line, one on each side
- two rear limit lines, seven meters from the center line, one on each side

In addition, the last two meters before the rear limit lines must be "clearly distinguished", preferably by using a different color of strip, so that a retreating fencer will be aware of his position on the strip.

Another aspect of this change involves the loss of ground for crossing the lateral limits of the strip. In all weapons, if a fencer crosses a lateral limit of the strip with both feet, his opponent will advance *one meter* from where he was when that fencer departed the strip; the fencer who left the strip must retreat to proper fencing distance.

Fencing distance is now defined as 4 meters for sabre (Art. 31). The FOC recommends that foil and epee fencers be replaced on guard so that when they are in proper "en garde" positions with their arms fully extended, the points of their weapons do not overlap.

Another problem has arisen as a result of abandoning distance warnings. In general, when a bout is stopped and no touch is awarded, each fencer retreats equally to attain fencing distance. Exceptions are made for fencers subjected to *corps à corps* and *fleche attacks*. The now-deleted sections (b) and (c) of Article 37 also protected a fencer from being forced off the end of the strip by an opponent who closed distance and then caused a halt in the bout; a fencer could neither be

placed on guard behind the warning line if he had not already been warned nor be caused to lose ground if already behind the warning line. These provisions no longer exist. To preserve the intent of the now-deleted rules, the FOC recommends the following practice:

Competitors may not be replaced on guard in such a way that a fencer whose rear foot is already behind his rear limit line is caused to lose ground. A fencer with both feet in front of the rear limit line may not be replaced on guard with his rear foot behind the rear limit line. These protections will not apply to a fencer who has caused corps à corps, fleched at his opponent, or crossed one of the lateral boundaries of the strip with both feet (Cf.43).

TURNING THE BACK / REAR SHOULDER

(Articles 28,35,643)

As before, one may not turn one's back to one's opponent during the course of fencing. A distinction is no longer made between turning the back to retreat and turning the back during an action.

However, there is a new twist, as it were, for foil fencers: it is now forbidden to place the shoulder of the non-weapon arm forward of the shoulder of the weapon arm, even if this is done without turning the back to the opponent.

When a fencer commits either of these faults (back or shoulder), he receives a **MINOR** bout warning which is valid for both offenses, and any touch which he may have scored in that action is annulled. After the warning, each time he commits either fault during the same bout, the penalty is a negative touch plus the annulment of any touch he may have scored in that action.

ABNORMAL ACTIONS

(Articles 28,645)

Articles 28 and 645/4 now strictly forbid:

"All abnormal actions (a fleche ending in a collision which jostles the opponent, disorderly fencing, any fall, abnormal movements, brutal hits, touches made while falling.)"

The penalty for these faults is a **SEVERE** bout warning and the annulment of any touch scored with the offending action. After the warning, the penalty is the annulment of any touch scored by the fencer at fault, plus a touch scored for the opponent.

The new text for Article 645/4 is a composite of the old text and that which used to be in 646/1 (the first of the SPECIAL pool warnings).

REST PERIODS FOR INJURY

(Article 50)

The rules specify that a fencer may receive only one 10 minute rest period as the result of an injury (which must be confirmed by the medical experts). During the same day, a further break is now only allowed for a new injury.

ELECTRIC SABRE AND THE OFF-TARGET

The **FIE** has passed a "provisional" rule exclusively for electric sabre. **THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO NON-ELECTRIC SABRE.** The off-target does not exist. If a fencer hits his opponent with an attack which lands off target and the opponent's counter-attack lands valid, the opponent is awarded the touch.

Dr. Laura Maskell Fifth in the World!

by Gil Pezza

The first Women's Epee World Championship took place at the Palais des Sports in Orleans, France, on July 1-3, 1988 with ninety-five fencers representing 25 nations.

The United States members participating were: Dr. Laura Maskell, Ms. Donna Stone, Ms. Sandy Brown, Ms. Cathy McClellan, and Dr. Jane Littman. The US delegation included Ms. Gerrie Baumgart, Official/ Chief of Delegation, and Gil Pezza, Coach.

The format of the championship consisted of three rounds of pools:

1st round - 18 pools of 5/6, 4 qualifying

2nd round - 12 pools of 6, 4 qualifying

3rd round - 8 pools of 6, 4 qualifying,

followed by a direct elimination, with repechage, of thirty two fencers, to a final of eight.

Four fencers were promoted out of the first round: Stone (3/1), Brown (3/1), McClellan (2/2) and Maskell (2/2). Littman, losing on indicators to Jeziorowski of Poland, placed 73rd.

The second round took out McClellan who ended up 61st, leaving Stone (4/1), Brown (4/1) and Maskell (3/2) for the next round. In the third, all our fencers had very difficult pools; Maskell however ended up with a perfect record (5/0), Brown won a decisive bout with Uga (ITA) qualifying with a 3/2 record, and Stone came back from the dead, defeating Zhou (CHI) and Rieband-Kaspar (ALF) in her last, decisive bout.

In the direct elimination, Brown was matched with Moresse (FRA) and lost 8/0. To make matters worse, Amendolara lost to her team-mate, Salvioli, who was ranked 32nd. Brown, met with Amendolara as a result, lost 8/5, and finished 28th.

Stone drew Szoeecs (HON) and lost 8/6 and had to face Duarte,

who she easily defeated 8/1. In Tableau E of repechage, she drew Uga (ITA), and started with an early lead over Uga. However, she changed her game, and scored the last touch on a tie at seven, winning the bout 8/7, placing Stone 28th.

Maskell defeated the Cuban, Chappe, 8/7 in an exciting bout and lost her second contest, in Tableau B to Ittner (ALF) but was, nevertheless, fencing well. In Tableau E, she defeated Van Olphen (HOL), and then proceeded to eliminate Rodenbach (FRA) 8/4 in Tableau F. Her last bout to enter the final was against Salvioli (ITA), who she beat, touch by touch, 8/5. It was now 2:30 P.M., July 2nd, 1988, and Laura is in the final. It is the first time in many years that an American fencer has reached the finals at a World Championship!

In the finals, Benon moved into first with an 8/6 victory over Schaeper (ALF) and then a victory over her teammate, Moresse, 8/6. Laura finished with what is indeed an excellent result - 5th in the world - an achievement to be proud of.

In the team match we defeated the Brits 9/3, only to be defeated by the French 8/7 in an extremely exciting and upsetting match (Stone 2/2, Maskell 2/2, McClellan 2/2, and Brown 1/2), placing us 6th.

In the finals of the team event, Germany defeated a very tired French team 8/4 for first place; Italy placed third after defeating Sweden 9/5.

The world championships were over, it's 9 P.M., and our team was driving back to the hotel: It's a million miles to Chicago, We've a full tank of gas, half a pack of cigarettes, it's dark outside and we are all wearing sunglasses. We all agree . . . it's time to go home!

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Grounding The Fencing Strips

It's divisional championship time, or sectional championship time, or maybe even circuit championship time. The competition is about to begin, and there arises a general cry of woe: "The strips aren't grounded!" Familiar? Doubtless. Whatever could have happened? Well, maybe the technical crew (if there is one) just forgot to put them on, or maybe the wires are in place but just haven't been plugged in yet. Or, just as likely, the technical crew (or one or two of them) are in the back room madly (in all senses) at work making some new grounding wires, because nobody knows what happened to the old ones; they were around at the last competition, everybody agrees to that, but nobody seems to know where they went. Familiar? If you have been in as many Tech Rooms as I have, only too familiar.

The great question is how it happens. It is enough to make you believe in gremlins. It is also a good argument for having the equipment checked out a day or so in advance of the big or biggish event. Properly done, your check will show the absence of such necessities as grounding wires. I am moved to talk about these little things because it is often a genuine mystery what happens to them. If I had a dollar for every one I had to make, in a hurry, in the years I've been showing up at fencing competitions, I'd be happy—not rich, but happy. Incidentally, before you let yourself develop a contempt for such petty things, you might look in your friendly Radio Shack catalog and see what the component parts of a good quality grounding wire are going to cost you in these inflated days. If you can make a proper one for less than a dollar you will be doing very well indeed.

Occasionally, there are other possible explanations as to how it happens, of course. I well remember a new and efficient way of packing the divisional equipment that was once adopted—by a division which shall be left nameless to protect the guilty. All the machines were packed in one set of boxes; all the reels in another set; all the floor cables and the grounding wires were in yet another, and so forth. You see what had to happen, don't you? There came the day when the box(es) with the floor cables and grounding wires didn't make it to the event. There were more than enough scoring machines and reels, so the story goes, but... That story is the best argument I know for keeping "sets" together, however complicated the packing may seem.

A good grounding ought to be made of substantial stuff (16 or 18 gauge stranded), with a good alligator or crocodile clip on one end, for attachment to the edge of the copper strip, or for clipping to some available part of a platform strip. The other end needs a good banana plug to go into the jack on the reel or the machine: on a machine, that will be a jack marked "ground" or "earth" or "terre" or "piste" or "erde" or whatever it is in the language of the machine maker. As for the length, you can use short wires if you are going to ground to the reel, but if the connection is going to be made to the machine, (and with some machines that is where it **MUST** be made; more later), you will want about 10 feet at least, or even

by Joe Byrnes



Joe Byrnes and apprentice

photo by A. Axelrod

as much as 12, 14 or 16. As for whether the alligators and bananas need to be soldered or can be mere mechanical connections, I don't think that is a great matter to worry about: whichever system is involved, it has to be put together properly, and not subsequently damaged. It's just another of the little things to be checked periodically.

Now you can get away with lighter wire, or some other makeshifts in emergencies, of course. If the alligator breaks off, you can just strip back an inch or two of the insulation, if you have the slack to play with, and fan the strands of wire out and put them down on the edge of the copper strip, then cover them with a piece of duct tape, and stomp on this quick fix with your heel. Likewise, if you will never have anything but copper strips to deal with, you may want adopt Ted Li's money-saving substitute for the alligator clip: a large paper clip soldered to the end of the wire. It just slips over the edge of the copper strip and is held down by the edge taping. (You will probably have to file the paper clip a bit where you are going to solder it, to break the plating that will otherwise prevent the solder from bonding.) Some people like to solder the end of the wire directly to the copper strip; it's a possibility.

Grounding wires, like all other wires running around a fencing floor, really ought to be fastened down in some fashion, to reduce the possibility of people tripping over them, etc. Now this does not necessarily mean that the wire must be covered by wire for practically its entire length, although if you can afford it, that is a (usually) neater-looking way of going about it. Using the more expensive duct tape, by the way, is not necessary for this function; masking tape will do. Those doing the taking up of the taped wires, if they can afford the time, really ought to make the effort to keep them free of those disgusting masses of tape build-up that not only deface the wires, but make them harder to handle and store and use again, etc. However, as the observation made above about slack may have made you realize, taping everything down in a fixed position, without any allowance for movement, is trying to play the deity. Reels will creep, grounding wires will break, and the excessively neat tape job will get in the way of necessary

Grounding The Strips

(continued)

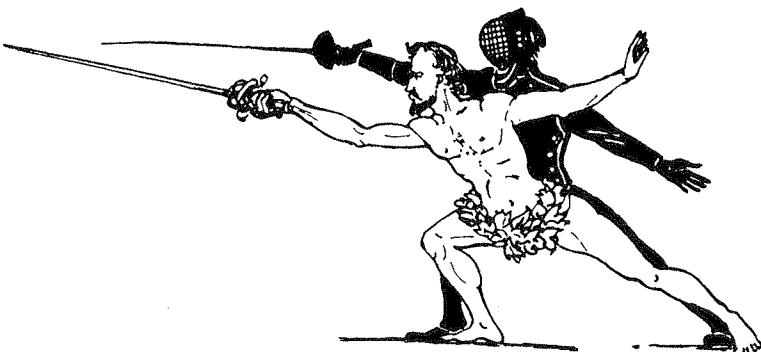
adjustments and repairs. All this assumes that the stuff you have so firmly taped down was in proper working order when you did the taping, of course. If the stuff was not working to begin with, you have gone to a great deal of wasted effort. Likewise, if something you have tape-locked into place goes bad during the course of the event, you don't want to have too big a job in getting it out of there for repair, and to make room for something that will work.

The notes above about where and how to connect the ground for the strip may need a bit of explanation. Once upon a time, boys and girls, many years ago, there was only one place to ground the strip, and that was at the machine. Then some kind-hearted and clever manufacturer of reels thought of a great service that he could do organizers of competitions, and he put a jack on each of his reels to allow for grounding down at the end of the strip. And lo, among his competitors there were those who looked, and saw that it was good, and went and did likewise. From that time it thus became possible to ground at either reel, or at both reels, or at the machine, or at all three places at once. There were some nervous types —there are always nervous types—who felt that if one connection might get knocked out or broken, what was wrong with a bit of overkill? Things went on that way for quite some years, though you rarely found more than one grounding connection being used. Unfortunately, the situation has grown more complicated with the most sophisticated scoring machines of the last few years.

What is the present situation? So far as I have been able to observe, it is still safe to ground at the reel, or at both reels, or even at all three possible places, provided you are fencing **ONLY EPEE**; and that appears to apply to whatever machine you may have.

In foil, things are different with the new "yellow lamp" machines. The anti-fraud system can be upset, on many of them, if the ground is not made **EXCLUSIVELY** to the machine itself. There is one model of one make that will turn the electrical jacket of one of the competitors into a part of the strip—the one down at the end where the reel ground has erroneously been made. Years ago, that would have made a fencer immune, absolutely untouchable; but no more; at least not with this machine. All the opponent (who knows about this little peculiarity) has to do to get a valid touch is work the victim down to the end near the reel and hit the floor!

The best advice, it seems, is to turn back the clock: do all your grounding of the strip directly to the machine, just as in the old days. That way you can't go wrong: if anything goes off oddly, it is either a defective ground wire, or a defective machine: simple.



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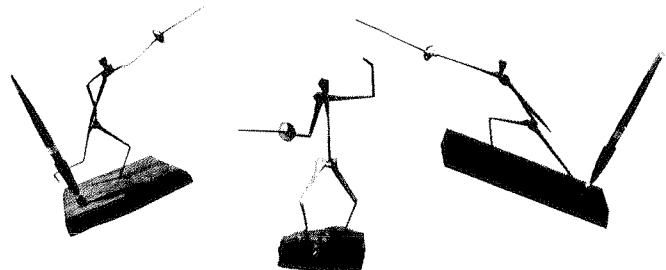
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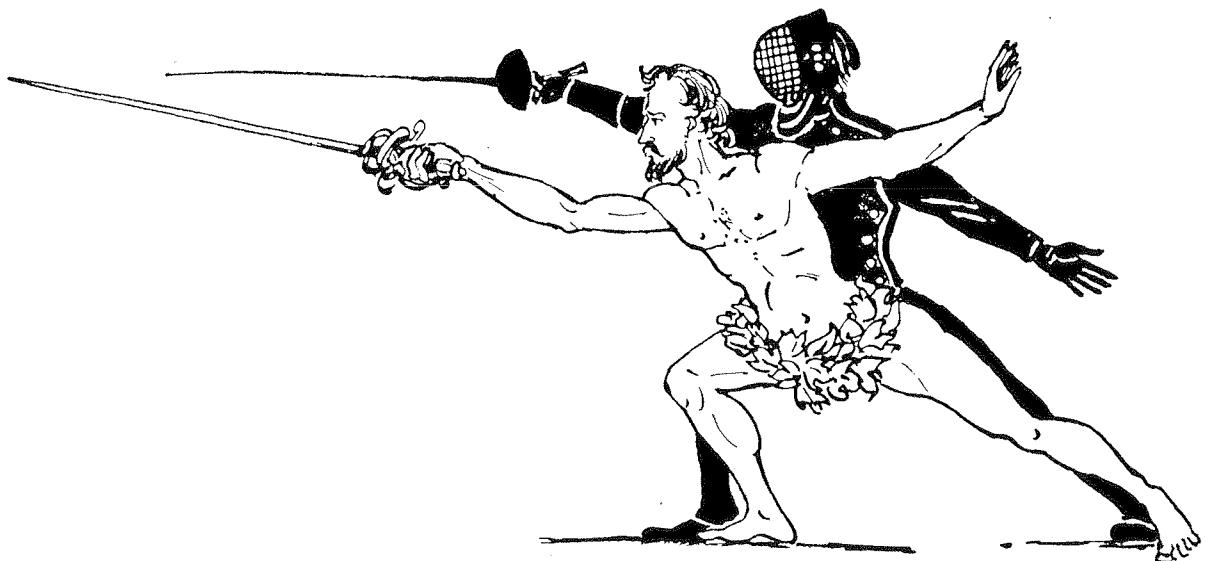
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photo courtesy of the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel





GAMES OF THE XXIVth OLYMPIAD

Sep 20-21, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Men's Foil - 68 Entries

1. Cerioni, Stefano - ITA
2. Wagner, Udo - GDR
3. Romankov, Alexander - URS
4. Schreck, Uhlrich - FRG
5. Ersek, Szolt - HUN
6. Numa, Mauro - ITA
7. Howe, Jens - GDR
8. Gey, Mathias - FRG
9. Omnes, Philippe - FRA
10. Mamedov, Ilgar - URS
11. Enkelman, Aris - GDR
12. Lewison, Peter - USA
13. Bel, Laurent - FRA
14. Gatai, Robert - HUN
15. Zych, Bogeslaw - POL
16. Koretskii, Boris - URS
17. Emura, Koji - JPN
18. Wendt, Joachim - AUT
19. Behr, Matthias - FRG
20. Liu, Yunhong - CHN
21. Rocheleau, Luc - CAN
22. Soumagne, Thierry - BEL
23. Harper, Pierre - GBR
24. Kim, Seung-Pyo - KOR
25. Zhang, Zhicheng - CHN
26. Gosbee, William - GBR
27. Syniewski, Marian - POL
28. Szekeres, Pal - HUN
29. Bandach, Leszek - POL
30. McKenzie, Donald - GBR
31. Giasson, Benoit - CAN
32. Garcia, Andres - ESP
36. Marx, Michael - USA
43. Littel, David - USA

Sep 22-23, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Men's Saber - 40 Entries

1. Lamour, Jean-Francois - FRA
2. Olech, Janusz - POL
3. Scalzo, Giovanni - ITA
4. Delrieu, Philippe - FRA
5. Nebald, Gyorgy - HUN
6. Pogossov, Gueorgui - URS
7. Becker, Felix - FRG
8. Nolte, Juergen - FRG
9. Alchan, Andrei - URS
10. Dalla Barba, Gianfranco - ITA
11. Guichot, Pierre - FRA
12. Pigula, Tadeusz - POL
13. Etropolski, Vassil - BUL
14. Marin, Marco - ITA
15. Gedovari, Imre - HUN
16. Mormando, Steve - USA
17. Mindirgassov, Serguei - URS
18. Koscielniakowski, Robert - POL
19. Bujdoso, Imre - HUN
20. Westbrook, Peter - USA
21. Etropolski, Hristo - BUL
22. Banos, Jean-Paul - CAN
23. Theonnissen, Stephan - FRG
24. Zheng, Shaokang - CHN
25. Banos, Jean-Marie - CAN
26. Garcia, Antonio - ESP
27. Jia, Guihua - CHN
28. Lee, Byung-Nam - KOR
29. Balk, Wulfe - CAN
30. Wang, Zhiming - CHN
31. Marinechechki, Nikolai - BUL
32. Lofton, Michael - USA

Sep 22, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Women's Foil - 43 Entries

1. Fichtel, Anja - FRG
2. Bau, Sabine - FRG
3. Funkenhauser, Zita - FRG
4. Janosi, Zsuzsanna - HUN
5. Sadovskaia, Tatiana - URS
6. Stefanek, Gertrud - HUN
7. Sun, Hongyun - CHN
8. Glikina, Elena - URS
9. Zalaffi, Margherita - ITA
10. Vaccaroni, Dorina - ITA
11. Bilodeaux, Caitlin - USA
12. Tak, Yung-Im - Korea
13. Shin, Sung-Ya - Korea
14. Vochtchakina, Olga - URS
15. Krolikowska, Jolanta - POL
16. Kovacs, Edith - HUN
17. Thurley, Elizabeth - GBR
18. Trufan, Elizabeta - ROM
19. Philion, Madeleine - CAN
20. Oka, Tomoko - JPN
21. Lazar, Reka Zsofia - ROM
22. Spennato, Isabelle - FRA
23. Sobczak, Anna - POL
24. McIntosh, Fiona - GBR
25. Luan, Jujie - CHN
26. Gaudin, Brigitte - FRA
27. Gandolfi, Annapia - ITA
28. Martin, Linda - GBR
29. Palm, Kerstin - SWE
30. Dobrawska, Agnieszka - POL
31. Poirier, Marie Jacynthe - CAN
32. Zhu, Qingyuan - CHN
35. Monplaisir, Sharon - USA
36. O'Neill, Mary Jane - USA

Sep 23-24, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Men's Epee - 79 Entries

1. Schmitt, Arnd - FRG
2. Riboud, Philippe - FRA
3. Chouvalov, Andrei - URS
4. Cuomo, Sandro - ITA
5. Kuehnemund, Torsten - GDR
6. Bergstrom, Jerri - SWE
7. Brill, Martin - NZL
8. Reznitchenko, Vladimir - URS
9. Pusch, Alexander - FRG
10. Kolczonay, Erno - HUN
11. Strohmeyer, Arno - AUS
12. Rivas, Mauricio - COL
13. Gaille, Patrice - SUI
14. Pantano, Stefano - ITA
15. Poffet, Michel - SUI
16. Ganeff, Stefane - HOL
17. Srecki, Eric - FRA
18. Henry, Jean Michel - FRA
19. Lee, Sang-Ki - KOR
20. Szekely, Zoltan - HUN
21. Gadomski, Witold - POL
22. Joos, Stefan - BEL
23. Gerull, Thomas - FRG
24. Nagele, Johannes - AUT
25. Mazzoni, Angelo - ITA
26. Tichko, Mikhail - URS
27. Kardolus, Arwin - HOL
28. Yoon, Nam-Jin - KOR
29. Vanký, Peter - SWE
30. Machado, Antonio - BRA
31. Dessureault, Michel - CAN
32. Du, Zhencheng - CHN
33. Trevor, Stephen - USA
47. Stull, Robert - USA
71. Marx, Robert - USA

Sep 26-27, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Men's Foil Team - 16 Entries

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. USSR | 9. Korea |
| 2. FRG | 10. Great Britain |
| 3. Hungary | 11. Canada |
| 4. GDR | 12. Sweden |
| 5. Poland | 13. Japan |
| 6. France | 14. USA |
| 7. Italy | 15. Kuwait |
| 8. China | 16. Hong Kong |

Sep 27-28, 1988 Seoul, Korea

Women's Foil Team - 12 Entries

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. FRG | 7. France |
| 2. Italy | 8. Korea |
| 3. Hungary | 9. Canada |
| 4. USSR | 10. Poland |
| 5. China | 11. Great Britain |
| 6. USA | 12. Japan |

Sep 28-29, 1988 Seoul, Korea

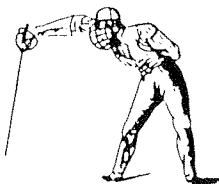
Men's Saber Team - 11 Entries

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Hungary | 7. USA |
| 2. USSR | 8. Bulgaria |
| 3. Italy | 9. Canada |
| 4. France | 10. China |
| 5. Poland | 11. Korea |
| 6. FRG | |

Sep 29,30 1988 Seoul, Korea

Men's Epee Team - 18 Teams

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. France | 10. Poland |
| 2. FRG | 11. USA |
| 3. USSR | 12. Canada |
| 4. Italy | 13. Spain |
| 5. Switzerland | 14. Holland |
| 6. Hungary | 15. Brazil |
| 7. Korea | 16. Brunei |
| 8. Sweden | 17. Hong Kong |
| 9. Colombia | 18. Kuwait |



NOTICE:

The number of entries in National Division I and Division II Competitions, Circuit Opens and J.O. events have grown significantly in recent years. The use of repechage and inclusion of the Brazilian system has added still further to the amount of records required for each competition. For this reason, complete reporting of all events cannot be accommodated in American Fencing.

Complete records can be obtained from the USFA office in Colorado Springs for \$2.50 + postage.

Results

ARIZONA DIVISION

ROBERT SIMONDS PHOENIX OPEN Sep 3-4, 1988 Arizona State Univ.

Men's Foil - 30 Entries

1. Burchard, Peter - Halberstadt FC
2. Elliot, Joseph - Salle Mori
3. Higgs-Coulthard, C. - Notre Dame FA
4. Signorelli, Carl - Halberstadt FC
5. Flaschka, Walter - Mid Valley AC
6. Lutton, Thomas - Colorado Univ.
7. Poppre, Michael - University FC
8. Rinne, Mark - Northern FC (WY)

Women's Foil - 7 Entries

1. Bittersmann, Edith - University FC
2. Singer, Tara - Mid Valley AC
3. Behm, Brenda - University FC

Mixed Epee - 13 Entries

1. Sisniega, Ivar - Tucson FC
2. Elliot, Joseph - Salle Mori
3. Niemann, Karl - No. Col. Fencers
4. McWhirter, Robert - University FC
5. Harrington, Michael - University FC
6. Gwillim, Robert - University FC
7. Shelby, Matthew - Tucson FC
8. Arroyo, Roland - University FC

Men's Saber - 8 Entries

1. Grossman, Scott - Mid Valley AC
2. Barbour, James - University FC
3. Hicha, Paul - University FC

ROBERT SIMONDS PHEONIX

YOUTH CIRCUIT OPEN Sep 4, 1988 Arizona State University

Under-15 Boy's Foil

1. Eddy, Brandon - Cal. St., Long Beach
2. Higgs-Coulthard, Peter - Univ. FC
3. Cheris, Aaron - Cheyenne Fenc. Soc.
4. Newman, Michael - Salle Gascon
5. Trujillo, Anthony - Unat.
6. McClain, Sean - Salle Poutardieu
7. McClean, Sale - Boulder Blades, CO
8. McGill, Donald - Salle Gascon

Under-15 Girl's Foil

1. Grisham, Kristen - Boulder Blades
2. Dyer, Jennifer - No. Colorado Fenc.
3. Hickling, Rebecca - Boulder Blades
4. Watson, Sky - Mid Valley FC
5. Israel, Elizabeth - So. West FC

Under-13 Mixed Foil

1. McClain, Sean - Round Rock, TX
2. McGill, Donald - Salle Gascon
3. Padwa, Mariner - Boulder Blades
4. Dyer, Jennifer - No. Colorado Fenc.
5. Jacobberger, Dean - Mosave De Fer
6. Watson, Sky - Mid Valley FC
7. Sundberg, Eric - New Mexico FC
8. Alexander, Samuel - Cheyenne F.Soc.

Under-11 Mixed Foil

1. Padwa, Mariner - Boulder Blades
2. Hamilton, Fred - Tucson FC
3. Hall, Allison - Cheyenne Fenc. Soc.

TENNESSEE DIVISION

1988 FALL FOLIAGE OPEN

Sep 24-25, 1988 Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville

Men's Foil - 14 Entries

1. Myricks, Lennell - Cincinnati
2. Nieman, Brent - Atlanta
3. Logan, Guy - Univ. of Tenn.

Men's Epee - 12 Entries

1. Hyder, Kirk - Varangian Guard
2. Nieman, Brent - Atlanta
3. Myricks, Lennell - Cincinnati

Men's Sabre - 5 Entries

1. Myricks, Lennell - Cincinnati
2. Wald, Graeme - Johannesburg, S.A.
3. Nieman, Brent - Atlanta

Women's Foil - 8 Entries

1. Underwood, Laura - Univ. of Tenn.
2. Carter, Melinda - Univ. of Tenn.
3. Watts, Lisa - Univ. of Tenn.

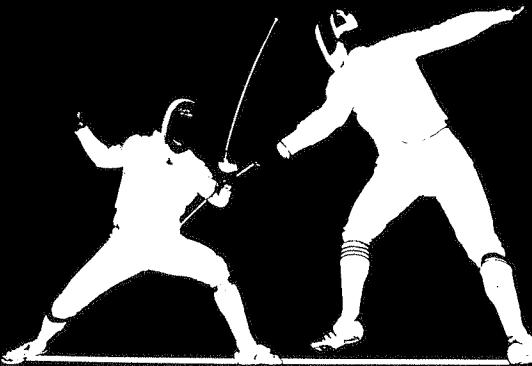
Women's Epee - 6 Entries

1. Gaston, Josephine - Baylor High Sch.
2. Underwood, Laura - Univ. of Tenn.
3. Tipton, Melissa - Varangian Guard

Women's Saber - 4 Entries

1. Watts, Lisa - Univ. of Tenn
2. Underwood, Laura - Univ. of Tenn.
3. Bienkowski, Lee - Univ. of Kentucky

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Results

WYOMING DIVISION

SWEETWATER COUNTY OPEN

Feb 28, 1988 Green River Wyoming

Men's Foil - 18 Entries

1. Hendricks, Ron - Wasatch
2. Stasinos, Mark - BYU
3. Hart, Shawn - Wasatch

Men's Epee - 8 Entries

1. Stasinos, Mark - BYU
2. Hart, Shawn - Wasatch
3. Feeney, Mike - Weber State

Men's Saber - 5 Entries

1. Stasinos, Mark - BYU
2. La Mantia, Terry - BYU
3. Feeney, Mike - Weber State

Women's Foil

1. Brewer, Kelly - BYU
2. Nyre, Angela - BYU
3. Smith, Jennifer - BYU

VIRGINIA DIVISION

VIRGINIA DIVISION OPEN

Sep 25, 1988 Virg. Commonwealth Univ.

Mixed Epee - 26 Entries

1. Dockery, Keith - VPI
2. Hughes, Michael - DCFC
3. Hoehing, Doug - Unat.
4. Flynn, John - DCFC
5. Collie, Peyton - DCFC
6. Theobold, Tom - Wm & Mary

Mixed Saber - 16 Entries

1. Kuhlman, Jack - Richmond FC
2. Mapes, Daniel - Orlando FC
3. McCullers, Jon - Un. of Va.
4. Kritzer, Paul - Carolina FC
5. Faller, Jody - Un. of Va.
6. Tatum, Roger - Wm & Mary

Mixed Doubles - 8 Entries

1. Stephan, Peter Olde Towne AC
- Rinker, Aimee Olde Towne AC
2. Hoehing, Doug Unat.
- Smart, Beth Unat.
3. Krause, Dan Unat.
- Ward, Kristen Harrisonburg FC

NORTHERN OHIO DIVISION

CLEVELAND COOLER

July 17, 1988 Cleveland Ohio

Men's Foil - 17 Entries

1. Wheeler, Wilber - Alcazar FC
2. Moss, David - Boston FC
3. Kiraly, Ernie - Kiraly FC
4. Myricks, Lennell - Cincinnati FC
5. Birkel, Jeff - Salle Kadar
6. Freiheit, Fred - Michigan St. Un.

Women's Foil - 5 Entries

1. Jones, Melanie - Cleveland FC
2. Sammarco, Alissa - Cleveland FC
3. Woods, Claudia - SalleKadar
4. Ledyard, Stephanie - Cleveland FC
5. Cibula, Jean - Salle Kadar

Mixed Epee - 17 Entries

1. Myricks, Lennell - Cincinnati FC
2. Blowers, Allen - Cincinnati FC
3. Colovas, Peter - Mich. St. Un.
4. Wilson, Tom - Ohio St. Un.
5. Phillips, Douglas - Ohio St. Un.
6. Anthony, Tom - Salle Kadar

CAPITOL DIVISION

THE 1988 CHERRY BLOSSOM OPEN

Men's Foil

1. Gross, Steve - Unat.
2. Dunlap, Scott - OFC
3. Douraghy, Jamie - DCFC
4. Driskill, Don - OFC
5. Meudt, Mark - OFC
6. Dillon, Robert - DCFC

Men's Epee

1. Hitchcock, David - Unat.
2. Watrall, Rick - Unat.
3. Scheonberger, Robert - DCFC
4. Hughes, Michael - Salle Csiszar
5. Moore, Guy - Salle Palasz
6. Collie, Peyton - DCFC

Men's Sabre

1. Phillips, James - Salle Palasz
2. Pinkus, Larry - Richmond FC
3. Heck, Steve - OFC
4. Mandell, David - NYFC
5. Ford, Khalif - OFC
6. Krause, Daniel - Va. Tech. FC

Women's Foil

1. Morrison, Vickie - OFC
2. Woodby, Sylvia - DCFC
3. Prokop, Jeanne - N.W.U.
4. Gertz, Carol - OFC
5. Powell, Helen - OFC
6. Jeandheur, Carole - DCFC

Women's Gilman (?) - 10 Entries

1. Gertz, Carol - OFC
2. Woodby, Sylvia - DCFC
3. Morrison, Vickie - DCFC
4. Carter, Cynthia - DCFC
5. Powell, Helen - OFC
6. Jeandheur, Carole - DCFC

1988 MARYLAND STATE GAMES

Men's Foil

1. Driskill, Don - Ohlson FC
2. Dunlap, Scott - Ohlson FC
3. Edgington, Bob - Salle Palasz

Men's Epee

1. Moore, Guy - Salle Palasz
2. Hitchcock, Dave - Ohlson FC
3. Oles, Dick - Salle Palasz

Men's Saber

1. Phillips, Jim - Salle Palasz
2. Heck, Steve - Ohlson FC
3. Richards, Dick - DCFC

Women's Foil

1. Woodby, Sylvia - DCFC
2. Turney, ... - Unat.
3. Gertz, Carol - Ohlson FC

- CORRECTION -

MID-ATLANTIC SECTIONALS

April 30-May 1, 1988

Under-19 Men's Epee - 23 Entries

1. Goldstein, Jon
2. Dreyhaupt, Scott
3. Rosa, Thomas
4. White, Derrek
5. Tiffet, Robert
6. Kahn, Dan

1988 NEW YORK EMPIRE STATE GAMES

Men's Foil - 17 Entries

1. Weber, Alan - Long Island
2. Kahmi, Jay - New York
3. Boyer, Robert - Hudson Valley
4. Cheu, Elliott - Central NY
5. Rawn, Cliff - Long Island
6. Gibson, Brian - Hudson Valley

Men's Epee - 18 Entries

1. Masin, George - New York
2. Poslusny, George - Long Island
3. Williams, Darrell - New York
4. Derbinsky, Leonid - Central NY
5. Hassett, John - Central NY
6. McDarby, Michael - Adirondacks

Men's Saber - 18 Entries

1. Blum, Stephen - New York
2. Magliore, Rotchild - New York
3. Mones, Herb - Long Island
4. Krasowitz, Jason - Long Island
5. Schlick, Calvert - Hudson Valley
6. Nemazie, Calvert - Hudson Valley

Women's Foil - 18 Entries

1. Verhave, Michelle - Hudson Valley
2. Clinton, Marijoi - Western NY
3. Palacio, Zoila - New York
4. Wullenweber, Puck - Central NY
5. Schelling, Cindy - Long Island
6. Metaxatos, Irene - New York

Masters Epee - 5 Entries

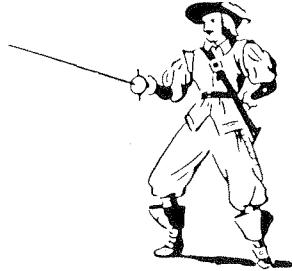
1. Zack, Stan - Western NY
2. Plouffe, Art - Western NY
3. Kwartler, Allan - Hudson Valley
4. Johnson, Ardis - Adirondacks
5. Brown, David - Long Island

Scholastic Men's Foil - 16 Entries

1. Atkins, Ben - New York
2. Dorfman, Andrew - Long Island
3. Maggos, Chris - New York
4. Clinton, Tad - Western NY
5. Brown, David - Western NY
6. Gearhart, Andy - Western NY

Scholastic Women's Foil - 17 Entries

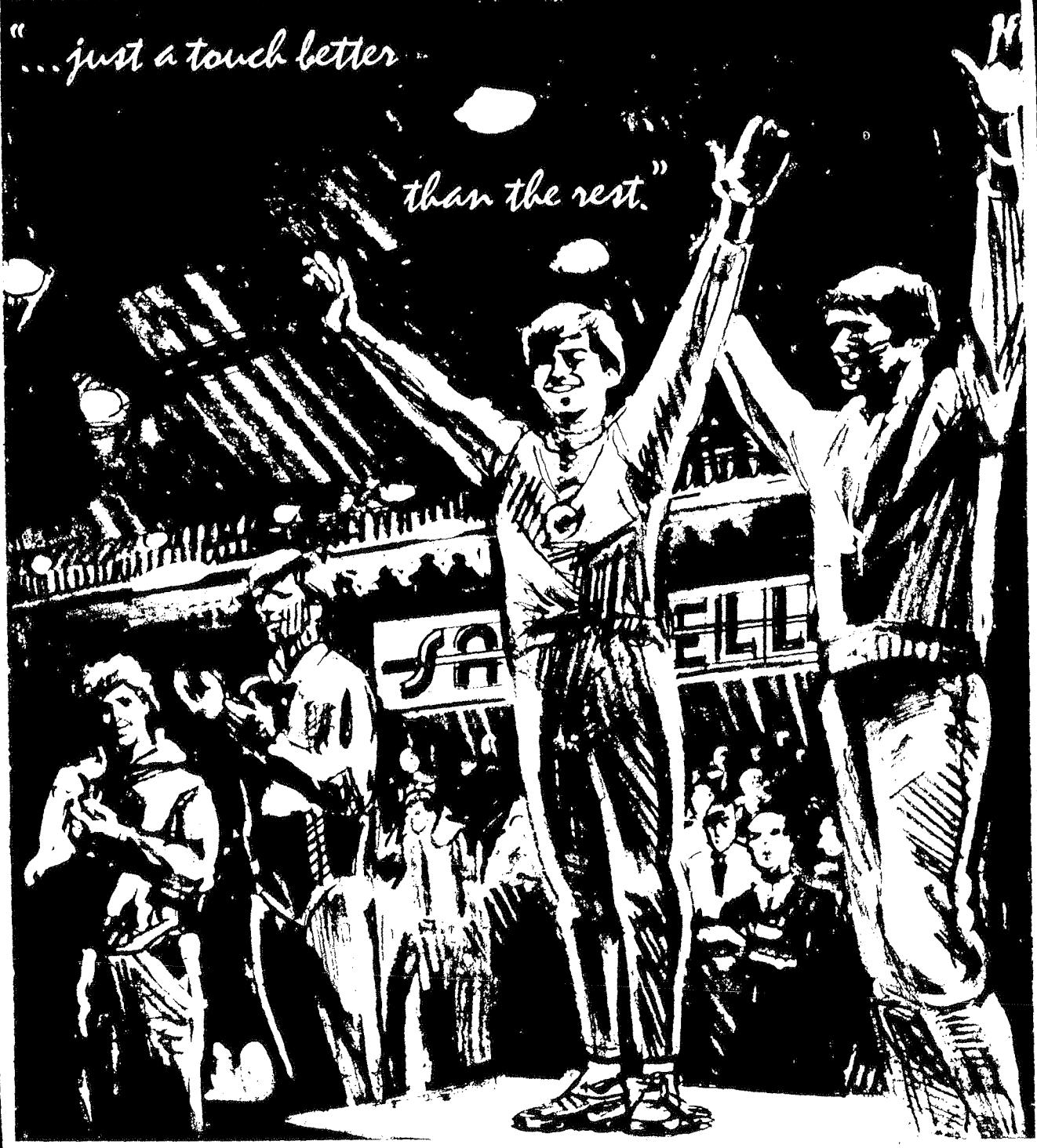
1. Zimmerman, Felicia - Western NY
2. Stadtmiller, Renee - Western NY
3. Mason, Meg - Hudson Valley
4. Kochie, Robin - Long Island
5. Murray, Jen - Long Island
6. Wien, Stephanie - Western NY



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